

Government of ~~Madras~~

BUDGET MEMORANDUM

FOR

1953-54



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of the Constitution of India*

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Government of Bombay

BUDGET MEMORANDUM FOR 1953-54

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GRAPH No. II.

Principal Heads of Expenditure on
Nation-building activities.

LAKHS OF RS.

1380

1320

1260

1200

1140

1080

1020

960

900

840

780

720

660

600

540

480

420

360

300

240

180

120

60

0

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.

EDUCATION

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MEDICAL

PUBLIC HEALTH

MINOR IRRIGATION

INDUSTRIES

1942-43

1943-44

1944-45

1945-46

1946-47

1947-48

1948-49

1949-50

1950-51

1951-52

1952-53

REVISED

1953-54

BUDGET

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Section A of this Note is a short review of the Accounts for 1951-52, and Section B of the revised estimates for 1952-53 (based on the first eight months of the year). A brief indication of the receipts and expenditure for 1953-54 is given in Section C. Further details will be found in the body of the publication.

SECTION A : 1951-52 (ACCOUNTS).

2. A surplus of Rs. 4.52 lakhs was assumed in the budget. The Accounts as they stand at present show a surplus of Rs. 12.02 lakhs.

					(In lakhs of Rs.)
Revenue Receipts	...	...	...	...	62,69.66
Revenue Expenditure	...	...	...	...	62,57.64
			Surplus	...	+ 12.02

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

(a) RECEIPTS.

IV-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (+Rs. 164.43 lakhs).

The increase is due to larger receipts from income tax.

VII-Land Revenue (—Rs. 46.45 lakhs).

Scarcity conditions that prevailed throughout North Gujarat and in the Khandesh Districts mainly account for the fall in receipts.

VIII-State Excise (—Rs. 13.40 lakhs).

The decrease is due to smaller manufacture of power alcohol and non-recovery of arrears from licensees of pre-prohibition period who have filed suits against Government.

XIII-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 91.57 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly on account of larger receipts from (i) Electricity Duties (Rs. 27 lakhs), (ii) Urban Immovable Property Tax (Rs. 17 lakhs), (iii) Sales Tax (Rs. 23 lakhs), (iv) Entertainment Tax and Betting Tax (Rs. 14 lakhs), (v) Prize Competitions (Rs. 13 lakhs) and (vi) arrears of Newspaper Advertisement Tax (Rs. 3 lakhs).

XXVI-Education (+Rs. 122 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of larger recoveries of overpayment from local bodies (Rs. 118 lakhs) and a larger transfer from Special Development Fund (Rs. 3 lakhs).

XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments (—Rs. 56.13 lakhs).

The fall is due to the non-inclusion of receipts from the Milk Distribution Scheme, Skim Milk Powder Scheme and sale proceeds of buffaloes, milk, etc., at Palghar Farm and Aarey Colony which are now being credited to the newly constituted Bombay State Milk Fund, partially counterbalanced by credit from the Food Procurement Bonus given by the Government of India and increased receipts from the Government Transport Service.

XXXIX-Civil Works (—Rs. 20 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly on account of smaller transfer from the Central Road Fund (Rs. 26.5 lakhs) as a result of less expenditure on works financed from that Fund, partly counterbalanced by larger receipts from rents of Government buildings (Rs. 5 lakhs).

XLVI-A-Receipts from Road Transport Scheme-Deduct Refunds (—Rs. 16.41 lakhs).

This represents the refund which was made to the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation on account of surplus receipts from the Road Transport Scheme for the period prior to the setting up of the Corporation.

LI-Extraordinary Receipts (—Rs. 91.29 lakhs).

The fall is due to less receipts from the Government of India as subsidy for 'National Highways' (Rs. 42 lakhs) and for 'Grow More Food' Schemes (Rs. 47.2 lakhs).

(B) EXPENDITURE.

7-Land Revenue (+Rs. 19.34 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of land for the National Defence Academy, Poona.

18-Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues (—Rs. 50.36 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to less expenditure on the construction of minor irrigation works undertaken under the Government of India Loan Programme.

19-Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (—Rs. 105 lakhs).

Out of the estimated surplus for the year 1951-52, a sum of Rs. 105 lakhs was proposed to be diverted to finance capital expenditure on irrigation schemes and provision for that expenditure was made under this head. However, the amount could not be diverted as there was no revenue surplus.

23-Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (+Rs. 48 lakhs).

The excess is mainly due to the repayment of agricultural loans taken from the Government of India (Rs. 71 lakhs) counterbalanced by part of the expenditure having been met from the recoveries effected from cultivators (Rs. 25 lakhs).

25-General Administration (+Rs. 73.79 lakhs).

The excess is mainly due to larger expenditure on (i) district administration (Rs. 60 lakhs), (ii) general elections (Rs. 8 lakhs) and Secretariat and headquarters establishment (Rs. 5 lakhs).

29-Police (+Rs. 27.18 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to larger expenditure on (i) grant of refreshment allowance to police in connection with the Textile Strike, (ii) purchase of vehicles for Motor Transport Section, (iii) rents and clothing for railway police and (iv) revival of training classes for head constables.

40-Agriculture (+Rs. 25.96 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of the expenditure on (i) supply of oil engines, pumping sets, etc., to cultivators (Rs. 15 lakhs), (ii) anti-locust scheme (Rs. 5 lakhs) and (iii) agricultural schools (Rs. 8 lakhs).

50-Civil Works (—Rs. 77.60 lakhs).

The decrease is chiefly due to less expenditure on (i) works financed from Central Road Fund (Rs. 27 lakhs), (ii) on National Highways (Rs. 21 lakhs) and (iii) other works (Rs. 20 lakhs).

52-A-Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes (—Rs. 199.91 lakhs) and 53-Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes (+Rs. 198.86 lakhs).

An amount of Rs. 2 crores was proposed to be withdrawn from the Bombay State Development Fund in the budget to meet capital expenditure under "81-A—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes", and this amount was shown in the Revenue Budget by transfer under "52-A". The Accountant General subsequently advised that the transfer should be shown under "53—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes", and action has been taken accordingly. This accounts for the main variations under "52-A" and "53".

54-Famine (+Rs. 68.10 lakhs).

The excess is due to large expenditure on scarcity works, gratuitous relief and supply of fodder and water consequent on the scarcity conditions in the North Gujarat and in the Khandesh Districts.

55-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (+Rs. 32.39 lakhs).

The larger expenditure on superannuation and retired allowances (Rs. 23 lakhs) and on payment of death-cum-retirement gratuities under Revised Pension Rules (Rs. 8 lakhs) accounts for the excess.

56-Stationery and Printing (+Rs. 29.78 lakhs).

The excess is due to larger expenditure on stationery and stores (Rs. 27 lakhs) and on additional establishment sanctioned for the Government Presses.

57-Miscellaneous (+Rs. 49.40 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of larger expenditure on displaced persons (Rs. 25 lakhs), larger grants paid to local bodies (Rs. 13 lakhs) and more expenditure on donations for charitable purposes.

4. At the end of 1951-52, the cash balances in the various funds were as follows :—

			(In lakhs of Rs.)
(1) Central Road Fund	...	...	9
(2) Famine Relief Fund	...	...	10.70
(3) State Road Fund	...	...	2,39.47
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	...	...	— 20
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	...	...	20
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	...	...	1,50.73
(7) Special Development Fund	...	...	19.31
(8) Dangs District Reserve Fund	...	...	51.46
(9) Contingency Fund	...	...	2,95.87
(10) Bombay State Development Fund	...	...	11,28.81
(11) Bombay State Insurance Fund	...	...	11.82
(12) Bombay State Milk Fund	...	...	.....

Section B : 1952-53 (Revised Estimates).

5. The Revised Estimates on the basis of the latest available actuals show a deficit of Rs. 390.36 lakhs as follows.—

			Rs.
Revenue Receipts	...	...	64,33.77 lakhs.
Revenue Expenditure	...	...	68,24.13 lakhs.
Deficit	...	...	<u>—3,90.36 lakhs.</u>

6. The major variations between the revised estimates for 1952-53 and the budget estimates for 1952-53 as presented to the Legislature in the January Session of the Assembly in 1952 are explained below.

(a) RECEIPTS.**II-Union Excise Duties (+Rs. 182 lakhs).**

This represents the share of this State from net proceeds of the Union Excise Duties that will be allocated to States during 1952-53 in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which have been accepted by the Government of India.

IX-Stamps (—Rs. 24.11 lakhs).

The fall is mainly on account of less receipts from sale of stamps due to slump in trade.

X-Forest (—Rs. 37.21 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to (i) general slump in prices of timber, (ii) some coupes remaining unsold and (iii) allocation of coupes to Co-operative Societies.

XII-Receipt under Motor Vehicles Acts (+Rs. 38.69 lakhs).

The improvement is on account of enhanced rates of tax on motor vehicles from 1st October 1952.

XIII-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 25.72 lakhs).

The improvement is mainly due to larger receipts from enhanced rates of sales tax on motor spirit (Rs. 50 lakhs), from electricity duties and sugarcane cess (Rs. 20 lakhs), from Urban Immovable Property Tax and licences for prize competitions (Rs. 10 lakhs); counterbalanced by reduced receipts from betting and entertainment taxes (Rs. 29 lakhs) and from sales tax (Rs. 28 lakhs) as a result of the trade depression.

XX-Interest (+Rs. 29.56 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly on account of arrears of interest from the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation (Rs. 7 lakhs), from the Bombay Housing Board (Rs. 17 lakhs) and interest from State balances (Rs. 3 lakhs).

XXVI-Education (+Rs. 59.93 lakhs).

Recoveries of overpayments made to District Local Boards last year accounts for the increase in receipts.

LI-Extraordinary Receipts (-Rs. 74.42 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to the discontinuance of the subsidy on account of the merger of States from the Government of India in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission (Rs. 116 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger receipts on account of National Highways (Rs. 42 lakhs).

(b) EXPENDITURE.

12-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts (+Rs. 38.67 lakhs).

The larger transfer to the State Road Fund from receipts accruing from enhanced rates of motor vehicles tax accounts for the increase.

13-Other Taxes and Duties (+Rs. 61.14 lakhs).

The transfer of Rs. 56 lakhs from a moiety of Sales Tax on motor spirit to the State Road Fund for road development and larger transfer to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund (Rs. 5 lakhs), account for the increase.

18-Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues (+Rs. 34.40 lakhs).

The larger expenditure on minor irrigation works which are undertaken from the loan sanctioned by the Government of India accounts for the increase.

22-Interest on Debt and other obligations (+Rs. 25.96 lakhs).

The increase is mainly on account of payment of (i) interest on 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 (Rs. 7 lakhs) and (ii) interest on loans taken from the Government of India in 1951-52 for rehabilitation of displaced persons, for Tube Well Scheme, for Lift Irrigation Schemes, etc. (Rs. 18 lakhs).

25-General Administration (+Rs. 70.21 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to (i) larger expenditure on district administration (Rs. 32 lakhs), (ii) larger expenditure on payment of outstanding bills of the last general elections (Rs. 29 lakhs) and on Secretariat and headquarters establishment (Rs. 4 lakhs).

28-Jails and Convict Settlements (+Rs. 27.30 lakhs).

The additional expenditure is on account of the increase in jail population, enhanced rates of food grains and additional cost of jail manufacture.

40-Agriculture (+Rs. 78.15 lakhs).

The increase is chiefly on account of (i) provision for the Soil Conservation Section (Rs. 29 lakhs), (ii) additional expenditure for purchase of pumping sets for supplying to cultivators (Rs. 25 lakhs), (iii) transfer of Animal Husbandry Section from "41-Veterinary" to this head (Rs. 14 lakhs) and (iv) financing the loss in various seeds schemes of Grow More Food Campaign and payment of wells subsidy (Rs. 10 lakhs).

54-Famine (+Rs. 97.56 lakhs).

The increase is due to (i) larger expenditure on scarcity works, gratuitous relief and supply of fodder and water consequent on the scarcity conditions prevailing in several districts of the State (Rs. 89 lakhs) and (ii) the provision for transfer to the Famine Relief Fund to make good the anticipated deficit in it (Rs. 9 lakhs).

55-Superannuation allowances and pensions (+Rs. 21.58 lakhs).

The larger expenditure on gratuities and death-cum-retirement gratuities under the revised pension rules accounts for the increase.

57-Miscellaneous (+Rs. 41.99 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to less recoveries from the Government of India on account of the expenditure on displaced persons.

7. On the basis of the revised estimates for 1952-53, the capital expenditure under the heads other than "85—A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading" amounts to Rs. 1180 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 1156 lakhs would be met from the loans of Rs. 540 lakhs from the Government of India—Rs. 200 lakhs for the Jog Distribution Scheme and the Chola Power Station; Rs. 146 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons; Rs. 100 lakhs for major irrigation capital works, and Rs. 94 lakhs for minor irrigation works and Tube Well Scheme—Rs. 366 lakhs from proceeds of the open market loan floated this year and Rs. 250 lakhs from drawing on the Bombay State Development Fund.

8. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1952-53, is estimated to be as follows :—

	(In lakhs of Rs.)			
(1) Central Road Fund	...	...	...	
(2) Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	8.56
(3) State Road Fund	...	...	...	186.67
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	...	...	...	.02
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	...	...	...	.38
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	...	...	...	147.70
(7) Special Development Fund	...	...	...	
(8) Dangs District Reserve Fund	...	...	...	43.52
(9) Contingency Fund	...	...	...	300.00
(10) Bombay State Development Fund	...	...	...	878.81
(11) Bombay State Milk Fund	...	...	...	15.12
(12) Bombay State Insurance Fund	...	...	...	57.02

SECTION C : 1953-54 (BUDGET ESTIMATES).

9. The estimates of receipts (on the basis of existing taxation) and expenditure for the year 1953-54 are as follows :—

	(In lakhs of Rs.)			
Revenue receipts	...	...	...	67,83.58
Revenue expenditure	...	...	...	67,76.09
Surplus	...	...	...	+7.49

General slump has affected receipts under several heads. On the expenditure side, sufficient funds are provided for development activities especially those connected with the Five-Year Plan. With a view to curtailing expenditure on non-essential touring of Government servants, it has been decided to effect from 1953-54 a cut of 10 per cent. in the grants for ordinary travelling allowance and the consequent saving has been taken into account while framing the estimates.

10. On the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the budget estimates for 1953-54 for the State Share of Union Excise Duties and of Income Tax have been adopted at Rs. 183 lakhs and Rs. 1031 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding revised estimates of Rs. 182 lakhs and Rs. 1067 lakhs for 1952-53. Under "VII-Land Revenue", a betterment of Rs. 41 lakhs is expected mainly on account of additional receipts accruing from the operation of certain Land Tenure Abolition Acts. Additional receipts of Rs. 28 lakhs are anticipated under "XII-Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" mainly due to the enhanced rates of tax on motor vehicles. The estimate of Rs. 22.61 crores under "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties" includes an amount of Rs. 14 crores on account of receipts from sales tax (on commodities other than petrol) as against Rs. 10.6 crores in the revised estimate. The fall of Rs. 79 lakhs under "XXVI-Education" is due to slower recoveries of excess payment of grants to local bodies (Rs. 59 lakhs) and the absence of credit on account of transfer from the Special Development

Fund. No expenditure would, from 1953-54, be financed from this Fund as it is now exhausted. The estimate for 1953-54 under "XXXIX-Civil Works" allows for higher transfer (Rs. 59 lakhs) from the Central Road Fund to finance communication development programme on a larger scale. Under "LI-Extraordinary Receipts" an amount of Rs. 178 lakhs has been taken into account as subvention from the Union Government for National Highways as compared with Rs. 94 lakhs provided in the revised estimate.

11. An amount of Rs. 2.5 crores—the same as in the current year—is being withdrawn from the Bombay State Development Fund for financing capital expenditure. In accordance with the accounting procedure, withdrawals from this Fund appear both on the side of receipts as well as of expenditure. Excluding these, the estimate of expenditure for 1953-54 stands at Rs. 65.26 crores as against Rs. 65.74 crores in the revised estimate for 1952-53. A provision of Rs. 167 lakhs under "12-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts" and of Rs. 88 lakhs under "13-Other Taxes and Duties" has been made for the transfer to the State Road Fund for expenditure on road development. The former is due to the additional amount available for transfer from receipts accruing from enhanced rates of tax on motor vehicles, while the latter is from a moiety of the sales tax on motor spirit. Under "18-Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues", an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for minor irrigation works which are to be taken up under the two crore loan programme of the Government of India. The next year's estimate under "25-General Administration" includes a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for Community Development Projects. Under "38-Medical", a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the implementation of Employees State Insurance Scheme and of Rs. 5 lakhs for the opening of additional beds at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. The increase of Rs. 112 lakhs in the next year's budget estimate under "50-Civil Works" is mainly due to a larger provision (Rs. 66 lakhs) for works to be taken up as National Highways and for roads financed from the Central Road Fund (Rs. 59 lakhs).

12. The budget provides for a capital expenditure of Rs. 17.81 lakhs which is exclusive of the expenditure on State Schemes of State Trading. Having due regard to the resources available, sufficient funds are being provided for the early completion of the major irrigation and power projects in progress. The estimates provide for an expenditure of Rs. 521 lakhs on major irrigation works, Rs. 497 lakhs on Electricity Schemes, Rs. 315 lakhs for housing schemes for displaced persons and Rs. 105 lakhs for the Tube Well Scheme. The last two schemes will be financed from loans from the Union Government. The provision of Rs. 497 lakhs for electric schemes include an amount of Rs. 129 lakhs for Koyna Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project which will be taken up when the necessary funds are made available first by the Union Government as the scheme has been included in the Union part of the Plan. The capital expenditure on other schemes will be met by withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund, by the loan of Rs. 151 lakhs that will be made available by the Government of India for minor irrigation works (the expenditure on which is mostly met from revenue), by the withdrawal of Rs. 82 lakhs from Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund of this State, and by assistance from the Government of India as provided for under the Five-Year Plan.

13. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year and budget estimates of the next year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1953-54 is expected to be as follows :—

	(In lakhs of Rs.)				
(1) Central Road Fund	...	...	...	...	8.56
(2) Famine Fund	...	...	...	...	44.59
(3) State Road Fund	...	...	...	...	— 39
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	52
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	...	...	...	...	141.74
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	...	...	...	...	27.71
(7) Dangs District Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	300.00
(8) Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...	628.81
(9) Bombay State Development Fund	...	...	...	...	61.60
(10) Bombay State Insurance Fund	...	...	...	...	22.49
(11) Bombay State Milk Fund	...	...	...	...	

V. T. DEHEJIA,
Secretary to Government.

21st February 1953.

STATEMENT A

**STATEMENT SHOWING, IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES, ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE UNDER EACH MAJOR HEAD IN THE
YEARS 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52
AND BUDGET, AND REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR 1952-53 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES 1953-54.**

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Budget).	1952-53 (Revised).	1953-54 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Principal Heads of Revenue.								
II	Union Excise Duties ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,00	1,83,00
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax ...	6,24,54	9,97,59	9,60,54	9,94,98	10,98,51	10,60,08	10,67,15	10,31,45
VII	Land Revenue ...	8,65,98	8,72,89	5,68,68	6,81,21	6,14,42	6,30,49	6,25,75	6,67,22
VIII	State Excise ...	8,54,39	6,17,48	4,08,78	1,07,05	91,65	1,07,19	97,08	1,12,28
IX	Stamps ...	8,45,70	8,42,92	8,58,07	4,10,22	4,14,07	4,36,22	4,12,11	4,20,18
X	Forest ...	2,15,41	2,31,43	2,27,51	3,74,53	3,36,16	3,51,90	3,14,69	3,21,24
XI	Registration ...	29,54	27,59	28,84	31,54	31,06	31,91	29,56	31,10
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	1,00,80	1,21,07	1,27,97	1,45,18	1,46,45	1,48,85	1,87,54	2,15,17
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties ...	9,09,79	12,06,35	20,87,27	22,63,35	20,62,10	19,03,30	19,29,02	22,60,77
	Total ...	31,46,10	39,17,30	48,57,69	49,58,10	47,94,42	46,69,94	48,44,90	52,42,39
	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.								
XVII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept...	37,34	27,22	33,00	23,74	35,14	53,64	52,71	50,87
XVIII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	8,81	1,53	9,50	11,03	14,09	17,44	19,27	17,98
	Total ...	46,15	28,75	42,50	39,77	49,23	71,08	71,98	68,85
	Debt Service.								
XX	Interest ...	76,32	80,66	94,07	1,25,89	98,80	1,16,56	1,46,12	1,28,60
	Civil Administration.								
XXI	Administration of Justice ...	54,52	75,09	77,40	90,58	88,57	91,78	92,38	91,96
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	10,88	6,71	10,08	12,52	18,02	13,67	15,01	16,81
XXIII	Police ...	25,87	52,79	45,87	54,69	50,82	46,93	57,95	50,42
XXIV	Ports and Pilotage ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
XXV-A	Dangs District ...	...	18,32	23,96	34,03	23,43	33,35	37,19	36,04
XXVI	Education ...	31,66	34,02	1,00,46	95,21	1,9,43	1,2,67	1,52,60	73,11
XXVII	Medical ...	52,03	47,54	51,32	53,30	56,07	5,54	54,80	56,77
XXVIII	Public Health ...	42,28	42,12	57,08	40,44	50,56	41,35	46,29	43,84
XXIX	Agriculture ...	1,56,81	1,47,93	1,84,98	—5,51	69,08	81,85	70,39	76,32
XXX	Veterinary ...	36	1,22	71	4,10	5,92	2,32	74	53
XXXI	Co-operation ...	4,29	5,43	7,91	10,26	9,52	11,02	12,50	11,28
XXXII	Industries ...	10,52	14,89	18,63	15,07	20,16	22,21	27,01	21,56
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments ...	38,08	87,91	67,50	1,45,31	91,68	61,20	72,28	57,67
	Total ...	4,15,85	5,33,06	6,44,58	5,49,79	6,79,76	5,55,94	6,39,19	5,36,66
	Civil Works.								
XXXIX	Civil Works ...	31,04	36,83	29,03	34,03	53,64	1,40,91	1,53,77	1,68,35
XL	Bombay Development Scheme ...	16,76	16,77	18,15	22,13	21,04	21,00	20,88	23,58
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	1,01	88	1,03	2,21	2,07	13,22	7,69	24,14
	Total ...	48,81	54,48	48,21	58,42	81,75	1,75,13	1,85,34	2,16,07
	Miscellaneous.								
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	4,17	3,29	2,59	4,54	13,65	5,03	22,73	7,03
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	10,44	9,01	6,06	13,00	12,74	9,94	12,19	12,57
XLV	Stationery and Printing ...	7,49	7,36	10,12	11,28	12,47	12,30	13,91	17,69
XLVI	Miscellaneous ...	19,18	45,91	1,80,36	80,53	1,36,40	91,52	1,17,14	92,42
XLVI-A	Receipts on the Nationalisation of Road Transport Scheme ...	...	17,44	44,72	...	—16,41	...	...	...
XLIX	Grant-in-aid from Central Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,60	10,00
	Total ...	41,28	83,01	1,93,85	1,09,35	1,58,89	1,18,79	1,73,27	1,39,71
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ...	17	14	26	33	22	30	29	29
	Total ...	17	14	26	33	22	30	29	29
	Extraordinary Items.								
LI	Extraordinary Receipts ...	2,91,03	1,26,62	2,72,13	1,89,59	2,06,52	1,96,71	1,92,32	2,01,00
LII-A	Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund ...	...	1,70,00	...	4,00,00	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
LII-B	Civil Defence ...	7,56	—8,02	2	7	8	1	6	1
	Total ...	2,93,64	2,93,60	2,72,15	5,89,66	4,06,60	4,46,75	4,72,98	4,51,01
	Total, Revenue ...	43,72,82	49,91,00	61,53,31	61,30,56	62,69,67	61,54,49	61,33,77	67,83,58

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Budget).	1952-53 (Revised).	1953-54 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.								
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent Debt ...	...	...	6,00,16	3,52,09	3,72,15	...	3,65,83	...
	Floating Debt ...	5,00	...	23,05,00	6,33,00	2,00,00	...	5,80,00	4,00,00
	Loans from the Central Government ...	...	...	3,15,00	2,97,89	5,90,50	7,69,25	6,88,00	10,96,80
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special loans ...	...	...	2,39	...	6	3,70	3,50	70
	State Provident Funds ...	85,51	94,69	1,18,22	1,48,00	1,69,81	1,35,00	1,60,00	2,46,14
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Insurance Fund ...	...	...	...	...	1,298	4,83	49,33	6,53
	Milk Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,40	95,93	97,68
	Contingency Fund ...	...	...	...	3,00,00	...	...	...	...
	Famine Relief Fund ...	36,28	8,10	2,43	5,12	23,81	5,63	20,69	7,03
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	80,93	83,76	50,92	1,11,58	1,98,05	1,61,74	1,80,48	2,13,70
	Sinking Fund Investment Account.	1,84,31	1,92,77	1,97,27	2,67,21	2,46,98	...	3,20,25	...
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,24,67	2,31,25	32,22	33,14	34,09	32,34	34,18	36,53
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	...	...	97,52	46,40	35,47	45,35	50,35	41,86
	State Road Fund ...	52,21	69,33	73,40	86,16	93,67	96,80	1,31,33	2,54,70
	Special Development Fund ...	7,91	1	2,71	...	15	10,52	567	...
	Bombay State Development Fund ...	4,16,23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	37	38	67	1,19	1,30	2,62	169	240
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	20	20	20	20	18	20	20	20
	Dangs District Reserve Fund ...	...	...	25,22	10,81	3,25	...	...	...
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	8,87,74	12,51,51	11,22,87	19,57,33	21,03,89	25,00,00	24,50,00	25,00,00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ...	7,50,53	11,04,25	17,56,26	19,69,70	15,25,47	18,00,00	14,00,00	15,00,00
	Other Accounts ...	40,19	7,40,29	38,30,47	8,51,74	8,19,24	1,84,13	1,60,59	1,47,05
	Advances repayable ...	51,49	64,69	1,04,88	1,17,68	1,01,24	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00
	Permanent Advances ...	1,67	1,24	61	1,59	42	80	1,18	60
	Accounts with the Government of Burma ...	4	11	3	17	—28	15	10	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	65	46	13,59	—12,65	2,96	60	35	250
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	5,93	49,14	98	—51	...	90,00	...	...
	Accounts with Part 'B' States ...	...	...	...	3,17	13,44	15,00	50,09	15,00
	Suspense Accounts ...	1,03,65,73	1,00,19,10	12,67,12	41,50,69	58,96,00	44,78,88	34,96,37	22,60,00
	Cheques and Bills ...	9,84,79	14,22,12	18,99,32	16,39,13	15,39,73	16,10,00	15,00,00	15,00,00
	Departmental and similar Accounts.	1,89	7,37	5,22	3,54	3,74	5,00	6,00	4,00
	Accounts with Governments of other countries—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government ...	1,25,35	1,82,38	3,31,99	4,24,32	5,36,85	3,29,80	4,89,28	3,91,09
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	56,90,39	65,76,22	1,10,50,79	1,30,78,77	1,45,76,78	1,40,00,00	1,32,00,00	1,34,00,00
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,67,80	2,33,35	3,86,28	2,20,05	3,85,44	4,00,00	2,90,00	2,90,00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	56,71	62,59	68,82	13,93	11,00	16,00	17,00	20,00
	Inter-State suspense account.	5,14	—12,59	6,39	8,80	—8,46	20,00	10,00	20,00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	33,07,48	39,27,42	53,04,01	64,83,37	78,82,04	70,60,00	77,60,00	77,90,00
	U—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	47,03,34	61,97,56	46,71,02	68,96,58	1,35,72,35	...	...	...
	Other Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	88,11,45	13,41,91	...	...	...
	Total, Debt Heads ...	2,83,40,48	3,25,08,20	3,56,48,98	4,21,63,19	5,22,88,56	3,39,33,44	3,85,58,25	3,23,04,75
	Total Receipts ...	3,27,13,30	3,74,99,20	4,18,02,29	4,85,94,05	5,85,58,23	4,00,87,98	3,99,92,02	3,91,42,88
	Opening balance ...	—2,30,92	—2,20,98	—2,89,18	—16,35	—1,14,78	—5,04,90†	12,92*	—8,25,06†
	Grand Total ...	3,24,82,38	3,72,78,22	4,15,13,16	4,85,77,70	5,84,43,45	3,95,43,08	4,00,44,94	3,83,22,37

† This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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, (c) 5,59 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India securities and (d) 9,88 lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills.

* This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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) 7,04 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India securities.

† This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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, (c) 5,95 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Budget).	1952-53 (Revised).	1953-54 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Direct Demands on Revenue.								
7	Land Revenue... ..	1,01,49	1,18,25	1,71,58	1,79,98	1,88,57	1,76,01	1,69,97	1,74,20
8	State Excise	97,45	95,95	72,61	52,55	39,11	46,46	32,41	35,01
9	Stamps	4,27	4,66	5,96	5,71	5,56	5,60	5,50	5,73
10	Forest	97,46	97,30	1,17,44	1,28,19,	1,17,95	1,23,79	1,36,46	1,25,75
11	Registration	10,87	11,54	13,91	16,00	15,31	15,51	15,51	15,38
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	67,69	85,98	91,48	1,06,66	1,19,68	1,17,13	1,55,80	1,88,11
13	Other Taxes and Duties	15,51	18,39	1,22,96	74,87	67,77	82,66	1,43,80	1,66,98
	Total ...	3,94,74	4,32,07	5,95,84	5,58,96	5,42,95	5,67,16	6,59,45	7,11,16
	Irrigation Revenue Account.								
17	Interest on Works for which capital accounts are kept—Irrigation Works.	41,84	42,64	45,72	52,55	63,18	72,64	70,57	84,57
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—								
	A. Irrigation Works (P. W.) ...	4,09	6,35	11,70	41,40	1,08,53	79,66	1,12,54	1,06,57
	B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (P. W.).	8	94	1,02	183		2,91	7,55	3,86
	A. and B. Irrigation Works (Civil).	28,77	76,16	64,79	22,18		17,39	14,27	15,45
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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. Financed from Bombay State Development Fund.	...	...	...	92,59	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	74,78	1,28,09	1,23,28	2,10,55	1,71,71	1,72,60	2,04,98	2,10,45
	Debt Services.								
22	Interest on Debt and other obligations.	82,27	74,94	67,22	82,22	63,89	61,84	87,80	71,28
23	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	2,73,20	2,73,66	39,47	75,14	1,19,31	1,05,12	1,20,96	1,66,74
	Total ...	3,55,47	3,48,60	1,06,69	1,57,36	1,83,20	1,66,96	2,08,76	2,38,02

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1947-48 (Accounts)	1948-49 (Accounts)	1949-50 (Accounts)	1950-51 (Accounts)	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Budget)	1953-54 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Civil Administration.									
25	General Administration ...	2,30,89	2,90,08	4,07,84	4,46,28	4,53,69	3,88,56	4,58,77	4,83,30
27	Administration of Justice ...	1,05,57	1,40,47	1,77,45	2,01,26	2,05,67	2,08,52	2,06,05	2,10,31
28	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	61,18	72,29	91,41	92,71	96,66	78,24	1,05,54	88,63
29	Police ...	5,72,34	7,04,29	8,42,74	9,12,47	9,35,35	9,22,38	9,19,71	9,16,51
30	Ports and Pilotage ...	5	5	11	6	15	2,70	1,34	6,45
33-A	Dangs District ...	...	11,13	24,05	34,08	28,43	33,85	37,19	30,04
36	Scientific Departments ...	2,66	8,20	7,88	21,47	7,54	8,73	7,86	7,13
37	Education ...	6,19,07	8,01,95	11,24,82	12,49,25	12,10,48	12,80,37	12,89,82	12,61,69
38	Medical ...	1,87,69	1,71,71	2,47,88	2,37,69	2,60,89	2,09,04	2,67,54	2,62,80
39	Public Health ...	1,10,56	1,57,28	2,18,59	2,08,25	1,72,17	1,91,55	1,84,49	1,90,04
40	Agriculture ...	2,51,56	2,89,27	3,25,23	2,42,73	2,44,04	1,64,81	2,42,96	1,91,00
41	Veterinary ...	16,11	17,03	25,89	51,20	46,91	29,68	30,68	27,18
42	Co-operation ...	50,61	65,88	90,37	1,13,58	81,27	88,00	86,79	76,86
43	Industries ...	27,88	43,54	41,08	41,86	65,10	76,47	71,79	52,58
43-A	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	1,04	...	3,62	1,14	3,44	1,98	1,98	13
47	Miscellaneous Departments ...	1,14,80	2,01,10	6,28,10	4,28,51	3,85,70	3,26,24	3,33,54	2,63,40
	Total ...	23,01,46	29,70,55	42,57,01	42,82,69	41,27,44	40,71,17	42,46,55	41,09,09
Civil Works.									
50	Civil Works ...	2,35,16	2,91,62	3,50,01	4,42,82	3,00,25	4,03,29	4,12,41	5,24,55
51	Bombay Development Scheme ...	12,49	15,41	17,59	16,88	12,25	16,55	15,60	20,18
52-A	Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ...	2,23	1,47	87	1,66	12	3	4	6
53	Capital outlay on Electricity schemes met out of revenue ...	2	5	2,16	1,77,86	2,01,11	2,50,25	2,62,88	2,58,91
	Total ...	2,49,90	3,08,55	3,70,13	6,38,72	5,13,73	6,70,12	6,80,88	8,03,65
Miscellaneous.									
54	Famine—								
	A. Famine Relief ...	10,96	20,06	1,10,50	11,46	73,50	61,00	1,68,56	47,25
54-A	Territorial and Political Pensions ...	...	...	10,03	14,30	9	18	82	25
54-B	Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers ...	...	...	...	...	22,03	15,57	20,00	16,78
55	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	1,59,06	1,58,83	1,89,70	2,13,87	2,40,85	2,38,23	2,59,81	2,62,20
56	Stationery and Printing ...	42,20	83,66	91,42	94,40	97,18	88,44	94,00	88,57
57	Miscellaneous ...	1,22,96	2,48,73	2,94,67	2,54,24	2,79,89	2,47,90	2,80,89	2,88,63
62	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,35,18	5,10,78	6,96,32	5,88,27	7,13,51	6,51,82	8,23,48	7,08,68
Extraordinary Items.									
63	Extraordinary Charges ...	156	1,73	9	35	6	3	6	4
64-A	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-War Reconstruction and Development) Fund ...	4,16,24	...	2,57	...	...	...	...	...
64-B	Civil Defence ...	8,37	6,97	50	28	4	8	2	...
	Total ...	4,21,17	8,70	3,16	63	10	6	8	4
	Total Expenditure on revenue account (including revenue expenditure and capital expenditure within revenue accounts).	41,32,70	47,05,64	61,52,38	64,87,18	62,57,64	62,99,30	68,24,13	67,76,09
Capital Account not charged to Revenue.									
68	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	3,89	42,30	1,33,93	1,56,83	2,73,36	2,08,43	2,71,20	5,11,75
70	Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health ...	8,73	10,71	26,51	28,64	41,00	62,86	51,68	71,70
71	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,00	51,00	1,06,00
72	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	...	10,18	1,64,93	18,54	12,50	2,28,32	22,52
80	Bombay Development Scheme ...	-4,75	-8,80	-2,92	-154	-96	-2,61	-1,60	-1,83
81	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ...	29,26	85,75	1,57,74	30,86	2,09,70	1,09,92	1,07,98	1,66,28
81-A	Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes ...	21,79	43,71	1,16,74	597	66,00	1,28,67	73,98	2,47,20
82	Capital Account of other State works, outside the Revenue Account ...	26,27	1,24,01	45,47	2,99,04	2,70,25	3,00,44	1,50,52	3,15,35
82-B	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account ...	...	1,59,72	1,76,02	...	...	...	...	...
83	Payments of Commuted value of Pensions ...	-3,72	-3,29	-1,17	1,87	1,96	55	1,80	1,56
85	Payment to Retrenched Personnel ...	...	...	...	...	55	...	28	...
85-A	Capital Outlay on State Schemes on state trading ...	-6,26,24	14,98,78	5,13,27	-5,29,00	11,72,46	4,20,21	-98,32	4,08,57
85-B	Appropriation to the Contingency Fund ...	...	...	...	3,00,00	...	...	...	...
	Total, Capital Expenditure outside the revenue account.	-5,44,72	19,52,89	11,75,77	4,57,65	20,52,86	13,90,47	8,81,79	18,58,10

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1947-48 (Accounts).	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Budget).	1952-53 (Revised).	1953-54 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.								
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent debt ...	...	...	...	...	92	...	65.59	19.13
	Floating debt ...	5.00	...	28,06.18	6,41.18	73	...	7,80.00	4,00.00
	Loans from the Central Government ...	77.90	79.70	87.13	1,02.51	1,58.27	92.78	1,24.42	1,16.64
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special Loans ...	3.33	61	50	...	6	3.50	3.50	70
	State Provident Funds ...	83.65	68.02	70.31	71.64	82.49	75.00	90.00	1,05.00
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Contingency Fund ...	...	...	...	...	4.13	...	...	...
	Insurance Fund ...	...	...	...	...	1.16	2.07	4.13	1.95
	Milk Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	69.96	51.60	90.26
	Famine Relief Fund ...	36.28	8.10	2.43	4.54	13.70	5.03	22.73	7.03
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt Sinking Funds ...	21	21	15	49	68	1.17	65.58	1.11
	Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	2,62.89	2,72.23	2,44.94	3,55.82	3,66.35	1,52.20	4,11.53	1,82.04
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,24.58	2,20.40	44.65	31.04	32.00	68.10	73.13	72.29
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	...	...	3	1.98	24.50	50.67	53.38	47.81
	State Road Fund ...	6.47	11.02	10.04	83.15	1,01.90	1,18.53	2,43.13	3,96.84
	Special Development Fund ...	1,20.52	12.41	18.70	21.15	30.10	25.76	24.98	...
	Bombay State Development Fund ...	...	1,70.00	...	4,00.00	2,00.00	2,50.00	2,50.00	2,50.00
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	47	42	1.83	1.39	1.04	2.58	1.47	2.81
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	24	29	37	55	85	2	2	6
	Danga Dist. Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	...	3.41	5.85	7.94	15.81
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	8,55.38	11,58.41	10,41.60	18,53.48	22,63.26	24,50.00	24,50.00	24,50.00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—								
	Civil Deposits ...	7,36.97	9,83.75	16,61.79	18,81.11	14,26.17	17,00.00	14,00.00	14,00.00
	Other Accounts ...	16.33	6,10.31	41,36.75	10,69.67	2,03.75	1,33.09	1,00.38	1,53.25
	Advances repayable ...	98.35	1,76.96	2,71.78	1,11.48	1,00.68	1,00.00	1,01.00	1,00.00
	Permanent advances ...	1.11	4.12	1.86	79	51	60	70	60
	Accounts with the Government of Burma ...	45	18	1	16	24	15	30	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	48	23	45	6.15	2.88	60	75	2.50
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	7.34	82.53	25.06	24.59	14.40	30.00	24.00	36.00
	Accounts with part 'B' States ...	...	...	...	11.01	49.97	15.00	36.00	15.00
	Suspense Accounts ...	1,14,22.53	82,74.73	—8,67.39	47,20.56	52,60.35	82,10.00	94,96.47	22,50.00
	Cheques and Bills ...	9,51.47	14,20.13	18,69.86	16,24.18	15,57.18	16,00.00	15,00.00	15,00.00
	Departmental and similar accounts ...	2.07	8.05	5.23	3.50	3.88	5.00	6.00	4.00
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government ...	1,57.98	4,16.46	11,66.47	5,99.25	4,20.97	4,81.01	6,08.25	7,40.44
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	57,04.96	65,25.97	1,09,89.90	1,30,53.28	1,46,54.89	1,40,00.00	1,32,00.00	1,34,00.00
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,52.90	2,21.17	4,43.38	1,62.86	3,77.37	4,00.00	2,90.00	2,90.00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	58.85	60.49	75.24	11.99	18.01	16.00	17.00	20.00
	Inter-State Suspense Account ...	6.02	—12.39	6.32	8.79	—8.22	20.00	10.00	20.00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	33,17.31	39,36.72	54,14.77	53,70.69	77,97.78	70,00.00	77,00.00	77,90.00
	U.—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	47,03.34	61,97.58	46,71.02	68,96.56	1,35,72.24	...	...	...
	Other Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	38,11.45	13,41.91	...	...	...
	Total, Disbursements under Debt Heads ...	2,91,15.38	3,09,08.82	3,42,01.36	4,17,97.65	5,00,80.08	3,20,84.67	3,32,14.98	3,18,81.42
	Total, Capital and Debt Heads ...	2,85,70.66	3,28,61.71	3,53,77.13	4,22,55.30	5,21,32.89	3,35,75.14	3,40,46.77	3,37,34.52
	Total, Disbursements ...	3,27,03.36	3,75,67.35	4,15,29.51	4,86,92.48	5,88,90.53	3,97,74.53	4,08,70.90	4,05,10.61
	Closing Balance ...	—2,20.98	—2,89.13	—16.35	—1,14.78	62.92*	—1,91.50@	—8,25.96†	—21,88.24§
	Grand Total ...	3,24,82.38	3,72,78.22	4,15,13.16	4,85,77.70	5,84,43.45	3,95,88.03	4,00,44.94	3,88,32.37

* This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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) 7.04 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

@ This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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) 5.48 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

† This is exclusive of (a) about 61 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) 5.95 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

§ This is exclusive of (a) about 54 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) 5.95 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

STATEMENT " B ".

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

(In thousands of Rupees).

1	Total estimated cost of works included in 1953-54 Budget Estimates.			Expenditure up to 31st March 1952.	Estimated Expenditure in		Balance required in future.
	Works in progress.	New works.	Total.		1952-53.	1953-54.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Irrigation Works ...	23,27,03	400	23,31,09	7,13,25	2,70,07	3,10,52	8,21,35
Bombay Development Scheme.	7,18,19	.....	7,18,19	0,23,21	0	0	94,80
Other Works ...	25,27,53	33,84,37	59,11,90	11,34,33	4,83,73	7,38,23	55,55,01
Total ...	55,72,75	33,88,43	89,61,18	24,70,79	7,60,79	12,57,84	44,71,70

Note.—The statement includes all capital expenditure whether met from (a) loan or (b) from ordinary balances, the State Development Fund and the State Sugarcane Cess Fund, 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 Commutal Value of pensions and 85A-Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading."

The above figures do not take into account the anticipated receipts of a capital nature which are taken in reduction of the expenditure under the heads but are obtained by deducting the figures under "Suspense" and "Receipts from sale of surplus plant" from the figures under "Works" and "Establishment".

STATEMENT "C".

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

(In thousands of Rs.)

	Total outstand- ing on 1st April 1952.	To be borrowed in 1952-53.	To be repaid in 1952-53.	Total outstand- ing on 31st March 1953.	To be borrowed in 1953-54.	To be repaid in 1953-54.	Total outstand- ing on 31st March 1954.
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Consolidated Debt—							
(a) Government share	6,36,59	...	8,86	6,27,73	...	9,34	6,18,39
(b) Share of the Bombay Municipal Corporation viz., three long-dated loans of the Improvement Trust	3,30,52	...	6,86	3,23,66	...	7,09	3,16,57
Total, Consolidated Debt ...	9,67,11	...	15,72	9,51,39	...	16,43	9,34,96
II. Permanent Debt—							
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 ...	3,54,23	...	20,74	3,33,49	...	...	3,33,49
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 ...	3,50,00	...	15,50	3,34,50	...	...	3,34,50
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 ...	3,44,00	...	15,24	3,28,76	...	...	3,28,76
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	6,00,15	...	9,23	5,90,92	...	9,00	5,81,92
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	3,01,88	...	4,60	2,97,28	...	4,53	2,92,75
(vi) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961 ...	68,29	...	...	68,29	...	1,04	67,25
(vii) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	3,04,07	...	...	3,04,07	...	4,56	2,99,51
(viii) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964	...	3,65,88	...	3,65,88	...	...	3,65,88
Total, Permanent Debt ...	23,22,62	3,65,88	65,31	26,23,19	...	19,13	26,04,06
III. Loans from the Government of India ...	*11,17,55	†6,88,00	35,37	17,70,18	10,96,80†	37,04	28,29,94
IV. Floating Debt—							
(a) Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other Floating Debt	2,00,00	5,80,00	7,80,00	...	4,00,00	4,00,00	...
Total, Floating Debt ...	2,00,00	5,80,00	7,80,00	...	4,00,00	4,00,00	...
V. Loans to Bombay Municipal Corporation ...	2,06,89	15,00	73,33	1,48,56	25,00	63,18	1,10,38
Total ...	48,14,17	16,33,88	9,69,73	54,78,32	14,96,80	5,35,78	64,39,34
Net debt on Government account [i.e., Items I (a), II, III and IV]	42,76,76	16,18,88	8,89,54	50,06,10	14,71,80	4,65,51	60,12,39

*The loans were taken for financing (i) the Rehabilitation of displaced persons (7,21,05), (ii) Agricultural Schemes (41,50), (iii) Industrial Housing Programme (1,19,00), (iv) Minor Irrigation Works (66,00), (v) Ghataprabha and Gangapur Projects (80,00), (vi) Tube Wells Scheme (40,00) and (vii) Lift Irrigation Scheme (50,00).

†The loans are meant for financing the Rehabilitation of displaced persons (1,76,00), (ii) Chola Power House and Jog Distribution Scheme (2,00,00), (iii) Industrial Housing Programme (60,00), (iv) Minor Irrigation Works (34,00), (v) Other Irrigation Works (1,00,00), (vi) Tube Wells Scheme (40,00), (vii) Loans for Bombay Municipality (40,00), (viii) Loans for famine operations (20,00) and (ix) Loans for Sholapur Mills (18,00).

‡The loan is meant for financing (i) the Rehabilitation of displaced persons (3,41,50); (ii) Minor Irrigation Works (60,00); (iii) Industrial Housing Programme (2,00,00); (iv) Tube Well Scheme (1,05,00); (v) Loans for famine operations (91,30); (vi) loans for Koyna Hydro-Irrigation Project (1,29,00); (vii) loans for development of Port okha (20,00) and (viii) loans for development Scheme (1,50,00).

N.B.—The above figures do not include unfunded debt, mainly State Provident Funds which on 1st April 1952, amounted to 7,75,83 and are expected to amount to 8,45,25 on 1st April 1953. These obligations will have to be met some time in future but at present the accumulations are in excess of withdrawals.

The figures do not also take into account credit for sums lent by Government to cultivators, local authorities, etc. These outstandings amounted on 1st April 1952 to 16,87,77.

In addition a small sum of 6 on account of the Bombay Development Loan, 1920, was still lying unclaimed on 1st April 1952.

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

STATEMENT "D".

STATEMENT OF DEBT CHARGES.

(In thousands of Rupees).

	1951-52 (Accounts)			1952-53 (Revised)			1953-54 (Budget).		
	Interest.	Principal.	Total.	Interest.	Principal.	Total	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
Total debt charges included in the budget.	1,63.44	1,58.27	3,21.71	1,05.34	1,24.42	3,10.76	2,10.04	1,10.04	3,20.08
Debt charges paid by local bodies in Bombay City and passed on to the Government of India ...	25.57	77.49	1,03.06	21.67	80.10	1,01.86	17.63	70.20	87.80
Net Debt charges borne by State revenues	1,37.87	80.78	2,18.65	1,73.67	44.23	2,17.90	1,92.41	40.38	2,38.70

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 forty-two lakhs and three thousands.

STATEMENT "D-I".

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(In thousands of Rupees).

	31st March 1952	31st March 1953	31st March 1954
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
A. Interest bearing Obligations—			
1. Public Dept.—			
(a) Due to Central Government	22,91,55	28,30,13	38,35,29
(b) Open Market Loans—			
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955	3,54,23	3,33,49	3,33,49
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956	3,50,00	3,34,50	3,34,50
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958	3,44,00	3,28,76	3,28,76
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	6,00,15	5,90,92	5,81,92
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	3,01,88	2,97,28	2,92,75
(vi) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961	68,29	68,29	67,25
(vii) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	3,04,07	3,04,07	2,99,51
(viii) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 ... ..	.....	3,65,88	3,65,88
(ix) Bombay Development Loan, 1920	6	6	6
2. Floating Debt—			
Cash Credit with Imperial Bank	2,00,00	.....	.....
Total Loans	48,14,23	54,53,38	64,39,41
3. Unfunded Debt—			
Special Loans—			
(i) Charitable and other funds	9,11	9,11	9,11
(ii) Anand Institute	8,10	4,80	3,90
(iii) State Provident Funds	7,57,70	8,27,70	9,08,84
Total—Interest bearing obligations	55,89,14	62,94,79	74,21,26
B. Interest Free Obligations—			
1. Earmarked Balances—			
(i) Contingency Fund	2,95,87	3,00,00	3,00,00
(ii) Famine Relief Fund	71,79	63,00	63,00
(iii) State Road Fund	2,39,47	1,86,67	44,59
(iv) Depreciation and Reserve Funds	17,77	18,17	18,90
(v) State Sugarcane Cess Fund	1,50,73	1,47,70	1,41,74
(vi) Dangs District Reserve Fund	51,46	43,52	27,71
(vii) Special Development Fund	19,31	.....	.....
(viii) Bombay State Development Fund	11,28,81	8,78,81	6,28,81
(ix) Bombay State Milk Fund ... ..	.....	15,12	22,40
(x) Bombay State Insurance Fund	11,82	57,02	61,60
(xi) Deposits, Advances and Remittances—			
(1) Deposit of Local Funds	2,80,05	2,80,05	3,30,05
(2) Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	7,99,50	7,99,50	8,99,50
(3) Other accounts	6,74,63	7,34,84	7,28,64
(4) Suspense Accounts	1,63,61	1,63,61	1,63,61
(5) Cheques and Bills	86,85	86,85	86,85
(6) Remittances	74,80	74,80	74,80
Total—Earmarked Balances	40,66,47	38,49,66	35,92,29
2. Guaranteed Liability of Government	10,11,88	10,11,88	10,11,88
Total, Interest Free Obligations	50,78,35	48,61,54	46,04,17
Grand Total—Obligations	1,06,67,49	1,11,56,33	1,20,25,43

STATEMENT "D-I"—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	31st March 1952	31st March 1953	31st March 1954
<i>Assets.</i>			
I. Interest yielding Assets—			
(a) Loans due from Municipalities, Bombay Housing Board, etc. ...	22,19,86	23,00,47	27,44,53
(b) Loans due from Government servants ...	5,32	5,04	7,24
Total Loans and Advances ...	22,25,18	24,02,41	27,51,77
B. Investment in Securities—			
(a) Anand Institute ...	8,24	4,74	4,04
(b) Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	6,30,53	6,01,15	8,72,08
(c) Bombay Famine Relief Fund ...	61,09	54,44	54,44
(d) Nashik Distillery Depreciation Fund ...	17,77	17,77	17,77
(e) Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	11,13,52	10,74,52	10,38,76
(f) Cash balance Investment Account ...	6,93,50	5,83,50	5,83,50
(g) Dangs District Reserve Fund ...	44,93	71,70	71,70
Total Investment in Securities ...	25,78,58	24,07,88	20,42,35
C. Investment of shares in commercial and Government concerns ...	2,37,64	4,02,04	4,02,50
D. Capital Investment in Civil Supplies Schemes ...	27,19,70	26,21,38	30,24,95
Total Interest yielding Assets ...	77,61,10	79,84,61	89,11,66
2. Debt, Deposits and Remittances—			
(a) Advances Repayable ...	3,47,75	3,58,75	3,58,75
(b) Permanent Advances—Civil ...	10,46	10,03	10,03
(c) Accounts with the Government of Burma ...	3	23	23
(d) Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	98,54	1,22,54	1,58,54
(e) Departmental and similar Accounts ...	1,07	1,07	1,07
(f) Accounts with Reserve Bank ...	47	87	87
(g) Accounts with Part 'B' States ...	44,37	30,37	30,37
	5,02,69	5,23,86	5,59,86
3. Cash Balances ...	—52,02	—8,25,96	—21,88,24
Grand Total Assets ...	83,16,71	76,82,51	72,83,28
Excess of interest yielding assets over interest bearing liabilities ...	21,71,96	16,80,82	14,90,40

The statement does not include all assets and liabilities pertaining to the merged State areas as the assets and liabilities have yet to be incorporated in the accounts of this Government.

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.

A NOTE ON THE REVISED PROCEDURE OF PRESENTING GROSS DEMANDS TO THE VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Till now the system of presenting net demands (i.e., after taking into account all the credits accruing to a major head) to the vote of the Legislature was being followed. There were, however, a few exceptions mentioned below under which gross demands are asked for:—

- (1) 63—Extraordinary charges,
- (2) 80—Bombay Development Scheme,
- (3) 81—A—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes,
- (4) 83—Payments of commuted value of pensions,
- (5) 85—A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading.

In the year 1939, the Auditor General raised the question of the procedure to be followed in presenting to the Legislature a demand for grant in which the expenditure was more than counterbalanced by recoveries and the net result was, therefore, a *minus* demand. In a case like this the alternative courses available were (i) to make a token demand or (ii) to obtain a vote for the gross expenditure. The former course was open to the objection that it set no limit to actual expenditure provided the actual receipts were such that the net result did not exceed the amount of the sanctioned grant. At the same time the latter course might imply that the same demand was once voted 'gross' one year (when the net result was *minus*) and 'net' another year (when the net result was *plus*). The Auditor General pointed out that the real object to be secured was that positive expenditure should be expressly authorised in some way and further directed that the matter should be settled by the State Government in consultation with its State Legislature. The question was considered and it was decided to adopt the second alternative, viz., that of obtaining the vote of the Legislature for the gross expenditure particularly in view of the fact that in 1937–38 the Hon. the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly had ruled out token demands. The Auditor General later on gave a ruling that the demand once voted gross should continue to be so voted in all the future years irrespective of whether the net estimated expenditure is *minus* or *plus*. Accordingly, the system of presenting gross demand for the vote of the Legislature under the heads referred to above was being followed.

2. The Government of India, with effect from the current year's budget, has been following the procedure of presenting gross demands to the vote of the Parliament in respect of all heads. The Comptroller and Auditor General therefore urged on this Government the desirability of adopting the revised procedure adopted by the Union Government as the constitutional provisions affecting the States in the matter are the same as in the case of the Union. It has accordingly been decided to present gross demands in respect of all heads to the vote of the Legislature with effect from the budget for 1953–54. The above revised procedure corresponds to the procedure according to which gross demands are put to the vote of the Legislature in respect of expenditure under the heads mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

3. As a result of this new procedure there will be difference between the figures mentioned under the various major heads in the Civil Budget Estimates and the actual amounts for which a vote of the Legislature is sought in the Schedule of Demands in the Budget Memorandum. The reason for this difference is that the figures in the Civil Budget Estimates are the net figures and these mentioned in the Schedule of Demands in the Budget Memorandum are gross figures. The amount of recoveries, etc., excluded from the amount of demands are indicated in the last column of the Schedule of Demands and the details of these recoveries, are shown in the relevant explanatory paragraphs of the Budget Memorandum. Suitable footnotes, wherever necessary, are also given below the summary of each major head in the Civil Budget Estimates showing the gross figures in respect of both charged and voted provisions.

**SCHEDULE OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54 SUBMITTED FOR THE
VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or Administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount put to the Vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Land Revenue	... 7, Land Revenue...	1,74,76,070	58,070	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 16 of the Budget Memorandum.
2	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	State Excise	... 8, State Excise ...	38,48,100	3,47,100	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 27 of the Budget Memorandum.
3	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Stamps	... 9, Stamps ...	5,73,000	.....	.....
4	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Forest	... 10, Forest ...	1,25,44,000	2,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 43 of the Budget Memorandum.
5	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Registration	... 11, Registration ...	15,38,000	.....	.....
6	The Chief Minister	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	12, Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	17,97,100	4,15,100	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 49 of the Budget Memorandum.
7	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Other Taxes and Duties.	13, Other Taxes and Duties.	37,44,700	31,700	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 61 of the Budget Memorandum.
8	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	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,"	1,63,11,000(a)	4,30,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraphs 95, 101 and 103 of the Budget Memorandum.

	Rs.
(a) This demand is made up as follows :—	
XVII.—Deduct—Working Expenses	.. 32,92,000
18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues—	
Public Works	.. 1,14,73,000
Civil	.. 15,45,000
19, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	.. Nil.
	<u>1,63,11,000</u>

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Services or Administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount put to the Vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
9	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	General Administration.	25—General Administration.	5,40,67,870	67,09,870	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 128 of the Budget Memorandum.
10	The Chief Minister	Administration of Justice.	27—Administration of Justice.	1,89,72,700	17,700	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 147 of the Budget Memorandum.
11	The Chief Minister	Jails and Convict Settlements.	28, Jails and Convict Settlements.	91,31,000	2,66,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 153 of the Budget Memorandum.
12	The Chief Minister	Police	29, Police	9,25,36,950	8,85,950	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 162 of the Budget Memorandum.
13	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Ports and Pilotage.	30, Ports and Pilotage.	6,45,000	.....	.....
14	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Dangs District	33-A-Dangs District.	43,00,300	6,96,300	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 172 of the Budget Memorandum.
15	The Minister for Education, Law and Management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Scientific Departments.	36, Scientific Departments.	7,15,000	.....	.....
16	The Minister for Education, Law and Management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Education	37, Education	12,68,56,000	6,87,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 188 of the Budget Memorandum.

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or administration to which demand relates.	'Head of Account'.	Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
17	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Medical	.. 38, Medical	.. 2,62,80,000	....	
18	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Public Health	.. 39, Public Health	.. 2,94,90,640	1,04,86,640	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 220 of the Budget Memorandum.
19	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Agriculture	.. 40, Agriculture	.. 2,06,07,741	15,07,741	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 233 of the Budget Memorandum.
20	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Veterinary	.. 41, Veterinary	.. 27,27,800	14,800	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 240 of the Budget Memorandum.
21	The Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation.	Co-operation	.. 42, Co-operation	.. 88,35,800	11,49,800	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 249 of the Budget Memorandum.
22	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Industries	.. 43, Industries	.. 82,68,000	10,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 259 of the Budget Memorandum.
23	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Industrial Development.	43-A, Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	13,000	....	.....

Number of demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or administration to which demand relates.	Head of account.	Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
24	The Minister for Civil Supplies excluding management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Miscellaneous Departments (except labour).	47, Miscellaneous Departments.	4,83,88,700	2,47,32,200	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 274 of the Budget Memorandum.
25	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Labour ..	47, Miscellaneous Departments.	31,83,500	....	.....
26	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Civil Works ..	50, Civil Works ..	7,38,06,300	2,17,84,900	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 285 of the Budget Memorandum.
27	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Bombay Development Scheme.	51, Bombay Development Scheme.	20,13,000	.....	.....
28	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes	XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Deduct—Working Expenses.	69,30,000	.....	.....
29	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Other Revenue Expenditure, etc.	52, A-Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	21,94,500	21,88,500	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 317 of the Budget Memorandum.
30	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes	53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	2,58,91,000	.....	.....
31	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Famine ..	54, Famine ..	57,25,000	10,00,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 326 of the Budget Memorandum.

No. of De- mand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of demand.	Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—consolid.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
32	The Chief Minister	.. Territorial and Political Pensions.	54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions.	25,000	....	....
33	The Chief Minister	.. Privy Purses and Allowances.	54-B, Privy Purses and Allowances of the Indian Rulers.	16,78,000	....	....
34	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	55, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	2,64,51,000	7,05,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 341 of the Budget Memorandum.
35	The Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Stationery Printing.	56, Stationery and Printing.	1,00,93,150	12,36,150	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 348 of the Budget Memorandum.
36	The Minister for Local Self-Government and Co-operation.	Miscellaneous ..	57, Miscellaneous ..	3,52,93,000	64,30,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 365 of the Budget Memorandum.
37	The Chief Minister	.. Extraordinary Charges.	63, Extraordinary Charges.	4,000	....	....
38	The Chief Minister	.. Civil Defence ..	64-B, Civil Defence..	1,03,000	1,03,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 368 of the Budget Memorandum.
Total A, Expenditure from Revenue ..				70,30,59,821	8,18,94,421	
B.—Expenditure charged to Capital.						
39	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Irrigation ..	68, Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.	5,24,52,000	12,77,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 383 of the Budget Memorandum.

Number of Demand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or administration to which demand relates.	Head of Account.	Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of demand.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
B.—Expenditure charged to Capital—contd.						
40	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Public Health	70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	74,70,000	.....	.....
41	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Agricultural Improvement and Research.	71, Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural improvement and research	1,05,00,000	....	....
42	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Industrial Development.	72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	39,52,000	10,00,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 408 of the Budget Memorandum.
43	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Bombay Development Scheme.	80, Bombay Development Scheme.	9,000	1,92,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 412 of the Budget Memorandum.
44	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Civil Works.	81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,66,28,000	....	....
45	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes.	81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	4,97,35,000	2,50,15,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 420 of the Budget Memorandum.
46	The Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Housing of Displaced Persons and Milk Scheme.	82, Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account.	3,77,55,000	62,30,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 425 of the Budget Memorandum.
47	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	83, Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	10,40,000	8,40,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 429 of the Budget Memorandum.

No. of de- mand.	Designation of the Minister.	Service or administration to which demand relates.	Head of account.	Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	Recoveries excluded from the amount of demand.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
B.—Expenditure charged to Capital —concl.						
48	The Minister for Civil Supplies excluding management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Schemes of State Trading.	85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading.	1,85,69,32,100	1,02,16,90,100	The details of gross demand are shown in paragraph 437 of the Budget Memorandum.
Total B, Expenditure charged to Capital ..				1,83,64,83,100	1,65,62,44,100	
C.—Expenditure under Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.						
49	The Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests.	Loans and Advances bearing Interest.	Loans and Advances by State Government.	7,39,44,000	....	....
Grand Total ..				2,61,34,86,921	1,73,81,38,521	

II— Union Excise Duties.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 13, Civil Budget Estimates.
Share of net proceeds assigned to States			1,82,00	1,83,00	

1. Under Section 272 of the Constitution of India Act, 1950, Union Duties of Excise other than such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied and collected by the Government of India, but if Parliament by law so provides, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States to which the law imposing the duty applies sums equivalent to the whole or in part of the net proceeds of that duty, and those sums shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by such law.

2. The Finance Commission appointed by the Government of India under Article 280 of the Constitution in their report has recommended that 40 per cent. of the net proceeds of Union Excises on tobacco including cigars, cigarettes, etc., matches, and vegetable products should be allocated to the States. Bombay State has been assigned 10.37 per cent. of the State share in the net proceeds. The Government of India has intimated its acceptance of these proposals and the estimated receipts in the current and next year are made on the assumption that the necessary legislation will be passed by the Parliament.

IV, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

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Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Share of taxes on income	10,98,51	10,60,08	10,67,15	10,31,45

3. 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 expiry 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. Accordingly India's first Finance Commission was appointed. The Finance Commission have recommended that the States share of the net proceeds of the Taxes on Income other than the Corporation Tax should be raised to 55 per cent. Of the Divisible Pool of Part A and Part B States, Bombay State has been assigned 17.5 per cent. The Finance Commission have also recommended that arrears of income tax in the Part A States relating to the period ending 31st March 1952 should be paid to them under the existing formula of allocation determined by the Deshmukh Award. The current year's revised estimate of 10,67,15 and the next year's budget estimate of 10,31,45 are based on the intimation received from the Government of India.

VII and 7, Land Revenue.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 13-14 Civil Budget Estimates.
Ordinary Revenue	5,96,47	6,10,00	5,50,00	6,50,00	
Sale of Government Estates	5,09	48	1,00	1,00	
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax ...	4,30	4,00	53,52	3,50	
Moturpha (House tax) collections ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges ...	6,15	6,50	10,07	8,25	
Rent, etc. of Fisheries	3	.....	.....	.....	
Recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars ...	18	1,00	50	93	
Rates and cesses on lands	95	1,00	60	84	
Recoveries for overpayments	1,15	80	1,15	80	
Collection of payments for services rendered	4,33	2,00	4,30	2,00	
Miscellaneous	18,27	21,00	24,78	20,50	
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ...	—6,51	—10,77	—10,77	—10,00	
Total—Land Revenue	6,30,41	6,35,99	6,35,75	6,77,22	
Deduct—Refunds	—15,99	—5,50	—10,00	—10,00	
Total	6,14,42	6,30,49	6,25,75	6,67,22	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 100- 122 Civil Budget Estimates.
Charges of Administration	59,17	39,25	39,68	40,07	
Land Records	94,14	1,03,33	95,00	1,02,08	
Assignments and Compensations	30,25	33,43	35,31	31,15	
Total	1,83,56	1,76,01	1,69,97	1,74,20	
Charged	36	.....	50	.....	
Voted	1,83,20	1,76,01	1,69,47	1,74,20	

Revenue.

4. *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 decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly on account of scarcity and famine conditions prevailing in the State. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to more receipts anticipated on account of Land Tenure Abolition Acts. (Please see New Item No. 2).

5. *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 including an amount of Rs. 50,00,000 adjusted for the sale of lands to State Transport Corporation.

6. *Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement charges.*—The revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

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

8. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The receipts are of a fluctuating nature. The current year's revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

9. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—Recoveries on account of land acquisition work done on behalf of public bodies by Consulting Surveyor's Department and payments received for management of estates are accounted for under this head. The receipts are therefore, of a fluctuating nature. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—Receipts under this head include quarry fees, item 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.

11. *Deduct—Refunds.*—This is a fluctuating item. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

12. *Charges of Administration.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to the expenditure incurred to satisfy decrees of the Courts. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to additional staff required for clearance of the arrears of measurement work in some districts of the State. (Please see New Item No. 1).

13. *Land Records.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) down-grading of some of the posts, (ii) late employment of the staff and (iii) less expenditure incurred under "Cost of boundary marks". The next year's budget estimate is based on normal requirements.

14. *Assignments and Compensation.*—The item is of a fluctuating nature and the expenditure depends on the appearance of the claimants. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the current and past actuals.

15. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,74,20,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure		1,74,76,070	1,74,76,070
Deduct—Total recovery as per details shown in the statement below ...		—56,070	—56,070
Net Expenditure ...		1,74,20,000	1,74,20,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the Vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 1,74,76,070 (Voted), is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries" under "7, Land Revenue".

Minor head or sub-head.	Deduct entry.	Amount.
A (5) Establishment charges paid to or recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	Amount transferred to the minor head "Land Records—City Land Records" on account of survey establishment of the Collector of Bombay	41,000
Do.	Amount recovered from the Municipality on account of land acquisition work	11,570
Do.	Amount transferred to "13-Other Taxes and Duties" on account of Sales Tax Establishment under the Collector of Bombay ...	3,500
	Total—Deduct Recoveries ...	56,070

VIII and 8, State Excise.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 15-18, Civil Budget Estimates.
Country Spirits	36	8,41	1,01	5,01	
Country Fermented Liquor	15	3,50	1,00	1,74	
Malt Liquor	47	11	02	6	
Wines and Spirits (Foreign Liquors other than Beer, Medicated Wines and Commercial Spirits)	45,70	41,40	45,00	54,74	
Receipts from Commercial Spirits including Denatured Spirits and Medicated Wines	5,04	6,50	6,50	6,10	
Opium	3,44	3,38	3,00	2,48	
Duties on Medicinal and Toilet preparations containing Alcohol, Opium, etc.	11,99	8,50	15,00	9,47	
Hemp and other Drugs	90	60	70	43	
Receipts from Distilleries	13,40	21,06	13,00	23,92	
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	12,99	15,99	12,50	10,00	
Recoveries of Overpayments	13	25	20	5	
Collection of payment for services rendered	56	5	75	30	
Total	96,03	1,09,75	99,28	1,14,30	
Deduct—Refunds	—4.38	—2,56	—2,20	—2,02	
Total	91,65	1,07,19	97,08	1,12,28	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 123-130, Civil Budget Estimates.
Superintendence	5,50	6,84	5,50	5,88	
District Charges	21,21	27,78	15,75	11,49	
Distilleries	9,77	9,64	9,64	16,88	
Departmental and Commission Shops	58	1,08	63	62	
Cost of opium supplied to State Excise Department	1	75	.....	.....	
Purchase of Ganja and other Drugs	7	8	2	2	
Compensations	1,49	1	82	12	
Works	22	.....	5	.....	
Charges in England	26	28	.....	.....	
Total	39,11	46,46	32,41	35,01	

Revenue.

16. *Country Spirits and Country Fermented Liquor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-realisation of recoveries of arrears of pre-prohibition period for which the suits are still pending in the Courts.

17. *Wines and Spirits (Foreign Liquors other than Beer, Medicated Wines and Commercial Spirits).*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to more consumption of liquors subsequent to the decision of Supreme Court. The further increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to increase in Vend Fees and Liquor Permit Fees.

18. *Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing Alcohol, Opium, etc.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to unexpected high sales of certain drugs.

19. *Receipts from Distilleries.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-realisation of the receipts from the Power Alcohol Scheme.

20. *Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the transfer of Neera Scheme to Village Industries Committee of the Bombay State.

Expenditure.

21. *Superintendence.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to re-organisation of the Director's and State Prohibition Board's Offices.

22. *District Charges.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) further retrenchment carried out in the staff of the Director of Prohibition and Excise, and (ii) transfer of Neera Scheme to the Village Industries Committee of the Bombay State. The next year's budget estimate shows the full impact of the retrenchment carried out during the course of the current year.

23. *Distilleries.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to additional expenditure required for running the Power Alcohol Scheme.

24. *Cost of opium supplied to State Excise Department.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the fact that no opium will be required to be purchased till the end of 1953-54.

25. *Compensations.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to payment of Abkari Compensation to Inamdars in the leased states and extra compensations to Kathi States.

26. *Charges in England.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the fact that the chemicals for which the provision was made are not required to be purchased.

27. The net budget estimate of Rs. 35,01,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under:—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure		38,48,100	38,48,100
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement		—3,47,100	—3,47,100
Net expenditure		35,01,000	35,01,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the Vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 38,48,100 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

Statement showing deduct—recoveries.

Minor Head or sub-head.	Deduct entry.	Amount.
		Rs.
A-1—Director's Office	Cost of Drugs Control Order Establishment transferred to "38—Medical."	2,000
B—District Charges	Contribution for establishment employed at the cost of other parties.	3,15,200
C-1—Nasik Distillery	Contribution recovered from the Security Printing, India, on account of the pay and allowances of the Medical Officer and his establishment.	23,900
C-1—Nasik Distillery	Amount transferred from Depreciation Fund	6,000
	Total—Deduct—Recoveries	3,47,100

IX and 9, Stamps.

Revenue.

					Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 19-20, Civil Budget Estimates.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A—Non-Judicial—									
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	...	2,75,80	2,00,50	2,50,00	2,81,11	
Duty on impressing documents	...	...	...	...	9,97	14,50	15,00	9,70	
Fines and Penalties	...	...	...	...	33	38	44	35	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5,50	6,45	8,07	5,11	
Deduct—Refunds	...	...	...	...	—2,95	—3,01	—2,53	—2,86	
Total					2,88,65	3,08,82	2,72,78	2,93,41	
B—Judicial—									
Court Fees realised in Stamps	...	...	...	...	1,28,77	1,30,00	1,43,00	1,30,07	
Fines and Penalties	...	...	...	...	17	15	65	15	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	16	25	1,68	20	
Deduct—Refunds	...	...	...	...	—3,68	—3,00	—0,00	—3,67	
Total					1,25,42	1,27,40	1,39,33	1,26,75	
Grand Total					4,14,07	4,36,22	4,12,11	4,20,16	

Expenditure.

					Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 180- 132, Civil Budget Estimates .
A—Non-Judicial—									
A—Superintendence	...	...	...	...	1,00	71	73	70	
B—Charges for the Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	...	2,46	2,32	2,32	2,33	
C—Cost of Stamps supplied from Central Stamp Stores	...	...	...	...	84	92	92	92	
Total					4,30	3,95	3,97	4,04	
B—Judicial—									
A—Superintendence	...	...	...	...	42	72	73	78	
B—Charges for the sale of Stamps	...	...	...	...	66	63	55	66	
C—Cost of Stamps supplied from Central Stamp Stores	...	...	...	...	18	30	25	25	
Total					1,26	1,65	1,53	1,69	
Grand Total					5,56	5,60	5,50	5,73	

*Revenue.**A—Non-Judicial :*

28. *Sale of Stamps.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the financial stringency prevailing, slump in prices and effect of Tenancy and Bombay Money Lenders' Acts, etc. The next year's budget estimate is based on past actuals, and includes a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs on account of receipts from transaction of hedge trading in cotton which has been resumed since December 1952, and from Stamp duties on clearance lists.

29. *Duty on Impressing Documents.*—The revised estimate is based on progress of actuals. The next year's budget estimate is based on the actuals for 1951-52.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimate is based on progress of actuals. The next year's budget estimate is based on the actuals for 1951-52.

31. *B—Judicial—Court fees realised in Stamps (including probate duty).*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to increased revenue realised under "Probate Duty".

32. *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimates are based on progress of actuals.

33. *Deduct—Refunds.* The increase in the revised estimate is due to more refunds to be paid to litigants of the City Civil Court. The next year's budget estimate is based on the actuals for 1951-52.

Expenditure.

34. *A—Non-Judicial.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals. The next year's budget estimate is based on normal expenditure.

35. *B—Judicial.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals. The increase in next year's budget estimate is due to increased discount and commission anticipated on account of the extra sale of stamps.

X and 10, Forest.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 21-24 Civil Budget Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency	93,95	1,00,00	95,00	89,33	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	2,30,47	3,40,00	2,08,00	2,20,15	
Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	10	6	7	6	
Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	50	54	62	70	
Miscellaneous	12,17	12,00	11,88	12,00	
Receipts in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,37,19	3,52,60	3,15,57	3,22,24	
Deduct—Refund ...	—1,03	—70	—88	—1,00	
Total ...	3,36,16	3,51,90	3,14,69	3,21,24	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 133 137 Civil Budget Estimates.
General Direction	1,59	1,36	1,70	3,03	
Conservancy and Works	49,89	53,02	65,00	51,95	
Establishment	66,09	69,06	69,41	69,54	
Special Development Programme ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Interest on Capital Outlay—(Charged Expenditure)	33	33	33	33	
Charges in England	5	2	2	.....	
Total ...	1,17,95	1,23,79	1,36,46	1,25,75	
Charged ...	33	33	33	33	
Voted ...	1,17,62	1,23,46	1,36,13	1,25,42	

Revenue.

36. *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agencies.*—The decrease in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is due to the general slump in the market and consequent fall in the prices of timber. The further decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared with the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to the same reasons as stated above.

37. *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.*—The decrease in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to (i) lower prices realised for coupes sold this year, (ii) some coupes remaining unsold for want of adequate prices, (iii) allocation of many coupes to the Co-operative Societies, (iv) opening of sold and unsold kurans in the Eastern Circle for free grazing, and (v) removal of Arjan leaves free of charge due to the acute fodder situation. The slight increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared with the revised estimates is due to the fact that the present famine condition necessitating the concessions at items (iv) and (v) above will not continue next year. The slight increase is also based on the latest actuals of 1951-52.

38. *Revenue from Forests not managed by Government.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to sale of Dahyana forest wherein Government has 30 per cent. share. The slight increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to share of Government from Jagirdari forest in Banas Kantha District.

39. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head fluctuate according to the fines imposed on contractors for breach of contract terms. The decrease in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is due to less grazing offences while the increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to anticipated increase in recovery of compensation in offence cases.

40. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The revised estimates of 1952-53 and 1953-54 are based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

41. *General Direction.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to provision for additional amount by way of Travelling Allowance. The current year's sanctioned grant for travelling allowance is inadequate. The increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to the reimbursement of the cost for survey of unorganised forest areas including merged state area in Vyara division which is undertaken by the Surveyor General of India.

42. *Conservancy and Works.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to the adjustment of the amounts due to the Southern Railway and also due to arrear payment for old logging contracts. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to absence of the above arrear payments. The provision has been made on the basis of actuals of 1951-52.

43. The gross demand for grant under "10-Forest" amounts to Rs. 1,25,44,900 after excluding an amount of Rs. 2,400 due from Raisingpur Estate and after taking into account the transfer entry of Rs. 500. A sum of Rs. 32,000 (*Charged*) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

XI and 11, Registration.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate 1953-54.	Page 23, Civil Budget Estimates.
Fees for registering Documents	30,11	30,75	28,25	30,03	
Fees for copies of registered documents	71	85	77	79	
Miscellaneous	37	38	60	38	
Total ...	31,19	31,98	29,62	31,20	
Deduct—Refunds ...	—13	—7	—6	—10	
Total ...	31,06	31,91	29,56	31,10	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 138- 139, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Superintendence	89	93	93	93	
B—District Charges	14,41	14,58	14,58	14,45	
Total ...	15,30	15,51	15,51	15,38	

Revenue.

44. The revised estimate of the current year and the budget estimate for the next year are based on the current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

45. The revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 are based on the current and past actuals.

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

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act	19,34	20,00	20,00	18,80
Receipts under the State Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	1,26,74	1,29,00	1,70,00	2,00,00
Fees and Other receipts (Indian Motor Vehicles Act)	2,51	85	1,20	37
Total	1,48,59	1,49,85	1,91,20	2,17,17
Deduct—Refunds	—2,14	—1,00	—3,66	—2,00
Total	1,46,45	1,48,85	1,87,54	2,15,17

Expenditure.

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145,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Charges of Collection	4,13	4,03	4,35	4,15
Inspection of Motor Vehicles	6,40	9,21	9,46	9,63
Compensation to Local Bodies	6,92	7,00	7,00	7,52
Other Charges ... ..	.....	5	2	2
Transfer to the State Road Fund	93,18	96,80	1,34,83	1,66,77
Charges in England	5	4	14	2
Total	1,13,68	1,17,13	1,55,80	1,88,11
Charged	1,00,09	1,03,80	1,41,83	1,74,29
Voted	13,59	13,33	13,97	13,82

Revenue.

46. *Receipts under the State Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to enhanced rates of taxation from 1st October 1952.

Expenditure.

47. *Inspection of Motor Vehicles.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to (i) Senior I. A. S. Grade given to State Transport Officer and change in personnel at the Bombay Office, (ii) higher rate of pay given to executive staff by Sub-Divisional Officer Poona, and (iii) additional provision required by the Supervisors for touring.

48. *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 minor head. It depends upon the receipts under the Act and the cost of their collection. The details of the transfer are shown below:—

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	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Total receipts under the Act	1,29,00	1,70,00	2,00,00
Deduct—Refunds	—92	—3,58	—1,87
Cost of Collection in India	—4,03	—4,35	—4,15
Lump amount mentioned in section 9 (3) of the Act	—26,57	—26,57	—26,57
Overhead Charges	—66	—67	—64
Total	96,80	1,34,83	1,66,77

49. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,74,29,000 (Charged) and Rs. 13,82,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	1,74,29,000	17,07,100	1,92,26,100
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the Statement below ..	.....	—4,15,100	—4,15,100
Net Expenditure	1,74,29,000	13,82,000	1,88,11,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the Vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 17,97,100 (Voted) is included in the Schedule of Demand and a sum of Rs. 1,74,29,000 (Charged), will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries" under "12-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts."

Minor Head and Sub-head.	Deduct Entry.	Amount.
		Rs.
B (a) (5). Establishment Charges paid to or recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	Portion transferred to the minor head "A—Charges of Collection."	1,77,100
B (b) (5). Establishment Charges paid to or recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	Do. do. ...	2,38,000
	Total ...	4,15,100

XIII and 13, Other Taxes and Duties.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Taxes on Luxuries including taxes on entertainments, betting and gambling	3,28,92	3,08,67	2,79,75	2,69,61
Receipts from Electricity Duties	2,02,06	1,74,58	1,90,13	2,00,18
Receipts from Tobacco Duties	54,00	54,00	54,00	.....
Other Items— Urban Immoveable Property Tax	1,52,51	1,59,00	1,64,90	1,59,80
Receipts under the Sales Tax Acts	12,58,95	11,47,15	11,70,00	15,74,98
Prize Competitions	24,42	12,60	17,00	12,60
Receipts under the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948	35,75	45,50	50,50	42,00
Newspaper Advertisement Tax	548	1,80	2,73	1,60
Recoveries of overpayments of past years	1		1	
Total ...	20,62,10	19,03,30	19,29,02	22,66,77

Expenditure.

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150,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Collection charges— Taxes and Duties having a common administrative staff	5,23	4,39	4,50	4,27
Sales Tax	24,18	30,11	30,11	30,05
Sugarcane Cess	28	15	15	15
Charges under the Electricity Acts	2,61	2,66	2,68	2,66
Transfer to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund	35,47	45,35	50,35	41,85
Transfer to the State Road Fund ... ..	.....	.....	56,00	88,00
Charges in England ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
Total ...	67,77	82,66	1,43,80	1,66,98
Charged ...	35,47	45,35	1,06,35	1,29,85
Voted ...	32,30	37,31	37,45	37,13

Revenue.

50. *Taxes on Luxuries including taxes on entertainment, betting and gambling.*—The decrease in the revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 is mainly on account of smaller receipts anticipated under Betting Tax. The fall in receipts is mainly due to the reduction in investments on account of the general depression.

51. *Receipts from Electricity Duties.*—The increase in the revised and the budget estimates is mainly due to the larger receipts expected in consequence of the larger consumption of electricity power, following the withdrawal of the general cut imposed on it.

52. *Receipt 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 had since then agreed to pay an enhanced annual compensation of Rs. 54 lakhs with effect from 1949-50. The figure of Rs. 54 lakhs shown in the budget and revised estimates for 1952-53 represents the compensation payable to the Government of Bombay. The Finance Commission has now recommended that the State Governments concerned should be left free to levy their own Sales Tax on tobacco. Since the recommendation of the Finance Commission has been accepted by Government of India, a 'nil' provision has been made under this head in the next year's budget.

53. *Urban and Immoveable Property Tax.*—The revised and the budget estimates are based on the progress of actuals and anticipated receipts.

54. *Receipts under the Sales Tax Acts.*—The increase in the revised estimates is mainly due to larger receipts anticipated under "Sales Tax—Motor Spirit" in consequence of higher rates of tax imposed thereon. The increase is, however, partly offset by smaller receipts anticipated under "Sales Tax—Other Commodities" as a result of the depression and the adverse effects of the judgment of the High Court on the Sales Tax receipts and larger refunds. The increase under Sales Tax receipts in the next year's budget is due to larger receipts anticipated in consequence of the introduction of Multi-point Sales Tax and the higher rates of tax on Motor Spirit.

55. *Prize Competitions.*—The increase in the revised estimates which is based on the progress of current actuals, is due to the increase in the number of prize competitions licensed during the year. The decrease in the next year's budget is due to the fact that some of the promoters of prize competitions have shifted their offices out of the State of Bombay.

56. *Receipts under Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948.*—The revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is based on the average consumption of sugarcane by the sugar factories during the last 3 years and the probable collection on account of arrears that are likely to be made. The estimates take into account the increase in the number of factories and the reduction in the rate of tax.

57. *Newspaper Advertisement Tax.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the collection of the arrears of Newspapers Advertisement Tax. In view of the repeal of the Newspapers Advertisement Tax with effect from 1st April 1951, no receipts, except the arrears of the previous years, are expected in 1953-54.

Expenditure.

58. *Collection charges—Sales Tax.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget provide for actual requirements, based on the progress of current actuals.

59. *Transfer to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.*—The figures represent amounts of receipts of sugarcane cess transferred to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund after deduction of collection charges.

60. *Transfer to the State Road Fund.*—In accordance with Sub-section (2) of Section 5-A of the Bombay Act No. XIII [Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act] of 1952, a sum of not exceeding 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and penalties, other than fines, imposed under the Act is to be retained with the general revenues and the balance transferred to the State Road Fund. The revised estimate of Rs. 56 lakhs and the budget estimate of Rs. 88 lakhs for 1953-54 represent the amounts, transferable to the State Road Fund in accordance with the provisions of the abovementioned Act.

61. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,29,85,000 (*Charged*) and Rs. 37,13,000 (*Voted*) under this budget is made up as under:—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	1,29,85,000	37,44,700	1,67,29,700
Deduct—Amount met from Makat Mandi ... ..	.....	—16,700	—16,700
Deduct—Collection charges—Sugarcane Cess ... ..	.....	—15,000	—15,000
Deduct—Total recoveries ... ..	.....	—31,700	—31,700
Net expenditure	1,29,85,000	37,13,000	1,66,98,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 37,44,700 (*Voted*) is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 1,29,85,000 (*Charged*) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

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

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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".

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. 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".

70. 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.

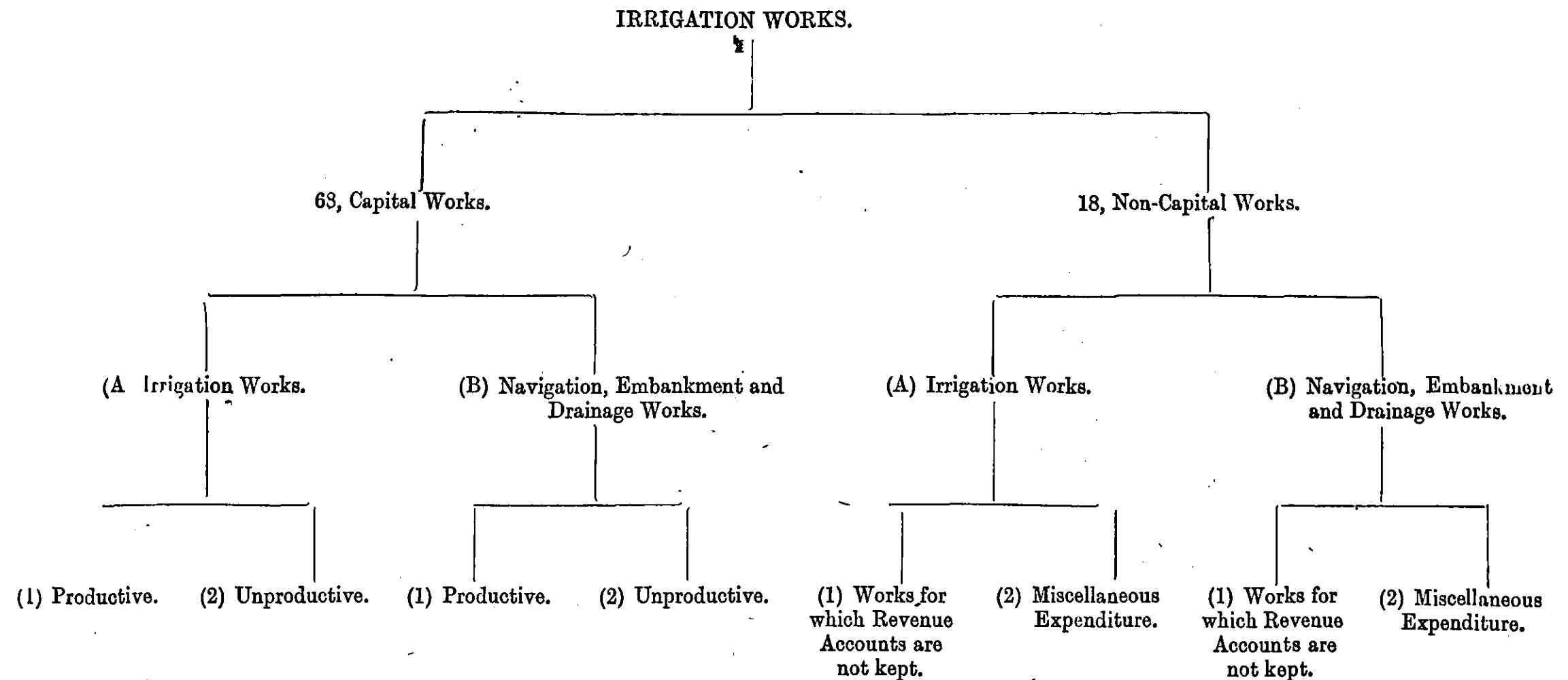
71. There is one more *minus* entry to be made in the budget estimates of revenue under the head "XVII" before the net revenue is shown and that is "refunds of revenue".

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

73. 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”.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. *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.

77. *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.

78. *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 1873-74 and about 13½ and 13½ lakhs of rupees, respectively, have been spent on them.

79. *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.

80. *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.

81. *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.

82. *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.

83. *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.

84. *Meshwa Canal Project.*—The Meshwa Canal Project in the Kaira District, estimated to cost about Rs. 53 lakhs, is the first one to be put into operation under the Development Programme of Major Irrigation Works in the State of Bombay. The project envisages utilisation of the waters of the Meshwa river for irrigation in the Kharif season to the extent of about 18,000 acres of land in the Kaira District. The project has been practically completed and irrigation started in June 1950.

85. *Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project.*—The scheme forms a part of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Project and provides for the construction of the first 44 miles of the canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 545 lakhs. The canal will irrigate 1,00,000 acres in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. The first 8 miles of the canal have been completed and irrigation started in June 1951.

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

87. The financial results of irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept for the triennium ending 1950-51 are shown in the accompanying statement.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR
WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, FOR THE TRIENNium ENDING
1950-51.**

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
	<i>Productive.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gadikeri Tank	1948-49..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	907
		1949-50..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110
		1950-51..	1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110
2	Mavinkop Tank.	1948-49..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	316	1,812
		1949-50..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	..	1,812
		1950-51..	1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	235	1,812
3	Elruk Tank.	1948-49..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	3,42,730	..
		1949-50..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	8,033	..
		1950-51..	1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	2,77,359	..
4	Shahada Channel.	1948-49..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	25,986	1,33,533	11,763	5,474
		1949-50..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	44,200	1,51,747	15,607	5,474
		1950-51..	1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	55,553	1,63,080	10,987	5,474
5	Sabarmati Valley.	1948-49..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1949-50..	..	..	43,271	..	43,271	757	44,028	..	..
		1950-51..	..	..	1,38,757	768	11,39,525	3,942	1,43,467	..	..
6	Narmada Project.	1948-49..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1949-50..	..	..	2,73,758	..	2,73,758	4,791	2,78,549	..	..
		1950-51..	..	..	2,73,823	3,680	7,27,503	22,249	7,49,752	..	..
7	Kakrapur ..	1948-49..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1949-50..	..	..	1,15,042	849	1,15,891	2,013	1,17,904	..	..
		1950-51..	..	..	55,09,400	55,439	55,64,839	1,00,441	56,65,280	..	..
	<i>Unproductive.</i>										
8	Chikhli Canal.	1948-49..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,49,965	2,07,407	1,113	..
		1949-50..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,52,860	2,10,302	750	..
		1950-51..	1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,629	57,442	1,56,388	2,13,830	679	..
9	Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals.	1948-49..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	21,76,491	34,95,220	17,856	..
		1949-50..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	23,04,299	36,23,028	866	..
		1950-51..	1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	24,05,972	37,24,701	62,981	..
10	Dambal Tank.	1948-49..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,21,658	2,85,638	3,995	828
		1949-50..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,24,433	2,88,413	191	828
		1950-51..	1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,26,742	2,90,722	1,421	828
11	Medleri Tank.	1948-49..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,17,433	2,98,825	1,211	..
		1949-50..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,21,383	3,02,775	100	..
		1950-51..	1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,24,466	3,05,858	1,150	..

* 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 1950-51.

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.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1,354	447	544	....	991	....	4	418	423
239	1,871	544	1,327	....	11.00	4	418	423
4,242	2,132	544	....	2,676	....	4	418	423
814	1,374	1,004	370	....	4.10	4	617	527
1,084	908	1,004	....	96	2.71	4	617	520
3,672	1,625	1,004	....	2,629	....	4	617	521
50,850	2,90,976	40,837	2,51,033	....	21.78	4	10,041	2,375
1,33,357	1,35,983	40,837	95,146	....	10.15	4	10,041	5,450
43,275	2,34,084	40,837	1,93,247	....	17.46	4	10,041	0,533
15,777	1,465	3,976	2,31,403	2,511	1.36	5	2,400	3,447
35,457	14,238	3,976	....	18,214	....	5	2,400	1,870
23,818	7,357	3,976	....	11,373	....	5	2,400	2,284
....								
....	....	757	....	757	....	....	....	....
....	....	3,185	....	3,185	....	4	....	....
....								
....	....	4,791	....	4,791	....	....	....	....
....	....	17,458	....	17,458	....	4	....	....
....								
....	....	2,013	....	2,013	....	....	....	....
....	....	98,428	....	98,428	....	4	....	....
12,650	1,537	1,786	....	13,326	....	4	1,478	404
1,887	—1,106	1,789	....	2,895	....	4	1,478	394
2,418	—1,739	1,789	....	3,528	....	4	1,478	....
73,788	65,932	41,396	....	1,07,328	....	4	24,000	465
98,102	—86,412	41,396	....	1,27,808	....	4	24,000	197
1,23,258	—60,277	41,396	....	1,01,673	....	4	24,000	15,843
3,983	3,610	2,023	....	1,683	0.11	4	1,000	485
1,898	—355	2,023	....	2,378	....	4	1,000	404
2,535	—286	2,023	....	2,309	....	4	1,000	813
3,503	2,292	2,605	....	4,897	....	4	600	150
1,509	—994	2,605	....	3,599	....	4	600	150
1,628	—478	2,605	....	3,083	....	4	600	148

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.

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
	<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Mhaswa Tank	1948-49..	1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,23,808	4,62,764	4,308	4,308
		1949-50..	1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,30,465	4,69,421	1,545	1,545
		1950-51..	1877-78..	1186-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,38,926	4,77,882	2,866	2,866
13	Madag Tank..	1948-49..	1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,73,705	6,41,303	3,084	3,084
		1949-50..	1863-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,70,398	6,46,996	133	133
		1950-51..	1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,84,523	6,52,121	4,609	4,659
14	Asundi Tank	1948-49..	1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,66,917	2,39,912	2,474	3,115
		1949-50..	1881-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,64,279	2,39,274	3,584	4,225
		1950-51..	1881-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,64,946	2,39,941	1,719	2,350
15	Muchkundi Tank.	1948-49..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,57,457	5,16,164	2,104	2,104
		1949-50..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,59,068	5,17,755	28	28
		1950-51..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,64,288	5,22,995	1,133	1,133
16	Bhadalwadi Tank.	1948-49..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,15,537	11,07,047	7,963	7,963
		1949-50..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,30,355	11,21,865	9,474	9,474
		1950-51..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,52,913	11,44,423	9,767	9,767
17	Bhatodi Tank	1948-49..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	8,98,035	12,77,271	2,764	2,910
		1949-50..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	9,21,021	13,00,257	2,833	2,979
		1950-51..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	9,43,832	13,23,068	9,658	9,804
18	Koregaon Tank.	1948-49..	1868-69..	1891-92..	37,923	1,266	39,189	....	....	....	..
		1949-50..	1868-69..	1891-92..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
		1950-51..	1868-69..	1891-92..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
18	Krishna Canal.	1948-49..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	7,06,095	16,55,902	74,283	74,283
		1949-50..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	8,93,400	18,43,207	54,694	54,694
		1950-51..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	18,40,397	27,90,204	79,139	76,139
19	Upper Man River Works.	1948-49..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,14,970	16,54,256	7,306	7,306
		1949-50..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,41,680	16,80,966	5,662	5,662
		1950-51..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,57,819	16,97,204	5,090	5,090

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.
5,475	1,167	4,282	....	5,449	....	4	1,700	479
5,131	-2,375	4,282	.....	6,857	.....	4	1,700	712
7,045	-4,179	4,282	.....	8,461	.. .	4	1,700	173
3,444	4,360	5,362	....	9,722	....	4	1,345	658
2,429	414	5,362	.....	4,948	0.06	4	1,345	729
4,372	237	5,362	....	5,125	.04	4	1,345	639
3,173	58	2,020	....	2,078	....	4	1,011	348
1,254	2,971	2,020	951	....	1.24	4	1,011	520
1,007	1,353	2,020	....	667	-0.56	4	1,011	431
5,559	3,455	4,662	....	8,117	....	4	750	.....
1,827	-1,046	4,662	.....	5,708	.....	4	750	27
1,691	-558	4,662	....	5,220	....	4	750	18
8,846	883	19,724	....	20,607	....	4	2,000	1,705
5,449	4,906	19,724	.....	14,818	0.44	4	2,000	1,668
12,601	-2,834	19,724	....	22,558	.44	4	2,000	2,142
3,348	4,562	11,709	....	7,147	0.35	4	12,124	873
16,224	-11,277	11,709	.....	22,986	....	4	12,124	993
20,906	-11,102	11,709	....	22,811	....	4	12,124	701
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	4	1,050	.....
.....								
.....	....	....	....	...	....	4	....	....
69,550	4,733	29,948	....	25,215	0.28	4	12,320	8,780
2,25,469	-1,57,357	29,948	.....	1,87,305	....	4	12,320	9,801
9,96,368	-9,17,049	29,948	....	9,46,697	....	4	12,320	8,007
17,863	10,557	13,827	....	24,384	....	4	2,080	1,133
18,879	-12,883	13,827	.....	26,710	.....	4	2,080	1,620
7,501	-2,411	13,827	....	16,238	....	4	2,080	1,586

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.											
20	Maini Tank ...	1948-49 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,34,578	17,15,512	9,370	...	9,370
		1949-50 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,51,520	17,32,454	8,346	...	8,346
		1950-51 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,70,262	17,51,196	9,282	..	9,282
21	Ashti Tank ...	1948-49 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,31,952	23,73,660	69,968	...	69,968
		1949-50 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,48,140	23,89,848	19,199	..	19,199
		1950-51 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,72,093	24,13,801	34,430	..	36,430
22	Rewari Canal	1948-49 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,13,434	1,73,245	4,970	...	4,970
		1949-50 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,23,069	1,82,880	4,610	...	4,610
		1950-51 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,23,968	1,83,778	5,708	..	5,708
23	Shirsuphal Tank.	1948-49 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,02,704	7,27,272	7,829	...	7,829
		1949-50 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,20,755	7,45,323	12,992	...	12,992
		1950-51 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,22,082	7,46,650	17,118	..	17,118
24	Lower Panjhra River Works	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
		1949-50 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,34,039	9,02,660	11,293	8,189	19,482
		1950-51 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,65,799	9,34,420	23,450	8,189	31,639
25	Yerla River Irrigation Works.	1948-49 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	16,83,724	24,65,232	27,937	...	27,937
		1949-50 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	17,05,934	24,87,442	24,494	...	24,494
		1950-51 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	17,07,958	24,89,466	37,999	..	37,999
26	Parsul Tank...	1948-49 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	3,81,425	8,64,294	13,410	...	13,410
		1949-50 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	3,95,469	8,78,338	5,782	...	5,782
		1950-51 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	4,05,825	8,88,694	14,076	..	14,076
27	Mutha Canal including Matoba Tank.	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
		1949-50 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	22,46,150	92,65,318	1,72,341	66	1,72,407
		1950-51 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	20,68,052	90,87,220	6,09,683	66	6,09,749
28	Gokak Canal First Section and Storage Works.	1948-49 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,58,748	20,38,261	88,625	...	88,625
		1949-50 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,18,397	19,97,910	1,25,371	...	1,25,371
		1950-51 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	3,35,150	19,14,663	1,51,643	..	1,51,643

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.
11,042	1,672	21,527	....	23,199	....	4	4,025	1,762
8,795	5,245	22,187	.....	16,942	0.30	4	4,025	1,604
5,837	3,545	22,187	....	18,432	0.20	4	4,025	1,714
20,594	49,374	25,440	23,934	.....	2.08	4	11,780	7,008
18,149	9,252	25,440	16,188	....	0.39	4	11,780	6,846
34,943	1,487	25,440	....	23,953	0.06	4	11,780	7,881
27,556	22,586	1,888	....	24,474	.....	4	1,020	943
12,414	-7,747	1,888	.....	9,635	.....	4	1,020	982
4,719	989	1,888	....	899	0.54	4	1,020	1,060
11,094	3,265	7,056	....	10,321	....	4	1,800	1,551
24,076	-10,995	7,056	.....	8,051	.....	4	1,800	1,874
11,389	5,729	7,056	.....	1,327	0.77	4	1,800	2,018
15,062	11,717	14,810	....	3,093	1.32	4	12,627	3,282
22,339	-500	14,810	.....	15,310	....	4	12,627	1,901
48,539	-16,950	14,810	....	31,760	....	4	12,627	2,818
30,675	2,738	24,716	.....	27,454	.....	4	5,480	5,135
25,653	25,06	24,716	.....	22,210	0.10	4	5,480	5,769
15,307	22,692	24,716	....	2,024	0.9	4	5,480	5,037
8,627	4,783	16,053	....	11,270	0.55	4	1,000	1,644
4,575	2,171	16,215	.....	14,044	0.25	4	1,000	2,377
8,217	5,859	16,215	....	10,356	0.66	4	1,000	2,340
2,45,423	3,42,318	2,30,224	1,12,094	....	3.67	4	20,000	19,545
2,74,651	2,69,695	2,30,224	39,471	.....	2.91	4	20,000	23,25
2,01,427	4,08,322	2,30,224	1,78,098	....	4.49	4	20,000	19,257
75,587	13,038	51,193	....	38,115	0.63	4	17,627	16,124
65,008	92,633	51,193	41,440	....	4.64	4	17,627	14,987
17,203	1,34,440	51,193	83,247	....	7.02	4	17,627	14,855

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.											
29	Mhaswad Tank.	1948-49 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	37,55,259	58,51,275	94,874	...	94,874
		1949-50 ..	1884-85..	1896-97..	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	38,66,830	59,62,846	52,482	..	52,482
		1950-51 ..	1884-85..	1896-97..	20,50,553	90,463	20,96,016	38,99,316	59,95,332	67,784	..	67,784
30	Jamda Canal	1948-49 ...	1870-71...	1901-02...	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,24,902	42,76,262	43,370	...	43,370
		1949-50 ..	1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,50,847	43,02,207	40,266	..	40,266
		1950-51 ..	1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,81,021	43,32,381	52,662	..	52,662
31	Pathri Tank..	1948-49 ...	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,40,045	13,82,891	15,817	...	15,817
		1949-50 ..	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,42,816	13,85,662	7,662	..	7,662
		1950-51 ..	1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,46,415	13,89,261	23,752	..	23,752
32	Nira Left Bank Canal and Shotphal Tank.	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
		1949-50 ..	1885-86..	1905-06..	1,43,19,024	4,98,704	1,48,17,728	10,41,588	1,58,59,316	9,92,860	..	9,92,880
		1950-51 ..	1885-86..	1905-06..	1,44,07,497	4,99,439	1,49,06,936	9,26,687	1,58,33,623	10,27,225	..	10,27,225
33	Kadva River Works.	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
		1949-50 ..	1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	16,02,528	26,38,404	1,16,313	594	1,16,907
		1950-51 ..	1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	15,92,956	26,28,832	97,431	594	98,025
34	Wangroli Tank	1948-49 ...	1904-05...	1908-09...	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,02,410	6,95,705	4,562	...	4,562
		1949-50 ..	1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,11,827	7,05,122	1,373	..	1,373
		1950-51 ..	1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,26,732	7,20,027	2,536	..	2,536
35	Tranza-Nag-rama Tanks.	1948-49 ...	1904-05...	1909-10...	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,39,849	7,20,484	47	...	47
		1949-50 ..	1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,64,570	7,45,205	..	..	..
		1950-51 ..	1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,73,083	7,53,718	1,806	..	1,806

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.
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
68,413	26,461	66,689	.....	40,228	0.45	4	24,800	13,649
54,749	—391	66,689	.....	67,080	.....	4	24,800	13,360
33,581	34,203	66,689	....	32,486	—0.57	4	24,800	13,745
34,456	8,884	33,447	.....	24,563	0.21	4	5,000	6,374
42,171	7,502	33,447	.....	25,945	0.17	4	5,000	6,822
43,989	3,273	33,447	....	30,174	0.08	4	5,000	16,418
11,548	4,269	20,876	.....	16,607	0.31	4	2,500	1,541
7,642	18,105	20,876	.....	2,771	1.31	4	2,500	1,545
6,475	17,277	20,876	....	3,599	1.24	4	2,500	1,537
4,30,906	5,94,782	5,93,759	1,023	.....	3.76	4	1,13,280	73,256
4,44,734	5,57,893	5,94,242	.....	36,349	3.52	4	1,13,280	81,073
3,16,114	7,11,111	5,96,210	1,14,901	.....	4.49	4	1,13,280	80,859
52,427	41,311	32,391	8,920	.....	1.54	4	18,022	4,755
38,867	80,004	32,391	47,613	.....	3.03	4	18,022	4,677
56,062	41,963	32,391	9,572	....	1.60	4	18,022	5,344
5,887	1,325	8,120	.....	9,445	.....	4	3,400	515
7,150	—1,297	8,120	.....	9,417	.....	4	3,400	175
9,321	—6,785	8,120	....	14,905	.....	4	3,400	2,017
5,616	5,569	7,915	.....	13,484	.....	4	300	.....
18,012	—16,806	7,915	.....	24,721	.....	4	300	.....
2,404	—598	7,915	....	8,513	....	4	300	220

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.											
36	Savli Tank ...	1948-49 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	2,34,179	21,031	2,55,210	3,57,394	6,12,604	4,885	...	4,885
		1949-50 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	2,34,179	21,031	2,55,210	3,68,548	6,23,758	1,985	...	1,985
		1950-51 ...	1908-09...	1909-10...	2,34,179	21,031	2,55,210	3,79,191	6,34,401	2,993	...	2,993
37	Chankapur Tank.	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
		1949-50 ...	1909-10...	1909-10...	20,10,784	68,757	20,79,541	19,79,019	40,58,560	2,74,753	...	2,74,753
		1950-51 ...	1909-10...	1909-10...	20,10,784	68,757	20,79,541	19,54,147	40,33,688	2,41,796	..	2,41,796
38	Godavari Canals.	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
		1949-50 ...	1911-12...	1915-16...	1,77,22,870	5,66,076	1,82,88,946	31,75,385	2,15,64,331	10,07,273	...	10,07,273
		1950-51 ...	1911-12...	1915-16...	2,24,51,933	6,05,249	2,30,57,182	32,11,175	2,62,68,351	10,83,762	..	10,83,762
39	Futelao Tank	1948-49 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	1,96,171	3,12,632	280	...	280
		1949-50 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	2,00,948	3,17,409	238	...	238
		1950-51 ...	1915-16...	1916-17...	1,07,356	9,105	1,16,461	2,05,356	3,21,817	574	..	574
40	Dharma Canal	1948-49 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	99,569	2,356	1,01,925	3,34,57,755	8,62,58,633	1,163	1,016	2,179
		1949-50 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	1,02,948	2,384	1,05,332	3,51,322	4,56,654	2,492	—1,016	1,476
		1950-51 ...	1913-14...	1921-22...	1,14,092	2,976	1,16,568	3,74,588	4,91,156	4,397	—1,016	3,381
41	Nira Right Bank Canal.	1948-49 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,07,23,077	10,94,476	4,18,17,553	4,64,11,128	8,82,28,681	11,15,989	...	11,15,989
		1949-50 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,09,95,708	10,96,741	4,20,92,449	4,75,95,952	8,96,88,401	11,66,720	...	11,66,720
		1950-51 ...	1924-25...	1937-38...	4,12,01,347	10,98,464	4,22,99,811	4,87,50,274	9,10,50,085	15,13,492	..	15,13,492

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 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.
7,010	2,125	7,787	.....	9,912	.....	4	3,000	551
7,287	—3,387	7,787	.....	11,154	.....	4	3,000	244
5,849	—2,858	7,787	.....	10,643	.....	4	3,000	2,103
1,58,982	82,821	69,214	13,607	.....	2.00	4	3,500	18,868
1,33,509	1,54,477	69,214	85,263	.....	3.81	4	3,500	10,168
1,47,710	94,086	69,214	24,872	.....	2.33	4	3,500	10,959
4,18,869	7,02,628	3,99,219	3,03,409	.....	4.14	4	79,400	42,851
2,80,131	8,23,864	5,28,178	2,95,688	.....	3.84	4	79,400	56,329
4,30,991	6,52,771	6,88,561	.....	35,790	2.49	4	79,400	55,075
1,218	938	3,570	.....	4,508	.....		300	231
1,492	—1,207	3,570	.....	4,777	.....	4	300	231
1,412	—838	3,570	.....	4,408	.....	4	300	.....
18,89,746	17,30,199	17,78,715	.....	48,516	.....	5	13,870	2,44,488
26,993	—25,406	3,534	.....	28,940	.....	5	13,870	9,429
22,859	—19,478	3,788	.....	23,266	.....	5	13,870	9,496
6,54,978	4,31,011	18,16,767	.....	13,55,753	0.52	6	1,32,000	28,761
6,05,287	5,99,345	18,28,660	.....	12,29,315	0.67	6	1,32,000	92,194
8,30,784	6,82,708	18,37,030	.....	11,54,322	0.75	6	1,32,000	82,129

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—concltd.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	Pravara River Works.	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
		1949-50 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,46,77,636	5,14,714	1,51,32,350	86,81,352	2,38,13,702	13,49,611	76	13,49,687
		1950-51 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,47,44,725	5,15,747	1,52,60,472	83,33,841	2,35,94,313	13,90,215	76	13,90,291
43	Gokak Canal, Second section.	1948-49 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,54,687	6,44,971	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,60,550	6,50,834	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,66,413	6,56,697	...	...	...
44	Meshwa Canal	1948-49 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8,97,701	7,445	9,05,146	16,368	9,21,514	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	28,36,789	23,588	28,60,377	81,740	29,42,117	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43,40,430	36,251	43,85,681	2,07,499	45,93,180	...	...	...
45	Wardala Tank	1948-49 ...	...	...	1,250	10	1,260	22	1,282	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	5,209	34	5,243	117	5,360	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	12,822	97	12,919	433	13,352	...	...	...
46	Mahi Canal...	1948-49 ...	...	...	3,413	28	3,441	60	3,501	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	11,24,198	9,338	11,33,536	19,794	11,53,330	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	37,76,117	26,318	38,02,435	1,05,549	39,07,984	...	...	...
47	Ghatprabha Left Bank Canal.	1948-49 ...	...	...	2,78,263	1,915	2,80,178	4,869	2,85,047	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	47,72,935	38,028	48,10,963	93,265	49,04,228	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	1,25,04,952	1,00,128	1,26,05,080	3,95,628	1,30,00,708	...	...	...
48	Budhihal Tank	1948-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	5,05,401	18,521	5,23,922	6,64,487	11,88,409	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	5,05,401	18,521	5,23,922	6,81,312	12,05,314	...	...	...
49	Kolohiwar	1948-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	1,83,319	1,522	1,84,841	3,207	1,88,048	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	6,00,494	4,987	6,05,481	16,924	6,22,405	...	...	...
50	Vijapur Tube Well Scheme.	1948-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	4,465	37	4,502	4,361	8,863	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	8,159	68	8,227	60,054	68,281	...	...	...
51	Ranand Tank.	1948-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	1,32,335	1,100	1,33,435	2,338	1,35,773	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	3,71,405	3,085	3,74,490	11,153	3,85,643	...	...	...
52	Wadhwa Tank.	1948-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,948	...	...	10,948
		1950-51 ...	...	...	560	5	565	29,792	30,357	18,244	...	18,244
53	Radhanagri Hydro Electric Scheme,	1950-51 ...	...	...	12,81,223	14,213	12,95,436	22,421	13,17,857	...	...	...
		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
	Total	1949-50 ...	...	...	12,24,70,939	41,55,822	12,66,26,761	9,13,81,266	21,80,08,027	55,12,904	18,920	55,31,824
		1950-51 ...	...	...	14,74,18,163	43,69,121	15,17,87,289	9,39,66,705	24,57,53,994	69,03,031	18,920	69,21,951

* The expenditure on Bhadalwadi, Maini and Parsul Tanks under the new 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.
60,44,498	8,81,236	5,95,238	2,85,978	.....	3.66	6	57,000	60,059
[4,89,197	8,76,856	5,95,779	2,81,077	.....	3.66	6	57,000	84,523
4,44,257	9,46,034	5,98,523	3,47,511	.....	4.01	6	57,000	83,072
.....	.....	5,863	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,863	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	15,992	.....	15,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65,372	.....	65,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,25,759	.....	1,25,759	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	316	.....	316	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,734	.....	19,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	85,755	.....	85,755	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,869	.....	4,869	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	88,396	.....	88,396	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,02,363	.....	3,02,363	.....	4	.....	.....
.....								
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,905	.....	16,905	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,207	.....	3,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....								
.....	.....	13,717	.....	13,717	.....	4	.....	.....
.....								
4,283	—4,283	78	.....	4,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,472	—55,472	221	.....	55,093	.....	4	.....	.....
.....								
.....	.....	2,327	.....	2,327	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,815	.....	8,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....								
15,261	761	.....	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48,338	—30,543	10	.....	30,553	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	22,921	.....	22,421	.....	4	.....	.....
32,18,022	33,66,708	42,63,904	.....	8,97,196	1.67	.....	.....	4,08,789
31,82,600	32,87,320	45,72,475	.....	12,85,155	1.51	.....	.....	4,51,949
40,85,435	28,56,516	52,54,774	.....	23,08,258	1.16	.....	.....	4,70,114

Transferred without financial adjustment to "68, Construction, etc. as per G. R., P. W. D., No. 5853/36, dated 13th May 1946.

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

Revenue.

88. The revenue derived from irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept is classified under two heads, viz. (a) direct receipts and (b) that portion of the land revenue which is credited to irrigation. The former head includes the sale proceeds of water supplied for irrigational 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.

89. 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.

90. The figures of gross and net revenue for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the budget estimate for the year 1953-54 are shown below :—

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Direct Receipts	73,83	85,91	90,47	83,18
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	19	39	39	62
Gross Receipts ...	74,02	86,30	90,86	83,80
Deduct—Working expenses ...	—38,88	—32,66	—38,15	—32,93
Net Receipts ...	35,14	53,64	52,71	50,87

91. The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 under Direct Receipts as compared with the current year's and the next year's budget estimates is due to large consumption under "Water Supply of Towns" and "Sale of Water".

92. The distribution of the figures of expenditure under the head "XVII-Deduct-Working Expenses" for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the budget estimate for the year 1953-54 is as follows :—

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Extensions and Improvements	5,06	1,03	3,05	1,76
Repairs	11,18	10,30	12,52	9,44
Establishment	22,41	21,16	22,11	21,56
Tools and Plant	23	17	47	17
Total—Voted ...	38,88	32,66	38,15	32,93

93. The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) additional works taken as scarcity works and (ii) for the extension of the Musalwadi Tail Tank in the Deccan Irrigation Circle.

94. The budget estimate of 1953-54 under Extensions and Improvements as compared with the current year's budget takes into account new minor works and the amount required for works in progress.

95. All ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are also included under "50—Civil Works". The gross demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under "XVII, Irrigation, Navigation etc.—Deduct—Working expenses" for 1953-54 amounts to 32,93, which does not take into account the receipts amounting to 83,80 under this Major Head.

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

Revenue.

						Accounts, 1951-53.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 33; Civil Budget Estimates.
Direct Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	7,90	7,00	8,80	8,00	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	6,32	10,38	10,38	9,98	
Total						14,22	17,44	19,27	17,98	

96. The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to greater demand anticipated for water. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1953-54 as compared with the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to less receipts anticipated under "Miscellaneous Receipts".

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

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Interest on Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works—Charged ...	63,18	72,64	70,57	84,57

97. 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.

98. The revised estimate for 1952-53 and budget estimate for 1953-54 have been framed as follows:—

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	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(1) Interest charges at 3·3252 per cent. on the capital outlay of 5,74,45 on Irrigation Major Works to the end of 1916-17 ...	19,10	19,10.
(2) Interest charges at 4·90 per cent. on the capital outlay of 4,55,46 on Irrigation Major Works for the years 1917-18 to 1936-37 ...	22,32	22,32.
(3) Interest charges at 3·5 per cent. on the capital outlay of 60,87 on Irrigation Works from 1937-38 to 1948-49 ...	2,13	2,13
(4) Interest charges at 3·5 per cent. on the capital outlay of 6,32,70 on Irrigation Works from 1949-50 to 1951-52 ...	22,14	22,14
(5) Interest charges at 3·5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 2,78,77 on Irrigation Works during 1952-53 ...	4,88	9,76.
(6) Interest charges at 3·5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 5,20,98 on Irrigation Works during 1953-54 ...	.....	9,12
Total ...	70,57	84,57

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

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Page 151, Civil Budget Estimates
Works and Extensions and Improvements	42,26	52,47	80,59	68,12	
Maintenance and Repairs	23,13	9,97	17,89	15,16	
Establishment	20,43	16,06	21,81	21,18	
Tools and Plant	1,97	98	1,45	1,38	
Other charges	2,12	3,00	3,06	2,81	
Grant-in-aid	12	8	8	8	
Total—Gross	90,04	82,56	1,24,89	1,14,73	
Deduct—Expenditure met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund			—4,80	—4,80	
Total	90,04	82,56	1,20,09	1,10,43	

99. The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is mainly due to larger expenditure on minor irrigation works undertaken from the loan of Rs. 1 crore from the Government of India.

100. As explained under the head "XVII", all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are also included under "50-Civil Works".

101. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,10,43,000 is made up as follows :—

	Charged	Voted	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	.....	1,14,73,000	1,14,73,000
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund	.....	—4,30,000	—4,30,000
Net Expenditure	.....	1,10,43,000	1,10,43,000

The details of the Schemes to be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund are as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) Acquisition of land coming under three weirs constructed by Kolhapur Darbar	50,000
(ii) Hume-Pipes lined and unlined channels	20,000
(iii) Maintenance and Working of Lift Irrigation Schemes at Kolhapur	3,60,000
	<u>4,30,000</u>

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,14,73,000 (Voted) is included in the Schedule of Demands.

18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Minor Irrigation Works	5,90	4,80	.....	.....
Maintenance and Repairs	23	.....	.....	.....
Extension and Improvements	12,36	17,39	14,27	15,45
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charges in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lump sum deduction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Gross ...	18,49	22,19	14,27	15,45
Deduct—Expenditure met from State Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	.....	—4,80	.....	.....
Total—(Net) ...	18,49	17,39	14,27	15,45

102. *Minor Irrigation Works.*—The current year's budget of 4,80 which represents expenditure for Lift Irrigation Scheme at Kolhapur has been transferred to the Public Works Department and accordingly has been taken into account under "18-Other Revenue Expenditure (Public Works Department)" for the revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54.

103. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly the gross demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under this head amounts to Rs. 15,45,000 (Voted), which has been included in the Schedule of Demands.

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

				Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget, Estimate 1953-54.	Page 107, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Financed from Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...					
B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	...	...	...					
C—Financed from Bombay State Development Fund	...	...	...					
Total								

104. See Note on the "System of Capital and non-Capital Accounts of Irrigation Works." The entries under this head correspond to the deduct entries under the head "68-Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works." They represent the amount provided from ordinary revenues and Bombay State Development Fund for financing the capital expenditure on irrigation works.

XX and 22, Interest.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(1) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporation ...	25,63	21,68	21,68	17,63
(2) Interest on other loans and advances by the State Government ...	41,97	61,12	87,56	77,11
(3) Interest on arrears of revenues ...	95	80	85	1,00
(4) Interest realised on investment of State balances ...	39,34	31,17	34,30	31,17
(5) Miscellaneous ...	2,60	1,79	1,79	1,69
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i> ...	—11,69		—6	
Total ...	98,80	1,16,56	1,46,12	1,28,30

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A. Interest on Ordinary Debt—				
(1) Interest on Permanent Loans ...	65,21	72,13	76,90	90,93
(2) Interest on Loans in course of discharge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Discount on loans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Interest on other floating loans ...	.....	.....	1,98	7,00
(5) Management of Debt ...	35	46	50	53
(6) Expenditure connected with the issue of new loans ...	24	.....	65	.....
(7) Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(8) Interest on consolidated debt ...	44,03	43,34	43,34	42,63
(9) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporation excluding those included in the consolidated debt ...	14,25	10,57	10,57	6,76
(10) Interest on Agricultural Loans ...	2,70	31	3,95	2,68
(11) Interest on Loans in connection with Rehabilitation of displaced persons ...	10,73	14,83	22,12	21,14
(12) Interest on P. W. D. loans ...	.....	.....	6,64	6,57
(13) Interest on loans taken for Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. ...	.....	.....	20	.....
B. Interest on Unfunded Debt—				
(14) Special Loans Endowments for Charitable and Education Institutions ...	79	79	79	79
(15) State Provident Funds ...	24,11	27,96	27,65	30,31
C. Interest on Other Obligations—				
(16) Interest on Charitable and Other Funds ...	38	70	70	70
(17) Miscellaneous ...	45	1,11	10	.....
Total, A, B and C ...	1,63,44	1,72,20	1,96,09	2,10,04

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
<i>D. Transfers—</i>				
<i>Deduct—</i>				
(18) Interest transferred to Commercial Departments—				
(i) "17, Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept"	— 63.18	— 72.04	— 70.57	— 84.57
(ii) Commercial undertakings, Dapuri Workshop	— 3	— 12	— 12	— 12
(19) Interest transferred to "10-Forests"	— 33	— 33	— 33	— 33
(20) Interest transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading"	— 28.61	— 34.77	— 34.77	— 51.15
(21) Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions	— 2.41	— 2.50	— 2.50	— 2.50
Total—D ...	— 94.55	— 1,10.30	— 1,08.29	— 1,88.70
Net Total ...	68.89	61.84	87.80	71.28

Revenue.

105. 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".

(1) *Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporations.*— The decrease in the 1953-54 budget estimate is due to repayment of Capital during the current year.

(2) *Interest on other Loans and Advances by the State Government.*— The 1952-53 revised estimate and 1953-54 budget estimate are based on the progress of the actuals and the estimates of Departmental Officers. The increase in the current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate is on account of increase in interest from Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, the Bombay Housing Board and increase in interest on tagai advances.

(3) *Interest realised on investment of State Balances.*— The increase in the 1952-53 revised estimate is due to interest on the investments of balances in treasury bills.

Expenditure.

106. 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 Workshop).

(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 Allowance, etc." in respect of the commuted value of pensions.

107 (1) *Interest on Permanent Loans.*—The increase in the 1952-53 revised estimate and the 1953-54 budget estimate is mainly due to the provision of interest on the 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 and payment of 1st half-yearly interest on Bonds to be issued next year in lieu of compensation for abolition of land tenures.

(2) *Interest on other floating loans.*—The provision in the 1952-53 revised estimate is mainly for interest on the Cash Credit account opened with the Imperial Bank of India for Civil Supplies Scheme. The budget provision for 1953-54 is also meant for the same purpose.

(6) *Expenditure in connection with the issue of new loan.*—The provision in 1952-53 revised estimate is in respect of the incidental expenditure incurred in connection with the issue of the 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964.

(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 1953-54 budget estimate is due to repayment of principal during the current year.

(9) *Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporation excluding those included in the consolidated debt.*—The decrease in 1953-54 budget estimate is due to repayment of principal during the current year.

(10) *Interest on Agricultural loans.*—The provision in the 1952-53 revised estimate and the budget estimate 1953-54 is on account of interest on loans taken from the Government of India for small pumping sets to cultivators for purchase of tractors and establishment of workshops, Agricultural Development of areas around Anand Institute and the loan taken during 1951-52 for Lift Irrigation Schemes.

(11) *Interest on Loans in connection with Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.*—The increase in the amounts provided for in the 1952-53 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is for payment interests on further loans taken from the Government of India in connection with the Housing of Displaced persons and loans for rehabilitation of urban and rural displaced persons during 1951-52.

(12) *Interest on Public Works Department loans.*—The amounts provided for in the 1952-53 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is for payment of interest on loans taken from the Government of India for Minor Irrigation Schemes, Tube Wells Schemes and Ghataprabha and Gangapur Schemes.

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

(17) *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the 1952-53 revised estimate and the 1953-54 budget estimate is based on the progress of actuals. Besides the provision of interest payable on Miraj Water Works Debentures is included under (1) Interest on Permanent Loans.

(18) *Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.*—"17, Interest of works for which capital accounts are kept." The figures are explained in paragraph 98 under the head "17".

(19) *Deduct—Interest transferred to "10, Forest".*—A corresponding debit appears under the head "10, Forests".

(20) *Deduct—Interest transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Scheme of State Trading."*—The amounts deducted are for interest on the Capital Outlay advanced for the various schemes included under head "85-A." The increase in the 1953-54 budget estimates is on account of enhancement in the rate of interest.

(21) *Deduct—Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions.*—See paragraph 426 under "83, Payments of commuted value of pensions."

108. The net budget estimate for 1953-54 is Rs. 71,28,000 as follows :—

						Charged. Rs.
Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,04,000
Deduct Transfers	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,76,000
				Net Expenditure	...	71,28,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,10,04,000 (charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 160, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Sinking Funds—					
(a) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(b) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(c) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(d) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	20,43	20,43	20,43	20,43	
(e) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 .. ..	....	21,80	21,80	21,80	
(f) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961 .. ..	....	5,01	5,01	5,01	
(g) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 .. ..	....	19,18	19,18	19,18	
(h) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 .. ..	....	....	....	18,86	
(i) Sinking Fund for repayment of Government of India loan taken for Industrial Housing. ....	....	2,20	2,20	3,57	
Depreciation Charges—					
(j) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(k) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(l) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(m) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	
(n) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	4,53	4,53	4,53	4,53	
(o) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961 .. ..	....	1,04	1,04	1,04	
(p) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 .. ..	....	4,56	4,56	4,56	
(q) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 .. ..	....	....	....	5,49	
B—Other Appropriations—					
(i) Repayment of the consolidated debt	15,03	15,72	15,72	16,43	
(ii) Repayment of Agriculture Loan	71,88	1,04	13,56	9,11	
(iii) Repayment of Rehabilitation Loan	50	1,79	1,70	15,68	
(iv) Repayment of loans taken for Sholapur Mills .. ..	....	....	18,00	....	
(v) Repayment of loans taken for Public Works purposes .. ..	....	....	2,03	12,25	
C—Transfers—Deduct—					
(i) Repayment by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of loans included in the consolidated debt.	—6,63	—6,86	—6,86	—7,09	
(ii) Principal portion of equated instalment for repayment of the commuted value of pensions. ....	....	....	....	....	
(iii) Repayment made from the recoveries arising from the operations of the State Loans and Advances Account.	—26,23	—2,02	—20,02	—2,11	
(iv) Repayment made by the Bombay Housing Board .. ..	....	—2,20	....	....	
Total, Charged ..	1,19,31	1,05,12	1,20,06	1,66,74	

109. *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 years' 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 from the Revenues of the State.

(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 (Rs. 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 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 (Rs. 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 is made on these basis.

(f) *Three per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961.*—The annual contribution (1,04) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total nominal amount (Rs. 69,31,550) 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 9 years. Provision for contribution to the Sinking Fund is made on these basis.

(g) *Three and half per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962.*—The annual contribution (4,56) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total nominal amount (Rs. 3,04,06,900) 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 11 years. Provision for contribution to the Sinking Fund is made on these basis.

(h) The annual contribution (5,49) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total nominal amount (Rs. 3,65,88,500) 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 12 years. Provision for contribution to the Sinking Fund is made on these basis.

(i) *Sinking Fund for repayment of Government of India Loan taken for Industrial Housing.*—The loans of Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 44 lakhs taken from the Government of India for Industrial Housing are repayable by Sinking Fund method over a period of 25 years. Provision has been made accordingly.

110. *B. 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 :—

The consolidated debt referred to in paragraph 107 under the head "22" is repayable by equated half-yearly instalment 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 1953-54 budget estimate is due to decreasing amount of interest included in successive equated instalments on account of progressive reduction of the principal outstanding.

Provisions are made for repayment of the loans taken from the Government of India for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 107. A loan of Rs. 18 lakhs is taken from Government of India for Sholapur Mills. It is to be repaid before 31st March 1953.

111. *Transfers : Deduct.*—The consolidated debt mentioned above includes three long-dated loans of 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 of 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 4½ per cent. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the fact that the repayment of Rs. 18 lakhs will be available as recoveries from Sholapur Mills.

112. The net budget estimate for 1953-54 is Rs. 1,66,74,000 as follows :—						Charged
						Rs.
Gross Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	1,75,94,000
Deduct, Transfers	..	..	..	..	..	9,20,000
Net Expenditure						1,66,74,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted for 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,75,94,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

25, General Administration.

Pages
170-238,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budge- Estimate, 1953-54.
A.—Heads of States—				
Salary of the Governor	53	53	52	51
Secretarial staff of the Governor	70	75	59	62
Staff and Household of the Governor	2,21	2,89	2,77	3,10
Sumptuary Allowance of the Governor	22	23	23	23
Expenditure from the Contract Allowance	1,24	1,28	1,28	1,28
Tour Expenses	45	64	55	65
Ministers	6,59	6,36	8,21	6,69
Total—Heads of States	11,94	12,68	14,15	13,08
B.—Legislative Bodies—				
State Legislature Secretariat }	2,15 }	2,37 }	2,46 }	2,68 }
State Legislative Assembly }	5,63 }	7,97 }	8,98 }	9,56 }
State Legislative Council	1,06	1,73	2,15	2,14
Elections for Legislatures	26,01	3,00	32,42	12,95
Total—Legislative Bodies	34,83	15,07	46,01	27,33
C.—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment—				
Civil Secretariat	82,18	86,60	90,56	87,15
Public Service Commission	2,49	2,71	2,65	2,82
Board of Revenue, etc.—Bombay Revenue Tribunal	31	30	29	30
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records	59	57	79	91
Local Fund Audit Establishment	4,63	4,65	4,60	4,69
Total—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment	90,20	94,83	98,89	95,87
D.—Commissioners—				
Commissioners .. .. .	....	....	....	....
E.—District Administration—				
District Administration	2,86,13	2,54,83	2,87,34	3,36,90
G.—Miscellaneous—				
Discretionary grants by Heads of States	25	25	25	25
Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction grants	7,22	7,92	7,98	7,14
Total—Miscellaneous	7,47	8,17	8,23	7,39
H.—Charges in England—				
High Commissioner for India	3,12	2,98	3,16	2,78
Repayment to Contingency Fund .. .. .	....	....	99	....
Grand Total	4,33,69	3,88,56	4,58,77	4,83,35
Charged	8,24	9,52	9,24	9,77
Voted	4,25,45	3,79,04	4,49,53	4,73,58

Expenditure.

113. *Salary of the Governor.*—The revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 represent the salary payable to the present Governor.

114. *Secretarial Staff of the Governor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly due to the provision made for an I.A.S. Officer as Secretary, instead of an I.C.S. Officer as hitherto.

115. *Staff and Household of the Governor.*—The decrease in the 1952-53 revised is based on the progress of current actuals. The 1953-54 budget estimate provides for grants admissible under Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order, 1950. It also provides for the purchase of a new car for the Governor.

116. *Ministers.*—The increase in the current year's revised is mainly due to (i) revision of the pay of Ministers, (ii) creation of the posts of Deputy Minister, (iii) purchase of nine motor cars for Ministers and (iv) the intensive touring undertaken by some Ministers and Deputy Ministers. The next year's budget provides for the existing number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

117. *State Legislature Secretariat and State Legislative Assembly.*—The increase in the 1952-53 revised estimate is due to larger expenditure on travelling allowance (ordinary) of the M.L.As. than anticipated in the absence of adequate information about places of their residences and the purchase of a motor car for the use of the Speaker. The next year's budget provides for normal requirements in the light of the current actuals.

118. *State Legislative Council.*—The increase in the 1952-53 revised estimate is due to larger expenditure on travelling allowance (ordinary) of the M.L.Cs. than anticipated and the purchase of a new car for the use of the Chairman. The next year's budget provides for normal requirements in the light of current actuals.

119. *Elections for Legislatures.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to larger expenditure anticipated on payment of outstanding bills of the last general elections and on the preparation of electoral rolls in respect of Parliament, Assembly and Council Constituencies. The next year's budget provides for the expenditure involved on the annual preparation and printing of electoral rolls and the maintenance of ballot boxes.

120. *Civil Secretariat.*—The increase in the revised estimates for 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) the expenditure incurred on the printing of District Census Handbooks, (ii) the creation of the post of Officer on Special Duty (Pensions) in Finance Department for finalising the pension and the pay-fixation cases of the ex-State servants, (iii) the larger expenditure incurred in the Revenue Department (Accommodation) on payment of compensation for requisitioned premises and the legal cost of cases lost in the High Court and (iv) the additional establishment sanctioned in Revenue Department for famine work and for the work of the abolition of the land tenures and in the Legal and Public Works Departments. The next year's budget provides for the normal staff which is expected to continue during 1953-54.

121. *Public Service Commission.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the postponement of the competitive examinations expected to be held during the current year. The increase in the budget of 1953-54 is mainly on account of provision made for the newly created post of Assistant Secretary and larger provision made under "Fees for conducting shorthand and translation tests".

122. *Bombay Revenue Tribunal.*—The 1952-53 revised and the 1953-54 budget estimates are based on the progress of current actuals.

123. *Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly due to the appointment of a senior I. C. S. officer as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

124. *Local Fund Audit Establishment.*—The decrease in the revised estimates for 1952-53 is mainly due to smaller expenditure incurred on travelling expenditure than anticipated.

125. *District Administration.*—The increase in the 1952-53 revised estimates is mainly due to the provision made in 1952-53 budget estimates under "S. Other Establishment" having generally proved inadequate for the requirements of the Collectors and the payments of arrears of allowances to pound-keepers and of grants-in-aid to local bodies which have cattle pounds in their jurisdiction. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to the provision of Rs. 75 lakhs made in the next year's budget for the Community Development Projects.

126. *Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the continuance of the staff sanctioned under the Director of Agriculture in connection with agricultural and cattle shows. The provision of 1953-54 is for normal requirements.

127. *Charges in England.*—The revised estimates for 1952-53 and the budget estimates of 1953-54 are based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner. The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is mainly due to larger provision on account of the State Government's share of the High Commissioner's establishment. The decrease in the next year's budget is mainly due to reduced provision made under leave salaries and deputation pay.

128. The net budget estimate of Rs. 9,77,000 (Charged) and Rs. 4,73,58,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	9,77,000	5,40,67,870	5,50,44,870
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement below ..	....	—67,09,870	—67,09,870
Net Expenditure ..	9,77,000	4,73,58,000	4,83,35,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 5,40,67,870 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 9,77,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries" under 25, General Administration.

Serial No.	Minor Head or Sub-Head.	Deduct entry.	Amount.
			Rs.
1	J. Elections for Legislature ..	Recovery (of election expenditure) from Government of India.	12,94,800
	<i>C—Secretariat and Head-quarters establishment.</i>		
2	Political and Services Department ..	Amount recoverable from the Union Government ..	4,800
3	Passport Branch ..	Contribution recovered from Government of India ..	1,19,400
4	Management of Insurance Fund ..	Amount met from the Insurance Fund ..	1,95,000
5	Charity Commissioner —	Amount recoverable from the Public Trust Administration Fund.	2,47,820
6	Public Works Department ..	Expenditure on account of the establishment of the Chief Engineer. Public Works Department transferred to "50, Civil Works".	2,47,200
7	....	Amount recovered from Government of India on account of agency work done in the Secretariat Departments.	42,000
	<i>E.—District Administration.</i>		
8	....	Amount recovered from Services Post War Fund Committee (Further Education Selection Board).	2,000
9	Q. 1 (c) Regional Staff of Charity Commissioner	Amount recoverable from the Public Trust Administration Fund.	3,01,220
10	T. Establishment Charges payable to or recoverable from other Governments, Departments, etc.	....	42,55,630
	Total Deduct—Recoveries ..		67,09,870

XXI and 27, Administration of Justice.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 38, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sale Proceeds of unclaimed and escheated Property	3,37	2,53	2,55	2,84	
Court-fees realised in cash	1,05	1,43	90	1,45	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	70,66	72,31	70,00	70,80	
Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examination Fees	18	12	12	..	
Receipts of the Official Assignee	75	80	80	1,00	
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	10,56	13,50	15,21	14,00	
Miscellaneous	4,77	2,50	4,00	3,85	
Recoveries of overpayments	56	65	90	50	
Collection of payments for services rendered	34	19	40	30	
Total ..	92,24	94,05	94,88	94,34	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—3,27	—2,27	—2,50	—2,38	
Total ..	88,97	91,78	92,38	91,96	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 239- 260, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—High Court	18,87	19,78	19,00	20,11	
B—Law Officers	9,07	8,03	10,50	8,14	
C—Administrator General and Official Trustee	97	85	90	84	
D—Sheriff and Reporter, ...	89	87	87	87	
E—Official Assignee	1,35	1,48	1,40	1,49	
F—Coroner's Court	36	38	38	40	
G—Presidency Magistrates' Courts	9,00	9,40	9,40	9,99	
H—Civil and Sessions Courts	1,09,35	1,11,39	1,10,55	1,13,77	
I—Courts of Small Causes	7,50	7,57	7,50	7,91	
J—Criminal Courts	36,78	33,81	35,31	36,17	
L—Charges in England	4	64	4	4	
M—Charges in connection with the administration of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.	11,99	14,32	10,80	10,58	
Total ..	2,05,67	2,08,52	2,06,65	2,10,31	
Charged ..	21,11	22,57	21,27	20,76	
Voted ..	1,84,56	1,85,95	1,85,38	1,89,55	

Revenue.

129. *Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.*—The next year's budget estimate is based on past actuals.

130. *Court Fees realised in Cash.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

131. *General Fees, [Fines and Forfeitures.*—The estimates under this head are of a fluctuating nature and have been framed on the basis of progress of current and past actuals.

132. *Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examination Fees.*—As the High Court's Pleadership Examination has been discontinued, the estimate for the next year is nil.

133. *Receipts of the Official Assignee.*—The next year's budget estimate is based on past actuals.

134. *Miscellaneous Fees and Fines.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to larger receipts anticipated by the District Magistrates on account of cash receipts of record rooms in offices which are charged to Administration of Justice. The next year's budget estimate is based on past and current actuals.

135. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head are of a fluctuating nature and have been framed on the basis of progress of current and past actuals.

136. *Recoveries of Overpayments.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on progress of actuals. The next year's budget estimate is based on past and current actuals.

137. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—The current year's revised and next year's budget estimates are based on past and current year's actuals.

138. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

139. *A—High Court.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to deputation of one of the Judges of the High Court as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and appointment of another Judge in his place on lesser pay, and due to leave vacancies not filled in clerical establishment in various offices. The increase in the next year's budget as compared with the current year's budget estimate is due to the provision made for the full year for the Accounts Officer, High Court, and his establishment.

140. *B—Law Officers.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to increase in criminal work as well as increase in the number of appeals filed in the Supreme Court.

141. *G—Presidency Magistrates' Courts.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to provision made for an additional Magistrate's Court and also on account of appointment of certain additional temporary staff in the various Courts.

142. *H—Civil and Sessions Courts.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to the following reasons (i) The Principal Judge of the City Civil and Sessions Courts was on deputation to Mysore Government for one month and drew his pay from that Government, (ii) no Judge was appointed in leave vacancy of one of the Judges of the City Civil and Sessions Courts, and (iii) retrenchment in Class III and Class IV servants in the offices of the District Courts and Civil Courts. The increase in the next year's budget is due to appointment of additional Civil and Assistant Judges and of the establishment under them.

143. *I—Courts of Small Causes.*—The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to provision made for two additional posts of Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and for the staff sanctioned for them.

144. *J—Criminal Courts.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to creation of temporary posts of Resident Magistrates together with the staff therefor at Kumta, Deesa, Himatnagar, Prantij, Karwar, Honavar, Sirsi and Haliyal.

145. *L—Charges in England.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the fact that no officer is proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

146. *M—Charges in connection with the Administration of Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to reduction in the staff sanctioned for the Courts in view of general decrease in work under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.

147. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the legislature. The gross demand under the head "27-Administration of Justice" thus amounts to Rs. 1,89,72,700 after excluding the recoveries of Rs. 17,700.

XXII and 28, Jails and Convict Settlement.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 39, Civil Budget Estimates.
Jails	6,46	1,40	1,03	1,66	
Jail Manufactures	10,00	12,00	12,51	14,58	
Recoveries of overpayments	2,07	20	50	50	
Collection of payments for services rendered	1	8	8	8	
Total ..	18,63	13,68	15,02	16,82	
<i>Deduct—Refunds ..</i>	<i>—1</i>	<i>—1</i>	<i>—1</i>	<i>—1</i>	
Total ..	18,62	13,67	15,01	16,81	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 261- 269, Civil Budget Estimates.
Jails	86,36	69,24	90,00	77,73	
Jail Manufactures	10,30	9,00	15,54	10,92	
Total ..	96,66	78,24	1,05,54	88,65	

Revenue.

148. *Jails.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the increased rate of wages paid to prisoners employed in the Yeravda Prison Press.

149. *Jail Manufactures.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to the receipts expected from the sale of textiles and other articles like tables, chairs, etc., when the proposals for installation of 12-power-looms at the Ahmedabad Central Prison and carpentry machines at the Yeravda Central Prison are implemented.

150. *Recoveries of Overpayments.*—The revised estimate and the budget estimate for the next year are based on the current year's and past actuals.

Expenditure.

151. *Jails.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due mainly to (i) general increase in jail population; (ii) increase in the rates of food-grains supplied to prisoners; and (iii) more transfers of jail staff on public grounds and charges on transfer of prisoners to different jails to relieve overcrowding. The estimate for the next year is framed on the assumption that conditions will be normal.

152. *Jail Manufactures.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to advance payment made for purchase of yarn and cost of teak wood purchased during the last year but adjusted in this year. The budget estimate for the next year does not include expenditure for such items.

153. The net budget estimate of Rs. 88,65,000 is made up as under :

	Charged.	Voted. Rs.
Gross expenditure		91,31,000
B—Jail Manufactures—		
B-3—Deduct amount transferred to "Jails—Clothing and beddings of Prisoners"		— 2,66,000
		<u>88,65,000</u>

According to the revised procedure to be adopted, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislature. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 91,31,000 is included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

XXIII and 29, Police.

Revenue.

Pages 40-41,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Contribution for Railway Police	12,83	12,30	12,80	12,97
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ..	1,18	1,25	1,15	1,16
Receipts and recoveries on account of Presidency Police	12,24	11,00	16,32	12,00
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	2,66	2,30	2,70	2,40
Fees, fines and forfeitures	9,30	6,35	9,00	7,00
Recoveries of overpayments	3,00	1,00	4,00	2,00
Collection of payment for services rendered	2,08	2,23	2,38	2,00
Miscellaneous	8,41	10,60	10,00	11,00
Total ..	52,20	47,03	58,35	50,52
Deduct—Refunds ..	—1,38	—10	—40	—10
Total ..	50,82	46,93	57,95	50,42

Expenditure.

Pages 270-
300,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Presidency Police	1,86,22	1,78,02	1,84,78	1,74,65
Superintendence	6,20	6,55	6,55	6,27
District Executive Force	6,42,17	6,27,65	6,28,54	6,35,09
Police Training School	5,16	4,23	3,43	2,20
Special Police	4	4	4	4
Railway Police	39,02	38,62	39,03	37,69
Criminal Investigation Department	42,57	45,65	42,92	44,95
Home Guards	13,28	21,46	14,00	15,12
Works .. .. .	....	....	1	....
Charges in England	69	11	41	50
Total ..	9,35,35	9,22,33	9,19,71	9,16,51

Revenue.

154. *Receipts and recoveries on account of Presidency Police.*—The receipts under this item are of a fluctuating nature and estimates have been framed on the basis of current and past actuals. The increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to receipts realised on account of cost of jeeps from Hyderabad Government and sale proceeds of Motor Vehicles.

155. *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures and Recoveries of overpayments.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals.

Expenditure.

156. *Presidency Police.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to more expenditure incurred on (i) Telephone and Advertisement charges, and (ii) running of motors including payment of heavy duty wrecker and trucks purchased from the Disposals Department in 1946.

157. *District Executive Force.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) payment of police subsidy to Government of India of the services rendered to the former Baroda Government and (ii) opening of a mess and canteen at Kirkee Railway Police Head Quarters.

158. *Police Training School.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to suspension of Head Constables Training Classes. Further decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to debiting the expenditure on pay and allowances of the trainees to the head to which their pay and allowances are ordinarily debited.

159. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to retrenchment carried out in Greater Bombay. The increase in the next year's budget over the revised estimate is due to establishment of a Central Intelligence Force for the enforcement of Prohibition.

160. *Home Guards.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to less expenditure on washing charges to the Home Guards who have not attended 75 per cent. of the regular parades.

161. *Charges in England.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to more officers going on leave to the United Kingdom.

162. The net budget estimate of Rs. 9,16,51,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gross Expenditure	...	9,25,36,950	9,25,36,950
Deduct.—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement below.	...	—8,85,950	—8,85,950
Net expenditure	...	9,16,51,000	9,16,51,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953–54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 9,24,41,950 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries", under "29—Police."

Minor or sub-head.	Deduct entry.	Amount. Rs.
A—2—City Police ...	Amount recovered from the Reserve Bank, Bombay	12,900
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Central Government for the cost of Police for the port Haj Committee, Bombay	11,500
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Central Government for Sanitary Police Establishment	28,200
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Bombay Municipality for the cost of Police for the two Municipal Courts	12,500
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Bombay Municipality being the cost of Police establishment in connection with Hawkers nuisance	13,950
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Central Government for the cost of Police Guards at the Shipping Office, Bombay	6,850
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Central Government for the unarmed guard for income tax office	15,000
A—6—Guards for Public Buildings.	Contribution from Central Government	69,200
Do. ...	Contribution from Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	20,600
Do. ...	Contribution from Reserve Bank, Bombay	43,500
A—7—Hospital charges	Amount transferred to "27—Administration of Justice"	6,100
G—Criminal Investigation Department (Bombay).	Establishment charges paid to or recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	76,500
C—1(a) Police Proper	Amount recovered for police supplied to security Printing, India and Currency Notes Press	1,34,500
Do. ...	Contribution from Imperial Bank of India	
Do. ...	Amount recovered from Ahmedabad and Poona Municipalities	
C—2—(a) Police Supplied to Private Companies and Persons.	Contribution	53,550
C—2—(b) Additional Police Establishment.	Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Department, etc.	95,000
D—Police Training School	Amount recovered from Indian States, Private Bodies, etc.	5,500
F—1—Western Railway	Contribution from Western Railway	1,63,800
F—2—Central and Southern Railways.	Recoveries from Southern Railways	1,16,800
Total : Deduct Recoveries		8,85,950

XXIV and 30, Ports and Pilotage.

*Revenue.*Page 41,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
<i>Ports and Pilotage—</i>				
Ports Establishment	5	5	5	5
Receipts from the Minor Ports Fund .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	5	5	5	5

*Expenditure.*Page 301,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
<i>Ports Establishment—</i>				
Marine Survey Sub-Division	7	2,61	1,25	6,38
Charges for the survey of steam vessels	8	9	9	7
Total ..	15	2,70	1,34	6,45

163. 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.

164. The survey sub-division was opened late in 1951-52 and has not started working with full complement as yet. The decrease in the current year's revised estimates is due to many posts remaining vacant and all the equipment indented for the survey work not likely to be received before the close of the current financial year. In the next year's budget estimates full provision has been made for the Sub-Division and equipment required for it. Mr. Krauss, a U. N. expert, has been invited to advise on the development of minor ports of this state and the Sub-Division is expected to work with full complement in the next year.

165. The demand for grant under the major head '30-Ports and Pilotage' will be Rs. 6,45,000.

XXV-A, and 33-A, Dangs District.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 42, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Dangs Receipts	25,03	27,50	20,25	20,23	
(2) Transfer from the Dangs District Reserve Fund	3,40	5,85	7,04	15,81	
Total ..	28,43	33,35	37,10	30,04	

Details of Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Forest	22,74	25,68	27,56	17,17
Land Revenue	28	40	27	23
Other Items	2,01	1,42	1,42	2,81
Total ..	25,03	27,50	20,25	20,23

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 302- 313, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Dangs Expenditure	25,18	33,35	37,10	30,04	
(2) Transfer to the Dangs Reserve Fund	3,25	....	....	....	
Total ..	28,43	33,35	37,10	30,04	

Details of Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—Excise	25	20	25	25
B—Forest	4,43	7,48	10,00	9,37
C—Capital Outlay on Forest .. .. .	....	....	....	....
D—Land Revenue	1,03	1,20	1,20	1,99
D-1—General Administration	2,04	1,97	2,17	2,39
E—Police	81	95	90	95
F—Education	2,30	3,84	3,25	3,54
G—Medical	1,02	1,08	99	1,10
H—Public Health	72	1,09	1,05	1,67
H. 1 Mobile Hygiene Units	33	39	39	38
I (a) Agriculture	63	77	80	97
I (b) Veterinary	28	41	35	38

Details of Expenditure—contd.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
I (c) Rural Development	86	50	85	1,42
J—Industries .. .. .	....	....	40	56
Q—Co-operation	78	3,95	3,48	3,65
S—Registration .. .. .	....	....	....	....
K—Miscellaneous	3,45	12	1,10	62
L—Village Improvements	5	....	....	....
M—Superannuation allowances and Pension	1	1	1	1
N—Civil Works	5,77	6,04	7,50	5,44
O—Civil Supplies	42	....	....	....
P—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading .. .. .	....	3,35	2,50	1,35
Total	25,18	33,35	37,19	36,04

166. 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 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.

167. The increase in the current year's revised estimate under "Forest" is chiefly due to better prices realised from coupes and other minor forest produce on account of competition. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to the withdrawal of the pre-emption clause, discontinuance of the Departmental extraction of major Forest produce and slump in the market. The revised estimate and the budget estimate for next year under "Land Revenue" are based on the current and past actuals.

168. The increase in the budget estimate for the next year under "Other Items", is due to additional investments of the cash balances of the Dangs Reserve Fund.

Expenditure.

169. The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is chiefly due to (i) additional provision sanctioned under "B—Forests" on account of construction of quarters for the Forest staff, improvement and metalling of main roads, telephone communication and fire protection scheme and additional provision required for payments for the extraction of Haldu Logs; (ii) additional expenditure under "D-1—General Administration" on account of the creation of a temporary post of Tagavi Aval Karkun and peon and payment of contingent bills of the previous year (iii) additional provision sanctioned under "I-(c)—Rural Development" for the purpose of constructing 6 wells, 2 pucca Bandharas and village approach roads and foot bridges (iv) transfer of the provision on account of grant-in-aid sanctioned to the Village Industries Committee for undertaking schemes from "Q—Co-operation to J—Industries" and (v) larger expenditure under "N—Civil Works" on account of the opening of Dangs Project Sub-Division and on account of the construction of primary schools. The increase is partly counterbalanced by a decrease (i) under "F—Education" on account of the late execution of the mid-day meals scheme; (ii) under "G—Medical" on account of the late functioning of Galkund Dispensary and non-purchase of petrol, oil and motor parts on account of non-accessibility of roads and (iii) under "Q—Co-operation" for the reason given at (iv) above and (iv) slow progress of schemes under "P—Capital Outlay, etc."

170. The increases in the next year's estimate as compared to the revised estimate are due to (i) (D—Land Revenue) Cost of additional staff and Theodolite stones sanctioned in connection with survey work (ii) (H—Public Health) Construction of 8 Bandharas and Village tanks and expansion of the Ahwa Water supply schemes to be sanctioned as New Item and (iii) (I-C—Rural-Development) construction of village approach roads, forest bridges, parks and gardens and undertaking of sanitation, lighting and water works.

171. Estimates under other sub-heads provide for normal expenditure for the next year.

172. The net budget estimate of 36,04 is made up as under:—

	Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.
Gross Expenditure		43,00,300
O—Civil Supplies—		
Deduct—Amount to be transferred to the P. L. A. of the Collector of Dangs pertaining to the Civil Supply Schemes		—24,600
P—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading—		
(a) Personal Ledger Account of Collector of Dangs (Civil Supply) (2) Suspense Credit		—6,71,700
		36,04,000

According to the revised procedure to be adopted, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislature Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 43,00,300 is included in the schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

36, Scientific Departments.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 314- 322, Civil Budget Estimates.
Grants-in-aid and donations to Scientific Societies and Institutions	49	53	54	55	
Museums	3,10	2,59	2,78	2,50	
National Parks and Gardens	3,94	4,46	4,46	3,54	
Works .. .. .	....	1,15	10	50	
Total ..	7,53	8,73	7,80	7,15	

173. *Museums*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to more expenditure required for the additions and alterations to be carried out to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial property at Village Kudechi, Ahmedabad.

174. *National Parks and Gardens*.—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to (i) amalgamation of the Scheme of Commercial Floriculture in Sati Bag with the main scheme of Krishnagiri Upvan, Borivli and (ii) less provision now required for maintenance and development of Parks and Gardens.

175. *Works*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is based on current actuals. The next year's budget estimate provides for the construction and repairs to roads at Krishnagiri Upvan, Borivli.

XXVI and 37, Education.

Revenue.

Pages 43-44,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—University	19,31	19,31	19,96	21,41
B—Secondary	9,82	9,52	8,08	7,86
C—Primary	77	....	45	....
D—Special	1,24	1,24	1,60	1,46
E—General	1,60,08	62,65	1,23,81	42,43
Total ..	1,91,22	92,72	1,53,90	73,16
Deduct—Refunds ..	—74	—5	—1,30	—5
Total ..	1,90,48	92,67	1,52,60	73,11

Expenditure.

Pages 323-70,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—University	96,66	94,33	97,43	96,81
B—Secondary	1,62,75	1,68,87	1,76,66	1,72,26
C—Primary	7,90,17	8,54,94	8,44,00	8,33,85
D—Special	73,05	77,56	73,00	69,58
E—General	87,39	82,20	93,73	88,92
F—Charges in England	40	2,47	5,00	27
Total ..	12,10,42	12,80,37	12,89,82	12,61,69

Revenue.

176. *A.—University.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 and the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to the increase in the number of students and rate of fees in Arts Colleges and rise in the number of students in Law College due to opening of additional divisions.

177. *B.—Secondary.*—The decrease in the revised estimates as compared to the budget estimates of 1952-53 is due to some secondary schools in merged areas having been transferred to private bodies. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to some more schools ordered to be transferred to private bodies during the course of the year.

178. *C.—Primary.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to the levy of fees in primary schools in merged areas at pre-merger rates. The absence of provision in the budget estimates for 1953-54 is due to the fact that regular District School Boards will start functioning in almost all new districts in the State during that year and the primary schools in those districts will be transferred to those Boards. Consequently, income from fees in primary schools in those districts will be credited to the primary education funds of those Boards.

179. *D.—Special.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the year over the current year's budget is based on the progress of the current year's actual.

180. *E.—General.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) larger recoveries of excess grants paid to District School Boards last year and (ii) purchase price of Nana Wada being credited to Government. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the budget estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to the fact that there will be no receipts from Special Development Fund from the next year.

181. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The revised estimates of 1952-53 is based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

182. *A.—University.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to payment of additional grants for the purchase of equipment, etc., for the Government Engineering Colleges; and additional grants-in-aid to non-Government Professional Colleges. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to smaller provision on account of Professional Colleges.

183. *B.—Secondary.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 and the budget estimates of 1953-54 over the budget estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to larger expenditure on maintenance grants and other special grants to non-Government Secondary Schools counterbalanced by smaller expenditure on Government Secondary Schools as a result of some of the schools in merged areas having been transferred or ordered to be transferred to private bodies.

184. *C.—Primary.*—The decrease in the revised estimates of 1952-53 as compared to the budget estimates of that year, is mainly due to smaller grants being proposed to be paid to Local Bodies for Primary Education so as to avoid recoveries in the next year on account of any likely over-payment during the current year. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to (i) the reduced provision on compulsory primary education, and (ii) provision for building and equipment grants being made under "Loans and Advances" instead of under "C-Primary" as before.

185. *D.—Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimates as compared with the budget estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) non-opening of Refresher Courses for Primary Teachers, (ii) closure of two Lokshala Classes, (iii) discontinuance of short-term courses for Secondary Teachers. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to (i) less provision made on account of Social Education Scheme and (ii) smaller provision for physical education.

186. *E.—General.*—The increase in the revised estimates over the budget estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) additional provision required on account of examination charges, (ii) printing and publication of departmental text books and (iii) free studentships to backward class students. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 over the revised estimates is partly due to less provision made for ameliorative measures for backward classes and partly due to abolition of Advisory Bodies and Committees.

187. *F.—Charges in England.*—The increase in revised estimates over the budget estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to receipt of equipment for which orders were placed in the previous years. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimates is on account of smaller provision for purchase of stores and equipment for educational institutions.

188. The net budget estimate of Rs. 12,61,69,000 (voted) under this budget head is made up as under:—

	Voted.
	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	12,68,56,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Amount on account of "financial assistance to displaced persons" transferred to "57, Miscellaneous"	—6,87,000
Net Expenditure	12,61,69,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 12,68,56,000 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

XXVII and 38, Medical.

Revenue.

Pages 45-46,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

XXVII—Medical.					Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.	Revised Estimates, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
Medical School and College Fees	...	...	...	...	5,59	6,01	6,25	6,15
Hospitals Receipts	...	...	...	...	9,05	8,96	9,10	9,35
Mental Hospital Receipts	...	...	...	...	5,68	5,79	5,00	5,95
Sale of Medicines	...	...	...	...	2,05	18	70	1,00
Bacteriological Laboratories Receipts	...	...	...	...	19,49	21,67	19,00	20,00
Contributions	...	...	...	...	8,34	8,00	8,00	8,50
Income from endowments	...	...	...	...	33	60	60	35
Recoveries of overpayments	...	...	...	...	66	80	1,20	80
Collection of payments for services rendered	...	...	...	...	9	38	10	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5,04	4,53	5,00	5,07
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	...	...	...	...	32	89	20	....
Receipts in England	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....
Total					56,65	57,81	55,15	57,27
Deduct—Refunds					—58	—27	—35	—50
Total					56,07	57,54	54,80	56,77

Expenditure.

Pages 372-
410, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

38—Medical.					Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.	Revised Estimates, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
A—Medical Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,44	9,37	7,75	13,91
B—Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	1,82,58	1,77,00	1,80,97	1,75,35
C—Grants for Medical purposes	...	...	...	...	77	1,82	1,93	1,87
D—Medical Colleges and Schools	...	...	...	...	21,00	22,78	22,20	22,07
E—Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	26,23	25,38	27,50	25,58
F—Special Development Fund Programme	...	...	...	...	32	89	20	....
G—Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	81
H—Chemical Examiner	...	...	...	...	97	80	80	80
I—Bacteriological Laboratories	...	...	...	...	20,50	22,65	21,00	21,15
J—Charges in England	...	...	...	...	1,08	6,60	2,19	1,03
K—Works	...	...	...	...	.....	2,35	300	25
Total					2,60,89	2,69,64	2,67,54	2,62,80

Revenue.

189. *Medical College and School fees.*—The small increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to increased number of admissions at the R. A. Podar (Ayurvedic) and Sir C. E. M. Dental Colleges, Bombay and Medical College, Baroda.

190. *Hospital Receipts.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the progress of past and current actuals.

191. *Mental Hospital receipts.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals.

192. *Sale of Medicine.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the continuance of the scheme for the sale of quinine and quinine substitutes to private medical practitioners, Hospitals, etc. The current year's budget estimate was framed on the assumption that the scheme might be discontinued this year.

193. *Bacteriological Laboratories receipts.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to lesser demand for sera, vaccines and antitoxines, etc.

194. *Contributions.*—The next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of past actuals.

195. *Income from Endowments.*—The next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of past actuals.

196. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—Increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the recovery of excess pay and allowances drawn in respect of revised pay scales, by some members.

197. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—Decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is due to less number of officers expected to be on deputation for fair and epidemic duty.

198. *Miscellaneous.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are based on the progress of past and current actuals.

199. *Transfer from Special Development Fund.*—Estimates under this minor head correspond to the estimates of expenditure under 'Special Development Programme' on the expenditure side, viz., "38-Medical."

200. *Deduct Refunds.*—Based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

201. *A—Medical Establishment.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to less number of B. M. S. Officers going on leave. The next year's budget provision includes 4,00 on account of the Employees State Insurance Scheme which is expected to start from the next year and 1,00 on account of the expansion of the Drugs Controller's Establishment to enforce the Drugs Control Orders effectively throughout the State.

202. *B—Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to larger expenditure on medicines, equipment and diet, etc. due to increase in the number of patients. Next year's estimates include normal provision for such expenditure and also include Rs. 5 lakhs for opening additional 200 beds at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

203. *C—Grants for Medical Purposes.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to sanction of grants to State Council on Blindness, Homeopathic Registration, Tribunal, etc.

204. *D—Medical Colleges and Schools.*—Decrease in the current year's revised estimates is due to less expenditure expected to be incurred on shifting of B. J. Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad to new buildings. Next year's estimate does not provide for this expenditure.

205. *E—Mental Hospitals.*—Increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to more expenditure on "contingencies" as a result of increase in the number of patients. Next year's estimate provides for normal expenditure.

206. *F—Special Development Programme.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to less number of S. M. P. Centres and dispensaries opened than anticipated. No expenditure is to be met from the Special Development Fund in the next year as the balance in the Fund has practically been exhausted and the expenditure will be met from ordinary Revenues and provided for under the minor head "Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes".

207. *G—Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—The next year's budget estimate represents anticipated expenditure on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes which was hitherto shown under the minor head "Special Development Programme".

208. *I—Bacteriological Laboratories.*—Decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the fact that the current year's budget estimate includes provision for certain posts which are vacant.

209. *J—Charges in England.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the fact that Stores required for the B. J. Medical Colleges and Hospitals at Poona and Ahmedabad are decided to be purchased locally in India instead of through the High Commissioner in U. K. The next year's budget estimate represents actual requirements of the High Commissioner for India in London.

210. *K—Works.*—The current year's budget and the revised estimates represent expenditure on purchasing Pimpri Farm for the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. Next year's budget under this minor head provides for certain minor works on this Farm.

211. The demand for grant under "38-Medical" will be Rs. 2,62,80,000.

XXVIII and 39, Public Health.

Revenue.

Page 47,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.	Revised Estimates, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
Sale proceeds of Sera and Vaccines, etc.	4,02	3,50	3,50	4,00
Contribution	3,57	4,00	3,23	3,44
Recoveries of overpayments	1,67	1,40	1,76	1,50
Collection of payments for services rendered	1,17	1,15	88	1,31
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	30	50	50	....
Miscellaneous	39,94	31,00	36,52	33,69
Total	50,67	41,55	46,39	43,94
Deduct—Refunds	—11	—20	—10	—10
Grand Total	50,56	41,35	46,29	43,84

Expenditure.

Page 411-37,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.	Revised Estimates, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
A—Public Health Establishment	46,27	47,80	46,53	46,45
B—Grants for Public Health Purposes	32,49	41,82	40,82	41,21
C—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases	36,49	40,97	36,06	38,01
D—Works	56,52	60,36	60,49	63,76
E—Special Development Programme	30	50	50	50
F—Charges in England	10	10	9	11
Total	1,72,17	1,91,55	1,84,49	1,90,04

Revenue.

212. *Sale Proceeds of Sera and Vaccines.*—Increase in the budget estimates for 1953-54 as compared to the budget estimates for 1952-53 is mainly due to increase in the rate of contributions from local bodies towards supply of lymph.

213. *Contributions.*—The decrease in the revised estimates for 1952-53 and the budget estimates for 1953-54 as compared with the budget estimates for 1952-53 is due to the non-recovery of contribution in respect of State Vaccinators.

214. *Collection of payments for services rendered.*—The decrease in the revised estimates for 1952-53 and the budget estimates for 1953-54 is based on the progress in execution of Public Health Works.

215. *Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimates show increase over the budget estimates for 1952-53. It is due to (i) recovery of arrears of water rates due from the Bombay Municipal Corporation (ii) receipts on account of sale of water to Asbestos Cement Company, at enhanced rates (iii) Mulund Camp. The increase in the budget estimates for 1953-54 is due to receipts on account of (i) anticipated revenue from the Kalyan Dombivli water supply and (ii) more consumption of water by the factories at Mulund.

Expenditure.

216. *A—Public Health Establishment.*—The decrease in the revised estimates over the budget estimates for 1952-53 is due to larger anticipated receipts on account of recovery of percentage charges of establishment on contribution and provincial works and (ii) non appointment of full staff in the newly created districts owing to paucity of trained personnel. The decrease in the budget estimates for 1953-54 is due to more recoveries anticipated on account of percentage charges on establishment on contribution and provincial works which is a fluctuating item.

217. *B—Grants for Public Health Works.*—The decrease in the revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is based on progress of present and past years actuals.

218. *C—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases.*—The decrease in the revised estimates is due to (i) suspension of third round of D. D. T. spraying in some areas due to non-availability of D. D. T. and consequent early discharge of temporary labour, (ii) non-availability of medical officers for anti-malaria duty, (iii) non-purchase of paludrine tablets in view of anticipated supply of nypacrine tablets from the Government of India and non-prevalance of any severe epidemic in the State. The increase in the estimates for 1953-54 over the revised is due to adequate provision having been made for the purchase of D. D. T. and larger provision for grants to local bodies for anti-epidemic measures.

219. *D—Works.*—The increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to larger provision for new works.

220. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,90,04,000 (voted) under this budget head is made up as under :—

	Voted.
	Rs.
Gross expenditure	2,94,90,640
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from local bodies in respect of fees for preparation and scrutiny of plans and estimates etc.	—50,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Percentage charges of establishment on contribution and provisional works	—8,00,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Percentage charges of establishment on Defence Works	—30,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Supervision charges for Dapuri Sub-Division	—2,510
<i>Deduct</i> —Cost of the Public Health Establishment and his establishment debited to "70—Capital Outlay etc."	—13,67,760
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to "7—Land Revenue" on account of defence of land acquisition cases in Courts, valuation of Government properties and scrutiny of draft awards etc. etc. and layouts of lands, scrutiny of building, permissions, etc., referred to Consulting Surveyor by Collectors and on account of work of non-agricultural assessment	—46,550
<i>Deduct</i> —Charges transferred to "82—Capital account of the State works outside the revenue account"	—20,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to "47—Miscellaneous Departments" on account of acquisition of land for schemes connected with the Bombay Milk Plan and Housing Schemes	—440
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to "29—Police" on account of acquisition of land	—940
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount recovered from the Bombay Municipal Corporation for work in Bombay Suburban District	—8,500
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries of tools and plant charges for works under "70—Capital Outlay"	—1,76,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Total credits under D—3 (ii)—Suspense	—79,84,000
<i>Deduct</i> Total Recoveries	—1,04,80,640
Net expenditure	1,90,04,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,94,90,640 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

XXIX and 40, Agriculture.

Revenue.

Pages 48-50,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Agricultural Receipts	71,65	81,38	86,88	76,17
Recoveries of overpayments	3,46	15	4,50	15
Collection of payment for services rendered	27	....	2	....
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	2,02	34	31	....
Total ...	77,40	81,87	91,71	76,32
Deduct—Refunds ...	—8,32	—2	—21,32	....
Total ...	69,08	81,85	70,39	76,32

Expenditure.

Pages 438-
604,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Direction	6,06	6,11	6,51	6,56
Superintendence	24	25	1,39	1,18
Subordinate and Expert Staff	30,45	28,16	31,48	29,90
Experimental Farms	1,88	1,86	3,64	2,99
Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda	45,76	19,93	33,51	17,62
Agricultural Experiments and Research	44,98	26,01	65,33	54,46
Agricultural Education	37,72	27,08	27,71	26,26
Agricultural Engineering	64,87	4,415	59,79	41,02
Grant-in-aid, Contributions, etc.	991	10,41	12,86	10,00
Works	4	30	30	68
Other charges ... ..	....	....	4	....
Special Development Fund	202	34	31	....
Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes ... ..	....	....	....	33
Charges in England	10	21	9	....
Total ...	2,44,03	1,64,81	2,42,96	1,91,00

Revenue.

221. *Agricultural Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to receipts accruing from the supply of oil engines to cultivators under the scheme for the supply of small pumping sets to cultivators on no profit and no loss basis. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to the transfer of work relating to boring operations to the District Local Boards.

222. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is based on the progress of actuals.

223. *Deduct Refunds.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

224. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 and in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to transfer of Animal Husbandry Section from "41, Veterinary" to "40, Agriculture".

225. *Subordinate and Expert Staff.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is mainly due to provision for the two Schemes (i) Scheme for training-cum-Development Project, Anand and (ii) Scheme for the development of the Malnad tract in Bombay State.

226. *Experimental Farms.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to transfer of Animal Husbandry Section from "41, Veterinary" to "40, Agriculture". The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to provision not being made for some of the Experimental Farms.

227. *Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is due to increased provision required for (i) financing the loss in the various seed schemes of Grow More Food Campaign, (ii) for adjusting the loss in general seed transactions by the Collectors of all Districts and (iii) for payment of well subsidy for pending cases of the past years. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to reduced provision being made for construction of new wells and tanks.

228. *Agricultural experiments and research.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to provision for the Soil conservation section. The cost of the bunding works executed by the Soil conservation section is recovered from the land-owners concerned in 15 equal annual instalments after the works are completed. The increase is also due to transfer of Animal Husbandry Section from "41, Veterinary" to "40, Agriculture". The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to reduced provision for Soil conservation section.

229. *Agricultural Education.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to the increased production of milk at the Agricultural Dairy Farm, Kirkee. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to reduced provision for Agricultural Schools and Agricultural College, Dharwar.

230. *Agricultural Engineering.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to provision for purchase of pumping sets to be supplied to cultivators on no profit and no loss basis. The decrease is due to absence of provision for the boring section, the work pertaining to which, has been transferred to the District Local Boards.

231. *Grant-in-aid.*—Increase in the revised estimate is due to transfer of Animal Husbandry Section from "41, Veterinary" to "40, Agriculture" and also due to the amount of subsidy payable to agriculturists equal to the Sales Tax paid by them on agricultural machinery. Decrease in the budget estimate of 1953-54 is due to absence of provision for the subsidy on account of Sales Tax referred to above.

232. *Works.*—Increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to construction of building and bunding work.

233. The gross demand for grant under "40, Agriculture" amounts to Rs. 2,06,07,741 after taking into account the expenditure of Rs. 6,64,340 to be met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and excluding the recoveries amounting to Rs. 3,04,315 and the transfer entries amounting to Rs. 5,39,086.

XXX and 41, Veterinary.

Revenue.

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Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Veterinary College and School Fees	14	8	8	2
Other Receipts	4,73	219	67	92
Collection of payments for Services Rendered	2	....	.....	.....
Transfer for the Special Development Fund	44	6	.....	.....
Total ...	5,33	233	75	94
Deduct Refund	—1	—1	—1	—1
Total ...	5,32	232	74	93

Expenditure.

Pages 533-604,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Superintendence	3,83	4,24	5,03	4,14
Veterinary Education and Research	7,30	5,83	5,80	5,32
Subordinate Establishment	10,22	4,34	4,14	4,25
Hospitals and Dispensaries	9,50	10,27	10,27	10,27
Breeding Operations	6,46	.....	.....	.....
Other Charges	9,14	4,92	5,22	3,15
Special Development Programme	44	.....	.....	.....
Charges in England	2	8	12	.....
Total ...	46,91	29,68	30,58	27,13

Revenue.

234. *Veterinary College and School fees.*—The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to abolition of Capitation fees.

235. *Other Receipts.*—The increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to the receipts of Animal Husbandry Section from "41, Veterinary" to "40, Agriculture". The increase in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to the receipts on account of the enforcement of the Bombay Animal Preservation Act. Under the Bombay Animal Preservation Act slaughter of animals at the recognised slaughter houses will not be allowed unless they are inspected by the Veterinary staff and certified as fit for slaughter. A nominal fee of annas 4 only per animal will be charged for inspection of the animal by the Veterinary staff. It is expected that about 1,53,200 animals would be offered for slaughter during the next year yielding a revenue of Rs. 38,300.

Expenditure.

236. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is mainly due to increase by 50 per cent. in the cost of production of biological products manufactured at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, which are purchased by the Veterinary Department. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to these purchases not being made in the next year.

237. *Veterinary Education and Research.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimates is due to absence of expenditure for building and lands required for the Serum and Vaccine Institute.

238. *Breeding Operations.*—Various schemes under "Breeding-Operations" have been transferred to "40—Agriculture".

239. *Other Charges.*—Decrease in the budget estimate of 1953-54 is due to misclassification of expenditure in the revised estimates of 1952-53. Actually there is no decrease but the misclassification appears to give such an impression.

240. The gross demand for grant under "41—Veterinary" amounts to Rs. 27,27,800 after excluding the recovery of Rs. 14,800 from the Government of India on account of work in connection with Civil Stock Improvement Importation Act.

XXXI and 42, Co-operation.

Revenue.

Page 52,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Audit fees	6,45	5,20	6,45	7,34
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,82	3,84	4,09	4,00
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,33	2,02	2,02	....
Total ...	9,60	11,06	12,56	11,34
Deduct—Refunds ...	—8	—4	—6	—6
Total ...	9,52	11,02	12,50	11,28

Expenditure.

Pages 605-
619, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Direction	2,59	2,52	2,69	2,52
Superintendence	25,58	26,62	27,22	28,19
Grants-in-aid	32,69	34,67	32,89	24,99
Other Charges	19,08	22,17	21,97	19,65
Special Development Programme	1,33	2,02	2,02	.....
Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,51
Charges in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	81,27	88,00	86,79	76,86

Revenue.

241. *Audit fees.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to anticipated larger receipts on account of increase in the number of Co-operative Societies.

242. *Miscellaneous receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is mainly due to larger receipts anticipated on the basis of progress of actuals.

243. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The estimates under this head correspond to the estimates of expenditure under "Special Development Programme" under "42-Co-operation".

Expenditure.

244. *Direction.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to additional expenditure on account of creation of a temporary post of senior clerk for reconciliation work, payment of arrears of pay of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and larger expenditure under allowances and telephone charges.

245. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to larger expenditure on account of creation of additional posts of Assistant Registrars, Special Auditors and other audit staff for clearance of audit arrears and installation of telephones at the offices of the Assistant Registrars at Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 as compared with the revised estimate, is mainly due to creation of further additional staff for audit work of Co-operative Societies, which are gradually increasing in number.

246. *Grants-in-aid.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to reduced expenditure on subsidies and grants-in-aid to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Village Multi-purpose Societies, Cotton Sale Societies and Unions and Rural Credit Societies, the number of the Societies taking benefit under some of the schemes, being less. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is on account of smaller expenditure estimated than in the year 1952-53 for Sarvodaya and Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes and for subsidies and grants to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Supervising Unions, Co-operative production and better Farming Societies, Cotton Sale Societies and Unions, Rural Credit Societies and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Central Banks and Banking Unions, etc.

247. *Other Charges.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to certain posts sanctioned for recovery work, having been kept vacant and smaller expenditure on the scheme for organisation of Co-operative better farming Societies, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the schemes, viz. :—(i) Organisation of Cotton Sale Societies, (ii) Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India, and (iii) Co-operative Training and Education. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is mainly on account of smaller expenditure for staff for recovery work, Administration of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act and Organisation of Co-operative better farming Societies.

248. *Special Development Programme and Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—No expenditure is to be met from the Special Development Fund in the next year, as the balance in the Fund has practically been exhausted. The budget estimate for 1953-54 under "Special Development Programme" has, therefore, been placed at "Nil".

The expenditure for 1953-54 on account of ameliorative measures for backward classes has been provided under the new minor head, viz. "Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes".

249. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislature. The gross demand under "42-Co-operation" thus amounts to Rs. 88,35,800 after taking into account the amount of Rs. 11,30,000 financed from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and after excluding the recoveries amounting to Rs. 19,800.

"XXXII and 43, Industries."

*Revenue.*Page 53,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Industries	11,72	9,62	12,34	12,51
Cottage Industries	1,35	6,98	7,96	2,24
• Fisheries	5,18	4,31	5,03	6,22
Recoveries of overpayments	21	.....	41	51
Collection of payments for services rendered	1	4	4	2
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,76	1,30	1,30	.....
Total ...	20,23	22,25	27,08	21,50
Deduct—Refunds ...	—7	—4	—7	—4
Total ...	20,16	22,21	27,01	21,46

*Expenditure.*Pages 620-674,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Industries	29,22	33,11	32,69	36,73
Cottage Industries	24,02	30,15	27,33	31,93
Fisheries	9,60	11,24	9,75	11,32
Special Development Programme	1,76	1,30	1,30	.....
Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,70
Works	3	11	4	11
Charges in England	3	6	18	19
Cost of Stores for other Offices	44	50	50	60
Total ...	65,10	76,47	71,79	82,58

Revenue.

250. *Industries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to anticipated larger receipts on account of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, and dividend on investments in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Ltd.

251. *Cottage Industries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is on account of larger transfer of profits of the Textile Scheme under "85-A—Capital Outlay, etc." The budget estimate for the next year represents anticipated receipts from Cottage Industries.

252. *Fisheries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to increased production of departmental products and larger receipts anticipated from fish curing yards. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is mainly on account of recoveries by way of customs duties from the fishermen and fisheries Co-operative Societies.

253. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—The estimates under this head correspond to the estimates of expenditure under the minor head "Special Development Programme" under "43, Industries".

Expenditure.

254. *Industries.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is mainly on account of non-utilisation of equipment grant provided for the reorganisation of the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is on account of large provisions having been made for purchase of equipment for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, grants-in-aid to Industrial and Technical Schools and Scholarship allocated from the Hussain Yawar Memorial Merit Scholarship Fund to a selected student from Cambay for further training abroad in technical subjects.

255. *Cottage Industries.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to smaller expenditure on certain Cottage Industries schemes. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is mainly on account of provisions having been made for new schemes.

256. *Fisheries.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is on account of smaller expenditure due to the posts of Assistant Superintendent (Marine) and Research Assistant (Inland) in the Director's office, some posts of head-masters at certain fisheries schools and certain posts of clerks and technicians at the fish farms and Marine Aquarium, Bombay, having been kept vacant and reduced expenditure under contingencies. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is mainly on account of large provision having been made for customs duty for fisheries equipment to be purchased through the Project for the expansion and modernisation of Marine Fisheries with assistance from Technical Co-operation Administration.

257. *Special Development Programme and Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—No expenditure is to be met from "Special Development Fund" in the next year, as the balance in the Fund has practically been exhausted. The budget estimate for 1953-54 under "Special Development Programme" has, therefore, been placed at nil.

The expenditure for 1953-54 on account of ameliorative measures for backward classes has been provided under the new minor head viz., "Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes".

258. *Charges in England.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to larger expenditure for the purchase of equipment required for the Industrial Chemist's Laboratory and Taraporewala Aquarium, Bombay.

259. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislature. The gross demand under "43-Industries" thus amounts to Rs. 82,68,000 after excluding the recoveries amounting to Rs. 10,000.

43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Expenditure.

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Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—Investment in commercial undertakings	1,02	.....	.....	.....
Total—A ...	1,02	.....	.....	.....
B—Investment in shares of commercial concerns—				
(i) Investment in the shares to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay ... ..	.....	1,98	1,98	8
(ii) Investment in the shares of the Industrial Co-operative Banks...	.....	.....	.....	5
Total—B ...	2,42	1,98	1,98	13
Total ...	3,44	1,98	1,98	13

260. The current year's budget estimate of 1,98 is for making available the working capital to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, under the terms and conditions of transfer of Bombay Sales Depot.

261. The next year's budget estimate of 13 includes 8 in connection with the purchasing of the shares of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, and 5 on account of the subscription to the share capital of the Belgaum District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

XXXVI and 47, Miscellaneous Departments.

Revenue.

Pages 54-55,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Fees for the Registration of Trade Unions	5	1	2	3
Examination Fees	78	90	75	90
Sale of Stores and Materials (State)	19	30	10	20
Fees for the Inspection of Steam Boilers	2,68	2,48	2,00	2,60
Fees realised under the Factories Act, 1948	7,28	5,05	7,00	7,03
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	16	14	17	14
Miscellaneous	47,51	16,32	18,04	14,40
Beggars' Scheme	4,42	90	90	1,00
Fees from the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers in Bombay .....	.....	7	17	22
Government Transport Service	25,01	19,80	28,00	25,00
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	3,80	3,00	3,00	.....
Habitual Offenders' Scheme	8	10	10	15
Fees under the Cotton Control Order, 1949	34	37	37	40
Receipts in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from P. Deposits and Advances on account of food bonus received from Government of India ... ..	.....	12,16	12,16	6,20
Total ...	92,40	61,80	73,38	58,27
Deduct—Refunds ...	—72	—60	—1,10	—60
Total ...	91,68	61,20	72,28	57,67

Expenditure.

Pages 675-
714,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Inspector of Factories	4,75	5,23	5,23	5,76
Labour	21,56	25,69	25,41	19,81
Inspector of Steam Boilers	2,10	2,13	2,09	2,16
State Statistics	74	1	17	6
Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts	3	3	3	3
Examinations	61	37	42	45
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	13	14	14	14
Miscellaneous	2,81,10	2,71,84	2,74,97	2,17,15
Government Transport Service	18,53	15,24	20,00	19,51
Special Development Programme	3,80	3,00	3,00	.....
Charges in England	13	31	.....	10
Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,00
Employment Exchange	2,22	2,25	2,08	2,23
Total ...	3,35,70	3,26,24	3,33,54	2,68,40

Revenue.

262. *Sale of Stores and Materials.*—The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the past and current actuals.

263. *Fees realised under the Factories Act, 1948.*—The increase in the revised estimate as also in the next year's budget estimate is due to the enhanced rates of fees for renewal of licenses of factories.

264. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly on account of recovery of arrears of stamping fees due to Cambay State in respect of cloth frozen by the State. The fall in the next year's budget is mainly due to relaxation of textile controls.

265. *Fees from the school for training of Labour Welfare Workers.*—The increase in the revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to enhanced scale of fees and larger receipts expected from the sale of articles at the Government Industrial Training Workshops at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

266. *Government Transport Service.*—The increase in the revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to the introduction of new mileage rates based on time charge and mileage charge. The revised estimate is based on the progress of current and past actuals and the next year's budget estimate is on the basis of past actuals and the departmental estimate.

267. *Transfer from the Special Development Fund.*—As the balance in the Special Development Fund is nearly exhausted, the schemes which were financed from the Special Development Fund have not been provided on the expenditure side. The budget estimate for the next year is therefore "nil".

268. *Transfer from "P—Deposits and Advances" on account of food bonus received from the Government of India.*—Consequent on the decision to meet the expenditure incurred by the Civil Supplies Department on account of procurement schemes out of its share from the total food bonus earned by this State, under "47-Miscellaneous Departments" an amount equal to the actual expenditure is required to be adjusted at the end of the financial year by debit to "P—Deposits and Advances" by contra-credit to "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments". Accordingly, the estimates have been based on the estimated expenditure on bonus to Patils, Talatis and Kulkarnis and procurement prizes during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Expenditure.

269. *Labour.*—The decrease in the provision for next year is due to the proposed closing of B and C type centres, discontinuance of certain schemes and reduced provision under "Subsidy to the Bombay housing Board on account of the difference between the economic rents and subsidised rents in respect of tenements reserved for industrial workers".

270. *State Statistics.*—The increase in the revised estimate is on account of charges payable to the Government of India in respect of establishment appointed for collecting statistics in connection with the improvement of population data.

271. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) larger expenditure under "Juvenile Branch" on capitation, dietary and other contingent charges as a result of increases in the number of children committed under the Bombay Children's Act, 1948, (ii) additional expenditure required under Backward Class Welfare for scholarships and grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies working for the amelioration of Backward Classes, and (iii) transfer of cumulative loss from "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading" in connection with the defunct Charcoal Scheme. The increase is, however, counterbalanced to a certain extent by reduced expenditure under the "Habitual Offenders Scheme" due to keeping of certain Gazetted posts vacant and non-starting of the settlement at Ahmedabad. The decrease in the next year's estimate is mainly due (i) reduction in the estimated amount of State subsidy in connection with coarse grains sold at reduced rates in the States of Bombay and less expenditure on procurement prizes and bonus to Patils, Talathis and Kulkarnis.

272. *Government Transport Service.*—The increase in the revised estimate and also the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to appointment of additional drivers, sanction of special Truck Duty allowance to drivers and larger expenditure under contingencies on such items as petrol, spare parts for and repairs to Diesel Vehicles, purchase of new vehicles and insurance premia for insurance of G. T. S. Property.

273. *Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes.*—Provision in connection with the amelioration of backward classes used to be made under "Special Development Programme". As the fund is nearly exhausted it has been decided to provide for expenditure for the amelioration of Backward Classes under this new head.

274. The net budget estimate of Rs. 2,68,40,000 for the next year under this head is made up as under:—

	Charged.	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure—Labour		31,82,500
Gross Expenditure		4,83,88,700
Deduct—The amounts as shown in the accompanying statement		—2,47,32,200
		2,68,40,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly sums of Rs. 3,18,35,00 and 4,83,88,700 are included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

Deduct Entries under "47, Miscellaneous Departments."

	Rs.
H.-4. Backward Class Officer—	
Amount transferred to "28, Jails and Convict Settlements" on account of portion of the divisible expenditure of the Director of Backward Class Welfare and his establishment	30,000
H.-5. Civil Supplies—	
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme ...	1,06,137
Amount transferred to P. L. As. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme (Bombay City)	21,72,826
Amount transferred to the P. L. As. of Civil Supply Schemes—Mofussil ...	6,17,501
Amount to be transferred to '57, Miscellaneous'	780
Amount to be transferred to '85-A, Textile Schemes'	2,28,424
Amount to be transferred to '47, Miscellaneous Departments—H. 13, Improvement of Milk Supply'	5,554
H.-5. Civil Supplies—Mofussil—	
Amount Transferred to the P. L. A. of Civil Supplies Scheme	1,15,751
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme and Cloth and Yarn distribution scheme	67,78,986
H.-6. Rationing (Bombay City)—	
Amount transferred to '85-A, Capital Outlay, etc.'	49,87,791
H.-6. Bombay Suburban District—	
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of General Civil Supply Scheme	7,95,000
H.-6. Rationing—Other Districts—	
Amount transferred to the P. L. As. of General Civil Supply Schemes	58,36,750
H.-13. Improvement of Milk Supply—	
Amount transferred to "82, Capital Account, etc." on account of establishment and tools and plant charges of Special Engineer, Milk Plan Construction Division, Goregaon, Aarey	2,62,600
Amount transferred to the Bombay State Milk Fund	27,94,100
Total—Deductions under "47, Miscellaneous Departments"	2,47,52,200

XXXIX and 50, Civil Works.

Revenue.

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Estimates.

1	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
2	3	4	5	
Rents	13,09	11,50	15,00	14,00
Ferry Receipts	1,01	1,00	91	1,00
Tolls on Roads	1	.....	.....	1
Receipts from self-supporting workshops	60	50	50	50
Recoveries of expenditure	3,25	1,00	1,09	1,00
Miscellaneous	16,10	17,25	63,01	16,80
Transfers from Central Road Fund	26,63	1,09,86	76,51	1,35,24
Transfers from Special Development Fund	56	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	61,25	1,41,11	1,57,02	1,68,55
Deduct—Refunds	—2,61	—20	—25	—20
Net Total ...	58,64	1,40,91	1,56,77	1,68,35

Expenditure.

Pages 715-
768, Civil
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1	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
2	3	4	5	
A. Original Works—				
(a) Civil Buildings	46,15	38,90	47,61	69,97
(b) Communications—				
(i) Ordinary	34,57	61,90	90,00	68,52
(ii) Central Road Fund	26,23	1,09,86	76,51	1,35,24
(iii) National Highways	23,20	47,25	48,02	1,14,05
(iv) Road works financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund ... ..	....	6,19	6,19	6,31
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund .. ..	....	—6,19	—6,19	—6,31
(c) Miscellaneous	15	2	2	2
Total—Original Works...	1,30,30	2,57,93	2,62,16	3,87,80
B. Repairs—				
(i) Ordinary	77,44	80,21	82,33	86,21
(ii) National Highways	34,82	.....	37,77	47,73
C. Establishment—				
Gross Charges (including recoveries from other Governments, Departments, etc.)	92,93	84,96	59,90	28,64
Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads	—67,91	—47,68	—54,30	—65,32
National Highways	5,22	4,26	7,72	14,56
Net Total—Establishment ...	30,23	41,54	13,32	—22,12

1	Accounts, 1951-52. 2	Budget Estimate, 1952-53. 3	Revised Estimate, 1952-53. 4	Budget Estimate, 1953-54. 5
D. Tools and Plant—				
(i) Ordinary	35,93	12,38	19,82	24,50
(ii) National Highways	58	47	85	1,02
<i>Deduct—Tools and Plant charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc., including National Highways and other Public Works Department Heads.</i>	—5,61	—6,83	—10,99	—16,03
Total—Tools and Plant ...	30,90	6,02	9,68	10,00
E. Grants-in-aid—				
(i) Ordinary	19,32	18,67	18,67	16,56
(ii) Central Road Fund ... ..	....	.....	....	....
Total—Grants-in-aid ...	19,32	18,67	18,67	16,56
F. Suspense (Net)	—20,83	16	—10,00	16
G. Charges in England—				
(i) Gross charges	1	12	2	....
(ii) <i>Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads</i>	—1,94	—1,36	—1,54	—1,88
Net Total—Charges in England ...	—1,93	—1,24	—1,52	—1,88
Add—Amount transferred from Bombay State Development Fund to finance Capital Works under "81, Civil Works"...	....	.....	....	....
Grand Total ...	3,00,25	4,03,29	4,12,41	5,24,55
Charged ...	5,03	4,24	5,01	4,34
Voted ...	2,95,22	3,98,95	4,06,50	5,20,21

Revenue.

275. *Rents.*—The increase in the revised estimates and budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to larger receipts from rents of buildings.

276. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the adjustment of the value of certain civil works carried out by the Public Works Department for State Transport Corporation or transferred to that body. An equal amount equal to the increase will be shown as expenditure under "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development."

277. *Transfer from Central Road Fund.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to non-acceptance of tenders on certain works and also due to late starting of certain works.

Expenditure.

278. *A. Original Works (a) Civil Buildings.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the supplementary grants obtained for works in the last Session of the Legislature and also due to the authorisation of expenditure on urgent works during the year 1952-53. The increase in the Budget estimate is due to the proposed construction of number of buildings such as Hospitals, Maternity Homes, T. B. and Leprosy Hospitals, etc. and quarters for the staff, Police quarters, etc.

(b) *Communications—(i) Ordinary.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to supplementary grants obtained for works in the last Session of the Legislature, and authorisation of expenditure on urgent works, during the year 1952-53 including scarcity works. The increase in the budget estimate is due to adequate provision having been made for works which are expected to be in advanced stage of execution and due to the additional provision for works relating to the merged areas.

(ii) *Central Road Fund.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the non-acceptance of tenders on certain works and also due to late starting of certain works. The increase in the budget estimate is due to substantial provision having been made for the works which are expected to be in full swing, the preliminaries having been completed in most cases.

(iii) *National Highways.*—The revised estimate is based on the allotments sanctioned by the Government of India this year for the original works in connection with the National Highways in this State. The increase in the Budget estimate is based on the requirements of this State for the first five year programmes for the development of National Highways.

(iv) *State Sugarcane Cess Fund.*—The Budget Estimate is in respect of road works to be executed for the economic development of the concentrated sugarcane producing areas. This expenditure is to be recovered from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund and hence a deduct entry is made under that head.

279. B. *Repairs—(ii) National Highways.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to supplementary grants obtained during the current year, in the last Session of the Legislature. The increase in the Budget estimate is due to unforeseen flood damage and special repairs in the State.

280. C. *Establishment.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to larger recoveries of establishment charges from other Governments, Departments, etc.

281. *Deduct—Establishment Charges under other Public Works Department Heads.*—The charges vary with other work expenditure under other Public Works Department heads. The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to larger expenditure on works under other Public Works Department heads.

282. D. *Tools and Plant—(Ordinary).*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to authorisation of expenditure on urgent works during 1952-53. The increase in the next year's Budget estimate is due to the provision for the machinery from foreign countries.

283. E. *Grants-in-aid.*—The decrease in the budget estimate is due to less provision being made on account of grants to local bodies for local public works.

284. F. *Suspense.*—This item is of a fluctuating nature and the cost of the materials and the machinery is finally adjusted against the respective works for which they are required. The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

285. The details of the recoveries appearing under "50, Civil Works" are as follows :—

Serial No.	Minor head, sub-head, etc., and the deduct entry appearing under it.	Amount in thousands.
1	A—Original Works (b) Communications (iv) Road Works financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund— <i>Deduct</i> Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	6,31
2	C—Establishment— <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	1,07,65.4
3	C—Establishment— <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges under other Public Works Department Heads	65,31.8
4	D—Tools and Plant— <i>Deduct</i> —Tools and Plant charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc. including National Highways	10,58.7
5	D—Tools and Plant— <i>Deduct</i> —Tools and Plant charges under other Public Works Department Heads	5,44.5
6	F—Suspense— <i>Deduct</i> —Credits	20,65.6
7	G—Charges in England— <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges under other Public Works Department Heads	1,87.9
Total— <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries		2,17,84.9

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

286. 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", "53" and "XLI", capital heads "68", "70", "80" and "81", and 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.

287. 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 also been levied at 24 per cent., and 3 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.

288. 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.

289. Separate accounts in respect of expenditure on National Highway Works is required to be maintained. Expenditure in this connection appears under the minor heads "Communications—National Highways", "Repairs—National Highways", "Establishment—National Highways" and "Tools and Plant—National Highways". These figures have been shown separately.

290. 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.

291. 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—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" 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.

292. 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" and then distributed under the major heads "52-A—Other Revenue Expenditure, etc." and "81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" 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.

293. 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, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Irrigation Heads—				
"XVII"—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	14,63,540	15,35,400	14,73,000	15,73,900
(b) Ordinary establishment—				
Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	5,28,010	3,96,600	5,45,000	3,95,400
Charges in England ... Voted ...	15,100	11,400	15,000	11,400
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	1,00,145.	97,100	1,00,000	99,200
(d) Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt ... Voted ...	1,33,630	76,000	76,000	76,000
"18"—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	2,80,667	3,48,700	3,32,000	3,54,500
(b) Ordinary establishment—				
Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	15,74,974	11,44,400	16,93,000	16,11,400
Charges in England ... Voted ...	44,987	32,700	48,000	46,200

Item.	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	92,740	76,200	1,04,000	1,01,000
(d) Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt ... Voted ...	47,004	4,500	4,500	4,500
" 68 "—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	9,62,114	3,14,400	3,14,000	3,26,000
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis— Charges in India ... Voted ...	17,74,447	14,19,900	13,90,000	17,15,400
Charges in England ... Voted ...	50,698	40,600	40,000	50,100
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	94,259	88,800	87,000	1,05,200
(d) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	....	50,000	44,000	1,27,000
(e) Supervision charges ... Voted ...	....	49,000	89,000	91,000
(2) Civil Works—				
" 50 "—				
Establishment charges— Charges in India ... Voted ...	25,01,122	37,27,900	5,59,160	—36,67,890
Charges in England ... Voted ...	—1,92,697	—1,24,700	—1,51,880	—1,87,900
National Highway ... Voted ...	5,22,188	4,25,600	7,72,200	14,56,000
" 81 "—				
Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis— Charges in India ... Voted ...	27,76,225	16,09,900	15,81,300	24,35,100
Charges in England ... Voted ...	79,320	46,000	45,180	69,600
(3) Bombay Development Scheme—				
" 51 "—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	3,36,446	3,43,200	3,42,000	3,44,900
(b) Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis— Charges in India ... Voted ...	1,23,355	1,92,100	1,75,000	2,40,700
Charges in England ... Voted ...	3,525	5,500	5,000	6,800
" 80 "—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	5,848	6,300	6,300	6,600
(b) Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis— Charges in India ... Voted ...	489	400	400	400
Charges in England ... Voted ...	14	.....	....	....
(4) Electricity Schemes—				
" XLI "—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...		8,47,700	7,57,400	11,90,700
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis— Charges in India ... Voted ...	2,584	4,300	4,300	2,900
Charges in England ... Voted ...	74	100	100	100
(c) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...		31,400	37,200	54,600
(d) Supervision charges ... Voted ...		3,900	3,900	4,000
Deduct—Share of cost of Special Establishment transferred to 81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ...	—5,020	.....	....	....
" 52-A "—				
(a) Special Establishment— Charges in India ... Voted ...	21,07,790	22,41,000	21,00,000	21,78,300
Charges in England ... Voted ...	4,286	3,000	7,000	10,200
(b) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	....	.....	....	500
Deduct—Share of cost of Special Establishment transferred to " 81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes "—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	—21,00,377	—22,41,000	—21,00,000	—21,78,300
Charges in England ... Voted ...	—4,285	—3,000	—7,000	—10,200
" 53 "—				
Establishment charges (Ordinary)—				
Charges in India	24	....	41,400	1,30,500
Charges in England	1	....	1,100	3,700
Secretariat Charges .. ..	....	....	....	....

Item.	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—				
Share of cost of Special Establishment under "XLI" ...	5,020	.....	....	....
Secretariat charges ... ..	....	.....	....	....
Supervision charges ... ..	....	.....	....	....
Share of cost of Special Establishment under "52-A"				
Charges in India	21,00,377	22,41,000	21,00,000	21,78,300
Charges in England	4,612	3,000	7,000	10,200
Secretariat charges	1,55,013	3,51,000	3,00,000	4,70,700
Total ...	1,55,88,249	1,54,00,300	1,29,41,500	1,14,38,710

**NOTE EXPLAINING VARIATIONS IN THE DEMAND FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.**

294. The total gross estimated cost of the Public Works Department establishment for the year 1953-54 is Rs. 2,18,98,700 (Voted) while total net estimated cost is Rs. 1,14,38,710 (Voted).

The following table shows the variation between the figures of the cost of establishment for the years of 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 :

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget, Estimate 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total Establishment charges excluding pensionary charges	1,93,64,731	1,92,88,100	1,95,61,900	2,18,98,700
2. <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	—40,63,596	—41,49,900	—69,11,340	—1,07,65,390
3. Net Establishment charges excluding pensionary charges	1,53,01,135	1,51,38,200	1,26,50,560	1,11,33,310
4. Pensionary charges of Irrigation Department	2,87,114	2,62,100	2,91,000	3,05,400
Total	1,55,88,249	1,54,00,300	1,29,41,560	1,14,38,710

Item 1.—Total establishment charges excluding pensionary charges : The increase in the revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is due to the increased activities on account of the works. The current year's provision has been found inadequate.

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 increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to more works expenditure.

DETAILS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR TOOLS AND PLANT UNDER "50—CIVIL WORKS" FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

Name of Officers.						Amount.
						Rs.
Superintending Engineer, South Gujarat Circle	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,500
Superintending Engineer, North Gujarat Circle	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,000
Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,500
Superintending Engineer, Central Circle	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,500
Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,000
Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,000
Electrical Engineer to Government	...	...	...	...	...	16,500
Public Health Engineer to Government	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Superintending Engineer, Karnatak Irrigation Circle	...	...	...	...	...	59,500
Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation Circle	...	...	...	...	...	57,000
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Machinery ordered from Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	9,00,000
National Highways	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,000
Total						26,12,000
State Road Fund	...	...	...	...	...	8,96,550
39—Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	100
50—Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	10,08,850
National Highways	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,000
51—Bombay Development Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	20,700
53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	11,200
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Bhatgar)	...	...	...	...	...	200
XVII—Irrigation etc.	...	...	...	...	...	16,900
18—Irrigation etc. (Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,500
68—Irrigation etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,300
80—Bombay Development Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	.....
81—Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,700
Total						26,12,000

PRO FORMA

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM CENTRAL ROAD FUND.

						Rs.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1951	...	...	...	...	...	—12,211
Receipts during 1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	30,42,203
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>30,29,992</u>
Expenditure during 1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	21,26,688
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>9,03,304</u>
Balance on 31st March 1952	...	...	...	...	...	9,03,304
Estimated receipts during 1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	67,48,000
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>76,51,304</u>
Estimated expenditure during 1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	76,51,000
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>304</u>
Estimated Balance on 1st April 1953	...	...	...	...	...	304
Estimated Receipts during 1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,24,000
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,35,24,304</u>
Estimated expenditure during 1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,24,000
	...	...	...	...	...	<u>304</u>
Estimated balance on 31st March 1954	...	...	...	...	...	304

XL and 51, Bombay Development Scheme.

295. 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 Ambarnath 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 Ambarnath Water Supply Schemes are recorded under the heads "XXVIII" and "39" Public Health, respectively.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 57, Civil Budget Estimates.
Rent from properties	20,13	10,60	18,01	21,31	
Sale of Electricity	63	65	80	1,37	
Miscellaneous Receipts	60	77	1,10	02	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
• • • • • Deduct—Refunds	—32	—2	—2	—2	
Total	21,04	21,00	20,88	23,58	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 760- 770, Civil Budget Estimates.
Original Works	95	3,48	2,50	6,06	
Repairs	6,56	7,50	7,48	7,69*	
Establishment—					
Ordinary	1,23	1,02	1,75	2,40	
Special	3,36	3,43	3,42	3,45	
Tools and Plant	11	16	15	21	
Charges in England—Voted	4	6	5	7	
Special Development Programme ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grant-in-aid ... ..	.....	.....	25	25	
Total—Voted	12,25	16,55	15,60	20,13	

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

Executive Division.					Buildings.	Communi- cations.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Presidency	...	...	...	...	2,30	.....	4,52	6,82
North Thana	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	1
South Thana	...	...	...	...	2	24	.....	26
Electrical	...	...	...	...	60	.....	.....	60
Total	...	...	...	...	2,93	24	4,52	7,69

Revenue.

296. *Rent from Properties.*—The current year's revised estimate has been framed on the basis of progress of current actuals. The increase in the Budget Estimate for 1953-54 is due to the revised rents fixed for unauthorised tenants in the Development Department Chawls whose tenancies are being regularised.

297. *Sale of Electricity.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to more demand for electricity than anticipated. The increase in budget estimate for 1953-54 is on account of charges concerning electrical energy and fused bulbs recoverable in 1953-54 from tenants in the Development Department Chawls.

298. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals. The increase in the budget estimates for 1953-54 is due to portions of plots leased out to Military and Naval Department.

Expenditure.

299. *Original Works.*—The decrease in the revised estimates for 1952-53 is due to slower progress of works than anticipated. The next year's estimate provides for essential works and increase is mainly due to larger amenities to be provided for the Development Department Chawls at Worli which includes adequate water supply arrangements.

300. *Repairs.*—The 1953-54 budget estimate provides only for urgent and essential repairs.

301. *Grant-in-aid.*—The provision of 25 in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimates represents the payment of grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipality by way of interest charges and contribution to sinking fund in connection with the work of improvements to water supply arrangements at Development Department Chawls, Worli.

302. The demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under "51-Bombay Development Scheme" for 1953-54 amounts to 20,13.

XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes

					Accounts, 1951-53.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 58-64, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Supply Scheme—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					70	1,50	1,10	70	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					—17	—29	—20	—30	
Net Receipts ...					53	1,21	81	50	
(2) Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					3,95	3,50	4,40	4,00	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					—2,09	—3,05	—3,03	—3,05	
Net Receipts ...					1,86	45	1,35	35	
(3) Baria Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	90	70	1,01	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—1,15	—90	—1,10	
Net Receipts ...					*	—25	—20	—9	
(4) Himatnagar Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	60	41	48	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—62	—55	—62	
Net Receipts ...					*	—2	—14	—14	
(5) Rajpipla Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	1,80	1,52	1,00	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—1,25	—1,27	—1,33	
Net Receipts ...					*	55	25	27	
(6) Santrampur Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	20	20	15	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—37	—38	—32	
Net Receipts ...					*	—17	—18	—17	
(7) Mansa Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	10	10	10	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—28	—23	—19	
Net Receipts ...					*	—18	—13	—9	
(8) Chhotia Udepur Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	50	70	45	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—1,59	—1,46	—1,47	
Net Receipts ...					*	—1,09	—76	—1,02	
(9) Bansda Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	27	20	20	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—38	—32	—32	
Net Receipts ...					*	—11	—12	—12	
(10) Dharampur Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	50	35	38	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—77	—68	—68	
Net Receipts ...					*	—27	—33	—30	
(11) Varsoda Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	.....	.....	.....	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—1	—1	—1	
Net Receipts ...					*	—1	—1	—1	
(12) Radhanpur Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	27	30	30	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—61	—54	—53	
Net Receipts ...						—34	—24	—23	
(13) Vijapur Power House—									
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...					*	2	2	3	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...					*	—76	—1,16	—1,32	
Net Receipts ...						—74	—1,14	—1,29	

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

				Accounts 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
(14) Gandevi Power House.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	1,00	73	90
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—1,08	—96	—1,11
Net Receipts ...				*	—8	—23	—21
(15) Janjira Power House.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	33	28	28
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—51	—49	—53
Net Receipts ...				*	—18	—21	—25
(16) Kolhapur Power House.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	6,49	4,83	4,59
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—4,02	—3,35	—3,89
Net Receipts ...				*	2,47	1,48	70
(17) Jawhar Power House.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	15	16	16
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—10	—21	—21
Net Receipts ...				*	5	—5	—5
(18) Grid Scheme for Ratnagiri Town.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	86	1,07	98
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—1,06	—95	—1,10
Net Receipts ...				*	—20	12	—12
(19) Grid Scheme for Chiplun Town.							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	50	56	54
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—64	—79	—64
Net Receipts ...				*	—14	—23	—10
(20) Grid Scheme for Malwan Town.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	34	49	48
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—60	—62	—60
Net Receipts ...				*	—26	—13	—12
(21) Grid Scheme for Vengurla Town.							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	48	49	48
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—63	—68	—64
Net Receipts ...					—15	—19	—16
(22) Grid Scheme for Islampur and Peth Towns.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	22	40	39
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—20	—39	—59
Net Receipts ...				*	2	1	—20
(23) Electrification of Villages in Satara Taluka.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	24	24	24
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—35	—35	—45
Net Receipts ...				*	—11	—11	—21
(24) Electrification of Villages in Bulsar Taluka.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	12	15	14
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—26	—24	—35
Net Receipts ...				*	—14	—9	—21
(25) North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	33,35	29,31	49,24
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—20,59	—23,73	—33,48
Net Receipts ...				*	12,76	5,58	15,76
(26) South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	*	3,50	3,50	23,79
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	*	—4,00	—2,16	—11,79
Net Receipts ...				*	—50	1,34	12,00

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

				Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(27) Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	•	1,15	1,76	1,31
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	•	—50	—52	—1,07
Net Receipts	...			•	65	1,24	24
(28) Gulegdud Power House Bijapur District.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	15
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—32
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	—17
(29) Hukeri Power House in Belgaum District.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	25
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—39
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	—14
(30) Dharangaon Power House in Khandesh District.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	11
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—27
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	—16
(31) Ilkal Power House in Bijapur District.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—10
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	—8
(32) Bailhongal Power House in Belgaum District.—							
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	..
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—4
Net Receipts	...			.....	.....	.....	—4
Grand Total { (i) Gross Receipts	...	...	...	26,53	58,89	54,03	93,44
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	...	...	...	—24,46	—45,67	—46,34	—69,30
Net Receipts	...			2,07	13,22	7,69	24,14

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

303. (1) *Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Scheme*.—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1952-53 under "Gross Receipts" is due to lesser consumption of electricity than anticipated. The next year's estimate is based on probable receipts.

For the purpose of appropriation, out of the total provision of 20 under "Deduct—Working Expenses" for the next year, ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of 3 have also been included under the head "50-Civil Works".

304. (2) *Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking*.—This undertaking was taken over by Government in the year 1944-45. The estimates of expenditure and revenue of this undertaking upto 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 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 under "Gross Receipts" is due to additional connections given to consumers for lighting and power. Increased provision for 1953-54 under "Deduct—Working Expenses" is due to (a) provision for annual increments to the staff (b) purchase of spare parts for engine, and (c) provision for more quantity of diesel oil, etc. due to additional anticipated load.

305. (3) *Baria Power House*.—The decrease in the "Gross Receipts" for the revised estimate of 1952-53 is due to the fact that one 50 B. H. P. connection is discontinued. The next year's provision takes into account the additional receipts on account of the expected reconnection of 50 B. H. P. motor. The current year's revised and next year's budget estimates for "Working Expenses" are based on the past actuals.

306. (4) to (6), (8) to (10) and (15).—The decrease in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimates for "Gross Receipts" in respect of Power House mentioned at these items is due to the fact that the general conditions of the merged State Power Houses is not satisfactory and revenue collections are not upto expectations. The estimates for "Working Expenses" have been framed on the basis of past actuals.

307. (13) *Vijapur Power House*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate for "Working Expenses" is on account of overhauling the present engines. The increase in the next year's budget estimate for "Working Expenses" is due to the fact that larger expenditure on spare parts, diesel oil, etc., is required to be incurred because the Power house has to work for larger number of hours to cope with the demands for running tube wells.

308. (14) *Gandevi Power House*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate for "Gross Receipts" is due to the fact that load from Umra pumping station and Ajraj village did not come up to expectations. The working expenses have been provided on the basis of past actuals.

309. (16) *Kolhapur Power House*.—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate for "Gross Receipts" is explained by the fact that irrigation load and bulk power from Radhanagari Hydro Electric Scheme would not come up to expectations. The estimates for "Working Expenses" are based on the past actuals.

310. (18) to (22) and (24).—The increase in the current year's revised estimate for "Gross Receipts" in respect of the schemes mentioned at these items is due to improvements in load conditions. The estimates for the current and next year provide for anticipated working expenses of these schemes.

311. (25) *North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme*.—The fact that some sub-stations of the Scheme were energised late in the year contributes towards the decrease in the current year's revised estimate for "Gross Receipts". The increase in the next year's budget estimate for "Gross Receipts" is due to increase in H. T. connections. The next year's budget estimate for "Working Expenses" provides for bulk power purchase from Ahmedabad Electricity Company.

312. (26) *South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme*.—The larger revenue under "Gross Receipts" in the next year's budget estimate is because of the full year's operation of the Power House which would go into commission during the latter part of the current year. The next year's budget estimate for "Working Expenses" provides for larger expenditure on establishment, maintenance and operation charges.

313. (27) *Radhanagari Hydro Electric Scheme*.—The increase under "Gross Receipts" in the current year's revised estimate is due to installation of third transformer and taking up of all load on R. H. E. earlier than anticipated. The increase under "Working Expenses" in the next year's budget is due to fact that additional sets are being commissioned during 1953-54.

314. (28) to (32).—The expenditure on these five power houses which are to go into commission during 1953-54, has been accepted by way of a new item of expenditure.

315. The gross demand to be put to the vote of Legislature under "XLI-Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Deduct—Working Expenses" for 1953-54 amounts to 69,30 which represent working expenses.

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

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 771- 772, Civil Budget Estimates.
I. Establishment—					
(a) Establishment charges	21,07	22,41	21,00	21,78	
(b) Secretariat charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(c) <i>Deduct</i> —Cost on account of Establishment debitable to "81-A"....	-21,00	-22,41	-21,00	-21,78	
II. Miscellaneous Expenditure (including surveys)	3	3	3	3	
III. Grant-in-aid	1	.....	1	1	
IV. Charges in England (Gross)	4	3	7	10	
<i>Deduct</i> —Cost on account of Establishment debitable to "81-A" ...	-4	-3	-7	-10	
Total ...	11	3	4	6	

316. Expenditure on the Electric Grid Scheme met from Ordinary Revenue is recorded under this head :—

I. Establishment.—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to certain posts lying vacant. The next year's budget estimates is based on past and current year's actuals.

II. Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The increase of 2 over the budget estimate (1952-53) figure of 3 is due to additional expenditure on original works and repairs for the Kolhapur Electrical and Mechanical Division.

III. Grant-in-aid.—The current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate, are on account of the grant-in-aid, payable to the Central Board of Irrigation.

IV. Charges in England.—The revised estimate is based on the information furnished by the High Commissioner. The budget estimate (1953-54) figure which stands at the higher figure of 10 is due to the payment of sterling overseas pay, deputation pay and leave salary to officials of the Electric Grid Department abroad.

317. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the legislature. The gross demand under the head "52-A" thus amounts to Rs. 21,94,500, after excluding the *deduct* entries of Rs. 21,88,500.

53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
<i>Electricity Schemes.</i>				
Works	1,10	25	2,37	7,46
Establishment, Tools and Plant and Charges in England ...	1	.....	46	1,45
Add—Amount transferred from Bombay State Development Fund to finance capital works under “81-A”.	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
Total ...	2,01,11	2,50,25	2,52,83	2,58,91

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

319. The increase in the current year's revised estimate under “Works” is due to the sanctioning of expenditure during the course of the year for renovation of merged State Power Houses (about Rs. 1.95 lakhs) and other essential works. The next year's estimate provides expenditure for merged State Power Houses in addition to the usual provision for Gandevi Power House.

320. The provision under “Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges” has been calculated on the basis of fixed percentage charges on works.

321. The “add” entry represents the amount transferred from Bombay State Development Fund to finance capital works under “81-A”.

322. The demand to be put to the vote of Legislature under “53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes” for 1953-54 amounts to Rs. 2,58,91.

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

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 95, Civil Budget Estimates.
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	13.65	5.03	22.73	7.03	
Total ...	13.65	5.03	22.73	7.03	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 774, Civil Budget Estimates.
54-A, Famine Relief—					
A—Salaries and Establishment.	1.63	1.75	5.00	1.75	
B—Relief Works	9.31	25.00	30.00	25.00	
D—Gratuitous Relief	1.74	5.00	5.00	2.00	
E—Miscellaneous	50.12	29.25	1,10.00	18.50	
Total—54-A, Famine Relief ...	62.80	61.00	1,50.00	47.25	
54-B, Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	10.70	.....	8.56	.....	
Total—54, Famine ...	73.50	61.00	1,58.56	47.25	
Charged ...	10.70	.....	8.56	.....	
Voted ...	62.80	61.00	1,50.00	47.25	

Revenue.

323. 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 revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 are based on the amounts of the famine fund receipts which will be available for this purpose.

Expenditure.

324. *54-A, Famine Relief.*—The abnormal increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to the prevalence of scarcity and famine conditions in many of the Districts of the State. Normal conditions are expected to prevail in these regions during the year 1953-54 except in the early part of the year.

325. *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 budget for 1952-53 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 budget estimate for 1953-54. The revised estimate for 1952-53 has, however, been placed at 8.56 as it is expected, on the basis of the information available at present, that there will be a deficit in the Fund at the end of the year 1952-53 to that extent.

326. The next budget estimate of 47,25 under the Major Head " 54, Famine " is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.
Gross Expenditure		57,25,000
Deduct—Receipt on account of sale of material supplied to scarcity areas		—10,00,000
		47,25,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 57,25,000 is included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions.

Expenditure.

				Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 775, Civil Budget Estimates.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	...	9	6	14	12	
2. Charitable Allowances	...	...	...	...	11	17	12	
3. Charges in England	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Total ...				10	18	32	25	

Expenditure.

327. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to additional expenditure on account of annuities sanctioned to a large number of Political Pensioners in the Sholapur and Banaskantha Districts. The budget estimate for 1953-54 represents expenditure on Territorial and Political Pensions in the Kolhapur and Banaskantha Districts.

328. *Charitable Allowances.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due to larger expenditure on payment of Paravashi allowances to pensioners in the Sabarkantha District. The budget estimate for 1953-54 represents expenditure on Paravashi and Charitable allowances and Denagi to pensioners in the Sabarkantha and Bijapur Districts.

329. The demand for grant under "54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions" will be Rs. 25,000.

54-B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—Privy Purses and Allowances of Ex-Rulers of Integrated States and Allowances of their relatives and servants—				
(1) Integrated States—(i.e., those merged in Part A or Part B—States of the First schedule to the Constitution of India). ...	21,99	15,57	20,00	16,78
B—Charges in England—Cash allowances and Political Pensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	21,99	15,57	20,00	16,78

Expenditure.

330. *Privy Purses and Allowances of ex-Rulers of Integrated States and Allowances of their relatives and servants.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is on account of larger expenditure on “Allowances to Relatives of Rulers” and “Pensions of Khasgi or Khangri employees of the merged States”, partly counterbalanced by reduced expenditure on “Cash Allowances and Political Pensions, etc.” The budget estimate for 1953-54 represents anticipated expenditure on “Allowances to Relatives of Rulers”, “Cash Allowances and Political Pensions, etc.” and “Pensions of Khasgi or Khangri employees of the merged States”.

331. The demand for grant under “54-B, Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers” will be Rs. 16,78,000.

XLIV and 55, Superannuation.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 95, Civil Budget Estimates.
Contribution for pensions and gratuities	12,32	8,85	0,14	0,52	
Miscellaneous	25	1,00	0,05	0,05	
Receipts in England	21	1	1	.....	
Deduct—Refunds ... ..	.....	—1	—1	.....	
Total ...	12,78	9,94	12,19	12,57	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 777-780, Civil Budget Estimates.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	1,90,81	1,93,87	1,92,40	1,97,90	
Equated payment of commuted value of pensions transferred from Capital	11,47	11,12	11,63	11,02	
Compassionate Allowance	1,87	1,80	1,80	1,80	
Gratuities	9,56	5,02	28,42	26,00	
Pensions for distinguished and Meritorious service	3	3	3	3	
Donations to Service Funds	33	33	33	33	
Donations to Provident Funds	68	1,35	80	98	
Government Contribution payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules ... ..	.....	2	3	2	
Convenanted Civil Service Pensions	1,28	1,10	1,10	1,10	
Charges in England	30,11	30,52	29,74	29,61	
Deduct—Actual amount of Pensions recovered from other Governments.	—2,87	—4,01	—4,01	—4,01	
Deduct—Pensionary charges transferred to Commercial Departments	—2,87	—2,62	—2,91	—3,05	
Family Pensions	24	20	45	50	
Total ...	2,40,84	2,38,23	2,59,81	2,62,20	
Charged ...	5,18	5,18	5,19	4,74	
Voted ...	2,35,71	2,33,05	2,54,62	2,57,46	

Revenue.

332. The estimates for the year 1952-53 (revised) and the year 1953-54 (budget) have been framed on the basis of the progress of the actuals. The current year's revised and the next year's budget include the Government of India's share of liability (1,83) of pre-integration civil pensions for the personnel of the ex-states merged in the State of Bombay.

Expenditure.

333. *Superannuation and retired allowances.*—The revised estimate for 1952-53 is based on the progress of current actuals. The next year's estimate provides for the growth of expenditure indicated by the trend of latest actuals. The increase is mainly on account of the speeding up of the sanction of final pensions to merged state employees who have retired from service.

334. *Equated Payments of commuted value of pensions transferred from Capital.*—Since 1926-27, the capital expenditure debited to the head "83-Payment 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 1937-38 to 1951-52 and the estimated expenditure in 1952-53.

335. *Gratuities.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to the estimated sanctioning of the death-cum-retirement gratuities under the Revised Pension Rules.

336. *Donations to Provident Fund.*—The revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 is based on the progress of past actuals and include Government contribution in respect of the Contributory Provident Fund for the subscribers serving in the Electric Grid.

337. *Charges in England.*—The revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 are based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner.

338. *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 revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 are based on the progress of actuals.

339. *Deduct.—Pensionary charges transferred to Commercial Departments.*—The pensionary charges which are debited 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.

340. *Family Pensions.*—The revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 represent the expenditure estimated on payment of family pensions under the Revised Pension Rules.

341. The net budget estimate of Rs. 4,74,000 (Charged) and Rs. 2,57,46,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

					Charged	Voted	Total
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	...	4,75,000	2,64,51,000	2,69,26,000
Deduct: Actual amount of Pensions recovered from other Governments	...	...	...	...	—1,000	—4,00,000	—4,01,000
Deduct—Pensionary—Charges transferred to Commercial Departments	...	...	...	...	.....	—3,05,000	—3,05,000
Deduct—Total recoveries	...	...	...	...	—1,000	—7,05,000	—7,06,000
Net Expenditure	...	...	...	...	4,74,000	2,57,46,000	2,62,20,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislature Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,64,51,000 is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

XLV and 56 Stationery and Printing

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate 1953-54.	Page 96, Civil Budget Estimates.
Stationery Receipts	50	1,00	1,00	1,20	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	3,39	3,00	3,00	3,00	
Other receipts	8,58	8,25	9,03	13,44	
Receipts in England	1	1	1	1	
Recoveries of Overpayments	.....	8	.....	8	
Total	12,48	12,31	13,04	17,70	
Refunds	-1	-1	-3	-1	
Total	12,47	12,30	13,01	17,69	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 780-80, Civil Budget Estimates.
I—Stationery.					
A—Stationery Office and Stores	3,38	3,14	3,45	3,13	
B—Purchase of Stationery Stores	53,01	48,25	48,25	52,75	
C—Stationery supplied by other Governments	.....	.....	1	.....	
D—Deduct value of Stationery supplied to other Governments and paying Departments	.....	-16	-16	-8,11	
II—Printing.					
E—Government Presses	37,47	37,98	40,75	38,90	
F—Printing at Private Presses	19	9	20		
G—Cost of Printing work done by other Governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	
H—Deduct cost of Printing work done for other Governments and Paying Departments	-78	-1,26	-1,60	-1,44	
I—Charges in England	2,99	40	4,00	3,25	
Total	97,18	88,44	94,90	88,57	

Revenue.

342. *Other Receipts.*—The increase in the budget estimate of 1953-54 is primarily due to the estimated receipts from the sale of text-books series of the Education Department to be printed at the Government Presses. The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to recoveries of outstanding claims of past years unanticipated printing work received, sale proceeds of paper and realisations on sale of Text-Books.

Expenditure.

343. *Stationery Office and Stores.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to (i) increase in expenditure on packing charges as a result of increase in the number of indenting officers, and (ii) increase in miscellaneous items of expenditure such as rise in steamer freight charges, expenditure on service postage etc. The estimates of 1953-54 include provision for items (i) and (ii).

344. *Purchase of Stationery Stores.*—The increase in the budget estimate of 1953-54 over the revised estimate of 1952-53 is due to larger provision for purchase of stationery stores as a result of increase in demands for stationery articles from various offices as well as additional requirements of paper for printing departmental text books for primary schools. The increase in the revised estimates is due to increased expenditure on paper orders for which have been placed with various mills.

345. *Government Presses.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to purchase of (i) Machinery administratively approved. (ii) Stores raw material. (iii) expenditure on additional staff (iv) payment of outstanding bills, etc. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to lesser provision for machinery and stores raw material etc.

346. *Deduct—Cost of Printing Work done for other Governments and paying Departments.*—The revised estimates of 1952-53 take into account recoveries of arrears from Commercial Departments.

347. *Charges in England.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1952-53 is mainly due to liabilities on account of the Stores ordered in previous years, expected to be received in 1952-53. The budget estimates of 1953-54 include more provision on account of stores.

348. The net budget estimate of Rs. 88,57,000 (*voted*) under this budget head is made up as under :—

	Voted. Rs.
Gross Expenditure	1,00,93,150
<i>Deduct—Amounts transferred to the Depreciation Fund of Government Presses—</i>	
(1) Government Central Press	— 55,000
(2) Yeravda Prison Press	— 71,000
(3) Government Photozinco Press, Poona	— 20,000
(4) Kolhapur Press	— 10,000
(5) Charges in England	— 1,25,250
<i>Deduct—Value of stationery supplied to other Governments and paying Departments.</i>	— 8,10,500
<i>Deduct—Cost of printing work done for other Governments and paying Department.</i>	— 1,44,400
<i>Deduct—Total recoveries</i>	— 12,36,150
Net expenditure	88,57,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,00,93,150 (*voted*) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

XLVI and 57, Miscellaneous.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 97-98, Civil Budget Estimates.
Unclaimed Deposits	32,45	8,23	7,00	6,00	
Sale of Old Stores and Materials	2,95	1,20	1,20	1,00	
Sale of Land and Houses, etc.	2	1	1	1	
Fees for Government Audit	36	30	60	40	
Contributions	3,07	5,00	3,00	4,00	
Rents, rates and taxes	1	7	....	5	
Other fees, Fines and Forfeitures	10,07	8,00	11,00	10,00	
Recoveries of overpayments	7,10	6,57	7,50	6,00	
Collection of payments for services rendered	1,30	1,23	1,30	1,30	
Miscellaneous	78,77	59,67	80,00	67,18	
Receipts on account of Displaced Persons	4,17	4,25	5,00	6,48	
Receipts in England	1	....	....	....	
Net Gain on Remittance Transaction .. .. .	....	....	5	....	
Gain by Exchange on Local Transactions	4	....	28	....	
Arrears of Match Excise Duty	10,51	....	2,20	....	
	1,50,83	94,52	1,25,14	1,02,42	
Deduct—Refunds	—14,43	—3,00	—3,00	—10,00	
	1,36,40	91,52	1,17,14	92,42	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 790-803, Civil Budget Estimates
Cost of Books and Periodicals	1	....	....	1	
Donations for Charitable Purposes	10,80	2,81	2,61	3,72	
Special Commissions of Enquiry .. .. .	....	....	12	....	
Petty Establishments	10,61	8,67	8,01	75	
Irrecoverable Temporary Loans Written Off	43	10	10	8	
Rents, rates and taxes	2,17	2,24	1,50	2,61	
Contributions	1,74,39	1,63,85	1,74,28	1,79,91	
Miscellaneous Compensations	1	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous Darbar Charges .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act	38,66	46,61	45,00	60,06	
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	2,29	10,73	6,89	24	
Expenditure on Displaced Persons	40,45	12,87	51,26	40,38	
Charges in England .. .. .	....	1	1	1	
Loss or Gain by Exchange	7	....	10	....	
	2,79,89	2,47,90	2,89,89	2,88,63	

Revenue.

349. *Unclaimed deposits.*—This item is of a fluctuating nature. The budget estimates of 1953-54 are framed on the average of the past three years' actuals.

350. *Contributions.*—This head is intended for contributions from Municipalities and Local Funds which are not made for any specific purpose. The revised estimate is framed on the basis of the progress of actuals. The estimate for 1953-54 is also based on the past actuals.

351. *Other Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.*—The receipts under this head are mainly on account of Cattle Pounds. The increase in the revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 is mainly on account of increased rates of cattle pound fines and the increased number of cattle pounds in many districts.

352. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head include the receipts from the construction works met out of the loans from the Government of India from displaced persons, the administration fees of Custodian of Evacuee Property, the outstanding balances in the merged areas. The revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals. The decrease in the budget estimate of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimate of 1952-53 is mainly due to less receipts from sale of tenements to displaced persons and less recoveries expected from the former merged States.

353. *Refunds.*—The revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 have been framed on the basis of progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

354. *Donations for Charitable Purposes.*—The decrease in the revised estimate as compared to the budget estimate of 1952-53 is mainly due to less grant in aid to charitable trusts in lieu of U. I. P. Tax paid by them. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to larger provision for Encouragement to Dramatic Art.

355. *Special Commissions of Enquiry.*—The revised estimate for 1952-53 represent the expenditure for Rent Control Act Enquiry Committee. This factor is absent in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

356. *Petty Establishment.*—The revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals. The decrease is due to smaller expenditure expected to be incurred during 1952-53. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to fact that elections are to be held in very few districts.

357. *Rents, Rates and Taxes.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current and past actuals.

358. *Contributions.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to larger expenditure on account of—

(1) Grant-in-aid to the Bombay Housing Board to meet loss of interest on account of time lag between the receipts of loan and accrual of rents.

(2) Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies on account of 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by them on payment of dearness allowance and 75 per cent. of non-agricultural assessment and 15 per cent. of tax collected in this areas.

359. The increase in the estimate of 1953-54 as compared to the revised estimate of 1952-53 is mainly due to larger expenditure for (1) Special financial assistance to the Baroda Municipality and (2) Grant-in-aid to District Local Boards equivalent to 15 per cent. of the land revenue collected in their areas.

360. *Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act, Bombay.*—The increase in the budget estimate of 1953-54 as compared to the budget and the revised estimates of 1952-53 is due to larger expenditure for grants to Village Panchayats and grant-in-aid on account of Village Panchayat Societies as a result of the increase in the number of the Village Panchayats in the State.

361. *Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.*—The decrease in the revised estimate and in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to less transfer to the Special Development Fund.

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

(1) Custodian of Evacuee Property.

(2) Relief of Displaced Persons.

(3) Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

363. Except 50 per cent. of the expenditure in the pay and allowances of the non-displaced persons, employed in connection with the "Rehabilitation Schemes" the whole expenditure under (2) and (3) is recoverable from the Government of India. The expenditure under (1) is non-recoverable.

364. The increase in the budget estimate of 1953-54 and the revised estimates of 1952-53 under "Net Expenditure on Displaced Persons Debitable to the State Revenue" is mainly due to less recoveries from the Government of India.

365. The net budget estimate of Rs. 2,88,63,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gross expenditure		3,52,93,000	3,52,93,000
Deduct—Total recoveries as per detail shown in the statement attached		—64,30,000	—64,30,000
Net Expenditure		2,88,63,000	2,88,63,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the L. A. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 3,52,93,000 (voted) is included in the Schedule of Demand.

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries" under "57-Miscellaneous".

Minor or sub-head.	Deduct Entry.	Amount.
		Ra.
D—Expenditure in connection with Local Assigned Revenues.	Deduct Receipt retained to meet charges ..	1,58,500
F—Rent, Rates and Taxes—		
F-2—Payment of the General Taxes to the Bombay Municipality.	Deduct—Amount transferred to Central Government on Account of their buildings ..	3,34,410
	Amount transferred to 50-Civil Works—Repairs on account of the tax payable on State buildings which are partly residential and partly non-residential	49,000
	Amount transferred to "51, Bombay Development Schemes" on account of the tax payable on properties of the Bombay Development Scheme	2,540
M—Expenditure on Displaced Persons ..	F-1—Deduct—Recoveries from the Government of India on account of expenditure on relief ..	36,73,800
	F-2—Deduct—Recoveries from the Government of India on account of expenditure on Rehabilitation Scheme	20,03,550
	F-3—Deduct—Subsidy from the Government of India on account of organisation under the control of Custodian of Evacuee Property ..	1,25,000
M—Expenditure on Displaced Persons—		
E-10—Survey staff at Ulhasnagar Township ..	Deduct—Amount transferred to "82-Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account ..	15,000
H—Expenditure in connection with the Administration of Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951.	Deduct—Recovery from the Government of India.	59,000
	Total ..	64,30,000

XLIX-Grants-in-aid from the Central Govt.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government on account of schemes for the development of scheduled areas and welfare of the scheduled tribes			7,60,000	10,00,000

366. The schemes for the development of scheduled tribes were being financed till 1952-53 practically wholly from the Special Development Fund which was set up in the year 1938-39. This fund has now practically exhausted. In the ordinary course on account of the present financial stringency, it would have become necessary to drop those schemes from the budget of 1952-53. This Government, however, having regard to the great urgency of continuing these measures meant for the uplift of these backward classes and in anticipation of substantial grant-in-aid from the Central Government towards the provision of such facilities has included the schemes in the budget. The Central Government was approached in the matter. The Government however sanctioned a grant of 7,60 under Article 275 of the Constitution during the current year which has been taken in the revised estimates.

367. In the next year's budget a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the scheme for development of scheduled tribes. It is expected that 50 per cent. of the total expenditure will be received from the Central Government as grant-in-aid to this Government under Article 275 of the Constitution of India.

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

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 93, Civil Budget Estimates.
Agency Charges under the Petroleum and Explosive Acts	22	30	29	29	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Amounts to be passed on to the Government of India from the State Taxation on tobacco				

Revenue.

368. 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 revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 represent this adjustment, equal amounts having been deducted from the receipts under "Stamps" and "Police".

Expenditure.

369. 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. This sum has since been raised to Rs. 54 lakhs with effect from 1st April 1949. The Finance Commission has however now recommended that the State Governments should be left free to levy their own Sales Tax on tobacco. 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 revised estimate for 1952-53 as well as the budget estimate for 1953-54 on account of the amount to be paid to the Government of India are nil.

LI and 63, Extraordinary Receipts and Charges.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
1. Sale of Land .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2. Other Items .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3. Subvention from the Central Government—				
(a) Grow More Food Schemes	13,12	28,76	27,95	23,04
(b) National Highways	50,48	51,98	94,37	1,77,96
(c) Subsidy on account of merger of States	1,42,92	1,16,00		
Total ..	2,06,52	1,96,74	1,22,32	2,01,00

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Expenditure on account of restoration of property confiscated during the C. D. O. Movement of 1942	3	3	6	4
Ex-gratia Compensation to families of Government servants who were killed and to Government servants who sustained injuries while on duty on Hyderabad State Border	3	....	....	....
Total ...	6	3	6	4

Revenue.

370. *Subvention from the Central Government—(a) Grow More Food Schemes.*—Estimates under this item correspond to the expenditure on various Grow More Food Schemes provided under the different major heads of expenditure for which the State Government is entitled to receive subsidy from the Centre. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates represent such subsidy on the basis of expenditure expected to be incurred on Grow More Food Schemes.

371. *(b) National Highways.*—The expenditure on National Highways is provided for and booked under '50—Civil Works' and is wholly recoverable from the Government of India. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates represent the recovery from the Central Government on the basis of the expenditure expected to be incurred on National Highways under '50—Civil Works'.

372. *(c) Subsidy on account of merger of States.*—The Finance Commission has recommended that no subsidy be paid by the Government of India to state Governments on account of the merger of states with effect from the current year. On the assumption that this recommendation will be accepted by Government, no provision on this account has been made in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates.

373. The demand for grant under the major head '63—Extraordinary charges' will be Rs. 4,000.

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

THE BOMBAY STATE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 99, Civil Budget Estimates.
Transfer from the Bombay State Development Fund	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Transfer to the Bombay State Development Fund				

374. The Bombay State Development Fund (formerly Post-War Reconstruction Fund) provide part of the finance for expenditure on schemes of reconstruction and development with the main object of raising economic level of the countryside 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 revenue. The provisions made for transfer to the Fund are shown under this head.

375. It is proposed to withdraw a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores each from the balance in the Bombay State Development Fund to finance capital expenditure to that extent in the current and the next years. This sum has, therefore, been shown on receipt side.

376. No amount is available for transfer to the Fund during the current and the next years.

LII-B and 64-B, Civil Defence.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A. R. P. Poolable Receipts (cost of A. R. P. Equipment) ..	....	....	....	....
Receipts on account of Civil Defence (other than A. R. P.) ..	10	....	5	....
Recoveries made from the Central Government ..		1	1	1
Deduct—Share paid to the Central Government ..	—2			
Total ..	8	1	6	1

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Press Censor	1	3	....	....
Expenditure in connection with Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	68	76	74	77
Expenditure in connection with examination of activities of Foreigners	28	26	27	26
Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme	3	....	2	....
Charges in England .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Deduct—Share recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	—96	—1,02	—1,01	—1,03
Total ..	4	3	2	....

Expenditure.

377. (1) "Expenditure in connection with the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939" and (2) "Expenditure in connection with the examination of the activities of Foreigners".—The expenditure under these two minor heads is wholly recoverable from the Government of India.

378. The Demand for grant under "64-B—Civil Defence" will be Rs. 1,03,000, after excluding the recoveries to be made from the Central Government.

68, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and Charged to Revenue.

Expenditure.

379. 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 Province, 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".

380. The figures for the three years ending 1953-54 are shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 808- 814, Civil Budget Estimates.
I—Works	2,26,04	2,38,03	2,43,16	4,92,50	
II—Establishment—	..				
(A) Ordinary (excluding charges in England) ..	17,75	14,20	13,90	17,16	
(B) Special	9,62	3,14	13,14	3,36	
(C) Pensionary charges	94	89	87	1,05	
(D) Secretariat charges .. ..	.....	50	44	1,27	
(E) Supervision charges .. ..	.....	49	89	91	
III—Tools and Plant—					
(a) Ordinary	1,52	1,22	1,19	1,48	
(b) Special	2,65	19	2,98	1,39	
IV—Charges in England	51	41	40	50	
V—Suspense	21,56	1,50	1,80	1,50	
VI—Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account	-3,84	-1	-2,15	-1	
Total ...	2,76,75	3,11,16	2,76,62	5,21,01	
Deduct—					
Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	-3,39	-2,73	-5,42	-9,25	
Amount financed from ordinary revenues .. ..	.....	-3,30	.....	.....	
Amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,73,36	3,08,43	2,71,20	5,11,76	

381. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1952-53 is due to the cut in the capital finance to be effected on the work of the Kakrapara Project, the Gangapur Dam Project and the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project. The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 as compared with the current year's budget is mainly due to larger provisions under Kakrapara Project and the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project.

382. The increase in the revised estimate for 1952-53 under "Establishment-Special" is due to the change in the classification of the establishment of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Division from the head "50-Civil Works" to the head "68".

383. As explained under the head "XVII", all ordinary establishment and tools and plant charges of the Public Works Department are also included in the demand for grant under the head "50-Civil Works". The net budget estimate is as follows :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure		5,24,52,000	5,24,52,000
Deduct—Receipts and recoveries of capital Account		—1,000	—1,000
Deduct—Recoveries under “Suspense”		—3,50,000	—3,50,000
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund		—9,26,000	—9,26,000
Net expenditure		5,11,75,000	5,11,75,000

The details of the Schemes to be met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund are as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of a Khirdy Drainage Scheme on Distributories No. 8 and W. C. 24 of Godavari Left Bank Canal	50,000
(ii) Construction of a Drainage Scheme between outlet Nos. 2 and 6 of Shetphal Channel (Bodhainwadi) on the Nira Left Bank Canal	36,000
(iii) Construction of Distributories Nos. 29 and 30 of (Gunewadi) Drainage Scheme on the Nira Left Bank Canal	40,000
(iv) Construction of three drains in the AC Nalla Drainage Scheme (Undirgam) on the Pravara Left Bank Canal	50,000
(v) Construction of Mula Mutha Vadgaon Drainage Scheme relating to Factory area on Belapur Co. Ltd.	50,000
(vi) Construction of nine drainages in Matapur Drainage Scheme between Distributories Nos. 10 and 11 of the Pravara Left Bank Canal	1,00,000
(vii) Constructing three drains in Loni Drainage Scheme between Distributory No. 2 and W. C. No. 21 of Pravara Left Bank Canal	50,000
(viii) Constructing Drains Nos. 1 to 4 of Takli Brahmangaon Drainage Schemes on Distributories Nos. 6 and 7 of Godavari Left Bank	80,000
(ix) Constructing four drains of Sonewadi Drainage Scheme between Distributory No. 9 and W. C. No. 27 of the Godavari Right Bank Canal	5,000
(x) Construction of Drainage on Distributory No. 3 Girna Canal	50,000
(xi) Construction of Malegaon Khandej Drainage Scheme between Distributories Nos. 22 and 24 of the Nira Left Bank Canal	1,00,000
(xii) Constructing Hol Drainage Scheme on Distributories Nos. 8 and 11 of the Nira Left Bank Canal	1,00,000
(xiii) Construction of Lasuna Nalla Drainage Scheme of the Nira Left Bank Canal	50,000
(xiv) Construction of Chalkewadi Drainage Scheme	45,000
(xv) Purchase of mechanical equipment for the land drainage construction work	1,20,000
Total	9,26,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the L. A. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 5,24,52,000 (Voted) is included in the Schedule of Demands.

70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 815- 837, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Kirkee Water Works	7	31	20	3	
B—Sholapur Development Scheme ... ..	.....	21	21	32	
C—Poona Cantonment Water Works	-7	.....	.....	.....	
D—Bhairoba Pumping Station .. ..	..	....	.....	.. ..	
E—Yeravda Colony Drainage Scheme	48	3	3	.....	
F—Ghorpuri Water Works	1	.....	.....	.....	
G—Pipe line from the Hotgi Tank to Sholapur	-2	.....	.....	.....	
H—Miraj Water Supply Scheme	9	49	91	1,14	
I—Kundgol Water Supply Scheme	39	1,03	77	13	
J—Kolhapur Water Supply	5	.....	3	.....	
K—Emergency Water Supply to Dombivli	1	.....	.....	.....	
L—Vijayanagar Housing Scheme	-1	.....	.....	.....	
M—Water Supply to Sind Hindu Co-operative Society	31	51	49	....	
N—Neersagar Water Supply Scheme	22,97	47,62	32,25	40,00	
O—Piped Water Supply to Kalyan and Dombivli	16,72	12,23	16,04	5,91	
P—Nasik Distillery Water Works .. ..	.....	.....	64	9,00	
Q—Water Supply to Penicillin Factory .. ..	.....	.....	5	7,62	
R—Water Supply to the Developing Areas along Poona-Alandi Road .. ..	....	....	....	1,68	
S—Piped Water Supply to Greater Poona from Khadakwasla .. ..	.....	.....	.....	8,00	
Total ...	41,00	62,35	51,68	74,70	

384. *Item A.*—The next year's budget estimate provides expenditure for the minor works of constructing room for transformer sub-station at Holkar's Bridge Water Works at Kirkee.

385. *Item B.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure on the work of Diversion of Sadar Bazar Nalla, Sholapur.

386. *Item H.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to additional expenditure sanctioned for providing meters on Distribution System. The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure for completing the works, viz., (i) Miraj Water Supply Scheme and (ii) provision of meters on Distribution System.

387. *Item I.*—The work is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1952-53 for all practical purposes. The next year's provision is for completion of minor items during 1953-54.

388. *Item J.*—The current year's revised estimate provides for the payment of outstanding bills of contractors.

389. *Item N.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals. The next year's budget estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on the Neersagar Water Supply Scheme and the purchase of tools and plant required for the same.

390. *Item O.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to acceleration of work of water supply to Dombivli and Chola Power House for ensuring water supply within the target date. The next year's estimate provides for anticipated expenditure in connection with this work.

391. *Item P.*—The current year's revised estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on the Nasik Distillery Water Works. The next year's estimate is based on probable expenditure during 1953-54.

392. *Item Q.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on the work regarding water supply to Penicillin Factory.

393. *Item R.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure on the new work in connection with the water supply to the developing areas along Poona-Alandi Road.

394. *Item S.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure on the new work in connection with the Piped Water Supply to Greater Poona from Khadakwasla.

395. The demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under "70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health" for 1953-54 amounts to 74,70.

71, Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.

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	Accounts, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Grow More Food Schemes :—				
(c) Construction of Tube Wells in North Gujarat ...		1,50,00	51,00	1,05,00
Total ..		1,50,00	51,00	1,05,00

396. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates represent the anticipated expenditure on the Construction of Tube Wells in North Gujarat. The expenditure on this Scheme is met from the loan sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose.

397. The Demand for Grant under this major head will be Rs. 1,05,00,000.

72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Expenditure.

	Accounts 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 829, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—					
(i) State Company for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-Malarial Drugs	70	....	....	....	
(ii) Investment in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation .. ..	....	....	1,75,84	....	
(iii) Investment in the State Industrial Finance Corporation .. ..	....	....	....	15,00	
Total-A ..	70	....	1,75,84	15,00	
B—Investment in the shares of the Commercial Concerns—					
(i) Investment in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bombay	12,75	7,50	7,50	....	
(ii) Contribution of Government towards purchase of shares of Central Financing Agencies by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bombay	5,00	5,00	2,50	....	
(iii) Investment in the shares of the Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd. .. ..	....	....	....	2,00	
(iv) Government guarantee to dividend on shares of Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Ltd. .. ..	....	....	37,48	12,52	
(v) Investment in the shares of Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Ltd. .. ..	....	....	....	10,00	
(vi) Subscription to share capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories (to be met from Sugarcane Cess Fund)	17,75	12,50	47,48	24,52	
Total ..	17,75	12,50	47,48	24,52	
(vii) Deduct—Expenditure on subscription to share capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories met from Sugar Cane Cess Fund .. ..	....	....	....	—10,00	
Total-B ..	17,75	12,50	47,48	14,52	
Total ..	18,54	12,50	2,23,32	29,52	

398. A-(ii) *Investment in Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.*—The current year's budget estimate is nil. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs in cash has been invested by Government in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. In addition to this amount, Government has decided to capitalise the amount payable by the Corporation to the State Government in respect of the following items:—

- (i) Works carried out by the Public Works Department for the Corporation including centage charges for establishment, tools and plant (46,14).
- (ii) Cost of Government lands alienated to the Corporation upto 31st March 1952. (50,00).
- (iii) Interest payable by the Corporation at the rate of 4½ per cent. during 1950-51 and 1951-52 in respect of the capital advanced by the State Government to the Corporation (21,22).
- (iv) The amount of Sales Tax payable by the Corporation during 1951-52 on imported articles (8,00).
- (v) Adjustment of 48 under this head, for giving credit to "Permanent Advances" and "Advances Repayable" by per contra debit to this head, as suggested by the Accountant General.

After taking into account the above adjustments, the total revised estimate of the current year under this head has been placed at 1,75,84. The next year's budget estimate is 'Nil', as no amount is proposed to be invested in the Corporation.

399. A-(iii)—*Investment in the State Industrial Finance Corporation.*—A supplementary demand of Rs. 15 lakhs was obtained during the June 1952 Session of the Legislature, on account of the Government's liability to contribute to the share capital of the Corporation, but it will not be possible

to utilise it during the current year, as the preliminary arrangements for setting up of the Corporation are still being worked out. The revised estimate has therefore been placed at 'Nil'. It is expected that the Corporation will be set up in the next year, and a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has therefore been made in the budget estimate of 1953-54.

400. *B(i) and (ii)—Investment in the Shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Central Financing Agencies.*—The provision of 7.50 made in the current year's budget estimate is towards the purchase of the Shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., and also to make an advance to the Bank to enable it to subscribe to the Share Capital of the Central Financing Agencies.

401. *B(iii)—Investment in the Shares of the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited.*—This Government has agreed to underwrite about Rs. 10 lakhs Share Capital so as to make a total of Rs. 75 lakhs which would enable the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited, to obtain commencement certificate. As the actuals of 1951-52 are Rs. 5 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the current year's budget. It has recently been decided that the Bagalkot Cement Company should be paid 2.50 during the current year on account of the first call money. The current year's revised estimate of 2.50 represents the anticipated expenditure on account of the investment on the Shares of the Company.

402. *B(iv)—Government guarantee to the dividend on the shares of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited.*—With a view to assisting the newly established Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., Government has guaranteed its share capital and also a minimum dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the share capital, to be issued by the Society. During the Co-operative Year ending 30th June 1953, it is expected that the Society will not earn adequate profits to enable it to declare dividend at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. According to the conditions of the establishment of the Society, the guaranteed dividend will have to be paid by Government. The provision made in the budget estimate of 1953-54 is on account of the Government guarantee to the dividend on the shares of the Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. This amount is repayable by the Society from out of the surplus distributable profits of the Society within such period or periods, as may be mutually agreed upon between the Government and the Society.

403. *B(v)—Investment in the Shares of the Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society.*—The current year's budget estimate is 'Nil'. This Government has agreed to subscribe 50 per cent. of the Share capital of the Society, i.e., up to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs. As this Government's Share during the current year is expected to be 37.48, the balance of 12.52 has been provided in the next year's budget estimate.

404. *B(vi)—Subscription to the Share Capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories (to be met from Sugarcane Cess Fund).*—Government has already subscribed Rs. 6 lakhs to the Share Capital of the Bagaitdar Co-operative Sugar Producer Society (Factory) Ltd., Loni, District Ahmednagar, as an experimental measure. The factory has started production, Government has received applications from other parties proposing to organise Co-operative Sugar factories to participate in the same manner. A supplementary demand of Rs. 9 lakhs was obtained during the June 1952 Session under "R—Loans, etc.", but it is not likely to be utilised during the current year. The next year's budget estimates of 10.00 is on account of Government's subscription to the share capital of the proposed Co-operative Sugar Factories. As the Sugar Cane Cess Fund is *inter alia* to be utilised for the development of the Sugar Industry, the expenditure is being met from the Sugar Cane Cess Fund during 1953-54.

405. *B(vii)—Deduct—Expenditure on subscription to Share Capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories met from Sugar Cane Cess Fund.*—The deduct entry is in respect of the item referred to at B(vi) above.

406. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislature. The gross demand under the head "72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development" thus amount to Rs. 39,52,000, after excluding the amount of Rs. 10,00,000 financed from Sugar Cane Cess Fund.

80, Bombay Development Scheme.

407. 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 "XXXI-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.

408. 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 Cuffe Parade reclamation and beyond the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba, is divided into five Blocks Nos. III to VII, while Block No. VIII admeasuring 245 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-Bombay Development Scheme". Against the modified project estimate, the total expenditure (excluding interest) incurred to the end of March 1952 is Rs. 6,23,21,357 leaving a balance of capital expenditure of Rs. 95,07,643 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 Nos. 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. 30.21 lakhs has been incurred to the end of 1951-52.

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

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 830- 831, Civil Budget Estimates.
Works	3	2	2	2	
Establishment—					
Ordinary ... ..	.....	1	1	1	
Special	6	6	6	6	
Suspense—Other Suspense Accounts ..	....	....	....	....	
Deduct—Receipts from sales of surplus plant..	....	....	....	....	
Deduct—Receipts of a capital nature ..	—1.05	—2.70	—1.69	—1.92	
Total ..	—96	—2.61	—1.60	—1.83	

410. The provision under 'works' represents expenditure on certain urgent works in connection with the improvement of the Back Bay Reclamation area.

411. The decrease in the revised estimate over the current year's budget under 'Receipts of a Capital Nature' is due to fewer sales of lands in the suburban areas. The next year's budget estimate is based on the average of past three year's actuals.

412. The gross demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under "80-Bombay Development Scheme" for 1953-54 amounts to 9 which does not take into account the receipts of a Capital Nature amounting to 1.92.

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

Expenditure.

Pages 832-
837, Civil
Budget
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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A—Original Works	1,78,88	91,98	90,36	1,39,15
B—Establishment charges	27,76	16,10	15,81	24,35
C—Tools and Plant charges	2,38	1,38	1,36	2,09
D—Charges in England (Establishment)	79	46	45	69
E—Amount met from withdrawal from Revenue Deposits for land compensation in connection with the Medical College, Hubli.	....	....	....	....
F—Deduct—Amount met from Ordinary Revenues .. .. .	....	....	....	....
G—Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Accounts	—12	....	....	....
Total	2,09,69	1,09,92	1,07,98	1,66,28

413. *A-Original Works.*—The increase in the budget estimate for 1953-54 is due to expenditure on the new major works as well as on works already in progress.

414. 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 25,04 and tools and plant charges of 2,09 have been included in the demand under "50-Civil Works" also.

81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1953-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 838- 839, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Works	2,44,00	3,51,37	3,00,00	4,70,66	
(2) Establishment charges	22,72	25,02	24,00	26,40	
(3) Suspense	—61	1,50	10	10	
(4) Charges in England	4	3	7	10	
(5) Tools and Plant	1	....	....	....	
(6) Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	—17	—15	—24	—15	
Total ..	2,65,99	3,78,67	3,23,93	4,97,20	
(7) Deduct—Amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund ..	—2,00,00	—2,50,00	—2,50,00	—2,50,00	
Total ..	65,99	1,28,67	73,93	2,47,20	

415. *Works*.—The revised estimate, which appears at a reduced figure, is based on the actuals for the first eight months of the year. The next year's budget estimate shows an increase over the current year's provision mainly due to the admission of new items, amounting in the aggregate to 1,35,93 the most prominent among them being that of Koyna Hydro Electric-cum-Irrigation Project amounting to 1,20,00.

416. *Establishment*.—This estimate represents the share of cost of establishment for Electric Grid Schemes transferred to this head from "52-A".

417. *Suspense*.—This minor head has been opened under this head to record stock transactions relating to the Electric Grid. The estimates under this head are of a fluctuating nature.

418. *Charges in England*.—This represents the share of cost of establishment transferred from "52-A".

419. The *Deduct* entry at (7) above represents the amount transferred from the Bombay State Development Fund to finance Capital expenditure under this head.

420. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislature. The gross demand under the head "81-A—Capital Outlay; etc." thus amounts to Rs. 4,97,35,000 after excluding the deduct entries of Rs. 2,50,00,000 on account of amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund, and of Rs. 15,000 on account of receipts and recoveries on Capital Account.

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

Pages 840-
841, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	[Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Ordinary—				
Expenditure on Housing Scheme for displaced persons	1,74,51	3,00,00	1,50,00	3,15,00
Original Works—				
Miscellaneous Departments	89,80	39,00	19,00	59,67
Industries .. ..	....	....	....	....
Receipts and Recoveries of Housing Board .. ..	....	....	8	....
Repairs .. ..	....	....	....	....
Establishment Voted ..	1,65	4,13	2,39	2,33
Tools and Plant charges	22	30	30	30
Charges in England—Establishment Voted ..	....	....	....	....
Suspense	4,07	....	....	....
Amount transferred from "39-Public Health" .. ..	....	20	20	20
Amount transferred from "57-Miscellaneous" .. ..	....	24	24	15
Total ..	2,70,25	3,43,87	1,72,21	3,77,65
Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund ..	....	—43,43	—21,69	—62,30
Grand Total ..	2,70,25	3,00,44	1,50,52	3,15,35

421. *Expenditure on Housing Schemes for displaced persons.*—Expenditure on the Housing Schemes is incurred to the extent the Government Loan is made available.

422. *Original Works—Miscellaneous Departments.*—Decrease in the revised estimate of 1952-53 is based on the progress of actuals as it is unlikely that the whole amount of 39,00 provided in the current year's budget, will be spent in the year 1952-53.

The budget estimates of 1953-54 provide for works, which it has been considered essential to provide.

423. *Establishment and Tools and Plant charges.*—The expenditure on establishment and tools and plant charges, in connection with works, undertaken by the Milk Commissioner, is initially debitable to "47—Miscellaneous Departments" and "82—Capital Accounts of other State Works outside the Revenue Account" on *pro rata* basis, and expenditure which is debitable to "82" is transferred by a deduct entry from "47—Miscellaneous Departments". The revised estimate of 1952-53 and the budget estimate of 1953-54 represent expenditure on establishment and tools and plant charges calculated on the above lines.

424. *Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund.*—Amounts shown against this entry, represent expenditure on the Milk Scheme.

425. The net budget estimate of 3,15,35 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure		3,77,65,000	3,77,65,000
Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund.		—62,30,000	—62,30,000*
Net Expenditure ..		3,15,35,000	3,15,35,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 3,77,65,000 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demand".

*Details of these works will be found at page 841 of the Civil Budget Estimates for the year 1953-54.

83, Payment of Commuted value of Pensions.

	Accounts, 1951-53.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 842, Civil Budget Estimates.
Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	11,68	9,58	11,03	10,40	
<i>Deduct</i> —(1) Amount recovered from other Governments	—85	....	—10	....	
(2) Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue	9,07	—9,03	—9,13	—8,84	
Total	1,96	55	1,80	1,56	
Charged	—61	—57	—57	—44	
Voted	2,57	1,12	2,37	2,00	

426. 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 commence 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 credit 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.

427. *Payments of commuted value of pensions.*—The revised estimate for 1951-52 is based on the progress of actuals for that year. The budget estimate for 1952-53 represents anticipated demands based on past actuals.

428. *Deduct—Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue.*—The revised estimate for 1952-53 shows repayment from revenue of the principal portion of the equated instalments in respect of actual expenditure incurred on commutation of pensions from 1937-38 to 1951-52 while the estimate for 1953-54 shows such re-payment in respect of actual expenditure from 1938-39 to 1951-52 plus the estimated expenditure in 1952-53.

The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,56,000 (Charged) — Rs. 44,000 and + Rs. 2,00,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure .. .. .	....	10,40,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue	—44,000	—8,40,000
Total	—44,000	+2,00,000

429. In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 10,40,000 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demand".

85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel. 1. 32

Page 842,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel	55	....	28	....

430. It has been decided that the expenditure on account of concessions sanctioned to retrenched Government servants by way of gratuities, etc., should be recorded under the major head "85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel". No provision has been made for this purpose in the current year's budget estimate. As however an expenditure of 19 has already been incurred till the end of November 1952, and some additional expenditure is expected to be incurred in the remaining part of the year, the current year's revised estimate has been placed at 28. As most of the claims of the retrenched personnel have been met, no provision has been made for this purpose in the next year's budget.

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

				Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 343 853, Civil Budget Estimates
A—Grain Supply Scheme				7,02,27	4,70,24	2,08,70	3,10,26	
B—Standard Cloth Scheme				6,21	....	—00	....	
C—Other Miscellaneous Schemes				4,03,08	—50,03	—3,00,45	87,31	
Total				11,72,46	4,20,21	—08,32	4,03,57	
Charged				31,24	34,73	23,33	51,75	
Voted				11,41,22	3,85,43	—1,27,15	3,52,42	

431. 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 which was changed to "85-A, Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" with effect from the 1st April 1946, is now "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Scheme of State Trading". 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.

432. The major 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 "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", etc. The fourth minor head which was intended to record transactions pertaining to the Schemes, viz., "Scheme for the distribution of Milk (S. M. P.)", "Hay and Cattle feeds scheme", "Green Grass Scheme" and "Milk Distribution Scheme" has ceased with effect from 1st April 1952 and the expenditure hitherto recorded thereunder is to be provided as an integral part of the regular budget. The transactions of the various schemes are recorded under the following detailed heads :—

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

433. 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. In view of the constitution of the Insurance Fund with effect from 1st August 1951, the detailed heads (b) will not be operated upon now, except for the purpose of transferring the amount appearing on the credit side, under 3 (b), to the newly created Insurance Fund. But till now the amount set apart to cover possible losses by fire, etc., used to appear on the credit side under (3)(b). The debit side of this detailed head used to record 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).

434. *Grain Supply Scheme.*—The betterment in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly due to the reduction in the allotment of overseas foodgrains.

435. *Standard Cloth Scheme.*—The scheme has already been closed. The small betterment in the current year's revised estimate is due to some adjustments which were unforeseen at the time of framing the budget estimates for 1952-53. No provision is made in the next year's budget as it is expected that the accounts of the scheme will be finalised during the current year.

436. *Other Miscellaneous Schemes.*—The large betterment in the current year's revised estimate, which, occurs under the following schemes, is mainly due to the relaxation of Textile Controls and the consequential liquidation of the stocks of cloth and yarn lying with Government :—

- (i) Scheme for the distribution of cloth and yarn ;
- (ii) Departmental management of cloth and yarn ; and
- (iii) Scheme for the purchase and sale of cotton seeds.

The worsening in the next year's budget is mainly under the Textile Schemes. It is expected that the accounts of the Textile Schemes will be finalised before 31st March 1953. The provision made in the next year's budget for Textile Schemes is for outstanding creditors and debtors only.

437. In accordance with the existing procedure, the demand for grant under this head, is made for gross expenditure. The gross expenditure under this head is Rs. 51,15,000 (charged) and Rs. 1,65,69,32,100 (voted). The break-up of the gross expenditure pertaining to each scheme under this head in the charged and the voted sections is as under :—

“ 85-A, Capital outlay, etc.”				Charged	Voted.
				Rs.	Rs.
A. Grain Supply Scheme—					
(a)	(i)	Civil Supplies (Bombay City)	.. .. .	23,62,000	73,00,00,000
	(ii)	Civil Supplies (Mofussil)	.. .. .	15,89,000	66,18,00,000
(b)	(i)	Government Grain Shops (Bombay City)	.. .. .	75,000	1,76,00,000
	(ii)	Government Grain Shops (Mofussil)	.. .. .	....	6,13,000
B. Standard Cloth Schemes—				....	....
C. Other Miscellaneous Schemes—					
(e)		Scheme for the purchase of seed for the “ Grow More Food ” Campaign	.. .. .	....	46,64,300
(g)		Scheme for the distribution of milk (i) Bombay City	.. .. .	....	7,42,83,700
(h)		Scheme for the purchase of Iron and Steel	.. .. .	....	1,21,13,700
(j)		Secretariat Canteen Scheme	.. .. .	....	75,000
(m)		Scheme for the distribution of Cloth and Yarn—			
	(i)	Bombay City	.. .. .	....	....
	(ii)	Mofussil	.. .. .	1,87,000	3,59,70,000
(n)		Scheme for the extension of Potato Cultivation	.. .. .	....	1,00,000
(p)		Scheme for the purchase and distribution of Iron, Steel and Cement for agricultural purposes.	.. .. .	....	1,50,00,000
(q)		Government Cloth Shops Scheme—			
	(i)	Bombay City	.. .. .	....	....
	(ii)	Mofussil	.. .. .	2,000	11,73,000
(r)		Departmental management of the Cloth and Yarn Scheme—			
	(i)	Bombay City	.. .. .	3,00,000	3,02,80,000
	(ii)	Mofussil	.. .. .	6,00,000	7,05,00,000
(s)		Scheme for the purchase and sale of Penicillin—			
	(i)	Bombay City	.. .. .	....	50,000
	(ii)	Mofussil	.. .. .	....	5,80,000
(t)		Scheme for the purchase and sale of cotton seeds	.. .. .	....	16,50,000
(u)		Milk Supply Scheme, Hubli, Poona and Ahmedabad	.. .. .	....	4,19,400
(w)		Scheme for the purchase and sale of Iron ploughs and general seeds	.. .. .	....	1,00,000
Total, “ 85-A ”				51,15,000	1,65,69,32,100

Since only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, a sum of Rs. 1,65,69,32,100 (voted) is included in the “ Schedule of Demands ” and a sum of Rs. 51,15,000 (charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 1,62,16,90,100 has been excluded while working out the figure of demand under this head.

CONTINGENCY FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 100 & 860, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Disbursements .. .	4,13	....	....	....	

438. 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 1950-51.

Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances.
PUBLIC DEBT—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA.

(I) PERMANENT DEBT.

Receipts.

Page 100,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Loan bearing interest	3,72,15	....	3,65,88.	....

439. This Government raised 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan 1964 during 1952-53. and the provisions represent loan proceeds.

Disbursements.

Page 856,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Loan bearing interest	....	....	65,31	19,13
Loans raised by merged State before merger	....	....	28	....
Loans not bearing interest—				
Expired loans (Charged)	92	....	....	....

440. The provision in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates represent the amount of permanent debt that will be cancelled out of the securities held in the Depreciation Fund of the respective loans.

(II) FLOATING DEBT.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Pages 100 &
856, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Receipts.				Payments.			
	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(a) Treasury Bills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other Floating Loans	2,00,00	..	5,80,00	4,00,00	73	..	7,80,00	4,00,00

441. The provisions represent ways and means Advances and the cash credit from the Imperial Bank of India.

(III) LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Receipts.

Page 100,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(i) Loans for Housing Programme		70,00	60,00	2,00,00
(ii) Loans for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons		3,99,25	1,76,00	3,41,50
(iii) Loans for Irrigation Schemes		1,50,00	1,34,00	60,00
(iv) Agricultural Loans				
(v) Loans for Tube Wells Scheme		1,50,00	40,00	1,05,00
(vi) Loans for Bombay Municipality			40,00	....
(vii) Loans for Famine Operations (Irrigation Works)			20,00	91,30
(viii) Loans for Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills			18,00	....
(ix) Loans for Koyna Hydro Electric-cum-Irrigation Project	..	..	..	1,29,00
(x) Loans for Development of Port Okha	..			20,00
(xi) Loans for Chola Power House and Jog distribution scheme	..		2,00,00	....
(xii) Loans for development Schemes	..		..	1,50,00
Total	5,90,50	7,69,25	6,88,00	10,96,80

442. (i) A loan of Rs. 60 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Industrial Housing Programme of the Government during the year 1952-53. A loan of Rs. 200 lakhs is expected during 1953-54.

(ii) Government of India have sanctioned loans of Rs. 176 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons against Rs. 399 lakhs which it was expected that the Government of India would sanction during 1952-53. The amount is required for housing of displaced persons and loans to displaced persons both urban and rural. It is expected that an amount of 3,41,50 lakhs will be sanctioned by Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons during 1952-53 (Rs. 26.50 lakhs for loans to displaced persons and Rs. 315 lakhs for housing schemes).

(iii) Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 134 lakhs to this Government to meet the expenditure on irrigation works. Out of this Rs. 34 lakhs are sanctioned for minor irrigation works and Rs. 100 lakhs are for Ghataprabha, Gangapur projects, etc. A loan of Rs. 60 lakhs for minor irrigation works is expected from the Government of India next year.

(v) A loan of Rs. 40 lakhs is sanctioned by Government of India during the financial year 1952-53 for tube wells schemes. It is estimated that Government of India will sanction a loan of Rs. 105 lakhs for the purpose in the next financial year.

(vi) The Government of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Bombay Municipality through this Government for establishment of oil refineries.

(vii) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,11,30,000 to this Government for undertaking schemes of minor irrigation with a view to fighting famine. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been drawn during the current financial year. Rs. 91,30,000 will be drawn during 1953-54.

(viii) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 18 lakhs to this Government for relending it to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. during the current financial year with a view to overcoming the temporary difficulties of the company.

(ix) A loan of Rs. 129 lakhs is expected from the Government of India for Koyna Hydro Electric-cum-Irrigation Project.

(x) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for Capital expenditure on Port Okha during 1953-54.

(xi) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 crores during the current financial year for Chola Power House and Jog Distribution Scheme as a part of its assistance in implementing the Five Year Plan.

(xii) A loan of Rs. 150 lakhs is expected from the Government of India during the 1953-54 for development schemes included in Five Year Plan.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 856, Civil Budget Estimates.
Repayment of loans from the Central Government—					
(1) Consolidated Debt	15.03	15.72	15.72	16.43	
(2) Bombay Municipality	70.86	73.33	73.33	63.17	
(3) Agricultural Loans	71.88	1.94	13.55	9.11	
(4) Public Works Department Loan .. .. .	....	....	2.03	12.25	
(5) Rehabilitation Loan	50	1.79	1.79	15.08	
(6) Loans for Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills .. .. .	....	....	18.00	....	
Total—Charged ..	1,58.27	92.78	1,24.42	1,16.04	

443. (1) *Vide* paragraph 110 under "23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt". The repayment to Government of India of the consolidated debt is made through this head.

444. (2) *Vide* paragraph 521 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 heads "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).

445. (3), (4), (5) and (6) The provisions during 1952-53 revised estimates and 1953-54 budget estimates include repayment in respect of loans taken from the Government of India for loans mentioned in paragraph 110 under "23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

446. 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.

Pages 100 &
856, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	6	3,50	3,50	70
Disbursements	6	3,50	3,50	70

447. 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 Mangalal Goenka Trusts on certain conditions, one of these being, that Government should pay to Governing Body of the Institute, interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 8.43 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. In 1952-53 and in 1953-54 an amount of 3,50 and 70 respectively 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 8.04 at the end of 1951-52 and is estimated at 3.90 at the end of 1953-54. The position of total balances under "Special Loans" is mentioned below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	9,11	8,16	9,11	8,10	9,11	4,60
Receipts .. .. .	....	6	....	3,50	....	70
Total	9,11	8,10	9,11	4,60	9,11	3,90
Disbursement .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Closing Balance	9,11	8,10	9,11	4,60	9,11	3,90

UNFUNDED DEBT.

STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 100, Civil Budget Estimates.
General Provident Fund	1,59,20	1,25,00	1,49,78	1,35,02	
I. C. S. Provident Fund	5,28	3,25	3,25	3,25	
I. C. S. (Non-European Members) Provident Fund	69	72	72	72	
Contributory Provident Fund	4,66	6,00	6,00	6,00	
Primary Teachers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,00,00	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund	—1	3	25	25	
Total ...	1,69,81	1,35,00	1,60,00	2,46,14	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 850, Civil Budget Estimates.
General Provident Fund	79,17	69,00	84,00	84,00	
I. C. S. Provident Fund	1,44	4,50	4,50	4,50	
I. C. S. (Non-European Members) Provident Fund	1,09	50	50	50	
Contributory Provident Fund	79	1,00	1,00	1,00	
Primary Teachers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15,00	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	
Total ...	82,49	75,00	90,00	1,05,00	

448. 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. Increase in the 1953-54 budget estimates is on account of receipts of Provident Fund balances of primary teachers.

449. 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".

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

451. The balance in the State Provident Funds was 7,57,70 at the end of 1951-52 and is estimated at 9,68,84 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	6,70,38	7,57,70	8,27,70
Receipts	1,69,81	1,60,00	2,48,14
Total	8,40,19	9,17,70	10,73,84
Disbursement	82,49	90,00	1,05,00
Closing Balance	7,57,70	8,27,70	9,68,84

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfer from the revenue account	10,70	....	8,56	....	
(b) Interest receipts	2,16	2,03	2,03	2,03	
(c) Recoveries of famine expenditure	6,04	3,00	10,00	5,00	
(d) Sale of securities	4,91	....	....	....	
(e) Gain on realisation of securities .. ..	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	23,81	5,03	20,59	7,03	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 856, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfers to the revenue account	13,65	5,03	22,73	7,03	
(b) Purchase of securities	5	....	....	....	
Total ..	13,70	5,03	22,73	7,03	

452. 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.

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.

453. 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.			
4½ per cent. 1955-60	..	..	..	1,54,000
4 per cent. 1960-70	..	..	..	21,59,700
3 per cent. 1963-65	..	..	..	1,02,900
3 per cent. 1966-68	..	..	..	3,75,400
3 per cent. Conversion 1986	..	..	..	30,19,200
3 per cent. Victory Loan	..	..	..	1,38,801
3 per cent. 1970-75 Loan	..	..	..	30,000
				59,80,001

Interest receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure in 1952-53 are estimated at 2,03 and 10,00 respectively. An assignment of 8,56 is expected to this Fund at the end of the financial year 1952-53 for making good the deficit below the minimum of Rs. 63 lakhs required to be maintained in the Fund according to the Act. An amount of 10,70 was actually assigned during 1951-52. The amount available for transfer to the revenue accounts under head "XLIII—Transfer from the Famine Relief Fund" during the current year, is 22,73 i.e. the receipts of 12,03 plus the cash assignment of 10,70 made during 1951-52. The amount available for transfer to revenue account during 1953-54 is 7,03.

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

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	1,19	61,81	10,70	52,30	8,56	54,44
Receipts	23,21	....	20,59	....	7,03	....
Total	24,40	....	31,29	52,30	15,59	54,44
Disbursements	13,70	....	22,73	....	7,03	 a
Closing Balance	10,70	52,30	8,56	54,44	8,56	54,44

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—					
(i) Sinking Funds	51,49	1,53,37	1,56,27	1,83,15	
(ii) Other Appropriations	1,46,56	8,37	24,21	60,64	
Total	1,98,05	1,61,74	1,80,48	2,43,79	

455. (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 provisions in 1952-53 budget estimates and revised estimates include transfer of amortisation provisions in respect of the following loans from Debt Redemption Avoidance Fund to Sinking Fund: (i) the 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955, (ii) the 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956, (iii) the 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958. The increase in 1953-54 budget estimate is due to contributions to Sinking Fund being set apart on the basis of maximum rate for the 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964.

456. (ii) The provision under this head corresponds to the provision under "A. Sinking Funds" and "B. Other Appropriations" under "23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" minus the provision under "C. Transfer-Deduct" under the head "23". The increase in 1952-53 revised and 1953-54 budget estimate is due to larger provision for repayment of Government of India loans under "23, Appropriation".

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 856, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—					
Sinking Funds	68	1,17	65,58	1,11	

457. The payment of advance interest on securities purchased from Sinking Funds is debited to this head. The revised estimates, 1952-53, include the amount of loans that is proposed to be cancelled during the current year (*vide* paragraph 440).

SINKING FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sinking Fund Investment Account—					
Depreciation Fund	2,46,98	....	3,20,25	....	

458. 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". It was decided to invest these funds in the long-dated securities after the maturity of treasury bills. There was, therefore, no provision in 1952-53 budget. The amount has not so far been invested in long-dated securities and it is expected that they will be so invested next year. The provision for the next year has accordingly been placed at nil.

Disbursements.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Sinking Fund Investment Account—				
(i) Sinking Funds	88,02	1,12,63	1,17,20	1,35,81
(ii) Depreciation Fund	2,78,33	39,57	2,94,33	46,23
Total ..	3,66,35	1,52,20	4,11,53	1,82,04

459. (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 increase in 1953-54 budget estimate and the next year's budget estimate is on account of the position explained in paragraph 455 (i) above.

(ii) The cost of treasury bills purchased out of the amounts of depreciation funds is to be debited to this head. The variations in 1952-53 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are on account of the position mentioned in paragraph 458 above.

460. The position of the total investments on account of Sinking Fund Investment Account is shown in the following table :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance		4,96,96	....	6,39,53	....	6,91,15
Receipts		1,42,57	4,77,52	1,17,20	1,83,15	1,80,92
Total ..		6,39,53	4,77,52	7,56,73	1,83,15	8,72,08
Disbursements			4,77,52	65,58	1,83,15	....
Closing Balance		6,39,53		6,91,15		8,72,08

DEBT REDEMPTION AND AVOIDANCE FUND.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund :—				
(i) Contributions from State Revenue .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(ii) Interest Receipts	34,09	32,34	34,13	36,53
Total ..	34,09	32,34	34,13	36,53

461. 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".

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 856, Civil Budget Estimates.
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund:—					
(i) Investment of Account	—7,04	22,09	33,67	36,25	
(ii) Contribution from the Revenue Accounts—					
Payment of Advance Interest on securities purchased .	....	25	26	18	
(iii) Transfer to Sinking Fund Investment Account ..	39,04	25,76	39,00	35,76	
Total ..	32,00	68,10	73,13	72,29	

462. 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.

463. The total investments in the Fund are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	3,65	11,43,76	5,74	11,13,52	5,74	10,74,52
Receipts and Additional Investments ..	34,09	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	37,74	11,43,76	5,74	11,13,52	5,74	10,74,52
Disbursements	32,00	30,24	....	39,00	....	35,76
Closing Balance	5,74	11,13,52	5,74	10,74,52	5,74	10,38,76

STATE SUGARCANE CESS FUND (BOMBAY).

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and 857, Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	35,47	45,35	50,35	41,85
Disbursements	24,49	50,67	53,38	47,81

464. According to section 11 (1) 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 payment side. 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 Extension Sugarcane Research, scheme for research on the improvement of furnaces for the manufacture of gur, Emergency Lift Irrigation Scheme at Kolhapur, several drainage Schemes and loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies undertaking schemes of Lift Irrigation and better farming and current correcting of certain roads in Ahmednagar Division, Poona Irrigation Division and Nira Right Bank Canal Division and subscription to the share capital of the Co-operative Sugar Factories.

465. The position of the Fund is shown below:—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	1,39,75	1,50,73	1,47,70
Receipts	35,47	50,35	41,85
Total	1,75,22	2,01,08	1,89,55
Disbursements	24,49	53,38	47,81
Closing Balance	1,50,73	1,47,70	1,41,74

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE MILK FUND.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 101 & 857 Civil Budget & Estimates.
Receipts		1,16.40	95.93	97.63	
Disbursement		69.06	51.60	90.26	

466. The "Bombay State Milk Fund" has been constituted during the financial year 1951-52 out of all the surplus realisations worked out on a commercial basis from all the milk schemes. The Milk development schemes will be financed for the next two years only to the extent the amounts are available in this Fund. It has been decided that surplus realisation from all the milk schemes with effect from 1st April 1951 will be credited to this fund. Also if the accounts of the Bombay Government for the year 1950-51 show that the expenditure debitable to revenue is less than receipts then the surplus, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, will be credited to the fund. The Accountant General, Bombay, has not so far carried out adjustments in the accounts of 1951-52 which is expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 29.21 lakhs.

467. The fund shall be utilised as follows:—

- (i) To meet the loss, if any, on the running of the milk distribution scheme.
- (ii) To meet the capital expenditure on the development of the Aarey Milk Colony with the various subsidiary services connected with that colony and the annual deficit, if any, on running the colony including the subsidiary services.
- (iii) The expenditure on any other milk colony that the Government may start.
- (iv) Any other purpose which may be decided upon by the Government of Bombay.

468. The receipts accruing to this fund are credited to the major head "Bombay State Milk Fund", and the expenditure incurred from the fund is to be debited at the end of the financial year to the major head "Bombay State Milk Fund" by corresponding credit to deduct heads in Revenue or Capital Section.

469. The position of the fund is shown below:—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance		—29.21	16.12
Receipts		95.93	97.63
Total		66.72	1,12.75
Disbursements		51.60	90.26
Closing Balance		15.12	22.49

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE INSURANCE FUND.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	12,98	4,83	49,33	6,53
Disbursements	1,16	2,07	4,13	1,95

470. Government has constituted with effect from 1st August 1951 a common Insurance Fund which would act as an insurer for all Government Commercial and Industrial Schemes. The Fund will be governed by the following general principles:—

(1) Industrial and commercial undertaking run by Government including all State Trading Schemes, will provide for adequate insurance of their property in accordance with the practice prevailing in private, commercial and industrial undertakings.

(2) Property held by Government and not included in clause (1) above will not, as heretofore be insured and any damage thereto will continue to be met from the ordinary revenues to the extent necessary and possible.

(3) The premia payable in respect of property in clause (1) will be credited to a separate Fund and will be included in the working expenses of the appropriate undertaking.

(4) Damage covered by the insurance thus provided for will be met, from the Insurance Fund.

(5) Government property will hereafter be not insured with private insurers. But where the risk involved is such that it is considered that the Fund should not carry the risk, the officer in charge of the Fund will, with the previous approval of Government, take out the necessary policy with a private Insurance Company (this will usually be the Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool) and pay the premium out of the Fund.

471. The position of "Bombay State Insurance Fund" is shown below:—

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance		11,82	57,02
Receipts	12,98	49,33	6,53
Total	12,98	61,15	63,55
Disbursements	1,16	4,13	1,95
Total	11,82	57,02	61,60

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

STATE ROAD FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
State Road Fund—					
Transfer to the State Road Fund	93,67	96,80	1,91,33	2,54,70	
Other Receipts .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	93,67	96,80	1,91,33	2,54,70	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 857, Civil Budget Estimates.
Other Account—					
(i) (a) Modernising the Bombay-Poona Road	21,78	15,45	15,00	28,27	
(b) Modernising the Bombay-Nasik Road					
(c) Other Roads					
Establishment .. .. .	....	8,71	43,85	71,72	
Tools and Plant .. .. .	....	46	5,48	8,97	
(ii) Grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improvement of roads	....	....	....	....	
(iii) Approach Roads to villages	11,07	12,00	12,00	14,00	
(iv) Other Charges .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(v) Grants-in-aid for traffic amenities in Bombay City .. .. .	....	3,31	9	3,30	
(vi) Transfer to State Road Fund .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
(vii) Construction, improvement and maintenance of new and existing Government Roads	69,05	83,60	83,00	86,61	
(viii) Cement concreting of roads .. .. .	....	....	84,71	1,83,97	
Total ..	1,01,90	1,18,53	2,44,13	3,96,84	

472. 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". In addition to the receipts under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, the Fund also gets credits with effect from the current financial year on account of transfers under the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1952. Under Section 5A (2) of this Act, after deducting from the proceeds such sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of the proceeds as the State Government may determine in this behalf, the remaining amount shall be entered in and transferred to the State Road Fund.

Receipts.

473. The amount entered on receipt side show the surplus realised in 1951-52 and the estimated surplus for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 together with the amounts credited to this head on account of refunds of grants, popular contributions, etc.

Disbursements.

474. The expenditure from the fund during 1952-53 is mainly on Programmes of Cement Concreting of roads and on Ahmedabad-Gondal-Porbunder Road, Naroda-Dehgam-Harsal Road, Borsad-Dali Road, Bridge across Vishwamitri River, construction Kharpada-Sarvasi Road and other Roads and on special repairs to existing Government Roads and on Village Approach Roads—Contribution works. In 1953-54

budget provision of 2,34,00 has been made for Programmes of Cement Concreting and 1,45,54 for new Major Works and works in progress and special repairs to existing Government Roads, 14,00 have been set apart for approach roads to Villages and 3,30 for grants to Bombay Municipality for providing traffic amenities in Bombay City.

475. The position of State Road Fund is as stated below :—

							Accounts. 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.
Opening Balance	...	..	..	..	..	..	2,47,70	2,39,47	1,86,67
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,67	1,91,33	2,54,76
Total							3,41,37	4,30,80	4,41,43
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,90	2,44,13	3,96,84
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,39,47	1,86,67	44,59

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

						Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 101 & 857, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	15	10,52	5,67	....	
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	30,10	25,76	24,98	....	

476. 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.

477. 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 therefore, continue to operate with regard to schemes for the special uplift of backward classes. The current year's provision for receipts and expenditure in the revised estimate have been made on the basis indicated above. The balance in the Fund at the end of 1951-52 was 19,31 and is estimated at "nil" at the end of 1953-54 as shown below:

						Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	49,26	19,31	....
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	15	5,76	....
Total						49,41	24,98	....
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	30,10	24,98	....
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	19,31		

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

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						Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	....	....
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,50,00

478. This head records the receipts of the amount transferred to the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund now called Bombay State Development Fund by debit to the head "64-A, Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund". The balance in the Fund at the end of 1951-52 was 11,28,81 and is estimated at 6,28,81 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :

						Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	13,28,81	11,28,81	8,78,81
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Total						13,28,81	11,28,81	8,78,81
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	11,28,81	8,78,81	6,28,81

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—GOVERNMENT PRESSES.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	1,30	2,62	1,69	2,40	
Disbursements	1,04	2,58	1,47	2,81	

479. The object of this Fund is to provide a reserve sufficient to meet, as required, the cost of the renewal and replacement of the 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.

480. The position of the Depreciation Fund as at the end of 1953-54 is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 857, Civil Budget Estimates.
Opening Balance	—46	—20	2	
Receipts	1,30	1,69	2,40	
Total	84	1,49	2,42	
Disbursements	1,04	1,47	2,81	
Closing Balance	—20	2	—39	

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF DEPRECIATION RESERVE OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS (NASIK DISTILLERY).

*Receipts.*Page 101,
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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery ...	18	20	20	20
Total ...	18	20	20	20

*Disbursements.*Page 857,
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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
A. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery—Renewals and replacements ...	85	2	2	6
Total ...	85	2	2	6

481. 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 6.

482. The position of the Nasik Distillery Depreciation Reserve Fund is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance ...	87	17,77	20	17,77	38	17,77
Receipts ...	18	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Total ...	1,05	17,77	40	17,77	58	17,77
Disbursements ...	85	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Closing Balance ...	20	17,77	38	17,77	52	17,77

DANGS DISTRICT RESERVE FUND.

					Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 101 & 857, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts					3,25	.....	.....	.....	
Payments					3,40	5,85	7,04	15,81	

483. 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 payment 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.

484. 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.

485. In accordance with the above procedure an amount of 7,94 representing the anticipated deficit during the current year has been transferred from the Dangs District Reserve Fund and an amount of 15,81 representing anticipated deficit in 1953-54 has been transferred from the Dangs District Reserve Fund to meet the estimated excess expenditure of the Dangs Administration during 1953-54.

486. The position of the Dangs District Reserve Fund is as follows:—

		Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
		Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	...	51,61	44,93	51,46	44,93	43,52	71,76
Receipts	...	3,25	.....	.....	26,83	.....	.....
Total	...	54,86	44,93	51,46	71,76	43,52	71,76
Disbursements	...	3,40	.....	7,94	.....	15,81	.....
Closing Balance	...	51,46	44,93	43,52	71,76	27,71	71,76

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF LOCAL FUNDS.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
District Funds	3,76,70	5,50,00	5,00,00	5,25,00
Other Funds—				
Municipal Funds	99,90	1,50,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
Port and Marine Funds	4,04	5,00	5,00	5,00
Education Funds	6,65,53	10,50,20	7,24,70	7,24,70
Medical and Charitable Funds	3	10	10	10
Village Panchayat Funds	21,55	20,00	20,00	20,00
Other Miscellaneous Funds	1	7,24,70	50,20	50,20
State Transport working Fund	9,36,13		10,50,00	10,75,00
Total ...	21,03,89	25,00,00	24,50,00	25,00,00

Disbursements.

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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
District Funds	3,86,72	4,55,00	4,55,00	4,55,00
Other Funds—				
Municipal Funds	1,04,94	1,75,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
Port and Marine Funds	2,79	3,00	3,00	3,00
Education Funds	7,12,62	8,51,45	8,51,45	8,51,45
Medical and Charitable Funds	3	5	5	5
Village Panchayat Funds	18,60	15,00	25,00	25,00
Other Miscellaneous Funds ... ..	.....	9,50,50	65,00	65,00
State Transport working Fund	10,37,56	.....	9,50,50	9,50,50
Total ...	22,63,26	24,50,00	24,50,00	24,50,00

487. 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 1951-52 were 2,80,05 and are estimated at 3,30,05 at the end of 1953-54.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	4,39,42	2,80,05	2,80,05
Receipts	21,03,89	24,50,00	25,00,00
Total ...	2,54,31	27,30,05	27,80,05
Disbursements ...	22,63,26	24,50,00	24,50,00
Closing Balance ...	2,80,05	2,80,05	3,30,05

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—CIVIL DEPOSITS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 102, Civil Budget Estimates.
Revenue Deposits	2,59,68	2,60,16	2,60,16	2,60,16	
Civil Courts Deposits	2,13,43	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,70,00	
Criminal Courts Deposits	17,18	75,00	25,00	25,00	
Personal Deposits	8,34,38	8,00,00	7,00,00	7,50,00	
Forest Deposits	30,39	40,00	40,00	40,00	
Public Works Deposits	85,62	1,00,00	80,00	80,00	
Trust Interest Funds	24,21	15,00	5,00	5,00	
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act.	—74	30	30	30	
Deposits for work done for Public Bodies or Private individuals	42,10	55,00	32,00	32,00	
Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies.	9,76	4,40	4,40	4,40	
Unclaimed Deposits in the Contributory and General Provident Funds...	2	14	14	14	
Victory Thanksgiving Fund	1	.....	.....	.....	
Deposit for Government Loans at 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1931.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dang Loan Fund Account	3,43	.....	2,00	2,00	
Total	15,25,47	18,00,00	14,00,00	15,00,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 85A, Civil Budget Estimates.
Revenue Deposits	2,35,88	5,00,00	2,60,16	2,60,16	
Civil courts Deposits	2,18,47	2,25,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	
Criminal Courts Deposits	16,40	40,00	25,00	25,00	
Personal Deposits	7,71,87	7,00,00	7,00,00	7,00,00	
Forest Deposits	35,73	50,00	40,00	40,00	
Public Works Deposits	88,37	1,00,00	80,00	80,00	
Trust Interest Funds	25,07	14,20	5,00	5,00	
Deposits for work done for Public Bodies or Private Individuals	22,31	70,00	28,30	28,30	
Deposits of Fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	7,64	50	8,40	8,40	
Deposit Fees received by Government servants for work done for public bodies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Unclaimed Deposits in the General and other Provident Fund	3	10	14	14	
Victory Thanksgiving Fund	.....	20	.....	.....	
Unclaimed Deposits in Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (State)	—2	.....	.....	.....	
Deposits for Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyance Act.	5	.....	.....	.....	
Dangs Loan Fund Account	3,77	.....	2,00	2,00	
Dangs Deposits	60	.....	.....	.....	
Total	14,26,17	17,00,00	14,00,00	14,00,00	

488. 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.

489. The total deposits with the Government were 7,99,50 at the end of 1951-52 and are estimated at 8,99,50 at the end of 1953-54 as follows :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	7,00,20	7,99,50	7,99,50
Receipts	15,25,47	14,00,00	15,00,00
Total	22,25,67	21,99,50	22,99,50
Disbursements	14,26,17	14,00,00	14,00,00
Closing Balance	7,99,50	7,99,50	8,99,50

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 103 to 105, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	30,42	1,09,87	67,48	1,35,94	
(2) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	6,29	5,00	6,50	6,35	
(3) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund					
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	24	1,39	93	76	
(5) Deposit account of grant made by the Central Coconut Committee .. ..	....	23	19	21	
(6) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	40	2,02	1,73	71	
(7) Deposit account of grant from Indian Central Tobacco Committee	35	30	23	25	
(8) Deposit account of grants from the Fund for the benefit of Cotton Growers	12,00	....	....	....	
(9) Deposit account of grant made by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(10) Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes—Bonus for accelerating production of foodgrains .. ..	....	63,32	81,53	....	
(11) Private Donations and Contributions Fund	4,80	2,00	2,00	3,50	
(12) Private Donations Contributions Fund, Baroda	—2,75	....	....	....	
(13) Rehabilitation Finances Administration	2	....	....	....	
(14) Scheme for the Improvement of Buffalo and the Milk Supply	1	....	....	....	
(15) Accounts of the Decan States	1,11,72	....	....	....	
(16) Accounts of the Gujarat States	1,15,18	....	....	....	
(17) Accounts of the Janjira State	1,45	....	....	....	
(18) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	16,68	....	....	....	
(19) Accounts of the Baroda State .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(20) Baroda Gujarat States Fund	5,22,40	....	....	....	
(21) Baroda State Insurance .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(22) Bank of Baroda and Other Accounts .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(23) Forest Local Cess Fund .. ..	....	....	....	....	
(24) Grant from the Madhya Bharat Government .. ..	....	....	....	3	
(25) Deposit account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	3	....	....	....	
Total	8,19,24	1,84,13	1,60,59	1,47,05	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 859 to 860, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	26,63	1,09,87	76,51	1,35,24	
(2) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	6,55	5,00	6,50	6,35	
(3) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund					
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,26	1,39	93	76	
(5) Deposit account of grant made by the Central Coconut Committee	6	23	19	21	

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate 1953-54.
(6) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	1,35	2,02	1,73	71
(7) Deposit account of grant from Indian Central Tobacco Committee	19	30	23	35
(8) Deposit Account of grant made by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee	7	....	....	....
(9) Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes—Bonus for accelerating production of foodgrains	15	12,16	12,16	6,20
(10) Private Donations and Contributions Fund	3,35	2,00	2,00	3,50
(11) Forest Local Cess Fund, Baroda	50	12	13	....
(12) Security Deposits of employees of merged States	8	....	....	....
(13) Accounts of the Deccan States	24,03	....	....	....
(14) Accounts of the Gujarat States	60,31	....	....	....
(15) Accounts of the Janjira State	—1	....	....	....
(16) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	1,51	....	....	....
(17) Accounts of the Baroda State	78,85	....	....	....
(18) Bank of Baroda and Other Accounts	—1,13	....	....	....
(19) Grants from the Madhya Bharat Government .....	....	....	....	3
Total	2,03,75	1,33,09	51,00,38	1,53,25

490. 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 are 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 section 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 1952-53 is 67,48 while the anticipated expenditure is 76,51. The expenditure on petrol tax works during 1953-54 has been estimated at 1,35,24 and the same figure has been adopted for the estimate on the receipt side.

491. 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.

492. The Accounting procedure for subsidies from the Indian 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".

493. The Accounting procedure for grants made by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee are similar to that for grants from Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the relevant heads in the revenue section being "XXIX and 40, Agriculture".

494. Accounting procedure for grants out of "Deposit Account of 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".

495. New minor head designated "The Private Donations and Contributions Fund" has been opened with effect from 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 down 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.

496. 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 "XXXVI—Misc. Deptts." and "47 Misc. Deptts." "XXIX and 40, Agriculture". This head has been opened during the financial year 1951-52 for recording receipts from the Central Government on account of Food Bonus and expenditure out of Food Bonus.

497. 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. In 1953-54 this Government will receive grants of Rs. 3,000 from the Madhya Bharat Government in respect of testing the reaction wheat to black stem rust of wheat in the revenue Section, the accounts are recorded under "XXIX Agricultural" and "40, Agricultural".

498. The result of the several transactions under "Other Accounts" is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	59,14	6,74,63	7,84,84
Receipts	8,19,24	1,00,50	1,47,05
Total	8,78,38	8,35,23	8,81,89
Disbursements	2,03,75	1,00,38	1,53,25
Closing Balance	6,74,63	7,84,84	7,28,04

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

ADVANCES REPAYABLE.

*Receipts.*Page 106,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
<i>Civil Advances—</i>				
Advances for the purchase of producer gas plant ..	12,15	30,00	25,00	30,00
Objection Book Advances	66,14	60,00	55,00	60,00
Forest Advances .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances for purchase of Motor Cars .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances to the students and other Indians in the United Kingdom .. ..	....	....	....	....
Expenditure by Public Works on private water courses ..	....	....	....	....
Other Advances	22,95	10,00	10,00	10,00
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 ..	....	....	....	....
Advances to Bombay Housing Board .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances for repayment of refunds of Revenue .. ..	....	....	....	....
Advances for equipment to Government servants transferred from West Pakistan .. ..	....	....	....	....
Dangs District Advances .. ..	....	....	....	....
Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund .. ..	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous Advances to Civil Departments of Baroda ..	....	....	....	....
Advances to the Employees of Merged States .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,01,24	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00

*Disbursements.*Page 861,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
<i>Civil Advances—</i>				
(i) Objection Book Advances	11,34	30,00	31,00	30,00
(ii) Forest Advances	66,34	55,00	55,00	55,00
(iii) Advances for the purchase of producer gas plant ..	....	....	....	....
(iv) Other Advances. (Passage advances) .. ..	....	15,00	15,00	15,00
(v) Advances to the students and other Indians in the United Kingdom	1	....	....	....
(vi) Advances to the Officers of the Agricultural Department	98	....	....	....
(vii) Advances to the Director of Indian Tanning Institute Baroda	—10	....	....	....
(viii) Advances to officers of Co-operative Department ..	88	....	....	....
(ix) Advances to Assistant Collector of Sales Tax for opening P. L. A.	1,50	....	....	....
(x) Advances to officers for purchase of Motor Cars ..	....	....	....	....
(xi) Advances for the repayment of refunds, recoveries or grants	52	....	....	....
(xii) Dangs District Advances	3,25	....	....	....
(xiii) Advances to employees of former Baroda State ..	86	....	....	....
(xiv) Advances for equipment to Government servants transferred from West Pakistan	—6	....	....	....
(xv) Advances to Civil Departments of merged States ..	—75	....	....	....
(xvi) Advances to Bombay Housing Board	14,02	....	....	....
(xvii) Advances to Chairman Khar Lands Development Board.	1,81	....	....	....
(xviii) Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund	8	....	....	....
Total ..	1,00,88	1,00,00	1,01,00	1,00,00

499 Advances of pay and travelling allowances 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".

500. The advances outstanding at the end of 1951-52 are 3,47,75 and are estimated to be 3,58,75 at the end of 1953-54.

						Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1953-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-53.
Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	3,48,31	3,47,75	3,58,75
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,08	1,01,00	1,00,00
					Total ..	4,48,99	4,48,75	4,58,75
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,24	90,00	1,00,00
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	3,47,75	3,58,75	3,58,75

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

PERMANENT ADVANCES.

Page 106,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	42	80	1,13	60
Disbursements	51	60	70	60

501. 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.

502. Outstanding balances of permanent advances as at the end of 1951-52 were 10,46 and the same is estimated at 10,03 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52	Revised Estimate, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54
Opening balance	10,37	10,46	10,03
Fresh Disbursements	51	70	60
Total ..	10,88	11,16	10,03
Recoveries	42	113	60
Closing Balances	10,46	10,03	10,03

ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Page 861,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Receipts	—28	15	10	15
Disbursements	—24	15	30	15

503. This head records transactions of the Government of Burma through the books of the Government of Bombay.

504. The amount outstanding against the Government of Bombay as at the end of 1951-52 was a debit of 3 and is estimated to be the debit of 23 at the end of 1953-54 as follows :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Account outstanding in the beginning	1	—3	—23
Receipts	—28	10	15
Total ..	—27	—7	—8
Fresh Expenditure	—24	30	15
Account outstanding at the end	—3	—23	—23

ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 106, and 801, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	2,96	00	35	2,50	
Disbursements	2,88	00	75	2,50	

505. 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.

506. The net result of these transaction as at the end of 1951-52 is debit of 47 and is estimated at debit of 87 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	—55	—47	—87
Receipts	2,96	35	2,50
Total	2,41	—12	1,08
Disbursement	2,88	75	2,50
Closing Balance	—47	—87	—87

ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 106, and 801, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts .. .. .	....	90,00	.....	.....	
Disbursements	14,40	30,00	24,00	36,00	

507. This head records transactions of the Government of Pakistan through the books of the Government of Bombay.

508. The amount outstanding against Government of Pakistan as at the end of 1951-52 was 98,54 and is estimated at 1,58,54 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :—

	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Account outstanding in the beginning	84,14	98,54	1,22,54
Fresh Expenditure	14,40	24,00	36,00
Total	98,54	1,22,54	1,58,54
Receipts .. .. .	....	.....	.....
Amount outstanding at the end	98,54	1,22,54	1,58,54

ACCOUNTS WITH PART "B" STATES.

Pages 106 &
861,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
Receipts	13,44	15,00	50,00	15,00
Disbursements	49,97	15,00	36,00	15,00

509. This is a new major head constituted in the Accounts since 1950-51. It records transactions of the Governments of Part "B" States of Indian Union through the books of Government of Bombay.

510. The amount outstanding against the Governments of Part "B" States at the end of 1951-52 was 44,37 and is estimated at 30,37 at the end of 1953-54 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Amounts outstanding in the beginning	7,84	44,37	30,37
Fresh Expenditure	49,97	36,00	15,00
Total ..	57,81	80,37	45,37
Receipts	13,44	50,00	15,00
Amount outstanding at the end	44,37	30,37	30,37

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 100, Civil Budget Estimate.
Suspense Accounts	2,67,00	0,50,00	6,50,00	5,00,00	
Local Public Works Expenditure .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Central Accounts Office Reserve Bank Suspense	38,55	50,00	50,00	50,00	
Cash Balance Investment Account	60,74,09	10,78,38	9,96,47	2,50,00	
Departmental Adjusting Account	-11,61,37	17,20,00	17,20,00	14,00,00	
Recoveries of Service Payments	76,83	80,00	80,00	50,00	
Total ..	58,96,00	44,78,38	34,06,47	22,50,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 802, Civil Budget Estimate.
Suspense Accounts	3,32,79	3,70,00	4,70,00	4,00,00	
Local Public Works Expenditure .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Central Accounts Office Reserve Bank Suspense	6,25	3,00,00	2,00,00	1,50,00	
Cash Balance Investment Account	58,98,18	7,10,00	9,96,47	2,50,00	
Departmental Adjusting Account	-10,47,71	17,30,00	17,30,00	14,00,00	
Recoveries of Service Payments	71,84	1,00,00	1,00,00	50,00	
Discount on Treasury Bill .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Port Okha .. .. .	....	....	....	....	
Total ..	52,60,35	32,10,00	34,96,47	22,50,00	

511. Under the minor head "Suspense Account" and "Local Public Works Expenditure" is recorded for 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.

512. 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.

513. 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.

514. The head "Departmental Adjusting Account" is intended for recording the provisional adjustments of departmental receipts and payments and inter-departmental transfers.

515. 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.

516. 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 :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.
Opening Balance	7,90,72	19,11,78	1,63,61	6,49,02	1,63,61	6,49,02
Receipts or Investments	—7,78,09	54,11,33	25,00,00	9,96,47	20,00,00	2,50,00
Total	12,63	73,23,11	26,63,61	16,45,49	21,63,61	8,99,02
Disbursements or Maturities, Sale Proceeds, etc.	—1,50,98	66,74,09	25,00,00	9,96,47	20,00,00	2,50,00
Closing Balance	1,63,61	6,49,02	1,63,61	6,49,02	1,63,61	6,49,02

CHEQUES AND BILLS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 100, Civil Budget Estimates.
Pre-Audit Cheques	13,59,53	13,50,00	13,50,00	13,50,00	
Departmental Cheques	1,80,21	2,60,00	1,50,00	1,50,00	
Total ...	15,39,73	16,10,00	15,00,00	15,00,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 862 Civil Budget Estimates.
Pre-Audit Cheques	13,77,32	14,00,00	13,00,00	13,00,00	
Departmental Cheques	1,79,86	2,00,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	
Total ...	15,57,18	16,00,00	15,00,00	15,00,00	

517. 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 actuals.

518. The net transactions under this head as at the end of 1951-52 and 1953-54 are shown in the statement below :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance	1,04,80	86,85	86,85
Receipts	15,39,73	15,00,00	15,00,00
Total ...	16,44,03	15,86,85	15,86,85
Disbursements	15,57,18	15,00,00	15,00,00
Closing Balance	86,85	86,85	86,85

DEPARTMENTAL AND SIMILAR ACCOUNTS.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Pages 107 and 862, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	3,74	5,00	6,00	4,00	
Disbursements	2,88	5,00	6,00	4,00	

519. 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 actuals.

520. The cash balances held by the Departmental officers is shown in the statement below :—

					Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimates, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
Opening balances held by departmental officers	...	...	...	...	93	1,07	1,07
Additional balances held	...	...	...	...	3,88	6,00	4,00
Total					4,81	7,07	5,07
Cash balances cleared	...	...	...	...	3,74	6,00	4,00
Closing balances held by departmental officers	...	...	...	...	1,07	1,07	1,07

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

(1) REPAYMENT OF LOANS GIVEN TO PRESIDENCY CORPORATION.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Page 107 & 803, Civil Budget Estimates.
(a) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of the loans given to it for improvement purposes and included in the consolidated debt.	6,63	6,86	6,86	7,09	
(b) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of other loans ..	71,94	74,17	74,17	63,18	
Disbursements ..	78,57	81,03	81,03	70,27	
(i) Loans for the establishment of oil refineries .. ..	....	....	15,00	25,00	

521. 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 107 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 accumulation 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. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government of Bombay for passing it on to the Bombay Municipality for the establishment of oil refineries. The Municipality is expected to draw Rs. 15 lakhs only during the current financial year and the balance of Rs. 25 lakhs in the next financial year.

522. The balance of the loan outstanding is shown in the following Statement :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Loans included in Consoli- dated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans included in Consoli- dated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans included in Consoli- dated Debt.	Other Loans.
Opening Balance	3,37,15	2,79,67	3,30,52	2,07,73	3,23,66	1,48,56
Recoveries	6,63	71,94	6,86	74,17	7,09	63,18
Total	3,30,52	2,07,73	3,23,66	1,33,56	3,16,57	85,38
Advances .. ..	....	....	....	15,00	....	25,00
Closing Balance	3,30,52	2,07,73	3,23,66	1,48,56	3,16,57	1,10,38

(2) LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Advances and Recoveries.

Pages 108 &
862, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Budget Estimate, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
Loans to Government servants ..	2,85	3,68	5,50	1,88	4,10	3,48	4,60	3,30

523. The decrease in 1952-53 revised and 1953-54 budget estimate under advances is due to less 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 are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
Opening Balance ..	6,15	5,32	5,94
Advances ..	2,85	4,10	4,60
Total ..	9,00	9,42	10,54
Recoveries ..	3,68	3,48	3,30
Closing balance ..	5,32	5,94	7,24

(3) ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS, LOCAL BODIES AND OTHER ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES.

Pages 107,
108 & 862,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Budget Estimate, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
1. Loans to Municipalities, District and other Local Fund Committees for Public Works.	4,68	2,23	15,91	108	23,92	4,89	67,71	1,33
2. Advances to Cultivators in connection with the scheme for the construction and improvement of wells, and for intensive cultivation of rice growing areas (Intensive Paddy Cultivation Scheme).	..	..	30,00	..	75,41	41,41	69,50	20,00
3. Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with the scheme regarding organization of Co-operative Better Farming Societies.	..	..	4,14	16	2,50	23	4,75	47
4. Advances to Backward classes in connection with the scheme regarding Ameliorative Measures for the Improvement of Backward Classes.	..	..	15	..	15	..	15	..
5. Loans to Settlers in connection with scheme of the establishment of a settlement colony at Indoor, Hillur and Rampur	..	..	1,10	..	1,10	..	2,60	..
6. Loans to Co-operative Societies undertaking Schemes of Lift Irrigation.	..	..	15,00	54	15,00	12	15,33	45
7. Loans to Bombay Housing Board.	..	85,19	..	2,19	36,43	64,94	2,43,50	7,82

	Accounts, 1951-52.		Budget Estimate, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
8. Loans for supply of small pumping sets on instalment basis.	..	..	..	..	24.77	..	10.00	..
9. Loans to Land holders and other Notabilities.	2	35	..	39	..	71	..	40
10. Loans to cultivators	2,24.97	2,82.37	2,21.00	2,21.82	3,10.00	1,85.77	2,50.00	2,00.00
11. Advances to Co-operative Societies for purchase of tractors under the Co-operative Societies Act.	64.64	58.01	2.00	2.68	1.00	2.68	..	2.80
12. Loans to Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns and warehouses.	42	22	1.50	32	1.00	32	1.50	37
13. Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with Housing Programme.	34.34	2.17	42.00	3.00	10.29	3.39	0.75	3.72
14. Loans for Development of Fisheries.	2.35	1.98	4.00	3.00	4.00	1.50	4.00	3.00
15. Loans to other Small Industries.	5.17	85	10.00	2.88	5.00	9.50	5.00	2.11
16. Loans for establishment of grain depots.	..	54	20	26	12	29	6	26
17. Loans to subsidised Medical Practitioners.	..	..	5	..	3	..	5	..
18. Advances in connection with Rehabilitation of displaced persons.	30.92	1.57	1,00.30	4.03	27.04	4.03	26.84	10.12
19. Loans to Cottage Industries	2.74	98	7.20	2.24	4.00	3.25	7.20	2.50
20. Other Miscellaneous Loans	39.36	8.46	10.96	1.20	36.89	28.04	9.43	11.07
21. Advances to Sufferers of riots following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, riots in Godhra, advances to non-agriculturists in Flood and storm stricken areas.	8.51	9.18	5.00	1.10	5.50	3.70	5.00	1.10
22. Loans to Co-operative Electric Supply Societies.	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
23. Loans for the establishment of Trading Estates.	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..
24. Community Development Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.47	..
Total	4,18.12	4,54.10	4,75.51	2,46.89	5,89.15	3,54.77	7,10.84	3,17.52

524. 1. *Loans to Municipalities, district and other Local Fund Committees for Public Works.*—The provision of 23.92 in the 1952-53 revised estimate of advances is on account of 4.25 to Agricultural Produce Market Committees, 2.68, loan to Municipalities and local bodies in merged areas of former Baroda State 8.88 to Nadiad Municipality, 10 to Belai Mandla Municipality, 3.00 to Malegaon, 30 to Bhiwandi, 4.03 to Kaira and Islampur and 68 to Malad, Kandivali and Borivali and Prantij Municipalities. The 1953-54 budget estimate under Advances is for an advance of 2.13 to Agricultural Produce Market Committees, 1.23 to Municipalities and local bodies in merged areas of former Baroda State, 2.95 as loan to Nadiad Municipality and 1.00 to Malegaon Municipality, 2.00 for compost making schemes, 5.000 for loans to District School Board Committee for construction of Primary School Buildings and 40 to Mansa, 200 to Ratnagiri, 500 to Kalyan and 100 to Sinnar Municipalities. The next year's budget estimate under recoveries include repayment of 1.01 by Municipalities and 32 by District Local Board Agricultural Produce Market Committees, etc.

2. *Advances to cultivators in connection with the scheme for the construction and Improvement of wells and for Intensive cultivation of rice growing areas (Intensive Paddy Cultivation Scheme).*—The provision 75.41 in the 1952-53 revised estimate is in respect of tagai advances to cultivators taking advantage of the scheme for construction of new wells and improvement of existing wells for the purpose of extending well irrigation to help the cultivation of food crops (34.00) and in respect of tagai advances for purchase of seed manures,

for land improvement in connection with the intensive paddy cultivation scheme. The next year's provision for the two schemes is 30,00 and 39,50 respectively.

3. *Loans to cultivators, Co-operative Societies for organisation of Co-operative Better Farming Societies.*—The provision of 4,75 in 1953-54 budget estimate is made for Loans to Co-operative Societies, to assist them in financing the purchase and sale of manure, seed, agricultural implements, etc., in connection with the Scheme regarding the organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies.

5. *Loans to settlers in connection with the scheme of the Establishment of a Settlement Colony at Indoor or Hillur and Rampur.*—The increase in 1953-54 budget estimate is due to more demands anticipated.

6. *Loans to Co-operative Societies undertaking schemes of Lift Irrigation.*—The provision in the 1953-54 budget estimate takes into account loans from the merged State balances to Co-operative Societies in ex-Palanpur State (3), ex-Kurunwad Junior State (17) and ex-Rajpipla State (13).

7. *Loans to Bombay Housing Board.*—The provision for advances in the revised estimate is for loans required by the Bombay Housing Board for Housing constructions during the current financial year. The estimate of recoveries for the revised estimates of 1952-53 include recoveries on account of Colonies sold off to the Railway Board and adjustment of account of transfer of vacant lands. The provision for the next year's budget includes 2,00,00 for carrying out new schemes under subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes of the Government of India.

8. *Loans for supply of small pumping sets on instalment basis.*—A scheme for the supply of small pumping sets to cultivators on instalment basis has been sanctioned by Government under which oil engines of popular makes are supplied either against cash or tagai partly or wholly. The provision in the revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates in respect of tagai advances under the scheme.

10. *Loans to Cultivators.*—The increase in advances in 1952-53 revised estimate is due to larger demands for tagai advances from cultivators on account of scarcity condition. More recoveries of Tagai advances are expected from the cultivators in the next year.

13. *Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with the Housing Programme*—The decrease in the revised estimate and in 1952-53 budget estimates is due to the fact that in view of the Establishment of the Housing Finance Society, no further loans to the new societies will be sanctioned.

15. *Loans to other Small Industries.*—The decrease in 1952-53 revised estimate under advances is due to lesser demand for loans under State Aid to Industries Rules. For 1953-54 budget estimate a reduced provision is made as it is expected that loan will also be sanctioned by the proposed Industrial Finance Corporation.

18. *Advances in connection with relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons.*—The decrease in advances in 1952-53 revised estimate and 1953-54 budget estimate is on account of a less loan sanctioned by the Government of India to this Government for sanctioning loans to displaced persons.

19. *Loans to Cottage Industries.*—The decrease in 1952-53 revised estimate is on account of lesser demands from trained artisans for the purchase of tools and appliances through Co-operative Societies of artisans.

20. *Other Miscellaneous Loans.*—In addition to several small advances, the revised estimate for 1952-53 includes following advances :—

1,00	Advances in connection with the scheme for cultivation of waste lands ;
27,00	Advances to Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
2,50	Loans for construction of houses to Backward Classes through the agency of Building Societies.
2,00	Loans to Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Schemes.
1,00	Scheme for conversion of night soil into manure.

The budget estimate for 1953-54 under Advances includes a provision of 3,00 for loans for construction of houses to Backward Classes through the agency of Building Societies, 1,80 for Major Co-operative housing Society at Kalol, 2,00 to Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Scheme and 1,00 for Bagalkot Cement Company (charged amount). The current year's revised estimate of recoveries include repayment of 27,00 by Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.,

22. The current year's revised estimate is meant for loans to some of the Electric Supply Societies registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.

23. The provision in the current year's revised estimate is made with a view to enable the private parties to acquire and develop certain sites to make them suitable for location of Industries in connection with the Establishment of trading estates.

525. Total loans outstanding excluding loans granted to Bombay Presidency Corporation and Government Servants :—

					Accounts 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
-Opening Balance of Loans outstanding	..	..	..	..	17,17,59	16,81,61	19,24,26
Advances	..	..	..	..	4,18,12	5,97,41	7,10,84
				Total	21,35,71	22,79,02	26,35,10
Recoveries	..	..	..	..	4,54,10	3,54,77	3,17,52
-Closing Balance of Loans outstanding	..	..	..	..	16,81,61	19,24,25	23,17,58

REMITTANCES.

*Receipts.*Page 108,
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	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(a) Other local remittances and adjustments between officers rendering account to the same Accountant General	1,45,76,73	1,40,00,00	1,32,00,00	1,34,00,00
(b) Remittances by Bills ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Adjustment account between Central and State Governments	3,85,44	4,00,00	2,90,00	2,90,00
(d) Adjustment Account with Railways	14,00	16,00	17,00	20,00
(e) Inter-State Suspense Account	-8,46	20,00	10,00	20,00
(f) Reserve Bank of India Remittances	78,82,04	70,00,00	77,00,00	77,90,00
Total ...	2,28,49,75	2,14,36,00	2,12,17,00	2,15,20,00

*Disbursements.*Page 862,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.
(a) Other local remittances and adjustments between officers rendering account to the same Accountant General	1,46,54,89	1,40,00,00	1,32,00,00	1,34,00,00
(b) Adjustment account between Central and State Governments	3,77,37	4,00,00	2,90,00	2,90,00
(c) Adjusting account with Railways	18,01	16,00	17,00	20,00
(d) Inter-State Suspense Account	-8,22	20,00	10,00	20,00
(e) Reserve Bank of India Remittances	77,97,78	70,00,00	77,00,00	77,90,00
Total ...	2,28,39,83	2,14,36,00	2,12,17,00	2,15,20,00

526. The estimates under this, both on the receipts and disbursements are framed on the basis of 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).

527. The net transactions under this head are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1951-52.	Revised Estimates, 1951-52.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.
Opening balance	64,88	74,80	74,80
Receipts	2,28,49,75	2,12,17,00	2,15,20,00
Total ...	2,29,14,63	2,12,91,80	2,15,94,80
Disbursements	2,28,39,83	2,12,17,00	2,15,20,00
Closing balances	74,80	74,80	74,80

**STATEMENT OF NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE TO BE PROVIDED
IN THE BUDGET FOR 1953-54**

7, LAND REVENUE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 1. Additional staff for clearance of the arrears of measurement work in some of the districts of the State.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs. 45,000
Total	..	.. ,, 45,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. Nil.

Remarks.—Government has decided that temporary establishment consisting of 35 cadastral surveyors and an equal number of 8 monthly peons should be sanctioned during the next financial year under the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for clearance of measurement work in some of the districts of the State. The proposal is estimated to cost an expenditure of Rs. 44,542 the details of which are as under :—

					Rs.
Pay	..	..	..	..	16,000
Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	..	..	24,000
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	5,000
Total ..					45,000

The establishment will be sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance.

ITEM 2. Payment of compensation under Land Tenure Abolition Acts.

Recurrent	...	... Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs. Nil.
Total	...	... Rs. Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... Nil.

Remarks.—Government has passed the following Acts which provide for payment of compensation :

- (1) The Bombay Talukdari Tenure Abolition Act.
- (2) The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act.
- (3) The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act.
- (4) The Bombay Personal Inam Abolition Bill.

The estimated non-recurring receipts on account of occupancy price, etc., is about 1,20 lacs and the estimated non-recurring expenditure on account of payment of compensation is about 3,11 lacs, the detail of which are given in the accompanying statement. The compensation in case of Talukdari Abolition Act is considerable, because the Talukdars were proprietors of talukdari villages. The compensation in respect of waste lands, etc., that would vest in Government is required to be paid to Talukdars. The compensation under the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act and the Bombay Personal Inam Abolition Bill is on account of commutation of the cash allowances payable to Watandars and Inamdars. The payment of compensation is obligatory under all the Acts mentioned above.

2. The amount proposed represents roughly 50 per cent. of the amount of compensation that is expected to be paid during the next financial year under the Acts mentioned at (1) and (2) and the entire amount of compensation expected to be paid under the remaining two Acts, during the next financial year. It is expected that the total amount of compensation that may be required to be paid under the four acts mentioned above will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,11,76,000.

3. It has been decided by Government that the amount required to be paid during the next financial year will be in the form of Government Bonds. No provision is, therefore, shown for this expenditure under this Major Head.

Statement showing the information regarding the estimated receipts and expenditure under Agrarian Reforms.

Serial No.	Name of Legislation.	Estimated Receipts.		Estimated Expenditure.		Amount of non-recurring to be provided in the year 1953-54.	Remarks.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act.	9,22,993	....	Information not available.	2,20,38,918	65,00,000	
2	The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act	..	....	Information not available.	73,936	10,25,000	62,250
3	The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Abolition Act.	17,13,219	1,20,00,302	17,79,195	57,11,307	57,11,307	
4	The Bombay Personal Inam Abolition Bill.	34,74,159	....	....	24,00,741	8,00,000	
		61,10,371	1,20,00,302	....	3,11,75,966	1,30,73,557	

*Already provided for under new item of 1952-53.

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 3. Appointment of temporary additional staff for survey and settlement work in alienated villages.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 8,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil
Total	...	8,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil

Remarks.—The settlement work of unsettled alienated villages in the State has been entrusted to the Superintendents of Land Records in their respective circles in addition to their own duties. In addition, they have also been asked to put up settlement proposals in respect of the unsettled Khalsa and inam villages in the merged areas. There are about 1,487 villages in which the work is required to be done. Out of these villages preliminary operations of survey and classification have been completed in 481 villages and they are ready for settlement. Elaborate inquiry is required to be made and statistical data in respect of various factors is required to be collected as prescribed in Chapter III-A of the Land Revenue Rules. The work is voluminous and as the number of villages to be tackled is large it is necessary to give additional clerical help to the Superintendents of Land Records. In view of this it is necessary to create 4 posts of clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 under 4 Superintendents of Land Records. The estimated cost of the establishment per annum is as shown below:—

(1) Pay of Establishment—

Four Clerks in grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	...	...	...	4,000

Total Pay of Establishment	...	4,000

(2) Allowances and Honoraria—

(a) Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem	...	2,160
(b) House rent Allowance at Rs. 7 per mensem for clerks at Poona and Surat and Rs. 10 per mensem for Clerks at Ahmedabad	...	288
(c) Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem for clerk at Ahmedabad	...	60
(d) Travelling Allowance ordinary	...	2,000

Total Allowances and Honoraria	...	4,508

Grand Total	...	8,508

i.e.	...	8,570

Rs.

Grand Total—7, Land Revenue	{	Recurrent	...	8,000
		Non-recurrent	...	45,000
		Total	...	53,000

8, STATE EXCISE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 4. Grant of subsidies to Social Service Institutions which are carrying on Prohibition propaganda and recreation activities.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 11,200	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	11,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to encouraging Prohibition propaganda and recreation activities by private social service institutions for the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of Government, Government had sanctioned payment of subsidies to these institutions at the following rates :—

Rs. 500 to be paid in the first instance.

Rs. 100 per annum to be paid during the subsequent years.

This scheme was sanctioned in the year 1949 for a period of 3 years in the first instance. It has been found that the scheme has worked successfully so far, and the institutions subsidised by it have done useful work. It has, therefore, been decided to continue the scheme for a further period of 2 years i.e. upto the end of the financial year 1953-54. As the scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of 3 years only in anticipation of the approval of the Legislative Assembly, its further continuance is required to be sanctioned only after the Legislative Assembly's approval is obtained. The scheme is, however, continued during the current financial year, in anticipation of the Legislative Assembly's approval, and a token supplementary demand will be obtained during the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

It has also been decided that this scheme should be continued during the year 1953-54, only after obtaining the Legislative Assembly's approval, as the original approval of the Legislative Assembly was anticipated for the continuance of the scheme for a period of 3 years only. As the subsidy is to be granted to the institutions which were the recipients thereof during the first year of the scheme, each institution will be receiving an amount of Rs. 100 per annum under the scheme. The number of institutions receiving such grant-in-aid is 112 in all, at present. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. (112×100) Rs. 11,200 is required to be made in the next year's budget.

		Rs.	
Grand Total—8, State Excise	...	Recurrent	11,200
	...	Non-recurrent	.....
	...	Total	11,200

ITEM 5. Additional establishment for General Stamp Office, Bombay.

Remarks.—Government had created for a period of one year from the date of appointment during 1951-52 a temporary post of one head clerk in the grade of Rs. 160—8—200—10—220 and that of a clerk in the grade of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200 in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for work relating to stamping of "Clearance list" in view of the general increase in work and also the arrears of work. The creation of the above posts was brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly at its January 1952 session. The staff has since been continued up to 28th February 1953.

								Ra.
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,011
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320
								<u>5,331</u>

			Rs.
Grand Total—9, Stamps ...	{	Recurrent	... 5,331
		Non-recurrent	... ..
		Total	.. 5,331

10, FOREST.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 6. Survey of forest areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,00,000
Total	...	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The survey of forest area is carried out by the Surveyor-General of India as a part of topographical survey. The programme is arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture. The areas included in the survey programme are unorganised areas, including merged State area in Vyara Division, as no working plans can be drawn up for these areas until proper survey is made. The Chief Conservator of Forests has, therefore, requested the Director, Southern Circle, Survey of India, to give top priority to those areas in the survey programme. The Survey of India have already informed this Government that they expect to incur the cost of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the field work and survey of 250·6 square miles. They have also requested this Government to credit the amount to their accounts during the current year. As it is not possible to make available the whole amount during the current year, the Survey of India were requested not to start the work during the current year but they informed that the work of preparation of forest surveys during the current year has well advanced and the cost incurred during this year might be recovered next year. It is thus necessary to make the necessary provision for Rs. 2,00,000 for the year 1953-54 as shown below :—

Forest areas.	Square miles.
(1) Mandvi forest (Surat)	75·0
(2) Scattered bits of forests in Nawapur and Nandurbar Talukas, West Khandesh	23·0
(3) Vyara Division forests	152·6
	250·6

Expenditure—	Rs.
Cost of supplementary planimetric and height control	10,000
Cost of ground survey	1,25,000
Cost of fair mapping	50,000
Cost of publication and supply of 100 copies of maps	15,000
Total	2,00,000

ITEM 7. Payment of annewari claims to khatedars of the former Janjira State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,50,000
Total	...	2,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—In the Ex-Janjira State, teak, Ain and mango trees growing in the malki lands were treated as royalty trees during the State regime in accordance with the State Government Orders No. JK-69, dated the 7th September 1934 and No. KAM. 142, dated the 10th February 1947. The khatedars were entitled to get a share of annasix in the rupee in respect of the value realised on royalty trees in the malki lands and the remaining amount used to be credited to the State treasury. Several claims for such refund remained unsatisfied on the date of merger of the Janjira State. The annewari shares since 1925-26 have not yet been preferred and the khatedars are now required to be paid their shares by Government. There are in all 90 such claims amounting to about 2½ lakhs of rupees. As the rights acquired by the khatedars remain unaffected, it is incumbent on this Government to make the payments. A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 is, therefore, required during 1953-54 for payment of shares to the khatedars concerned.

		Rs.
Grand Total—10, Forest	Recurrent	Nil
	Non-recurrent	4,50,000
	Total	4,50,000

ITEM 11, REGISTRATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 8. Purchase of two cameras and one reading machine for Government Photo Registry, Poona.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	35,700
Total	...	..	35,700	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Government Photo Registry, Poona, has at present six leica Cameras Model 250 purchased in 1937 or so. On account of constant use and heavy strain of work on them, they being delicate, go out of order frequently and are therefore required to be repaired very often. No firms in India are also willing to undertake repairs of these old delicate and worn out cameras and as such are required to be sent abroad for repairs. On account of heavy and constant use, the existing cameras worn out as they are cannot be depended upon for long and it is therefore necessary to have new types of cameras suitable for the work in Government Photo Registry.

Accordingly it is proposed that two Recordak cameras Model "D" and one Reading machine should be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 3,200 respectively during the next financial year for the use of Government Photo Registry, Poona. An amount of Rs. 35,700 is therefore required.

		Rs.
Grand Total—11, Registration	Recurrent	.....
	Non-recurrent	35,700
	Total	<u>35,700</u>

12, CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 9. Compensation and Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies from merged areas of Indian States on account of abolition of tolls.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 52,458	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	52,458	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	52,458

Remarks.—Under section 9 (I) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, the State Government is required to pay annually to any local board which at the commencement of the Act was levying tolls on vehicles or animals and to any other local authority, which at the said date was levying or collecting tolls on motor vehicles and trailers, a sum determined by the State Government, after consulting a local board or a local authority concerned, as representing the net average annual income of such local board or local authority from such tolls, after deducting the cost of collection during the three years ending 31st March 1936, plus 10 per cent.

In accordance with the above procedure Government is already paying compensation grants to local bodies (Municipalities and District Local Boards) of this State. Some of the local bodies from the Indian States, which merged with the Bombay State are also entitled to similar grants after merger. The claims of these bodies have been examined by Government and it is proposed to pay grants with effect from the financial year 1953-54, to only those local bodies whose claims are legally admissible. The total liability on account of the payments to be made to the local bodies in merged areas amounts to Rs. 52,458.

			Rs.
Grand Total—12, Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Tax Act	{	Recurrent	52,458
		Non-recurrent	.....
		Total	<u>52,458</u>

18, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 10. Minor Irrigation Works in the State of Bombay to be financed from the loan of Rupees two crores from the Government of India.

Recurrent	...	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs. 60,00,000
Total	...	...Rs. 60,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—In furtherance of "Grow More Food Campaign" the State Government has launched a special programme of Minor Irrigation Works with the aid of Rupees one crore given by the Government of India for the purpose. The said programme was commenced in 1950-51 and is scheduled to be completed in 1952-53. In view of the good response accorded to the programme and the benefits accrued therefrom to the people, the State Government has approached the Government of India for a further loan of Rs. two crores for facilitating taking up further minor irrigation works in the various parts of the Bombay State.

(ii) The loan of Rs. 2 crores will be spent in three years as shown below :—

							Rs.
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 lakhs
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 lakhs
1955-56	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 lakhs.

Pending the sanction by the Government of India to additional loan of rupees two crores, minor irrigation works estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 2.61 crores have been investigated. Out of these plans and estimates for works costing about Rs. 1.09 crores are ready and works costing about Rs. 1.52 crores are under investigation.

An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is therefore required in the year 1953-54 subject to the loan coming from Government of India.

ITEM 11. Construction of a percolation tank at Adarki, taluka Phaltan, district North Satara.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs. 1,00,000
Total	...	... ,, 1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,, Nil.

Remarks.—The construction of a percolation tank at Adarki upstream of the Adarki Budruk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh (approximately) is a very promising proposition. The tank will help well irrigation in the Adarki Khurd and Adarki Budruk and Hingangaon. No useful land will be submerged by the tank. The work lies in the area of the Merged Phaltan State and is to be financed from the balances of the Merged Phaltan State. The plans and estimates for the work are being prepared expeditiously.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is required for the work during the year 1953-54.

				Rs.
			Recurrent	...
			Non-recurrent	... 61,00,000
Grand Total—18, Other Revenue Expenditure, etc.	...		Total	... 61,00,000

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 12. Extension of the benefit of the grant of Dearness Allowance to the inferior village servants in the areas merged in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 37,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,65,000
Total	...	„ 2,02,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 73,155

Remarks.—Government sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1948 the grant of dearness allowance to the inferior village servants at a uniform rate of 100 per cent. of their pay in case of inferior village servants wholly paid in cash and 66 per cent. of the cash remuneration in the case of those paid partly in cash and partly in land as their duties are practically the same in all the districts of the State. Government has now decided that the benefit of the grant of dearness allowance should be extended, in equity, to the inferior village servants of the former State areas that are now merged with the State of Bombay. The benefit will be given effect to from the date of the merger of the respective States.

The proposal is expected to involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 73,155, the details of which are as below :—

The total cost of the proposal is roughly estimated at Rs. 4,02,465 of which an amount of Rs. 3,29,310 represents the arrears of 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. During the next year, however, an amount of Rs. 2,02,000 only will be paid.

Name of the District.	Amount required to be paid as a result of the grant of dearness allowance.
	Rs.
Broach	1,419 15 0
Panch Mahals	2,295 0 0
Thana	205 8 5
Dangs	1,528 0 0
Banas Kantha	24,163 8 0
Sabar Kantha	3,000 0 0
Poona	584 10 8
Satara North	1,034 12 0
Sholapur	772 2 0
Kolaba	7,279 8 0
Nasik	20 0 0
Satara South	4,283 4 6
Bijapur	407 13 0
Dharwar	3,382 0 0
Belgaum	2,768 1 11
Ratnagiri	5,075 0 0
Kolhapur	14,936 0 0
Total	73,155 3 6
i.e.	73,155 0 0

ITEM 13. Extension of revised rate of remuneration to the Patels of the area merged in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,32,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 6,60,000
Total	...	„ 7,92,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 2,63,900

Remarks.—In view of the increased cost of living and the increased volume and weight of the duties required of patels, the patels in the Bombay State are getting from 1st April 1944 a temporary increase of 50 per cent. in the total cash remuneration which they were given till then. Government has decided that the benefit of this increase in the total cash remuneration should be extended, in equity, to the patels of the former State areas that are now merged with the State of Bombay. The benefit will be given effect to from the date of the merger of the respective States.

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

The proposal is expected to involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,63,900 the details of which are as below.

The total cost of the proposal is roughly estimated at Rs. 15,83,400 out of which an amount of Rs. 13,19,500 represents the arrears of 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. During the next year, however, an amount of Rs. 7,92,000 only will be paid.

Name of the District.	Amount required to be paid as a result of 50 per cent. increase in total cash remuneration.
Ahmedabad	Rs. 4,200
Kaira	9,404
Broach	1,235
Surat	74,742
Dangs	2,800
Banas Kantha	2,014
Sabar Kantha	4,108
Baroda	40,000
Mehsana	38,068
Amreli	11,030
Poona	4,835
Satara North	1,100
Sholapur	6,000
Kolaba	5,006
Satara South	7,200
Kolhapur	26,036
Bijapur	6,250
Belgaum	5,374
Dharwar	5,583
Ratnagiri	3,706
Total	2,63,888
i.e.	2,63,900

ITEM 14. Extension of the Bombay rate of remuneration to the Inferior Village servants of the area of the ex-Baroda State merged in Kaira District of the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs. 8,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Rs. 8,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. 16,368

Remarks.—An inferior village servant who is remunerated in cash only in the villages of the ex-Baroda State area merged in the Kaira District is getting at present Rs. 6 pay plus Rs. 6 Dearness Allowance per month, according to the rate at which he was paid before merger. These rates are lower than the Bombay State rates of Rs. 8 pay plus Rs. 8 Dearness Allowance per month. To remove this disparity in the rates of remuneration, it is decided that the inferior village servants who are paid in cash only in the villages of the ex-Baroda State area merged in the Kaira District should be paid with effect from 1st April 1953 at the Bombay State rates.

The proposal is expected to involve a recurring extra expenditure of Rs. 16,368. A sum of Rs. 8,000 only is however, proposed to be paid during the next year.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 15. Strengthening the existing staff of the Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board with a view to accelerating the work of revision of the District Gazetteers.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 25,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 25,000

Remarks.—The District Gazetteers (35 Volumes) were originally prepared about 75 years ago. They are a valuable series of reference work giving elaborate information about geography, geology, history, agriculture, trade and industry, various aspects of administration, social and cultural life of the people, distribution and composition of the population, etc., in respect of every district. There are also a few volumes about the whole Presidency of Bombay (as it was then called). With the lapse of time, this valuable reference work has become obsolete, and it is also out of print. Realising the importance and utility of such a work to the Administrator, the scholar and also the general citizen, Government decided to undertake its revision and to issue it in a new and up-to-date edition. The Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board was formed in 1949 with an Executive Editor and a small staff under him. The latter today consists of three Research Assistants, one Stenographer, one Steno-typist, one clerk and one peon. The Ex-Editor Board has decided that the following volumes of the Gazetteer should be compiled and published :—

One volume for each district of the Bombay State ... 28 Volumes.

Volumes covering the whole State :

History (2 parts), Geography and Natural Resources of the State (1) ; Language (1) ;

Peoples and their Culture (1) ; Bombay (1 or 2 parts) ... 6 Volumes.

Each part is expected to contain between 600 and 700 pages and in all there will be about 26 parts.

2. Material for the district volumes has to be collected from various offices and officers of Government within and outside the district, from municipalities and district local boards, from public and private institutions, and from individuals. It has then to be tested, verified, collated, co-ordinated, and presented in a connected narrative form. Personal investigations on the spot are also essential. All this involves considerable labour and requires a lot of time. The draft manuscript of every chapter is scrutinised by members of the Board and is then finalized by the Executive Editor and Secretary to the Board for being printed. In the preparation of general volumes, assistance has to be taken from experts and specialists, specific work has to be assigned to suitable scholars and out of the material supplied by them a press copy, within the limits and consistent with the policy set down by the Board, has to be finally prepared by the Executive Editor. This is also a fairly lengthy process.

3. It has been found by experience that one Research unit, consisting of three Research Assistants and working under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Editor can produce two District volumes in a year, the Executive Editor himself contributing a few chapters apart from his work of supervision. With the increase in the number of Research Assistants and in the total material that will be collected and utilized by them, most of the time of the Executive Editor will have to be devoted to the important work of co-ordination, guidance and general direction and he may not be able to get the necessary time to write any chapters. The present position is that only one district volume, viz., that of Poona, is under print and a part of the general volume on Botany has been printed. This means that 28 district volumes and about 6 general volumes (or a total of about 36 parts) have to be prepared, printed and published in the next few years.

In the case of a comprehensive and authentic work of reference of this type, it is of the utmost importance that no inordinate time lag should separate the publication of the earlier volumes and the publication of the later volumes. Otherwise, if several years are allowed to be occupied for the completion of the work, it will inevitably happen, particularly in the temp of change and progress that is a characteristic of contemporary times, that by the time the few last volumes are out the first few volumes have become out of date. This drawback ought to be avoided as much as possible.

4. Increase in the existing staff is the only method to quicken the rate of progress. More men must be set on the job and its completion expedited. If instead of one Research unit, as it is today, three units each consisting of two Research Assistants are entrusted with the work with the consequential additions of a steno-typist, a clerk and a peon, it will be possible to bring out about five or six volumes in a year instead of two. That will ensure completion of the whole series in about six years, which is a fairly reasonable period. It is proposed to appoint the new staff early in 1953-54. The new posts proposed are—

- 3 Research Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs. 210—5—300 ;
- 1 Steno-typist in the scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—120—8—160 ;
- 1 Clerk in the scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—140—8—220 ;
- 1 Peon in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1—40.

It is pertinent to note that the additional expenditure involved in the expansion of the staff cannot be construed as a net increase in the total cost of bringing out all the volumes of the Gazetteers. If the staff is not expanded, it will have to be maintained for a longer period, because work will have to go on for many more years. What is now sought to be achieved is the expeditious publication of such a valuable and compedious reference work by spending the necessary amount of money in six or seven years instead of spreading the expenditure over a much longer period. With the help of the additional staff the touring in the State will be intensified and hence it is necessary to make grants to meet increased travelling expenses. Similarly, as about 6 volumes would be compiled every year much more

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

amount will have to be spent towards the payment of honoraria to Collaborators. The estimated expenditure involved in the proposal is as shown below for the year 1953-54 :—

Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10,080
							10,080
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—							
Travelling Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
House Rent and Other Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,660
							12,760
Contingencies—							
Non-Contract Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Contract Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
							2,100
Grand Total ...							24,940 or 25,000 (in round figures)

ITEM 16. Community Development Projects in Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 17,00,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 58,00,000
Total	...	75,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	.....

Remarks.—In pursuance of Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement Government has undertaken Community Development Projects in five areas of the State. These projects contemplate integrated development of the areas and the programme of work under these projects embrace, Agriculture, Irrigation, Public-Health, Arts and Crafts, Education and other Social activities. For implementing these projects, an Officer of the status of Deputy Collector has been appointed for each area, who is known as Project Officer. These Project Officers are assisted by both technical and administrative staff provided under them. A Committee known as Area Development Committee consisting of both non-officials and officials, has been set up in each area to advise the Project Officer on the programme of work, etc. The Development Commissioner, which office is now held by Chief Secretary to Government, will be in charge of these projects, and important matters relating to these projects are considered by the State Development Committee. These projects were inaugurated on 2nd October 1952, and the work in these areas has already been started as per programme. During 1953-54, the work under various heads of development will be extended to the 2nd and 3rd blocks in each of the five areas besides continuance of work in the first block.

2. Under the financial arrangement, Government of India shares 75 per cent. non-recurring expenditure (other than loan expenditure) and 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure. The cost of schemes, which are to be financed from loans, will be borne entirely by State Government. The Government of India will make available necessary finance for the implementation of development programme every quarter on production of certified statement of expenditure for the preceding one. Under this arrangement it is necessary to make provision to meet the entire expenditure on projects in the first instance. The question whether the Government of India's assistance should be shown as "deduct" expenditure is separately under consideration. The appended statements A to F indicate the provisions required for project areas including State Head-quarters staff and also the purpose for which the provisions are required. A separate new item is put up for provision required for grant of loans.

STATEMENT "A".

Provision required for State Head Quarters staff for Central Division Projects.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring	Recurring.	Total.	Remarks.
I—	State Head Quarters Staff	.....	78,480	78,480	The provision is required for office of the Development Commissioner. This includes salary and allowances of Deputy Development Commissioner and office staff under him and also contingent expenditure.
	Total	.....	78,480	78,480	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

STATEMENT "B".

Provision required for Thana-Kolaba Project.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Purpose for which the provision is required.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Community Development Projects.</i>					
A—District Headquarter staff ..			54,925	54,925	Pay of staff, rental for buildings, Stationery, Contingencies and maintenance of jeeps.
B—Agriculture and A. H. Extension.		59,000	1,04,000	1,63,000	Construction of godowns, demonstration equipment, live stock improvement, maintenance of Station Wagon, etc.
C—Irrigation ..		7,00,000	....	7,00,000	Construction of canal 15 miles in Karjat Taluka and installation of engines with pumping sets.
D—Reclamation ..		35,340	8,050	43,390	Maintenance of tractors and bulldozers, afforestation in 10 villages, personnel and contingencies.
E—Health and Rural Sanitation		1,15,000	72,075	1,87,075	Repairs to existing wells, tanks, Maintenance of 3 mobile vans, drainage, drinking water supply.
F—Education ..		1,50,500	1,35,520	2,86,020	Construction of school buildings, Teachers' pay, Conversion of schools into basic schools, salary of personnel, etc.
G—Social Education ..		10,000	19,220	29,220	Maintenance of mobile Cinema van, recreational activities, adult education, contingencies, etc.
H—Communications ..		2,67,375	8,825	2,76,200	Construction of 14 miles roads connecting main centres, maintenance of Station Wagons, Road Graders, Salary of Personnel.
I—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.		30,159	1,15,366	1,45,525	Dairy farming scheme, Poultry Keeping, bone collection, Carpentry and Smithy, Contingencies.
J—Training ..			5,500	5,500	Training of Assistant Project Officers, Village Level Workers and Adult Education Officers.
K—Works ..					
Total ..		13,67,374	5,23,481	18,90,855	

STATEMENT "C".

Provision required for Mehsana Project.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Purpose for which the provision is required.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Community Development Projects.</i>					
A—District Project Headquarters		18,000	51,846	69,846	Pay of Staff, Contingencies and rental for buildings, Maintenance of jeeps.
B—Agriculture and A. H. Extension.		37,000	75,287	1,12,287	Agricultural demonstration, Live-stock Improvement and Pay of Co-operative Staff.
C—Irrigation ..		9,90,000	.....	9,90,000	Sinking of new wells, installation of pumps and Electrical Motors and purchase of high pressure boring machine.
D—Reclamation ..		1,20,000	.....	1,20,000	Reclamation of waste lands and contour of bundings.
E—Health and Rural Sanitation (including drinking water supply).		1,92,500	51,850	2,44,350	Provision of health staff and staff for dispensary, equipment and facilities for Drinking water supply and Drainage, etc.
F—Education ..		90,935	20,919	1,11,854	Provision of primary and technical Education and conversion of primary schools into Basic or Craft Schools.
G—Social Education ..		68,640	20,352	88,992	Social Education for 50,000 adults. Provision of Extension of Libraries, cultural and entertainment programmes.
H—Communications ..		6,00,000	13,302	6,13,302	Major Roads or Approach Roads are not contemplated. Major Roads to be taken by the Public Works Department and approach roads to be left to the initiative of the people. Expenditure is provided for medium roads and culverts.
I—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.		40,000	30,000	70,000	Peripetatic training-cum-Production Centres for (i) Hand-loom weaving, (ii) Tanning Industry, (iii) Leather Working, (iv) Dyeing and Printing, and (v) Village Oil Industry.
J—Training ..		8,770	.....	8,770	Expenditure for training of (i) Assistant Project Officers, (ii) Village Level Workers and (iii) Adult Education Officers.
K—Works ..		1,25,000	.....	1,25,000	Housing for staff, provision of Godowns and jeeps and tractors service stations.
Total ..		22,90,845	2,63,556	25,54,401	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

STATEMENT "D".

Provision required for Sabarkantha Project.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Purpose for which the provision is required.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>I—Community Projects.</i>					
A—District Project Headquarters		250	50,150	50,400	This includes pay of staff, contingencies and maintenance of jeeps, Mobile Cinema Van, garrages.
B—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.		25,000	68,742	93,742	Contour Bunding, Distribution of improved seeds of Bajri, cotton and wheat for the whole area. Supply of manure and fertilisers and improved implements, livestock improvement.
C—Irrigation		1,53,600	....	1,53,600	Lift Irrigation Scheme and for improvement of tanks and three irrigation tanks. About 3,000 acres will be irrigated through them.
D—Reclamation					(Provision under loans).
E—Health and Rural Sanitation (including drinking water supply).		6,000	22,110	28,110	Mobile health vans and pay of Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor. Four midwives.
F—Education		25,995	11,671	37,666	Seven new schools to be started and also 7 new school buildings to be built. Conversion of primary into basic schools.
G—Social Education (Villagers participation, Adult Education, Recreation, Information.)		3,200	18,380	21,580	Adult literacy classes to be started all over 20 Community Recreation Centres.
H—Communications		1,14,256	....	1,14,256	Construction of approach roads and culverts. Pay of Engineering Staff.
I—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.			15,024	15,024	Tailoring, Weaving, Spinning and Carpentry classes.
Total ..		3,28,301	1,86,077	5,14,378	

STATEMENT "E".

Provision required for Belgaum Project.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Purpose for which the provision is required.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Community Development Project.</i>					
A—District Project Headquarters		3,000	1,15,720	1,18,720	Pay and allowance of the Project Staff, running cost on jeeps and other vehicles and rents of Buildings.
B—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.		62,000	1,20,760	1,82,760	Running cost on tractors and bulldozers, Live Stock improvement, Veterinary Services, Agricultural Demonstration Centres and Construction of godowns.
C—Irrigation		3,90,000	....	3,90,000	Construction of Bandhras and tanks for irrigation. (Please see loan provision).
D—Reclamation					
E—Health and Rural Sanitation (including Drinking Water Supply).		50,000	50,624	1,00,624	Drinking-water supply provision for 65 villages, acquisition of sites for extension of Chauthan, manure, pits, latrines, running of small dispensaries.
F—Education			10,000	10,000	Conversion of primary schools into basic schools.
G—Social Education (Villagers participation, Adult Education, Recreation, Information).		40,200	25,633	65,833	Expenditure on social education staff, Villagers participation, recreation centres, maintenance of publicity van, bull-d singars and folksongs.
H—Communications		2,47,000	....	2,47,000	Village approach roads. (Please see loan provision).
I—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.					
J—Training			5,000	5,000	Training for personnel and villagers.
Total ..		7,92,200	3,27,767	11,19,967	

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

STATEMENT "F"

Provision required for Kolhapur Project.

Serial No.	Head of Development.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Purpose for which the provision is required.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Community Development Projects.</i>					
A—District Project Headquarters.		Nil.	68,933	68,933	For salary of staff and maintenance of jeeps.
B—Agriculture and A. H. Extension.		400	86,686	87,086	Live Stock improvements, Horticultural Demonstration Farms, Cattle show, Veterinary Dispensary, Boring Machines and pay of Village Level Workers etc.
C—Irrigation	...	4,39,000	4,000	4,43,000	Forty Bandharas, 8 Weirs, Tank Repairs, Wells, Lift Irrigation and Machinery, Roughly 30,000 acres may be irrigated.
D—Reclamation	..	64,000	15,000	79,000	Tractors, Contour Bunding, Tractor ploughing about 4,500 acres.
E—Health and Rural Sanitation		1,01,900	50,862	1,52,762	Water supply, Drainage, Sanitation, Dispensary, Mobile Dispensary, Vitamin supply to School children, First-aid to villagers, Pay of Sanitary staff.
F—Education	..	1,40,930	24,058	1,64,988	Construction of 600 School rooms, Starting of 42 basic Schools, Salary of staff.
G—Social Education	..	14,150	24,300	38,450	Machinery for demonstration, Adult Education, Village Libraries and Reading Rooms. Physical culture. Sports. Recreation. Radios, Publicity Van Staff.
H—Communications	..	2,53,000	4,000	2,57,000	Village Roads—100 miles. Other District Roads—50 miles. Foot Bridges—20. Equipment. Jeeps. Staff.
I—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.		7,500	39,200	46,700	Cottage Industries.
J—Training	..	400	3,600	4,000	Training students in Rural Development work.
Total	..	10,21,280	3,20,639	13,41,919	

ITEM 17. Proposal for use of teleprinter service of the Press Trust of India for conveying Government Press Notes to newspapers in the mofussil and for transmission of messages from the Regional Publicity Officers and the District Publicity Officers to the Directorate.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	.....	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	.....	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	14,640

Remarks.—Newspapers in the mofussil have for long been complaining about the delay in the receipt of the press notes or news items issued by the Directorate of Publicity. These are at present being sent by post and hence are received by them after they are published in Bombay papers. The result is that once the press notes, etc., are published in Bombay city papers, the mofussil papers find them stale and are reluctant to publish them. In order to enable the newspapers of the mofussil to publish the press notes, etc., simultaneously with the newspapers of the Bombay City, a Scheme of Press telegrams costing Rs. 32,000 annually was proposed in 1949 but the new item did not get through.

It has now been proposed to make use of the teleprinters service of the Press Trust of India which will convey Government Press Notes, etc., to eight centres, viz., Poona, Kolhapur, Hubli, Nasik, Sholapur, Surat, Paroda and Ahmedabad, in this State. The estimated expenditure on the Press Trust of India Service, the staff required at the District Publicity Offices at Hubli, Nasik, Sholapur and Surat and for typing allowance to Press Trust of India men at these four centres, will be Rs. 14,640 as under for the year 1953-54. Actually, however, the net expenditure on this scheme comes to Rs. 4,640 only when the anticipated savings of Rs. 10,000, on the basis that at least 50 per cent. of the messages at present transmitted by the Regional Publicity Officers and District Publicity Officers to the Directorate by Press Telegrams would be sent by means of the Press Trust of India teleprinter, is taken into consideration. This scheme is thus more economical.

		Rs.
Fees to the Press Trust of India Service	...	12,000
4 Part-time messengers at Rs. 30 per mensem (consolidated) each at Hubli, Nasik, Sholapur and Surat for distribution of Press Notes	...	1,440
Allowance to the Press Trust of India men at Rs. 25 per mensem each at Hubli, Nasik, Sholapur and Surat for the work of typing Government Press Notes, etc.	...	1,200
Total	...	14,640

The entire expenditure is proposed to be met from the grants admitted in the next year's budget for the Directorate of Publicity. Hence the new item for 'nil cost' is presented.

		Rs.
	Recurrent	19,02,000
Grand Total—25, General Administration	Non-recurrent	66,25,000
	Total	85,27,000

27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 18. Continuance of ten additional posts of Civil Judges and the Court duty staff.

Recurrent ...	...	... Rs.	85,488	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... „	85,488	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... „	Nil.

Remarks.—It was found in the year 1951 by the High Court which reviews the state of work in Civil Courts from time to time and effects as many transfers as feasible in order to ensure a uniformly speedy disposal of cases throughout the State that the then existing number of Civil Judges was not adequate to the needs of the various Courts in the State and there was a large and increasing volume of cases, particularly those under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, remaining undisposed of.

This was particularly so in many of the districts comprised of areas of former State merged with the State of Bombay and in which the Act was brought in force. The High Court had, therefore, represented that it was absolutely necessary to appoint at least 20 more Civil Judges to dispose of those cases, which were in arrears. Government had, however, sanctioned for the time being the creation of 10 additional posts of Civil Judges and the Court duty staff of one senior clerk, one bench clerk, 20 junior clerks, 3 bailiffs and 18 peons for the Courts of those Judges, which were to be established in districts where the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act cases were most heavily in arrears. The High Court has reported that the arrears of Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act work pending in the Courts which were sanctioned for the purpose are still high and that assistance for clearing off the arrears is still absolutely necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the 10 additional posts of Civil Judges and the Court duty staff for further period during the financial year 1953-54 in the first instance and to provide on this account an amount of Rs. 85,488 during that year as under :—

27. Administration of Justice—H—Civil and Sessions Courts.

								Rs.			
<i>H-3-(1)—Pay of Officers—</i>											
10 Civil Judges in the scale of Rs. 300—320—20—500—E.B.—30—650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000			
<i>H-3-(2)—Pay of Establishment—</i>											
1 Senior Clerk in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			
1 Bench clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			
20 Junior Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920			
3 Bailiffs in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120			
18 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540			
<i>H-3-(3)—Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>											
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>											
10 Civil Judges at Rs. 60 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600			
1 Senior and 1 Bench clerk at Rs. 45 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90			
20 Junior Clerks at Rs. 45 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900			
3 Bailiffs at Rs. 35 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105			
18 Peons at Rs. 35 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630			
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>											
6 Junior Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14			
3 Peons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5			
								7,124			
								× 12			
								85,488			
Total for 12 months								...	85,488		
Grand Total—27, Administration of Justice								{	Recurrent	...	85,488
									Non-recurrent	...	
									Total	...	85,488

29, POLICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 19. Establishment of a Central Intelligence Force for the enforcement of Prohibition.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,34,326	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 3,000
Total	...	1,37,326	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,44,564

Remarks.—In his report on the working of Prohibition, Shri Bhansali has recommended that a Central Intelligence Force should be constituted with an officer of the rank of District Superintendent of Police at its head. The duty of this force should be to check connivance, detect inter-district rackets, co-ordinate detection work and assist the local Police.

Owing to the multifarious duties devolving on the Police Force and the inadequacy of the staff to cope with all the duties and the increased proportion of crime, the Police Department is unable to devote as much time as necessary for the work of enforcement of Prohibition and make more concentrated efforts for the prevention and detection of prohibition offences. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Prohibition policy it is necessary to make concentrated efforts for the enforcement of prohibition law.

As a measure of retrenchment the post of Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch was abolished in 1951 and the work has been transferred to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., in addition to the C.I.D. work. Besides he has also to function as a range Deputy Inspector-General in respect of the four districts placed under his control. On account of the multifarious duties entrusted to him, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., is unable to devote adequate attention to the Anti-Corruption Branch with the result that the Anti-Corruption work cannot attain the required standard. It is, therefore, necessary that the anti-corruption work should be in charge of an independent officer who can devote more attention to that work. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Central Intelligence Force for one year in the first instance. An officer of the rank of the District Superintendent of Police will be at the head of this force. This officer will be designated as Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Prohibition, and Anti-Corruption Branch. This officer being independently in charge of the Prohibition and Anti-Corruption work, will be in a position to go on tour in different parts of the State and contact local officers and give them necessary instructions. He will also be able to note the difficulties experienced by the local officers in the implementation of Prohibition law and take steps to remove them.

With the creation of the Central Intelligence Force the entire executive and ministerial staff at present sanctioned for Anti-Corruption work will be brought under the control of the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Prohibition, and Anti-Corruption Branch. Some staff will be necessary for the Prohibition work as shown below :—

- 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- 4 Police Inspectors.
- 9 Police Sub-Inspectors.
- 18 Head Constables.
- 3 Constable orderlies (for the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police).

An Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police will be necessary as Personal Assistant to the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, to look after the office work as the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police will be required to go out on tour frequently. In order to implement the scheme properly the executive staff of the proposed Intelligence Force for Prohibition work will have to be decentralised and utilized for different groups of Districts. The Headquarters of the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police will be at Poona and the staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Reader Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables will work under him. The remaining staff will be distributed in four groups as shown below :—

GROUP I.	GROUP II.	GROUP III.	GROUP IV.
Strength.	Strength.	Strength.	Strength.
1 Police Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Head Constables.	1 Police Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables.	1 Police Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables.	1 Police Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Head Constables.
1. Surat Headquarters.	1. Thana Headquarters.	1. Poona City (Headquarters).	1. Belgaum (Headquarters).
2. Ahmedabad City and Rural.	2. East Khandesh.	2. Poona Rural.	2. Bijapur.
3. Broach.	3. West Khandesh.	3. Satara North.	3. Dharwar.
4. Kaira.	4. Ahmednagar.	4. Satara South.	4. Kanara.
5. Panch Mahals.	5. Nasik.	5. Kolhapur.	5. Southern Railway.
6. Banas Kantha.	6. Kolaba.	6. Sholapur.	
7. Sabar Kantha.	7. Central Railway.	7. Ratnagiri.	
8. Baroda.			
9. Mehsana.			
10. Amreli.			
11. Western Railway.			

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

The headquarters of each group will be at one place as shown above and the officers and men will be constantly moving in different localities of the districts in the group to collect and collate information. They will pass on the information collected by them to the District Superintendent of Police concerned for necessary action and at the same time inform the Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police the work done by them from time to time and also communicate to him difficulties if any, coming in the way of successful implementation of Prohibition policy. The Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police will work out schemes on the basis of the information received by him and submit reports to Government or the Inspector-General of Police.

The existing staff sanctioned in the C. I. D. for Prohibition work consisting of 1 Police Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Head Constables will be transferred to the Intelligence Force. The net additional executive staff required for the Intelligence Force will be as follows :—

- 1 District Superintendent of Police (Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Prohibition and Anti-Corruption Branch).
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- 3 Police Inspectors.
- 7 Sub-Inspectors.
- 12 Head Constables.
- 3 Constable orderlies.

In addition to the executive staff shown above some clerical and inferior staff will also be necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the following clerical and inferior staff for the Intelligence Force :—

- 1 Head Clerk.
- 1 Selection Grade Clerk.
- 3 Junior Grade Clerks.
- 6 Peons (2 for the Deputy Superintendent of Police and 3 for the 3 Inspectors and 1 for office work).

The entertainment of the additional staff as shown above involves expenditure as shown below :—

Head of expenditure.	Scale of pay.	Amount per mensem.	Amount for 12 months.
		Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Officers—			
District Superintendent of Police	Senior scale for the I.P.S.	1,142	12,562
Deputy Superintendent of Police (1)	(i) 530—30—650—45—740	508	5,888
	(ii) 300—20—500		
	(iii) 420—20—500		
Police Inspectors (3)	Rs. 250—10—350		
	Rs. 375 (S.G.).		
	Rs. 400 (S.G.).		
	Average Rs. 321	963	10,593
Special Pay to District Superintendent of Police	200	200	2,200
Special Pay to Deputy Superintendent of Police	150	150	1,650
Special Pay to Police Inspectors	100 each	300	3,300
			<u>35,893</u>
Pay of Establishment—			
Sub-Inspectors (7)	120—5—190—E.B.—210	1,183	13,013
	Average Rs. 169.		
Head Constables (12)	50, 60, 70 and 75. Average Rs. 58	696	7,656
Armed Constables (3)	Rs. 35—1—40	105	1,155
Head Clerk (1)	150—10—200—E.B.—10—250	150	1,650
Selection Grade clerk (1)	100—8—140	100	1,100
Junior Grade clerks (3)	46—3—85—4—125—5—130. Average	246	2,706
	Rs. 82.		
Peons (6)	30—1—35	180	1,980
Special pay to Sub-Inspectors	60	420	4,620
Do. Head Constables	15	180	1,980
Do. Constables	5	15	165
Do. Head Clerk	18	18	198
Do. 4 Clerks	15	60	660
			<u>36,883</u>
	Total, Pay of Establishment		<u>36,883</u>

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Head of expenditure.	Scale of pay.	Amount. per mensem.	Amount for 12 months.
		Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—			
Travelling Allowance Ordinary	...		20,000
Dearness Allowance—			
District Superintendent of Police	Rs. 134	134	1,474
Deputy Superintendent of Police	Rs. 85	85	935
Police Inspectors (3)	Rs. 70 each	210	2,310
Police Sub-Inspectors (7)	Rs. 55 each	385	4,235
Head Constables (12)	Rs. 45 each	540	5,940
Constables (3)	Rs. 35 each	105	1,155
Clerks (8)—			
Head Clerk	Rs. 60	245	2,795
S. G. Clerk	Rs. 50		
3 Junior Grade Clerks	Rs. 45 each		
Peons	Rs. 35 each	210	2,310
House Rent Allowance—			
3 Police Inspectors at Rs. 40 each	...	479	5,269
1 Police-Sub-Inspector at Poona at Rs. 25	...		
3 Police Sub-Inspectors at Surat at Rs. 30	...		
2 Police Sub-Inspectors at Thana at Rs. 36	...		
1 Police Sub-Inspector at Belgaum at Rs. 15	...		
3 Constables at Rs. 6 each	...		
1 Head Clerk at Rs. 10	...		
1 Special Grade clerk at Rs. 10	...		
3 Junior Grade clerks at Rs. 7 each	...		
4 peons at Rs. 5 each	...		
12 Head Constables	...		
Conveyance allowance—			
1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rs. 81-4-0	...	621	6,831
4 Police Inspectors at Rs. 54-4-0	...		
8 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 40-0-0	...		
Clothing Allowance—			
3 Police Inspectors at Rs. 4-9-4	...	42 10 0	469
7 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 4-2-0	...		
Compensatory Local Allowance—			
6 Head Constables at Rs. 3 each	...	68	748
4 Head Constables at Rs. 9 each	...		
3 Constables at Rs. 3 each	...		
1 peon at Rs. 5 each	...		
Total, Allowances, Honoraria, etc.			54,471
Contingencies :			
Recurring—		Rs.	Rs.
Clothing and Accountment charges	...	39	429
Rent, rates and taxes	...	150	1,650
Other charges	...	...	5,000
Non-recurring—			
Purchase of furniture and Dead stock articles.			3,000
Total, Contingencies			10,079
Grand Total			1,37,326

Provision for the amount of Rs. 1,37,326 as shown above has been made in the budget estimates for the financial year 1953-54.

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 20. Provision of Motor Transport, etc., and staff in connection with the Prohibition and Excise detection work.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,26,720	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 5,61,280
Total	...	6,88,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,38,100

Remarks.—The work of detection and prevention of excise offences was transferred to the Police in September 1948. In 1949, the Inspector-General of Police submitted proposals for the staff and equipment required for the work. However, only a part of the proposed equipment costing Rs. 5,00,000 was sanctioned during 1949-50. The Inspector-General of Police subsequently reviewed the position and as the equipment already sanctioned was totally inadequate, he forwarded proposals for the purchase of additional equipment and the staff required in that connection. The additional equipment and the staff now proposed is necessary for preventing effectively the smuggling of liquor and other intoxicants by the sea-route and for detection and prevention of other prohibition and excise offences. The provision required on this account for the year 1953-54 is as follows:—

29, Police—C—1(a)—Police Proper.

Recurrent—

Pay of Establishment—

30 Constable Drivers in the scale of Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	...	...	Ra.	1,050
Special Pay at Rs. 15 per mensem each to 30 Constable drivers	...	...		450
8 Launch drivers in the scale of Rs. 75—3—105	...	...		600
4 Tindals in the scale of Rs. 70—3—85	...	...		280
8 Khalasis in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	...		240
8 Unqualified drivers in the scale of Rs. 60—5/2—85	...	...		480

3,100 × 11 = 34,100

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance—

30 Constable drivers at Rs. 35 per mensem each	...	...	}	2,800 × 11 = 30,800
8 Khalasis Do.	...	...		
8 Launch drivers Do.	...	...		
4 Tindals at Rs. 45 per mensem each	...	...		
8 Unqualified drivers Do.	...	...		

House rent Allowance—

30 Constable drivers at Rs. 5 per mensem each	...	...	...

Contingencies—

Maintenance charges—

11 Land Rovers at Rs. 1,500 per annum each	...	...	...	1,375
5 Buses, 3 Station Wagons and 1 truck at Rs. 2,400 per annum each	...	...	...	1,800
4 Motor launches at Rs. 3,600 per annum each	...	...	...	1,200
8 Dinghies at Rs. 1,200 per annum each	...	...	...	800

5,175 × 11 = 56,925

Cost of 30 Constable drivers' uniforms, accoutrements, etc., at Rs. 31 per annum each.

930 = 930

57,855

Total ...
Total Recurrent ... 1,26,720

Non-recurrent—

Contingencies—

Cost of 11 Land Rovers at Rs. 12,000 each	...	...	...	Ra.	1,43,000
3 Station Wagons at Rs. 20,000 each	...	...	...		60,000
1 truck at Rs. 20,000	...	...	...		20,000
4 Motor launches at Rs. 40,000 each	...	...	...		1,60,000
8 Dinghies with outboard engines at Rs. 2,000 each	...	...	...		16,000
5 Buses at Rs. 23,000 each	...	...	...		1,15,000

Total ... 5,14,000

Sales Tax ... 47,280

Total Non-Recurrent ... 5,61,280

Grand Total ... 6,88,000

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 21. Purchase of motor launch for the Kodinar Water Police, District Amreli.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	3,300	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	54,400
Total	...	...	57,700	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	3,600

Remarks.—With a view to checking surreptitious export of food-grains, cloth, petrol, etc. into Pakistan and Diu from the borders of Kathiawar by the sea route, the late Baroda Government had sanctioned the purchase of a Motor launch for the use of the Kodinar Water Police. It is therefore necessary to purchase a motor launch for the Kodinar Water Police. The provision required for the purpose in the budget of 1953-54 is as follows :—

29, Police—C—District Executive Force.

Non-recurrent—

Contingencies—

Cost of the motor launch	...	Rs.	51,000
Sales Tax and other incidental Charges	...	...	3,400

54,400

Recurrent—

Maintenance charges of the motor launch at Rs. 3,600 per annum	...	...	3,300

Total ... 57,700

ITEM 22. Opening of a mess and canteen at the Railway Police Head Quarters, Dadar.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	8,743	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,200
Total	...	...	9,943	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	8,743

Remarks.—A police mess and canteen at the Railway Police Head Quarters, Dadar, has been found to be a necessity for providing amenities to the Policemen and recruits stationed there as has been provided by Government at various other Police Head Quarters. A large number of armed and unarmed policemen and recruits will take advantage of the canteen. The provision required on this account for the year 1952-53 is as follows :—

29, Police—F—Railway Police—F—1—Western Railway Police.

Recurrent—

Cost per mensem.

Pay of Establishment—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1 Mess Manager (Head Constable, II Grade unarmed)	...	70	0	0
1 Junior Grade Clerk (in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200)	...	158	0	0
1 Head Cook (on Rs. 55 per mensem)	...	55	0	0
2 Assistant Cooks (on Rs. 40 per mensem each)	...	80	0	0
2 Servants (on Rs. 30 per mensem each)	...	60	0	0

423 0 0

×12

Total ... 5,076 0 0

per annum

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance—

1 Mess Manager (Rs. 45 per mensem)	...	45	0	0
1 Junior Clerk (Rs. 55 per mensem)	...	55	0	0
1 Head Cook (Rs. 45 per mensem)	...	45	0	0
2 Assistant Cooks (Rs. 35 per mensem each)	...	70	0	0
2 Servants (Rs. 35 per mensem each)	...	70	0	0

305 10 0

×12

3,667 8 0

or Rs. 3,677 per annum.

Non-recurrent—

Contingencies (Rs. 500 for furniture, Rs. 400 for utensils and Rs. 300 as permanent advance.)	1,200	0	0

Grand Total ... 9,943 0 0

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 23. Opening of a mess and canteen at the Police Head Quarters, Mehsana.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,560	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,250
Total	...	...	8,810	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	7,560

Remarks.—A police mess and canteen at the Police Head Quarters, Mehsana, has been found to be a necessity for providing amenities to the Policemen and recruits stationed there as has been provided by Government at various other Police Head Quarters. About 100 recruits and policemen will take advantage of the canteen. The provision required on this account during the year 1953-54 is as follows:—

29, Police—C—District Executive Force.

Recurrent—

Pay of Establishment—

	Cost per mensem.
	Rs.
1 Mess Manager (Head Constable II grade unarmed)	70
1 Junior Grade Clerk (in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	82
1 Head Cook (on Rs. 55 per mensem)	55
2 Assistant Cooks (on Rs. 40 per mensem each)	80
2 Servants (on Rs. 30 per mensem each)	60
Total	347
	× 12
Total, Pay of Establishment	4,164
	per annum

Allowances, Honoraria etc.—

Dearness Allowance—

1 Mess Manager—Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Junior clerk—Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Head Cook Rs. 45 per mensem	45
2 Assistant cooks Rs. 35 per mensem each	70
2 Servants Rs. 35 per mensem each	70
Total	275

House Rent Allowance—

Clothing Allowance etc.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Mess Manager Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem	7	8	0
	282	8	0
	×	12	
Total, Allowances	3,390	0	0
			per annum

Total Recurrent Rs. 7,554 or Rs. 7,560 per annum

Non-recurrent—

Contingencies

Rs. 1,250 (Rs. 750 for purchase of utensils etc. and Rs. 500 as permanent advance.

Total Non-recurrent ... 1,250

Grand Total ... 8,810

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 24. Opening of a mess and canteen at the District Police Head Quarters, Baroda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,720	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,070
Total	...	„	8,790	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	7,720

Remarks.—A Police mess and canteen at the Police Head Quarters, Baroda, has been found to be a necessity for providing amenities to the policemen and recruits stationed there. There are at present 95 recruits at Baroda and they are required to pay exorbitant charges for their meals in local hotels and the food served there is also not of good quality. The recruits and policemen will therefore take advantage of the mess and canteen. The provision required on this account during the year 1953-54 is as follows:—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force.

				Cost per mensem.
				Rs.
Recurrent—				
Pay of Establishment—				
1 Mess Manager (Head Constable II grade unarmed)	...	...	...	70
1 Junior Grade Clerk (in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	...	...	82
1 Head Cook (on Rs. 55 per mensem)	...	...	...	55
2 Assistant Cooks (on Rs. 40 per mensem each)	...	...	...	80
2 Servants (on Rs. 30 per mensem each)	...	...	...	60
				347
				×12
Total Pay of Establishment ...				4,164
				per annum
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—				
Dearness Allowance—				
1 Mess Manager Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	45
1 Junior Clerk Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	45
1 Head Cook Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	45
2 Assistant Cooks Rs. 35 per mensem each	...	...	...	70
2 Servants Rs. 35 per mensem each	...	...	...	70
Total ...				1,275
House Rent Allowance—				
Clothing Allowance, etc.—				
				Rs. a. p.
1 Mess Manager Rs. 9-8-0 per mensem	...	...	...	9 8 0
1 Junior Clerk Rs. 7 per mensem	...	...	...	7 0 0
Total ...				16 8 0
Total, Allowance ...				291 8 0
				per mensem
				×12
				3,498 0 0
				per annum
Audit fees Rs. 5 per mensem	...	...	...	5
				×12
Total ...				60
Total Recurrent ...				7,722 0 0
				or
				7,720
				per annum
Non-recurrent—				
Contingencies Rs. 1,070 (Rs. 570 for purchase of dead stock articles plus Rs. 500 as permanent advance).				
Grand Total ...				8,790

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 25. Purchase of new motor vehicles for the Motor Transport Section of the Greater Bombay Police.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,75,000
Total	...	..	1,75,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—73 motor vehicles of different types of the fleet of motor vehicles of the Greater Bombay Police had either gone off the road or become uneconomical to run and repair. Government, therefore, decided that those 73 old and unserviceable motor vehicles should be replaced by 62 new motor vehicles of various types. The Commissioner of Police accordingly purchased 31 motor vehicles during 1951-52 for which a supplementary grant of Rs. 4,85,805 was sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. As the Commissioner of Police could not effect suitable savings from his grants under contingencies during 1951-52 the remaining 31 motor vehicles are still to be purchased. A provision of Rs. 1,75,000 is, therefore, required in the next year's budget.

ITEM 26. Purchase of 9 Voltage stabilizers for Police Wireless Stations at Broach, Godhra, Surat, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Sangli.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	47,000
Total	...	..	47,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—It is necessary to purchase voltage stabilizers for the nine police wireless stations referred to above as the valves have been blown off and the power transformers and other components in the Wireless Sets have been burnt on account of heavy fluctuations in the voltage at those places. The replacement of these valves, transformers and other components involve high expenditure. In addition to the damages referred to, the normal communication is many times affected by the signal strength of transmission varying on account of heavy and frequent fluctuations in the supply. This has many times deteriorated the efficiency of the wireless communications. The purchase of voltage stabilizers is therefore necessary not only in the interest of efficiency but also of economy in expenditure on maintenance of wireless equipment. The provision required for this purpose during the year 1953-54 is as under :—

“ 29—Police-C-1(a)-Police Proper-Non-Contract Contingencies, Supplies and Services.”

Contingencies—

							Rs.	a.	p.
9 voltage stabilizers at Rs. 4,802 (per stabilizer)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,218	0	0
Sales Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,701	0	0
Installation charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0
Packing, forwarding charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	0	0

Total	...	47,000	0	0

			Rs.
Grand Total—29, Police	Recurrent	...	2,88,369
	Non-recurrent	...	8,44,200
	Total	...	11,32,569

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 27. Opening of Standard VIII at the Central School at Ahwa in Dangs District.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 4,440	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 560
Total	...	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	5,000

Remarks.—The Dangs District is a Scheduled Area. Under the Constitution of India it is the duty of the State Governments to pay special attention to the advancement of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. The Dangs are educationally, socially and economically very backward, and it is necessary to undertake urgent measures for their uplift. There are already standards I—VII at the Central School at Ahwa. Standard VIII was opened in the school during the current year by employing one graduate teacher. It is now proposed to continue that standard and sanction adequate staff for it. A provision of Rs. 5,000 would be necessary for the purpose as shown below :—

Recurring—

Pay of Establishment—

(Pay of two graduate teachers) in the scale of Rs. 70—200 (average at Rs. 150 per month). 3,300

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem 990

Contingencies—

Contract contingencies 100

Non-contract contingencies such as service stamps, etc. 50

4,440

Non-recurring allotment—

Furniture equipment and books, etc. 560

Total ... 5,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 28. New schemes of District Development Board, Dangs.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 57,860	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,00,200
Total	...	1,58,060	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The District Development Board, Dangs, has been constituted in the Dangs by Government in January 1950. The Board carries out Rural Development work and also sanitation and other work done by a District Local Board. The Dangs is a very backward district where no Local Board, Municipalities or Village Panchayats exist nor is there any scope for these at present on account of the extreme backwardness, illiteracy, poverty and indifference of the people. The Collector is the Chairman of the Board.

2. The following new schemes for the development of the District and for providing amenities for the people are proposed to be started next year :—

Item.	Provision.		
	Recurrent.	Non-recurrent.	Sub-heads.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Eight Bundharas and village tanks at Rs. 6,000 each.	.....	48,000	"H—Public Health".
2 Expansion of the Ahwa Water Supply Scheme	.....	10,000	Do.
3 Village approach roads and forest bridges ...	.....	22,000	"I(c) Rural Development".
4 Sanitation, lighting, water works, parks and gardens.	17,860	20,200	Do.
5 Discretionary Grant	40,000	.....	Do.
	(as the existing provision of Rs. 10,000 is inadequate).		
Grand Total ...	57,860	1,00,200	

33A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY

ITEM 29. Construction of two Central godowns—one at Waghai and the other at Ahwa in the Dangs district—for stocking seeds and manure.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	44,260
Total	...	...	44,260	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Two Central godowns—one at Waghai and the other at Ahwa in the Dangs district—are required to be constructed at the earliest possible date for storing seeds and manure, etc. The godowns have to be strong and durable, as the area receives heavy rainfall and also requires adequate safety precautions. The plans and estimates for the work have already been prepared. The cost of construction of the godowns, which comes to Rs. 44,260 inclusive of 5 per cent. contingencies, 2 per cent. for work-charged establishment and 27 per cent. for cartage charges, is debitable to "33-A-Dangs District-Dangs Expenditure-N-Civil Works".

				Ra.	
				Recurrent	62,300
				Non-recurrent	1,45,020
				Total	2,07,320
Grand Total—33-A, Dangs District					

36, SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 30. Construction and repairs to roads at Krishnagiri Park, Borivli.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	50,000
Total	...	Rs.	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has already spent considerable expenditure on the Krishnagiri Upawan at Borivli. In the absence of proper roads, however, it is extremely difficult for the public to have access to the Park. To get over this difficulty it is proposed to repair the existing roads, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Concreting one mile length of road from entrance to National Park to Kanheri Caves	50,000

This work has already been administratively approved by Government.

	Rs.
Grand Total—36, Scientific Departments ...	Recurrent Non-recurrent 50,000 Total ... 50,000

37. EDUCATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 31. Opening of a Technical High School at Amreli.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 15,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 32,500
Total	...	48,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	26,930

Remarks.—The former Baroda Government had accepted a donation of Rs. 2,50,000 from the Committee appointed to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Raj Ratna Khushaldas Kuvarji Parekh, a prominent Social Worker of Amreli, towards the establishment of a technical institute at Amreli. The Government of Baroda had also collected in the shape of a Cess Fund a sum of Rs. 2,23,762-15-4 which was to be utilised in financing this technical institute.

The Government of Bombay having scrutinised the scheme have decided to pursue it. The scheme envisages the establishment of an institute to cater for (1) Technical High School Course and (2) Industrial Courses such as (a) Carpentry, (b) Mechanical Apprentice, (c) Hand and Power Weaving, (d) Radio Servicing, (e) Tailoring and (f) Laundry.

The construction work of the building required for this institute has already commenced and it is likely to complete by the end of the current financial year.

Government are already running an institute at Amreli which caters for the following technical courses :—

(a) Carpentry, (b) Weaving and (c) Tailoring.

On the establishment of the new institute, the existing institute will be amalgamated with it.

It is proposed to start the Technical High School Section of this Institute with effect from the academic year 1953-54 i.e., from June 1953. The details of staff and expenditure are given in appendix hereto.

APPENDIX.

I. Recurring—

		(a) Staff.	Expenditure during 1953-54 (for nine months).	Ultimate Average Expenditure.
		Posts.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Engineering Superintendent (220—15—400—E.B.—25—650)	...	1,980	4,650
2.	Assistant Lecturer in Maths. and Applied Mechanics (160—10—200—E.B.—10—250).	...	1,540	2,658
3.	Jr. Lecturer in Technical Drawing (100—8—180)	...	900	3,744
4.	Carpentry Instructor (52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	468	1,061
5.	Electrician (52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	468	1,061
6.	Fireman (46—3—85)	...	414	841
7.	Store-keeper (46—3—85)	...	414	841
8.	Machine Attendant (30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35)	...	270	397
9.	Hamal (30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35)	...	270	397
10.	Clerk-Typist (46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	495	1,095
11.	Peon (30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35)	...	270	397
12.	Assistant Master (70—5—130—E.B.—6—160—8—200)	...	625	1,568
13.	Fitter (52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	468	1,061
		Total	8,168	18,920
		(b) Dearness Allowances for the above staff at sanctioned rates	4,635	.....
		(c) Contingencies	2,797	8,000
		Total Recurring	15,500	26,930

II. Non-recurring—

Equipment and Furniture

...	...	...	32,500	Nil.
		Grand Total	48,000	26,930

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 32. Equipment for the College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,50,000
Total	...	„ 1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—The cost of the L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, is shared between the donors and Government on the basis of 50 : 50. The donors have to construct buildings and purchase equipment for the College on behalf of Government according to the plans and specifications approved by Government. Equipment worth Rs. 20 lakhs has already been ordered. Out of this equipment worth Rs. 11 to 12 lakhs has already been received. It is expected that equipment worth Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs will be received during the year 1953-54. Since Government has to pay its share within two months of the submission of the bills by the donors, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1,40,000.

The College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, has been started recently and it has become a full-fledged degree college from the year 1951-52. Its building has been constructed recently. The additional furniture is therefore required to be purchased for all the classes. The College library is also required to be furnished with the book-shelves and cup-boards. An additional provision of Rs. 10,000 is therefore required to meet expenditure on furniture for the college and library.

ITEM 33. Diploma Course in Electrical Communication at the College of Engineering, Poona.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	6,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	"	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	"	7,590

Remarks.—A Diploma Course of 3 years duration in Electrical Communication has been instituted at this College from June 1951. As the College is already running a full-fledged degree Course in Tele-Communication, it was considered advisable to conduct a Diploma Course also, with the existing buildings and equipment with a view to provide facilities for candidates who will later be employed in maintenance and repair work on installation as also on job work. Accordingly 10 students are being admitted every year. As the degree course is already being conducted, there is no extra non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment. Further there is also the senior nucleus staff already existing. As the third year will commence from June 1953, it is necessary that the existing staff be assisted by one Lecturer in Radio Communication, in B.E.S. Class II and one Laboratory Assistant in Line Communication Laboratory. As the students will be in their final year, in order that their education may be complete on the same lines as the other Diploma Classes of this College, it will also be necessary to take them out on tours to show them maintenance, repair and job work, on various types of installations as the students are to be fitted up as Supervisors. It is estimated that a tour grant of Rs. 850 will be required. A summary of the cost is given below :

Summary.

			Cost in 1953-54		Average annual cost.
	Pay.		Dearness Allowance.	House-Rent Allowance.	Pay.
(a) Staff—					775
1. One Lecturer in Radio Communication in B. E. S. Class II. (Rs. 200—20—220—650).	$200 \times 12 = 2,400$		$60 \times 12 = 720$	.....	$\frac{775}{2} \times 12 = 4,650$
2. One Laboratory Assistant. (Rs. 60—4—120—E.B.—5—170).	$60 \times 12 = 720$		$45 \times 12 = 540$	$7 \times 12 = 84$	$\frac{635}{6} \times 12 = 1,270$
	<u>3,120</u>		<u>1,260</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>5,920</u>
			<u>= 4,464</u>		
(b) Contingencies—					
(1) Tour Grant :					
Staff ...	Rs. 500				
Student...	Rs. 250				
(2) Contract Contingencies	...	...	...	770	
(3) Postage	...	...	...	16	
			Total Recurring = Rs. 6,000		Total average cost ... 7,590.

It is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs. 6,000.

ITEM 34. Starting of Sir Homi Mehta Technical High School, Navsari.

Recurrent	Rs. 12,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 18,000
Total	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	47,357

Remarks.—The former Baroda Government had accepted a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs from late Sir Homi Mehta for the institution of following courses at the Navsari Technical Institute, Navsari:

- (i) Spinning ;
- (ii) Weaving ; and
- (iii) Automobile Engineering.

The intention was to impart instructions in those courses of the standard obtaining at the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. The late Baroda Government had also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,80,000 for the construction of the building for the Institute which has since been completed. In view, however, of the changed circumstances

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

after merger the conditions for the establishment of the Institution laid down by the donor have been changed with the consent of his heirs and it is now proposed to start a Technical High School at Navaari which will have among other courses—automobile Engineering course. Since the donation was accepted by the late Baroda Government and since the buildings are also ready it is necessary that the proposed courses are started immediately. It is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs. 29,724 in the budget estimates for 1953-54. The details of the recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure are given in Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Sir Homi Mehta Technical High School, Navaari.

Recurrent—

					Rs.	
Pay of establishment	...	...	...	...	6,744	(Please see Appendix B.)
Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	3,780	
Workshop contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...	...	476	
					<u>12,000</u>	

Non-recurrent—

Equipment	...	...	...	...	15,000	
Furniture	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Science Laboratory equipment	...	...	...	...	2,000	
					<u>18,000</u>	

APPENDIX 'B'.

The details of the staff required in the 1st year for the Sir Homi Mehta Technical High School, Navaari and the expenditure on the same.

Serial No.	Name of Post.	Number of post.	Scale.	Expenditure during 1952-53.	Annual average expenditure
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Head Master	1	220-15-400-E.B.-20-500-E.B.-25-650.	2,400	4,650
2	Carp. Instructor	1	52-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130	624	1,061
3	Assistant Masters	3	70-5-130-E.B.-6-160-8-200	2,700	4,704
4	Clerk	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130	660	1,095
5	Hamal	1	30-1-35	360	397
Total				6,744	11,907

ITEM 35. Part-time Evening Classes for Apprentice Training in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,640	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 3,000
Total	...	Rs. 9,640	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 6,640

Remarks.—At present facilities exist in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art for training in following subjects :—

(i) Photography, (ii) Block-making, (iii) Lithography and (iv) Interior Decoration.

It is proposed to utilise the existing facilities to the maximum advantage possible so that students who are usefully employed in the industry and who cannot join the Day Classes may be in a position to take advantage of them.

37. EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

With this end in view, it is proposed to start part-time evening classes in each of the aforesaid subjects in the Commercial Art Section of the School of Art from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays. The classes will be held twice a week. The duration of the course will be of one year in each subject. It is proposed to make provision for the training of 20 students in each class in the individual subject. The non-recurrent and recurrent expenditure involved in the proposal is as under.

								Rs.
<i>Non-recurrent</i> —Non-recurrent contingent grant to meet the initial expenditure on lighting, fixtures, installation of arc lamps, litho stones furniture, etc. in connection with the classes.								3,000
<i>Recurrent Contingent Grant</i> :—								
(1) Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
(2) Block-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
(3) Lithography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(4) Interior Decoration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total								2,000
<i>Recurrent</i> —Special pay to the Superintendent, Commercial Art Section, at Rs. 50 per mensem for 12 months.								600
Total Pay of Officers								600
Special pay to the Studio-in-charge in the Commercial Art Section at Rs. 30 per mensem, for 12 months.								360
Special pay to the Secretary, Commercial Art Section, at Rs. 25 per mensem for 12 months.								300
Special pay to 1 peon and 2 Hamals at Rs. 5 per mensem								180
Total pay of establishment								840
<i>Allowances and Honoraria</i> —								
Fees to Visiting Lecturer in Photography at Rs. 100 per month for 8 months								800
Fees to Visiting Lecturer in Block Making at Rs 100 per month for 8 months...								800
Fees to Visiting Lecturer in Lithography at Rs. 100 per month for 8 months ...								800
Fees to Visiting Lecturer in Interior Decoration at Rs. 100 per month for 8 months								800
Total Allowances								3,200
Total Recurrent Expenditure								9,640

To cover this expenditure it is proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 50 per term per student. There will be about 80 students in all the four classes. The fee income is estimated Rs. 8,000 per annum. The scheme is self-supporting. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 9,640 (Rs. 6,640 recurrent + Rs. 3,000 non-recurrent).

ITEM 36. Enhancement of rates of existing scholarships and sanction of new ones at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 9,936	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	9,936	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	9,936

Remarks.—The existing rates of scholarships in the different sections of the School of Art vary greatly in respect of their numbers and values. This has been due to the fact that the scholarships attached to the different sections were sanctioned severally and at different times in consideration of the circumstances then obtaining. It is considered that the scholarships in all the sections of the school should, as far as possible, be on a uniform basis, having regard to the present conditions, the number of students in each section and the desirability of giving aid to poor and deserving students in each section of the school. It is accordingly proposed to enhance the rates of existing scholarships and to sanction a few fresh ones at the Sir J. J. School of Art, with effect from the year 1953-54 as shown below :—

No. of Scholarships	Existing rate per month.	Proposed rate per month.	Additional cost involved.
<i>Existing Scholarships</i> —	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	5	12	756
2	6	12	144
4	7	15	384
1	10	12	24
1	10	25	180
10	10	20	1,200
8	30	40	960
<i>New Scholarships</i> —			
7	12	.....	1,008
1	18	.....	180
1	25	.....	300
10	20	.....	2,400
5	40	.....	2,400
Total additional recurrent expenditure			9,936

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 9,936.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 37. Government Fellowships and Dakshina Fellowships. Increase in value of —

Recurrent	...	Rs. 67,725	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil
Total	...	„ 67,725	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 58,500

Remarks.—There are at present 24 Government Fellowships of Rs. 50 per mensem each instituted at certain Government Colleges and 21 Dakshina Fellowships of Rs. 50 per mensem each awarded both at the Government and non-Government Colleges. It has been proposed to increase the Government Fellows from 24 to 50 and also to increase the value of the Government Fellowships and the Dakshina Fellowships from Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 75 per mensem. In addition, it has been proposed to institute 12 Fellowships of Rs. 150 per mensem each for Ph. D. and D. So. Courses in order to give a fillip to post-graduate work and research in this State. The additional cost involved in the proposal during 1953-54 will be Rs. 67,725 while the ultimate annual additional cost will be Rs. 58,500 as detailed in the attached statement.

Statement showing additional cost involved in increasing the value and number of Government Fellowships and in instituting Fellowships for Ph.D. and D.So. courses.

S. No.		Details regarding Government Fellowships, at present available			Details regarding Government Fellowships proposed to be instituted			The additional cost during the year 1953-54	Ultimate additional annual cost	Remarks
		No. of Government Fellowships	Rate per mensem	Amount provided in the Budget	No. of Government Fellowships	Rate per mensem	Total annual cost			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Government Fellowships for Post-Graduate studies.	24	50	14,400	50	75	45,000	37,350	30,600	
2	Government Fellowships for Ph.D. and D.So. courses.	...	...	...	12	150	21,600	16,200	21,600	
3	Dakshina Fellowships	21	50	12,600	21	75	18,900	14,175	6,300	
	Total	45		27,000	83		85,500	67,725	58,500	

ITEM 38. Equipment for the College of Engineering, Poona.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,00,000
Total	...	„ 2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil

Remarks.—Government has sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of the College of Engineering, Poona, with a view to increasing admission to the College, both for degree and diploma Courses. Under the Scheme the various departments of the College particularly the Mechanical Engineering, Applied Mechanics and Electrical Communication Departments and also the workshop of the College are to be expanded so as to accommodate the increased number of students. This has necessitated additional equipment such as lathes, other machines and electrical appliances. Most of the equipment and plants are not available in India and hence they have already been ordered from abroad through the stores purchasing organisations set up in those countries by the Government of India. In certain cases orders have been placed as far back as 1949-50 and 1950-51. The requisite amount were also provided in the budget estimates of those years. The amount provided could not however be utilised due to non-arrival of the equipment ordered. It is now expected that the machinery may be received during the year 1953-54. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 in the budget estimates for 1953-54. The details of equipment have been given in the Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the list of proposals for purchase of Machinery for which funds will be required in 1953-54.

Serial No.	Subject.	Amount involved.	Funds required.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Capital goods	64,000	15,000	
2	Do.	1,20,000	40,000	
3	Do.	43,100	15,000	
4	Do.	2,10,000	45,000	
5	Do.	2,53,053	70,000	
6	Do.	29,150	15,000	
			2,00,000	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 39. S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur. Continuance of—as a Government Institution as a permanent measure.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 63,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	63,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	63,000

Remarks.—It is necessary to run the S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur, as a Government Institution beyond 1952-53. The College has been in existence for the last 18 years and since it was taken over by the State of Bombay in 1949 after the merger of the Kolhapur State, the number of students in the College has steadily increased from 44 in the year 1949-50 to 92 during the current year. As there has been an all round increase in the number of students in the S. T. Colleges in the State of Bombay, the number of students in this College is not likely to go down and it may in fact, increase in the near future, justifying thereby the need of this College in this locality. This is the only Government S. T. College in the Marathi-speaking districts which is providing training for secondary teachers, Inspecting staff etc., required on account of the expansion of compulsory primary education.

If the college is continued as a Government institution as a permanent measure, the average yearly expenditure will not be more than Rs. 63,000. Moreover, providing trained secondary teachers is primarily the responsibility of Government and, therefore, the expenditure incurred on training Colleges will have to be considered as indispensable.

The estimated average expenditure of Rs. 63,000 per annum compares favourably with that incurred on the old established Government S. T. Colleges at Bombay and Belgaum.

In view of the above, it is proposed to continue the S. M. T. T. College, Kolhapur, as a permanent measure beyond the academic year 1952-53.

Statement showing the actual expenditure incurred during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and the average expenditure likely to be involved during the year 1953-54 and subsequent years.

Item.	Actual expenditure incurred during the year.		The average expenditure likely to be involved during the year 1953-54 and subsequent years.
	1949-50.	1950-51.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay and Allowances—			
(a) Teaching staff	25,853	28,039 3 0	35,670
(b) Clerical staff	2,663	4,316 9 0	5,630
(c) Class IV servants	3,387	3,370 12 0	3,220
(d) Deputed teachers	17,144	7,607 7 0	4,350
II. Contract Contingencies—	3,970	6,805 12 9	3,560
Hostel and Non-contract contingencies...	2,430	2,903 2 0	4,690
III. Scholarships, Freestudentships and stipends	600	2,788 2 0	5,550
Total recurring	56,047	55,830 15 9	62,670

ITEM 40. Continuance of the additional temporary staff sanctioned in connection with the expansion of the College of Engineering, Poona.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 2,43,096	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	2,43,096	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,68,199

Remarks.—The additional posts as mentioned in columns 1 to 4 of the statement attached herewith have been sanctioned by Government from time to time on account of the expansion schemes of the College. The admissions to the first year Class at the College of Engineering, Poona, have been increased from the former 75 seats to 150 both for Degree as well as Diploma classes with a view to provide for the growing needs of Government Departments and industries for qualified engineers. The expansion schemes of the College, which are actually introduction of new Degree and post-graduate courses, can be considered as having come to stay. These courses have been introduced by the University of Poona. Besides, the need for all these posts to continue further for the efficient management and smooth working of the College has been well established. It is therefore considered advisable to sanction these posts on a long term basis.

*Statement showing information about the temporary staff sanctioned for the College of
Engineering, Poona.*

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Statement showing information about the temporary staff

Serial No.	Department for which additional Staff is sanctioned and year of sanction	Designation of post	No. of Posts	Name of incumbent of each post	Scale attached to post in Column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
1944-45.					
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 1st May 1944 and G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 21st May 1945).					
1	Workshop	 Skilled Artisan	3	1. S. B. Shingare (Gas and Elect. Weldder).	52-130
				2. Shri Sk. Raja Sk. Appalal (Mason).	52-130
				3. Shri G. M. Kazi (Machinist).	52-130
2	Do.	.. Machine Attendants, Grade I ..	3	1. Shri H. B. Chavan	35-1-45
				2. Shri Savala Bala Kumbhar ..	35-1-45
				3. Shri G. D. Nachare	35-1-45
3	Civil Engineering	 Demonstrators	2	1. Shri P. K. Nagarkar	160-250
				2. Shri M. V. Bhawe	160-250
4	Do.	 Curator (of Survey Instruments and Engineering Models).	1	1. Shri D. S. Gavade	52-130
5	Do.	 Lab. Attendant	1	1. Shri Satwa Ganpat	35-1-45
6	Do.	 Survey Instrument Attendant.	2	1. Shri B. M. Kadam	35-1-45
				2. Shri V. K. Phatak	35-1-45
7	Applied Mech. and Mathematics	 Lecturer B.E.S.	1	1. Shri G. V. Bal	220-650
8	Do.	 Machine Attendant	1	1. Shri B. G. Mane	35-1-45
9	Mechanical Engineering	 Skilled Artisans	1	1. Shri L. V. Naidu	52-130
10	Do.	 Machine Attendants	2	1. Shri B. L. Khandekar	35-45
				2. Shri T. B. Kathale	35-1-45
11	Electrical Engineering Department	 Skilled Artisans	1	1. Shri G. H. Kulkarni (Junior Electrician).	52-130
12	Do.	 Machine Attendants	2	1. Shri Babu Ganpat Kakde	35-1-45.
				2. Shri B. L. Waikar	35-1-45.
13	Do.	 Lab. Attendant	1	1. Shri K. P. Shah	35-1-45
14	Chemistry and Geology	 Lab. Attendants	2	1. Shri A. G. Londhe	35-1-45
				2. Shri S. G. Agarkar	35-1-45
15	Office	 Clerks	2	1. Shri H. N. Deshpande	46-130
				2. Shri M. S. Panch Wagh	46-130
16	Do.	 Hamals	2	1. Shri K. R. Sevak	30-1/2-35
				2. Shri T. L. Kamathi	30-1/2-35
1945-46.					
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 21st May 1945).					
17	Workshop	 Asstt. Lecturer	1	1. Shri G. B. Jadhav	160-250
18	Do.	 Skilled Artisans	2	1. Shri C. D. Pardeshi (Carpenter)	52-130
				2. Shri S. Y. Pawar (Blacksmith).	52-130
19	Civil Engineering	 Lecturer in Civil Engineering	2	1. Shri A. D. Daru	220-650
				2. Shri J. M. Athavale	220-650
20	Do.	 Demonstrators	3	1. Shri B. D. Erande	160-250
				2. Shri V. B. Deshpande	160-250
				3. Shri V. P. Oke	160-250

57, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

sanctioned for the College of Engineering, Poona.

Pay of the incumbent on 1st April 1953.	Date of Increment.	Actual pay that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual D. A. that will be drawn by incumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual H. R. A. that will be drawn by incumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Total of Columns 9, 10, 11.	Ultimate Annual Average cost on account of pay.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
80+25 T.P.+10 P.P.	17 March 1954	...	1,380	540	84	2,004	3,180
80+10 P.P. + 25 T.P.	7th February 1954	...	1,382	540	84	2,006	
80+10 P.P. + 25 T.P.	10th February 1954	...	1,382	540	84	2,006	
42	... 1st March 1954	...	504	420	60	984	1,476
38	... 1st September 1953	...	462	420	60	942	
39	... 7th June 1953	...	477	420	60	957	
160	... 4th June 1953	...	2,009	660	120	2,789	5,316
220	... 9th January 1953	...	2,707	720	120	3,547	
55	... 1st June 1953	...	687	540	84	1,311	1,060
43	... 14th June 1953	...	525	420	60	1,005	492
43	... 5th January 1954	...	518	420	60	998	984
43	... 8th February 1954	...	517	420	60	997	
280	... 17th February 1954	...	3,367	720	.....	4,087	4,650
35	... 1st September 1953	...	426	420	60	906	492
73+17 P.P. + 25 T.P.	13th August 1953	...	1,400	540	84	2,024	1,060
40	... 25th June 1953	...	489	420	60	969	984
43	... 1st June 1953	...	525	420	60	1,005	
70+10 P.P.	... 13th February 1954	...	962	540	84	1,586	1,060
43	... 15th December 1953	...	519	420	60	999	984
43	... 1st July 1953	...	524	420	60	1,004	
39	... 1st October 1953	...	473	420	60	953	492
39	... 1st March 1954	...	468	420	60	948	984
43	... 27th June 1953	...	525	420	60	1,005	
61	... 26th September 1953	...	748	540	84	1,372	1,976
61	... 29th September 1953	...	748	540	84	1,372	
32	... 4th August 1953	...	391	420	60	871	792
32	... 18th July 1952	...	392	420	60	872	
230+40 T. P.	... 22nd September 1953	...	3,293	720	120	4,133	2,658
121+25 P. P.	... 1st June 1953	...	1,788	600	120	2,508	2,120
80+10 T.P.+25 T.P.	1st August 1953	...	1,401	540	84	2,025	
440	... 1st March 1954	...	5,280	840	.....	6,120	9,300
385+75 T. P.	... 1st June 1953	...	5,655	840	.....	6,495	
220	... 8th July 1953	...	2,718	720	120	3,558	7,974
200	... 14th July 1953	...	2,475	700	120	3,295	
190	... 13th July 1953	...	2,355	660	120	3,135	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Serial No.	Department for which additional staff is sanctioned and year of sanction.	Designation of post.	No. of Posts.	Name of incumbent of each post.	Scale attached to posting column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1945-46.					
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 21st May 1945).					
21	Applied Mechanics	Lecturer in Applied Mechanics	1	Shri K. K. Shah	220-650
22	Mechanical Engineering	Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.	1	Shri H. V. Kuber	220-650
23	Do.	Store-keeper	1	Shri V. R. Sahasrabudhe	52-130
24	Electrical Engineering	Skilled Artisan	1	Shri R. C. Ranade (Jr. Electrician)	52-130
25	Office	Clerk	1	Shri P. B. Pendse	46-130
1946-47.					
(G. R., E. D., No. 7299 of 26th October 1946).					
26	Workshop	Mechanical Draftsman	1	Shri N. Y. Prabhu	80-150
27	Do.	Electrician	1	Shri A. G. Sayyad	52-130
28	Workshop	Skilled Artisan	5	1. Shri V. M. Jadhav (Turner). 2. Shri Sayyad Kasam Chand (Moulder). 3. Shri M. D. Salunke (Blacksmith). 4. Shri Sayyad Yusuf Sayyad Imam (Fitter). 5. Shri S. H. Tikande (Fitter)	52-130 52-130 52-130 52-130 52-130
29	Do.	Store-keeper	1	Shri V. R. Gaikwad	52-130
30	Do.	Beltman	1	Shri M. M. Kanade	45-75
31	Do.	Machine Attendant, Grade I	6	1. Shri P. M. Chavan 2. Shri Laxman Vithoba 3. Shri Lalu Kisan 4. Shri Ganpat Kothari 5. Shri Pandu Daulat 6. Shri Sidhu Tulashiram	35-45 35-45 35-45 35-45 35-45 35-45
32	Do.	Machine Attendant, Grade II.	5	1. Shri M. A. Badade 2. Shri S. B. Dwarke 3. Shri K. S. Dhaware 4. Shri H. M. Pawar 5. Shri M. S. Kamble	30-35 30-35 30-35 30-35 30-35
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 29th April 1946).					
33	Civil Engineering	Lecturer in Civil Engineering (Town Planning).	1	Shri A. C. P. Riberio	220-650
34	Mechanical Engineering	Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.	1	Shri M. G. Israni	160-250
35	Do.	Wireman and Laboratory Assistant.	1	Shri V. S. Penta	46-85
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 19th November 1946).					
36	Electrical Engineering	Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.	1	Shri M. G. Dhadphale	160-250
37	Do.	Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering.	1	Shri M. B. Bhorkar	160-250
(G. R., E. D., No. 7299 of 23rd November 1946).					
38	Radio Communication	Technical Assistant for Radio Laboratory.	1	Shri P. D. Raje	160-200

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Pay of the incumbent on 1st April 1953.	Date of Increment.	Actual pay that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual D. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual H. R. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Total of column 9, 10, 11.	Ultimate annual average cost on account of Pay.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
440	14th January 1954 ...	5,311	840	.....	6,151	4,650	
250	11th June 1953 ...	3,130	720	.....	3,850	4,650	
73+3 P.P.	6th September 1953 ...	930	540	84	1,554	1,000	
64	21st September 1953 ...	784	540	84	1,408	1,000	
76	18th February 1954 ...	914	540	84	1,538	988	
110	11th February 1954 ...	1,323	600	120	2,043	1,464	
76+4 P.P.+25 T.P.	6th September 1953 ...	1,277	540	84	1,901	1,000	
89+25 T. P.	20th August 1953 ..	1,394	540	84	2,018	5,800	
117+25 T. P.	1st January 1954 ..	1,712	600	120	2,432		
113+25 T. P.	1st January 1954 ..	1,664	600	120	2,384		
70+10 P. P.	29th January 1954 ..	963	540	84	1,587		
70+10 P. P.	28th January 1954 ..	963	540	84	1,587		
73+3 P. P.	6th September 1953 ..	930	540	84	1,554	1,000	
57	30th January 1954 ..	686	540	84	1,310	600	
40	16th February 1954 ..	481	420	60	961	2,952	
41	1st December 1953 ..	495	420	60	975		
41	1st December 1953 ..	495	420	60	975		
41	1st December 1953 ..	495	420	60	975		
41	30th December 1953 ..	494	420	60	974		
41	1st December 1953 ..	495	420	60	975		
33	30th December 1953 ..	398	420	60	878		
33	10th January 1954 ..	398	420	60	878		
33	6th January 1954 ..	398	420	60	878	1,980	
30	23rd July 1954 ..	360	420	60	840	840	
33	9th January 1955 ..	396	420	60	876		
370+10 P. P.	14th March 1953 ..	4,674	840	.....	5,514	4,650	
160	2nd June 1953 ..	2,010	600	120	2,790	2,658	
64	9th August 1953 ..	788	540	84	1,412	840	
180	5th February 1954 ..	2,169	600	120	2,949	2,658	
220+40 T. P.	14th December 1953 ..	3,146	720	120	3,986	2,658	
200	Reached Maximum ..	2,400	600	120	3,180	2,244	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Serial No.	Department for which additional Staff is sanctioned and year of sanction.	Designation of post.	No. of Posts.	Name of incumbent of each post.	Scale attached to post in Column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(G. R., E. D., No. 7731 of 1st November 1946).					Rs.
39	Metallurgy	Maistry Mechanic ..	1	Shri G. V. Naidu ..	52—130
40	Do.	Hamal ..	1	Shri Jayaram Baburao ..	30—35
(G. R., E., and I. D., No. 7731 of 5th June 1947).					
41	Applied Mechanics	General Mechanic ..	1	Shri N. S. Bhosale ..	60—170
42	Do.	Laboratory Assistant, Grade A ..	1	Shri M. G. Soman ..	52—130
43	Do.	Laboratory Assistant, Grade B ..	1	Shri G. V. Limaye ..	52—130
44	Do.	Machine Attendants ..	4	1. Shri M. K. Jagtap .. 2. Shri D. G. Kute .. 3. Shri R. D. Shinde .. 4. Shri K. M. Dhavade ..	35—45 35—45 35—45 35—45
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7299 of 4th February 1948).					
45	Applied Mechanics	Assistant Lecturer in Applied Mech. ..	1	Shri V. V. Gokhale ..	160—250
46	Mathematics	Assistant Lecturer in Math. ..	1	Shri M. M. Garde ..	160—250
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7731 of 14th May 1947).					
47	Mechanical Engineer	Demonstrator in Mech. Engineering ..	3	1. Shri S. R. Ghanekar .. 2. Shri G. K. Naidu .. 3. Shri F. V. B. Fernandes ..	160—250 160—250 160—250
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7731 of 6th June 1947).					
48	Mechanical Engineer	Machine Attendant Gr. I ..	1	Shri Sampanji Subrahmunyan ..	35—45
49	Do.	Machine Attendant Gr. II ..	3	1. Shri S. P. Kamble .. 2. Shri D. V. Shelar .. 3. Shri S. K. Sonavane ..	30—35 30—35 30—35
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7299 of 4th February 1948).					
	Mechanical Engineer	Assistant Lecturer in Mech. Engineering. ..	1	Shri B. N. Sharma ..	160—250
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7731 of 19th November 1946).					
51	Electrical Engineer	Lecturer in Electrical Engineer. ..	1	Shri B. S. Tote ..	220—650
52	Do.	Draughtsman ..	1	Shri P. C. Khare ..	220—230
53	Do.	Lab. Assistant in Electrical Engineering ..	1	Shri S. S. Bhalerao ..	46—130
54	Do.	Hamal ..	1	Shri T. D. Bhuruk ..	35—45
55	Workshop	Time-keeper ..	1	Shri H. D. Karnani ..	52—130
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7299 of 20th June 1947).					
56	Office	Peons ..	2	1. Shri D. N. Jodhapurkar .. 2. Shri P. R. Kakde ..	30—35 30—35
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7299 of 4th February 1948).					
57	Office	Clerk ..	1	Shri N. G. Patwardhan ..	46—130
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7731 of 15th November 1947).					
58	Radio Communication	Lab. Assistant ..	1	Shri Y. Chandrakant ..	52—130
59	Do.	Machine Attendant ..	1	Shri D. B. Bhosale ..	35—45
(G. R., E. and I. D., No. 7397 of 27th November 1947).					
60	Chemistry and Geo.	Professor B. E. S. I. ..	1	Prof R. D. Godbole ..	350—1,100
61	Do.	Skilled Artisan ..	1	Shri K. M. Joshi ..	52—130

37, EDUCATION—contd.
MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Pay of the incumbent on 1st April 1953.	Date of Increment.	Actual pay that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual D. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual H. R. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Total of column 9, 10, 11.	Ultimate Annual Average account of Pay.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
61	1st November 1953 ..	744	540	84	1,368	1,060	
32	1st June 1954 ..	384	420	60	864	390	
116+25 T. P.	24th September 1953 ..	1,713	600	120	2,433	1,270	
70+10 P. P.	1st November 1953 ..	972	540	84	1,596	1,060	
70+25 T. P.	16th September 1953 ..	1,157	540	84	1,781	1,060	
40	17th June 1953 ...	489	420	60	969	1,008	
40	Do. ...	489	420	60	969		
40	Do. ...	489	420	60	969		
40	25th June 1953 ...	489	420	60	969		
210	1st June 1953 ...	2,610	720	120	3,450	2,658	
190	5th July 1953 ...	2,359	660	120	3,139	2,658	
160	....	1,920	660	120	2,700	7,074	
160	....	1,920	660	120	2,700		
160	10th July 1953 ...	1,997	660	120	2,777		
40	14th November 1953 ...	484	420	60	964	492	
32	26th June 1953	393	420	60	873	1,188	
32	1st November 1953 ...	338	420	60	868		
32	Do. ...	388	420	60	868		
160	7th June 1953 ...	2,008	660	120	2,788	2,658	
250	15th November 1953 ...	3,053	720	.....	3,773	4,650	
250	12th September 1953 ...	3,057	720	120	3,897	3,520	
55	1st July 1953 ...	684	540	84	1,308	988	
39	1st October 1953 ...	473	420	60	953	493	
52	11th October 1953 ...	638	540	60	1,238	1,060	
31	25th September 1953 ...	381	420	60	861	792	
34	13th January 1955 ...	408	420	60	888		
78	15th March 1954 ...	876	540	84	1,500	988	
79	12th October 1953 ...	962	540	84	1,586	1,060	
40	13th January 1954 ...	482	420	60	962	492	
500	11th December 1953 ...	6,070	870	.....	6,940	725	
64 P.P.	12th June 1953 ...	866	540	84	1,490	1,060	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Serial No.	Department for which additional Staff is sanctioned and year of sanction.	Designation of post.	No. of Posts.	Name of incumbent of each post.	Scale attached to post in Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1948-49.					
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7299 of 11th May 1948).					
					Rs.
62	Metallurgy ..	.. Assistant Lecturer ..	1	1. Shri P. K. Dube ..	.. 160—250
63	Do. ..	.. Lab. Assistant ..	1	1. Shri V. N. Sathe ..	.. 46—130
64	Do. ..	.. Furnace Operator ..	1	1. Shri T. N. Varnekar ..	.. 60—170
65	Do. ..	.. Machine Attendant ..	2	1. Shri G. S. Pawgi ..	.. 35—45
				2. Shri G. A. Gaikwad ..	.. 35—45
66	Do. ..	.. Hamals ..	2	1. Shri Shivram ..	.. 30—35
				Salvi.	
				2. Shri B. N. Jadhav ..	.. 30—35
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7731 of 14th June 1948).					
67	Radio Communication ..	.. Demonstrator ..	1	1. Shri S. S. Bhawe ..	.. 160—250
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7299 of 10th November 1948).					
68	Workshop ..	.. Turner for Metal Turning Classes ..	1	1. Shri A. Peter ..	.. 60—170
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7299 of 11th May 1948).					
69	Metallurgy Department ..	.. Professor of Metallurgy ..	1	1. Shri G. K. Ogale ..	.. 350—1,100
1949-50					
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7299 of 17th January 1949).					
70	Metallurgy ..	.. Lecturer in Physical Metallurgy ..	1	Shri B. R. Pathak ..	.. 220—650
71	Do. ..	.. Lab. Assistant in Chemistry ..	1	Shri G. A. Kulkarni ..	.. 46—130
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7731 of 19th January 1950).					
72	Radio Communication Department ..	.. Electrician for Radio Lab. ..	1	1. Shri V. N. Athalye ..	.. 60—170
73	Do. ..	.. Machine Attendant Gr. I ..	2	1. Shri K. G. Jadhav ..	.. 35—45
				2. Shri Peter Rodrigues ..	.. 35—45
74	Do. ..	.. Peons Gr. II ..	2	1. Shri S. A. Bhosale ..	.. 30—35
				2. Shri D. M. Hadke ..	.. 30—35
(G. R., E. and I. D. No. 7731 of 19th January 1950 and 27th April 1950).					
75	Radio Department ..	.. Lecturer in Line Communication ..	1	1. Shri B. C. S. Mayya ..	.. 220—650
76	Do. ..	.. Lecturer in Radio Communication ..	1	1. Shri M. G. Savant ..	.. 220—650

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Pay of the incumbent on 1st April 1953.	Date of Increment.	Actual pay that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual D. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Actual H. R. A. that will be drawn by in- cumbent for 12 months in 1953-54.	Total of column 9 10 & 11.	Ultimate Annual Average cost on account of Pay.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
200	13th August 1953	...	2,467	005	120	3,282	2,658
67	11th October 1953	...	818	540	84	1,442	988
92	15th October 1953	...	1,122	540	84	1,746	1,270
39	1st June 1953	...	477	420	60	957	984
39	1st June 1953	...	477	420	60	957	
32	1st June 1954	...	384	420	60	864	792
32	1st June 1954	...	384	420	60	864	
170	12th January 1954	...	2,058	660	120	2,838	2,658
76	17th January 1954	...	918	540	84	1,542	1,270
695	1st June 1953	...	8,745	1,020	.....	9,765	8,700
440	25th November 1953	...	5,344	840	.....	6,184	4,650
55	5th August 1953	...	681	540	84	1,305	988
108	30th September 1953	...	1,316	600	120	2,036	1,270
36	1st April 1953	...	443	420	60	923	984
36	1st April 1953	...	443	420	60	923	
32	1st July 1954	...	384	420	60	864	792
31	15th November 1954	...	376	420	60	856	
425	15th January 1954	...	6,168	840	660	7,668	6,550
30% deputation allow.							
525	2nd July 1953		6,500	1,020	.....	7,520	4,550
			1,70,391	63,585	9,120	2,43,096	1,68,199

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 41. Taking over eleven primary schools and one secondary school situated in the Barwala Chovishi, taluka Dhandhuka, district Ahmedabad, from the Saurashtra Government.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 19,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 19,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 19,500

Remarks.—Consequent upon taking over the possession from the Saurashtra Government of the villages in the Ahmedabad District, called "Barwala Chovishi", the liabilities and rights of the Saurashtra Government in regard to the administration of the villages have also been passed on to this Government. The Saurashtra Government is running one Secondary School and eleven primary schools for the benefit of the villages situated in area of Barwala Chovishi. According to the terms of transfer of these villages, the existing educational facilities there will have to be continued. It is accordingly proposed to take over the control of all eleven primary schools and one Secondary School mentioned above from the Saurashtra Government and run them. The primary schools will be handed over to the District School Board, Ahmedabad, for management and the Secondary School at Barwala will be transferred to private agency for management. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 19,500 in the next year's budget on account of these schools pending transfer as mentioned above.

On the basis of one teacher for every 45 children only 2 teachers are admissible to the schools at Rajid and Alav against 3 entertained at present. There will thus, be 7 one-teacher schools, 2 two-teacher schools and 2 three-teacher schools requiring an aggregate staff of 17 teachers. The annual average cost for taking over the primary schools in question will be as shown below:—

Item.	Annual cost.	
	Immediate. Rs.	Average. Rs.
<i>I—Recurring.</i>		
(1) Teachers (17) in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—1½—65—SG. 5/2—90	7,140	11,832
(a) Pay 17×35×12	Rs. 7,140	
17×58×12	Rs. 11,832	
(b) Provident fund at 1/16th	446 4 0	739 8 0
(c) Dearness allowance at Rs 35 per mensem (17×35×12)	7,140 0 0	.....
(d) Contingency at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem for one-teacher schools, and additional annas 8 per mensem for every additional teacher—	234 0 0	234 0 0
7×1-8-0×12	126	
2×2×12	48	
2×2-8-0×12	60	
(2) Rent at Rs. 5 per mensem for 1 teacher schools and additional Rs. 5 for every additional teacher—	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0
7×5×12	420	
2×10×12	240	
2×15×12	360	
(3) Miscellaneous expenditure at Rs. 10 per annum for one-teacher schools, and Rs. 5 per annum for every additional teacher.	140 0 0	140 0 0
Total recurring	16,120 4 0	13,965 8 0
<i>II—Non-recurring.</i>		
Furniture, equipment etc. at Rs. 100 per teacher	17,000 0 0	.....
Grand Total	17,820 4 0	13,965 8 0

The rest i.e. Rs. 1,680 is required for one secondary school.

ITEM 42. Open Merit Scholarship in Engineering Colleges.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 29,654	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 29,654	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 1,14,840

Remarks.—The question of rationalising the award of Open Merit Scholarship has been considered by Government and it has been decided that 2/3rd of the available scholarships for degree and diploma courses at Engineering Colleges should be reserved for students who pass their Secondary School Certificate Examination from Secondary Schools situated at places other than at Head Quarters and City and Borough Municipal Towns. The remaining 1/3rd will be made available for other candidates. While awarding scholarships on the above basis, the present restrictions as to the income of the parents or guardians of the candidates, the marks of the candidate and other conditions of eligibility will continue to be strictly enforced. If however, owing to want of sufficient number of eligible scholars in any year, any of the scholarships reserved for any category cannot be awarded, the balance will be transferred to other suitable category during that year.

The number of scholarships available in Engineering Colleges at present is 34 for degree and 36 for diploma Course. In addition to that, there are 8 senior studentships for degree and diploma courses. The value of these scholarships vary from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40, and also from college to college. In view of the present cost of education and with a view to have a uniform rate of scholarships for same courses in all the colleges it is proposed

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to raise the value of scholarships to Rs. 40 for degree courses and Rs. 35 for diploma courses. Government scholarships are available in all the Engineering Colleges in the State including the private Engineering Colleges. In order to have a sufficient number of scholarships in each college it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships for degree course from 34 to 36 and those for diploma classes from 36 to 54. It is proposed to effect the above change from the year 1953-54. The total cost to Government on this account during the year 1953-54 will be Rs. 84,600 of which an amount of Rs. 54,946 has been provided on account of scholarships available at present. An additional amount of Rs. 29,654 will, therefore, be necessary for the budget estimates for 1953-54. The details of the number of scholarships available at present and those will be awarded according to the new scheme and the amount involved therein has been indicated in the attached statement.

Statement showing additional cost involved in increasing the value and rationalising the award of scholarships in Engineering Colleges.

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	Details regarding scholarships which are at present available.				No. of sets of scholarship proposed to be instituted.	Value of each set of scholarship proposed.	Period of tenure.	Cost during the year 1953-54.	Ultimate annual cost.	Additional amount registered during 1953-54.
		No. of sets of scholarships existing.	Value of each scholarship per month.	Period of tenure.	Amount provided in the budget.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Ys.	Rs.		Rs.	Ys.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Engineering Colleges.</i>											
	Degree Course (Scholarships).	(a) 21	Rs. 40	3½	35,280	(a) 21	40	3½	35,280	35,280	Nil.
		(b) 13	from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10	1	1,336	(b) 15	40	1	7,200	7,200	5,814
	Diploma Courses (Scholarships).	36	Rs. 25	2	16,200	54	35	2	37,800*	68,040	21,600
	Degree course (senior student-ship).	5	Rs. 25	1	1,540	5	45	1	2,700	2,700	1,160
	Diploma course (senior students)	3	Rs. 25*	1	540	3	45	1	1,620	1,620	1,080
Total		...	..	..	54,946	..	..	..	84,600	1,14,840	29,654

$$\begin{aligned}
 &36 \times 35 \times 3 \text{ 12} = 3,0240 \\
 &18 \times 35 \times 12 = 7,560 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad = 37,800
 \end{aligned}$$

ITEM 43. Opening of additional classes in Technical High Schools already established.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 25,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,00,000
Total	...	1,25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,00,000

Remarks.—Under Post-War Development Scheme, Government has decided to the establishment of ten more technical High Schools in this State in addition to the existing two technical High Schools at Bombay and Sholapur. The following Schools have been started from the dates mentioned against each :—

Serial No.	Name of the School.	Date of Establishment.
1.	Technical High School, Dhulia	March 1949.
2.	Technical High School, Satara	March 1949.
3.	Technical High School, Kolhapur	March 1950.
4.	Technical High School, Hubli	March 1950.
5.	R. V. Technical High School, Khar	March 1951.
6.	P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj	March 1951.
7.	Technical High School, Ratnagiri	June 1951.

The schools at serial Nos. 1 and 2 have reached a full-fledged stage and the requirements of staff and equipment for them are only those which were not sanctioned last year. The schools at serial Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 are required to be provided with additional staff and equipment, the particulars whereof are given in Appendix "A" in view of the additional standards being added during 1952-54.

Summary of recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure on new Technical High Schools during the year 1953-54 is as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the School.	Recurring Expenditure.	Non-recurring Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Technical High School, Dhulia	1,395	2,500
2.	Technical High School, Satara	585	2,500
3.	Technical High School, Kolhapur	1,200	7,500
4.	Technical High School, Hubli	7,500	31,400
5.	P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj	5,400	17,250
6.	Technical High School, Ratnagiri	8,920	38,850
Grand Total		25,000	1,00,000

It is accordingly proposed to make provision of Rs. 1,25,000.

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APPENDIX "A".

Serial No.	Staff.	No. of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure for 1953-54 for 9 months.	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

<i>Technical High School, Dhulia.</i>						
<i>I. Recurring.</i>						
1	Accounts Clerk ...	1	48-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130 ...	Rs. 495	Rs. 1,095	
2	Hamal ...	1	30-1/2-35 ...	270	397	
	Dearness Allowance ...			630		
Total Recurring ...				1,395	1,492	
<i>II. Non-recurring.</i>						
	Equipment and Furniture ...			2,500		
Total Non-recurring ...				2,500		
Grand Total ...				3,895		

<i>Technical High School, Satara.</i>						
1	Hamal ...	1	30-1/2-35 ...	270	397	
2	Dearness allowance ...			315	.....	
Total ...				585	397	
<i>Non-recurring.</i>						
	Equipment and Furniture ...			2,500		
Total Non-recurring ...				2,500		
Grand total ...				3,085		

<i>Technical High School, Kolhapur.</i>						
<i>I. Recurring.</i>						
1	Hamal ...	2	30-1/2-35 ...	540	794	
Total ...				540	794	
	Dearness Allowance ...			630		
	Contingencies ...			30		
Total recurring ...				1,200		
<i>II. Non-recurring.</i>						
	Equipment and Furniture ...			7,500		
Total Non-recurring ...				7,500		
Grand Total ...				8,700		

<i>Technical High School, Hubli.</i>						
<i>I. Recurring.</i>						
1	Head Master, B. E. S. Class II	1	220-15-E.B.-20-500-25-600. Provision at 250.	Rs. 2,250	Rs. 4,650	
2	Assistant Masters ...	2	70-5-130-E.B.-6-160-8-600	1,440	3,136	
2	Hamal ...	2	30-1/2-35 ...	540	794	
4	Accounts clerk ...	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-200 ...	495	1,095	
Total ...				4,725	9,675	
	Dearness Allowance ...			2,385		
	House Rent Allowance ...			369		
	Contingencies ...			21		
Total Recurring ...				7,500		
<i>II. Non-recurring.</i>						
	Equipment and Furniture ...			31,400		
Total Non-Recurring ...				38,000		
Grand Total ...				38,900		

<i>Technical High School, Kapadwanj.</i>						
<i>I. Recurring.</i>						
1	Assistant Engineering Superintendent.	1	180-5-240 ...	1,620	2,616	
2	Hamals ...	4	30-1/2-35 ...	1,080	1,538	
3	Clerk-typist ...	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130 ...	495	1,095	
Total ...				3,195	4,499	
	Dearness allowance ...			2,160		
	Contingencies ...			45		
Total recurring ...				5,400		
<i>II. Non-recurring.</i>						
	Equipment and Furniture ...			17,250		
Total Non-recurring ...				17,250		
Grand Total ...				22,650		

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

APPENDIX "A"—contd.

Serial No.	Staff.	No. of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure for 1953-54 for 9 months.	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Recurring.			Technical High School, Ratnagiri.			
1	B. E. S. Class I, Engineering Superintendent.	1	220—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.	1,800	4,650	
2	Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics and Applied Mechanics.	1	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	1,440	2,658	
3	Moulder	1	45—2—75	408	750	
4	Turner	1	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	408	1,001	
5	Fitter	1	Do. do.	468	1,001	
6	Hamal	2	30—1/2—35	540	705	
7	Clerk-Typist	1	46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	408	1,005	
Total				5,616	12,095	
Dearness Allowance				3,150		
Total Recurring				8,920		
II. Non-recurring.						
Equipment				37,850		
Furniture				1,000		
Total Non-recurring				38,850		
Grand Total				47,770		

APPENDIX "B".

DETAILS OF NON-RECURRING PROVISION.

Technical High School, Satara.

	Rs.
1. Foundry Smithy Tools.—Tonga, swage blocks, flatters, fullers etc., hammers, chissels, sets of punches etc.	500
2. Carpentry Tools.—Planes, blades, gauges drills, oil stones, grinding stones, saws etc.	500
3. Electrical equipment, switches, tools etc.	500
4. Workshop Tools.—Tool bats, drills etc.	500
5. Furniture.—Library cupboard, steel cupboard, duel desks etc.	500
Total	2,500

Technical High School, Dhulia.

1. Workshop Tools.—One branch grinder, tool bits drills etc.	750
2. Electrical Equipments.—1 M. C. Ammeter, galvanometer and other accessories	750
3. Fitting.—Depth gauge, micrometer, vernier caliper and other fitting tools	500
4. Furniture.—Library cupboards, steel cupboards, duel desks etc.	500
Total	2,500

Technical High School, Hubli.

I. Machine Shop—	
1. Six metal turning and screw cutting lathes, fitted with motors and starter 3,500 × 6.	10,500
2. Hackraw machine (1)	1,500
3. Tool grinder (1)	500
4. 1 bench type drilling machine	1,000
5. 2 smithy hearths	1,500
6. 1 planing machine	8,000
1. Workshop Tools.—Tools bits drills, grinding stone, swage blocks, taps and dies and other tools	1,000
Electrical Laboratory—	
Electrical measuring instruments	2,500
Class Room Furniture—	
40 fuel desks	3,000
1 library cupboard, two cupboards, black boards, one steel cupboard, chairs, etc.	1,000
Total	31,400

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

APPENDIX "B"—contd.

Technical High School, Kolhapur.

	Rs.
<i>Electrical Laboratory—</i>	
1 alternator	500
Electrical measuring instruments	1,500
<i>Fitting.—</i> Depth gauge micrometer and other fitting tools	500
<i>Furniture.—</i> Two library cupboards, two steel cupboards, etc.	500
Total	<u>7,500</u>

P. N. Technical High School, Kapadwanj.

3 metal turning lathes	14,000
Fitting, turning smithy tools	1,000
<i>Electrical Laboratory—</i>	
Electrical Measuring instruments	1,000
<i>Workshop Tools—</i> Tape and dies and other tools	750
<i>Furniture—</i>	
2 library Cupboards, two steel cupboards, etc.	500
Total	<u>17,250</u>

Technical High School, Ratnagiri.

	Rs.
(1) Carpentry Section	4,000
(2) Machine Shop	10,000
(3) Tools	3,000
(4) Fitting Section	1,500
(5) Foundry	3,500
(6) Smithy	4,000
(7) Mechanical Engineering	2,000
(8) Electrical Accessories	450
(9) Electrical Materials	900
(10) Machines	3,000
(11) Instruments	3,500
Total	<u>35,850</u>
(12) Add sales-tax	2,000
	<u>35,850</u>
Furniture	1,000
Total	<u>37,850</u>

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 44. Continuance of the Social Education Scheme.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 7,00,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	„ 7,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 7,00,000

Remarks.—In order to eradicate illiteracy among adults the Government of Bombay has undertaken a scheme of Social Education. This scheme is being administered through the three Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak and the City Social Education Committees for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur. The members of these Committees are nominated by Government and the work of Social Education is organised through these Committees. The whole of the approved expenditure of the Regional Social Education Committees is met by Government at full rate. The expenditure of the City Social Education Committee, however, is met by Government at the rate of 50 per cent. the remaining 50 per cent. of the expenditure being met from public contributions and donations. The total annual expenditure to Government on account of the continuance of the scheme of Social Education is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 10,74,000 as shown below :—

Item,	Estimated expenditure for 1953-54,	Remarks,
1	2	3
	Rs.	
1. Grants to Social Education Classes	5,96,000	This includes pay and allowances of the Secretaries of Regional Social Education Committees and the staff of the Committees.
2. Grants to Village Reading Rooms	1,65,000	
3. Grants for publication of literature	3,000	
4. Training of Social Education workers	30,000	
5. Grants to City Social Education Committees other than Bombay.	1,00,000	
6. Grants to Bombay City Social Education Committee	1,80,000	
Total	10,74,000	

The Adult illiteracy in this country requires to be eradicated as soon as possible. The amount spent on the drive for liquidation of illiteracy is more than off-set by gains in education by the middle classes and labourers. There is, therefore, absolute necessity for the continuance of the scheme of Social Education.

Out of the amount of Rs. 10,74,000 an amount of Rs. 3,74,000 has been, as usual, provided in the regular budget for the next year (1953-54). It is therefore proposed to provide for the remaining amount of Rs. 7,00,000 in the next year's budget (1953-54), for the continuance of the Social Education Scheme.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 45. Starting of Morning Classes in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	12,600

Remarks.—At the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Part-time Morning and Afternoon Classes were started since the year 1935 onwards for training of students in some of the Commercial Art subjects like Photography, Lithography, Blockmaking, etc. The classes were held from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 12-40 p.m. to 4-40 p.m. respectively and students were coached for Diploma in Commercial Art. Since June 1952, Government has converted part-time Afternoon Classes in the Commercial Art Section into regular full-day classes of 5 hours' duration from 10-40 a.m. to 4-40 p.m. with recess of one hour from 1-40 p.m. to 2-40 p.m. In view of this change in the Afternoon classes, it has become necessary to revise the courses of Morning classes which are at present held only for two hours a day. As it would not be desirable to allow students reading in Morning classes of two hours' duration to appear for the Diploma Examination, like students in the Day classes of five hours' duration a day, it is proposed to continue the Morning classes for the purposes of a certificate course only with effect from the academic year 1953-54. The Certificate Course will have four stages namely, Elementary (first year), Intermediate (second year), Advanced (third year) and Certificate (fourth year). Candidates successfully prosecuting studies in all the four stages will be granted a certificate instead of a Diploma as at present. The students admitted to the classes will be charged fees at the rates mentioned below :—

Name of the Class.	Rates of Fee per term.						
							Rs.
(i) Elementary (first year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(ii) Intermediate (second year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(iii) Advanced (third year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
(iv) Certificate (fourth year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

The receipts and expenditure on account of the continuance of the Morning classes will be as indicated below :—

Year.							Estimated fee income.	Estimated expenditure.
							Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	Nil.
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	Nil.
1955-56	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,600	3,200
1956-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,600	12,600

The fee receipts from students will be more or less stabilised at the figure for the year 1956-57 subject to the variation in the number of students attending the classes, whereas the expenditure will be stabilised at Rs. 12,600. The details of this expenditure are as under :—

								Rs.
Special pay to staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Fees to Visiting Lecturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Recurrent contingent grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Total							...	12,600

During the first two years the staff engaged for the existing Morning classes for the Diploma course will look after the duties of the Morning classes for the Certificate course without any additional special pay. The necessary provision of Rs. 3,700 on account of special pay to the staff and contingent expenditure of the Morning classes for Diploma course has been made in the regular budget. The Diploma Morning classes will be gradually replaced by the Certificate classes from the year 1953-54 onwards. Government will be required to incur expenditure on these classes only when the Diploma classes are completely replaced by the Certificate classes.

The Scheme is not only self-supporting but is also expected to yield a surplus revenue of about Rs. 2,000 per annum.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 46. (1) Establishment of Dr. Sorabji Ghandhy and Dr. Sarosh Sorabji Ghandhy College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, (2) taking over of the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, (3) taking over of the S. N. Paruck Parsi Polytechnic Institute, Surat.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 83,465	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 66,535
Total	...	1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	.....

Remarks.—Government have accepted a donation of Rs. 5,20,000 from Dr. Sarosh Sorabji Ghandhy towards the establishment of a high grade Technical Institute at Surat. The Surat Municipality which is running the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute at Surat, has also decided to transfer this Institute together with its buildings and equipment to Government with a view to enabling them to utilise these assets approximately valued at Rs. 3 lakhs for the establishment of a higher grade Institution. The Municipality has further agreed to contribute annually a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the recurring expenditure involved in this Scheme. Government have also accepted the offer of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Board, Surat, to take over their S. N. Paruck Parsee Polytechnic Institute at Surat together with all its assets collectively valued at about Rs. 25,00,000.

It is proposed that (1) the Dr. Sorabji Ghandhy and Dr. Sarosh S. Ghandhy College of Engineering and Technology should cater for the Diploma Courses in :—

- (1) Mechanical Engineering.
- (2) Electrical Engineering.
- (3) Civil Engineering.
- (4) Radio Engineering.
- (5) Internal Combustion Engineering.
- (6) Automobile Engineering.

(2) The S. N. Paruck Polytechnic Institute should cater for the following certificate Courses :—

- (1) Mechanical Engineering.
- (2) Electrical Engineering.
- (3) Automobile Engineering.
- (4) Mechanical Apprentice.
- (5) Automobile Apprentice.
- (6) Wireman Apprentice.
- (7) Powerloom Weaving.
- (8) Internal Combustion Engineering.
- (9) Carpentry.
- (10) Turners.
- (11) Internal Combustion Mechanics.
- (12) Automobile Mechanics.

The courses at present catered for in the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute and the S. N. Paruck Polytechnic Institute will be redistributed between the Dr. Sorabji Ghandhy and Dr. Sarosh Sorabji Ghandhy College of Engineering and Technology and the S. N. Paruck Polytechnic Institute.

The name of the donor of the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute will be perpetuated by naming the Technical High School to be established at Surat and run in conjunction with this scheme (for which separate new item of statement has been put up) as F. S. Parekh Technical High School.

These three institutions will according to the agreement reached between the various parties will have a distinct and separate existence. However, they will be run under the control of the Principal of the Dr. Sorabji S. Ghandhy and Sarosh Sorabji Ghandhy College of Engineering and Technology and for the sake of administration will be treated as single unit.

The site for the buildings of the Dr. Sorabji Ghandhy and Dr. Sarosh Sorabji Ghandhy has been acquired alongside the S. N. Paruck Polytechnic Institute with this object in view and the construction work has commenced. It is proposed to start the Institute from the academic year 1953-54 (i.e. with effect from June 1953).

The details of staff and recurring and non-recurring expenditure are given in appendix hereto.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

APPENDIX "A".

Serial No.	Staff.	Scale of pay.	Pay.	Expenditure for 1953-54 (9 months).	Ultimate average.	Dearness allowance.	House rent allowance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Principal	350—30—650—E.B.—45— 1,100—B. E. S. Class I to start as Rs. 500.	500	4,500	9,600	630	225
2.	Head of Mechanical Engineering Department.	220—15—400—E.B.—500— E.B.—25—650—B. E. S., Class II.	265	2,385	5,760	540	126
3.	Head of Electrical Engineering Department.	Do. do. ...	355	3,195	5,760	630	162
Total			.....	10,080	21,120	1,800	518
4.	Superintendent of Workshops	220—15—400—E.B.—20—500	220	1,980	4,488	540	120
5.	Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
6.	Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
7.	Assistant Lecturer in Civil Engineering.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
8.	Assistant Lecturer in Automobile Engineering.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
9.	Assistant Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
10.	Assistant Lecturer in internal Combustion Engineering.	160—10—200—E.B.—10—250	160	1,440	2,658	495	90
11.	1 Junior Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	495	90
12.	1 Junior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	450	90
13.	1 Junior Lecturer in Inter-Commerce Engineering.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	450	90
14.	1 Junior Lecturer in Technical Drawing.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	495	90
15.	1 Instructor in Automobile Engineering.	60—4—120—E.B.—5—170 ...	140	1,260	1,540	450	90
16.	1 Chargeman	60—4—120—E.B.—5—170 ...	95	855	1,045	405	63
17.	Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	450	90
18.	Demonstrator in App. Mechanics.	100—8—180 ...	124	1,116	1,800	450	90
19.	Electrician	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	130	1,170	1,560	450	90
20.	Boiler Attendant	60—4—120—E.B.—5—170 ...	72	648	1,580	405	63
21.	1 Carpentry Instructor	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	73	468	1,061	405	63
22.	1 Smithy Instructor	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	67	603	1,142	405	63
23.	1 Pattern making Instructor	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	76	684	1,340	405	63
24.	1 Moulder Instructor	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	55	495	1,061	405	63
25.	1 Fitter Instructor	52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130.	52	468	1,061	405	63

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

APPENDIX "A"—contd.

Serial No.	Staff.	Scale of Pay.	Pay.	Expenditure for 1953-54 (9 months).	Ultimate average.	Dearness allowance.	House rent allowance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	1 Turner Instructor	... 52-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	70	680	1,061	403	63
27	1 Machinist	... 52-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	61	549	1,061	403	63
28	1 Wireman	... 46-3-85	73	657	841	403	63
29	1 Motor Mechanic	... 60-2-80-E.B.-3-110	60	540	1,020	403	63
30	Demonstrator in Civil Engineering.	100-8-180	100	900	1,800	403	63
31	1 Assistant Lecturer in Radio Communications.	160-10-200-E.B.-10-250	160	1,440	2,658	403	90
32	1 Demonstrator in Radio Communications.	100-8-180	100	900	1,800	403	63
33	1 Assistant Lecturer in Spinning and Weaving.	160-10-200-E.B.-10-250	160	1,440	2,658	403	90
34	4 Machine Attendants	... 30-1/2-35	30	1,080	1,598	1,200	180
35							
1	1 Head Clerk	... 100-8-140-10-150	100	900	1,640	403	63
2	2 Clerks	... 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	55	990	2,190	810	126
3	1 Library Clerk	... 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	55	495	1,095	403	63
4	1 Store Keeper	... 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	55	495	1,095	403	63
5	3 Peons	... 30-1/2-35	30	810	1,101	915	135
6	1 Mali	... 30-1/2-35	30	270	397	315	45
7	2 Sweepers	... 30-1/2-35	30	540	744	630	90
8	5 Hamals	... 30-1/2-35	30	1,850	1,993	1,575	225
Total				39,453	57,448	20,250	3,399
Recurring—							
	1 Pay of Officers	...	...	10,080			
	2 Pay of Establishment	...	...	39,453			
	3 Dearness Allowance	...	...	22,050			
	4 House rent allowance	...	...	3,882			
	5 Travelling allowance	...	...	235			
	6 Workshop Contingencies	...	...	6,000			
	7 Electric Charges	...	...	500			
	8 Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	1,500			
	9 Books and Publications	...	...	300			
	10 Service Postage Stamps	...	...	100			
	11 Excursion Charges	...	...	300			
	12 Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	100			
Total				83,500			
Non-recurring—							
	1 Equipment and Furniture	...	...	68,500			

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 47. Scholarships and freestudentships to Backward Class students of the Engineering Colleges and Technical Institutions in the State.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	20,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	20,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	20,000

Remarks.—With a view to encouraging the Backward Class students to take up diploma courses in the Engineering Colleges it is proposed to sanction both scholarships at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem and freestudentship at the Engineering Colleges (both Government and non-Government) in the State. Out of the seven Engineering Colleges in the State only six colleges impart training in Diploma courses. In addition to the colleges, the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, cater for diploma courses. It is not possible to state definitely the number of students that will be admitted every year in the Engineering Colleges, and technical institutions for diploma courses. Assuming that there be twelve Backward Class students studying for Diploma courses every year in each of the following colleges and institutions the total expenditure to Government will be Rs. 39,240 (recurring) inclusive loss of revenue on account of freestudentships.

Name of Engineering College:	Scholarships, Freestudentships.	
	Rs.	Rs.
College of Engineering, Poona	2,520	600
L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad	2,520	600
Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand	2,520	600
B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli	2,520	1,200
Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda	2,520	900
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad	2,520	600
Total	15,120	4,500
Total Rs. 19,620 Plus Rs. 380 for rounding = 20,000		

The Backward Class students studying for Diploma courses at the V. J. Technical Institute are already in receipt of scholarships at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem in addition to the freestudentship. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 20,000.

ITEM 48. Scheme of Visual Education.

Recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	50,000
Total	... ..	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	50,000

Remarks.—Under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme a scheme of expansion of Visual Education was sanctioned by Government in 1947 for a period of five years with a view to increase the use of films in imparting education. The scheme has made a good progress during the past five years and the Visual Education Department of the State was able to loan film projectors and filmstrips to the educational institutions in this State under the Scheme for organising film shows in their institutions. In view of the increased demand for visual aids from the educational institutions the film projectors and film strips already purchased by the Visual Education Department are found to be inadequate and are required to be supplemented by new ones. Besides it is necessary to maintain the film projectors and the filmstrips already in stock. It is, therefore, necessary to continue to incur expenditure under the scheme at least for a further period of five years. The cost on this account for the year 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 50,000 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(1) Contingent expenditure for running 100 projecting centres	10,000
(2) Cost of 5 new (16 mm) sound projectors for replacing the damaged ones	17,500
(3) Grants to Visual Aids Exhibitions at Rs. 500 for 4 exhibitions	2,000
(4) Cost of producing films and filmstrips of local interest	4,000
(5) Purchase of new films and filmstrips	15,000
(6) Service postage for parcels of films	1,500
	50,000

It is necessary to provide for an amount of Rs. 50,000 for continuing the Scheme that has proved extremely useful.

37. EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 49. Reorganisation of the Institute of Science, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	56,052	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	25,000
Total	...	... ..	81,052	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ..	87,252

Remarks.—The Institute of Science was originally conceived as an institute for promoting the higher study of science including a measure of research. In the early days much attention was given to the teaching of the under graduate classes, although some beginning was made with post-graduate research as well. In order to enable the Institute to discharge its proper function, the teaching of science to the intermediate classes was discontinued in 1937. The Institute now provides for the teaching of B.Sc. classes in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and for research work for the M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees. It has thus achieved its object up to a point though the needs of under-graduate teaching have tended to restrict considerably the scope for original or post-graduate research. There is an urgent need for the re-organisation of the Institute with the object of giving impetus to research work on pure and applied science. The Institute which is a premier research institute has not only attained a position of an active centre of research in India, but has also made something of a name for itself in international scientific circles and foreign visitors of eminence have expressed the hope that the Institute will be enabled to take more prominent part in research in time to come. It is the only Government institution in the State, the members of whose staff have been elected to the honoured position of the Fellowships of the National Institute of Science of India and the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore. A very illuminating feature of the research activities is that a few students are now working at the Institute for the D.Sc. degree of the University of Bombay, which requires work initiated by the student himself and is published in his own name. The time has, therefore, come to review the needs of the Institute, so that it may take its proper place as a house of research in the educational set up of the State and thereby fulfil one of the important objects in its establishment. It is, therefore, proposed that the Institute should cease to be administered as an ordinary College of Science, and should be placed directly under the Education Department like the J. J. School of Art, since a good deal of difficulty and inconvenience is caused by the adjustment of the Institute's problems and requirements alongside of and on the same basis as that of other Arts and Science Colleges and to provide therewith additional facilities for post-graduate course of study viz., M.Sc. by papers. To begin with, it is proposed to admit 10 additional students for Physics and 15 additional students for Chemistry, for which there is a great demand at present.

2. The post of Professors will be in Bombay Educational Service Class I, scale of Rs. 350—30—650—45—1,100 with provision for grant of higher starting pay to a highly qualified person while those of Associate Professor will be in the scale of Rs. 350—30—800. The Principal of the Institute should be designated as the Director of the Institute and should be in the same scale as that of the Professor with a special pay of Rs. 250 per month.

3. The staff at the Institute, should be specifically selected so as to serve properly the role in view for the Institute, and should not, except in the most exceptional circumstances, be liable to transfers elsewhere, as otherwise it would cause considerable upsetting of research work at the Institute. It is proposed to create the following additional staff:—

One Professor of Inorganic Chemistry in the scale of Rs. 350—30—650—45—1,100.

Four Associate Professors—three in Chemistry and one in Physics in the scale of Rs. 350—30—800.

One Lecturer in Physics in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—20—500—25—650.

4. It is also necessary to institute a certain number of research scholarships and Fellowships, in order to encourage whole-hearted attention to the study of investigations in which the scholars are engaged. The students who obtain a first or a high second class in the B.Sc. Examination will only be admitted for research and those selected for the grant of scholarships will be asked to help in demonstration work at the Institute. It is proposed to sanction the following scholarships to start with:—

M.Sc.—Four in each class of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Ph.D.—Four in each class of the value of Rs. 125 p.m.

D.Sc.—Two in each class of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem.

The details of the expenditure are given below:—

	Cost during the year 1953-54 for nine months.	Average annual cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		
One Professor of Inorganic Chemistry in the scale of Rs. 350—30—650—45—1,100	3,150	8,700
Four Associate Professors—three in Chemistry and one in Physics in the scale of Rs. 350—30—800.	12,600	28,800
One Lecturer in Physics in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—20—500—25—650	1,980	5,052
Additional special pay to the Principal	1,350	1,800
Total	19,080	44,352
<i>Allowances—</i>		
Dearness Allowance	3,600	
Compensatory Local Allowance	2,925	
House Rent Allowance	2,997	
Total	9,522	

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Contingencies—						Rs	Rs
Chemicals and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	13,500
Electricity, light and gas	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Library	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	1,000
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	13,200	26,400
						27,450	42,900

Non-recurrent Contingencies.

Chemical and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	* 25,000	
						81,052	87,252

*A similar amount will be required also in the year 1954-55.

ITEM 50. Establishment of the Bal-Bhavan. (Children's Centre) at the Balodyan, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 16,353	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 10,050
Total	...	26,403	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	16,528

Remarks.—In order to provide facilities to children between the age group of 4-14 to learn while they play and to help them to develop their natural faculties in a free atmosphere through recreation, Government has established a Bal-Bhavan at the Charni Road Gardens (Balodyan), Bombay in the year 1951. A spacious building has been constructed to house the Bhavan at a cost of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. At present the Bal-Bhavan provides the following amenities for children :—

(i) *Library.*—The Bal-Bhavan has a library for children with simple books in different languages. Arrangements have been made to make these books available to the children for reading. Government has spent a sum of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of books during the year 1951-52 and a sum of Rs. 1,000 is proposed to be spent during 1952-53. Children's books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kannad, Sindhi and Hindi are kept in the library. The present stock of books is very inadequate and hence the library needs to be expanded immediately and new books added.

(ii) *Games.*—Facilities for various types of games are made available to children in the Balodyan. This serves as a Cultural Centre and helps children to develop their natural faculties in a free atmosphere while they play. Cinema shows and dramatic performances are also arranged occasionally for entertainment of children on payment of a nominal fee. The equipment for games and other recreational activities needs to be further supplemented in order to make the Bal-Bhavan a self-contained unit.

The management of the Bal-Bhavan has been entrusted to a small Committee which advises Government regarding the running of the Centre on modern lines. The expenditure on account of the Bal-Bhavan incurred during the year 1951-52 and 1952-53 was met from the savings under other educational items. For the year 1953-54 the following expenditure will be required :—

Item.	Immediate cost.		Average cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
	<i>Recurring.</i>		
<i>Pay of establishment—</i>			
1. Officer-in-charge in the scale of pay of Rs. 200—10—300—15—420.	360 × 12 = 4,320 + 30 increment for January-February 1954=	4,350	3,804
2. 1 Clerk in the scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200.	80 × 12 = 960 + 20 increment for November-February 1954	980	1,572
3. Two Class IV servants in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1/2—40.	(i) 35 × 1 × 12 + 2 increment for January-February 1954=	422	456
	(ii) 36 × 1 × 12	... 432	456
4. One Watchman in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1/2—40.	35 × 1 × 12 + 1 increment for February 1954 = 421.		456
5. One Sweeper in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1/2—40.	35 × 1 × 12 = 420		456
	Total ... 7,025		7,200

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Item.	Immediate cost. Rs.	Average cost. Rs.
Allowances and Honoraria—		
(1) Officer-in-charge, Dearness allowance ...	70 × 12=840	...
(2) 1 clerk, Dearness allowance ...	45 × 12=540	...
(3) Four Class IV servants, Dearness allowance.	35 × 4 × 12=1,680	...
(4) House Rent allowance to 4 Class IV servants.	6 × 4 × 12=288	...
	Total ...	3,348
Contingencies—other supplies and Services—		
1. Books and Periodicals ...	2,000	
2. Repairs to furniture ...	200	
3. Service Postage ...	400	
4. Purchase of games articles ...	500	
5. Repairs to games articles ...	200	
6. Handicraft material and Celebration of Holidays ...	400	
7. Remuneration to story tellers at Rs. 15 per lecture for 52 story tellers ...	780	
8. Miscellaneous Contingent expenditure such as Electricity charges, Conveyance charges etc. ...	1,500	
	Total ...	5,980
	Grand Total	16,353
Non-recurring—		
(i) 2 Bronze Statues ...	*7,000	
(ii) Flower vases ...	*300	
(iii) 2 steel cupboards ...	400	
(iv) Book Ends ...	100	
(v) 1 Velvet Curtain ...	750	
(vi) Mural Paintings ...	1,500	
	Total ...	10,050
Grand total of recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure ...	26,403	

*For these two items donations have been received.

The Bal-Bhavan is gaining popularity day by day and more and more children are taking the advantage of facilities provided therein. The response from the public to this activity has been encouraging as will be seen from the donations mentioned below given by the public towards the Bal-Bhavan :—

(i) Rs. 50,000 are donated by the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Bombay. The interest accruing on this sum is to be utilised for purchase of books and periodicals for the library of the Bal-Bhavan.

(ii) Rs. 5,000 are donated by Shri Ramdeo Potdar, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay for putting up 2 Bronze Statues at the Bal-Bhavan.

(iii) Rs. 200 are donated by Raja Maharaj Singh, Ex-Governor of Bombay for purchase of big vases for flowers.

In addition to the donations referred to above, there will be some fee income to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 per annum on account of membership fees, sale of cinema tickets etc.

This is one of the most important and useful activity and needs to be given encouragement. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 26,403 (Rs. 16,353 recurring and Rs. 10,050 non-recurring) on account of the Bal-Bhavan in the budget for the year 1953-54.

ITEM 51. Government open Merit Scholarships in Arts, Science and Professional Colleges.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 52,800	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.
Total ...	52,800	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	70,410

Remarks.—The question of rationalising the award of Government Open Merit Scholarships has been considered by Government and it has been decided that 2/3rds of the available scholarships for under-graduate study at the Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges should be reserved for students who passed their Secondary School Certificate Examination from secondary schools situated at places other than at head quarters and city and Borough Municipal Towns, the remaining 1/3rd being made available for other candidates. While awarding the scholarships on the above basis, the present restrictions as to the income of the parents or guardians of the candidates, the marks of the candidates and other conditions of eligibility will be enforced. If, owing to want of eligible scholars in any year, the number reserved for each category cannot be filled, the balance will be transferred to the other category.

The number of Government Open Merit Scholarships available in Arts and Science Colleges is 139½ and those in Commerce and Law Colleges are 11 and 14 respectively. The value of these scholarships in Arts and Science Colleges is Rs. 20 per month each and that in Commerce and Law College is Rs. 25 per month each. In view of the present cost of education and rise in price generally, it is considered that the value of these scholarships for under-graduate study in Arts, Science or Professional Colleges should not be less than Rs. 30 per month. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the value of these scholarships to Rs. 30 per month with effect from the academic year 1953-54. It is also proposed to increase the number of scholarships available in Arts and Science Colleges from 139½ to 140 and to abolish the merit scholarships now awarded at the Government Law College, Bombay. The additional cost during the year 1953-54 will be Rs. 52,800 while the ultimate annual additional cost will be Rs. 70,410 as indicated in the attached statement.

Statement showing additional cost involved in increasing the value of scholarships in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law College.

Serial No.	Institutions.	Details regarding scholarships which are at present available.				No. of sets of Scholarships proposed to be instituted.	Value of each scholarship P. M.	Period of tenure. Years.	Total annual cost.	Cost during the year 1953-54.	Additional amount required during the year 1953-54.	Ultimate additional annual cost.
		Number of sets of Scholarships.	Value of each scholarship P. M.	Period of tenure. Years.	Amount provided in the budget.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arts and Science Colleges.	139½	20	4	1,33,920	140	30	4	1,01,600	1,84,680	50,760	67,680
2	Commerce Colleges ...	11	25	4	13,200	11	30	4	15,840	15,180	1,980	2,640
3	Law Colleges ...	14	25	2	8,400	14	30	2	10,080	9,660	1,260	1,680
	Total ...	164½	...	...	1,55,520	...	...	...	2,27,520	2,09,520	54,000	72,000
							Deduct saving available on account of abolition of merit scholarships at the Government Law College, Bombay		...	...	—1,200	1,590
									Additional cost	...	52,800	70,410

Recurrent	...	Rs.	23,343	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	23,343	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	29,055

- (1) One Assistant Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 180—10—220.
- (2) One Supervisory clerk in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200.
- (3) Two Senior clerks in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150.
- (4) Six Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130.

2. The volume and pressure of work in the office of the S. S. C. Examination Board has considerably increased since the Board began to hold the S. S. C. Examination twice in a year and it has therefore become necessary to review the requirements of the staff for the Board's office. The Board's office has two categories of staff—regular and seasonal. With the use of tabulating and other machines, the jobs that were of seasonal nature (such as examination work of tabulation of data, etc.) are now being done with the aid of these machines. Addition to the regular establishment has become necessary because the data which is to be "fed" to the machines is required to be handled carefully if errors are to be eliminated. Temporary clerks cannot be relied upon for such important and responsible work for obvious reasons. The requirement of additional staff on the regular establishment has also been justified on the basis of analysis of work-load in the office.

3. Due to inadequacy of the staff, the present staff is often required to work in the office till late hours and even on Sundays and holidays. This practice of detaining the staff has led to considerable discontent and has also affected adversely efficiency of the Board's office.

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4. The annual recurrent expenditure and ultimate annual recurrent expenditure for the creation of 10 additional posts work out as Rs. 23,343 and Rs. 29,055 respectively. At present 50 temporary clerks for nine months in a year have been sanctioned for the seasonal establishment of the Board's office. It has been proposed that with the creation of 10 additional posts on the regular establishment, 8 posts of temporary clerks for twelve months in a year should be retrenched. This reduction in the seasonal establishment is expected to yield a saving of about Rs. 10,270 per year. The net extra ultimate recurrent expenditure comes to less than Rs. 19,000 per year.

5. There is no direct extra cost to Government as the expenditure will be provided for in the Board's budget after Government's sanction and can be met from the Board's receipts.

ITEM 53. Grant-in-aid for construction of a High School building at Tarapur.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs. 80,000
Total	...	...	80,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The ex-Cambay State in its resolution No. 159 dated 5th June 1948, had agreed to earmark, along with other claims, a sum of Rs. 80,000 for construction of a High School building at Tarapur (Cambay State), provided Shri Chunilal J. Amin of Tarapur agrees to contribute a sum of Rs. 38,000 for the purpose of the building on a site to be selected near the Tarapur Water Works. The Cambay had also agreed to name the institution as desired by Shri Amin. Soon after, the Cambay State merged with the Bombay State and the resolution remained to be implemented. Shri Chunilal Amin who had offered a donation of Rs. 38,000 towards the school building was not prepared to donate the amount on the condition already accepted by the Cambay State but demanded the continuance of the Tarapur English School as a Government institution in perpetuity. In view of the policy of Government to entrust the management of State Section Schools to well constituted private bodies, it was not possible to accept Shri Amin's condition. The donation did not, therefore, materialise. However, in accordance with the policy of Government to utilise the ear-marked amounts for the specific purposes for which they were ear-marked, it is necessary to provide an amount of Rs. 80,000 towards construction of the school building. The question of transfer of the school to private Society is under consideration. The amount will be paid to the Society which agrees to take over the school.

ITEM 54. Grant-in-aid to the Cambay Education for construction of High School building and Hostel.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs. 3,00,000
Total	...	...	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The ex-Cambay State in its resolution No. 159 dated 5th June 1948 had agreed to earmark, along with other claims, the following amounts for the purposes mentioned against them :—

(i) Rs. 2,00,000 for construction of a school building at Cambay.

(ii) Rs. 1,00,000 for a Hostel for students at Cambay.

The ex-Cambay State intended to hand over the Cambay High School to the Cambay Education Society along with the new building, if constructed, or otherwise, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the policy of Government to leave Secondary Education to private enterprise with grant-in-aid by Government, the High School and the Middle school at Cambay have been transferred to the Cambay Education Society for control and management. The Society's claim to the two amounts was not accepted as it was held that the amounts were only earmarked without any corpus for or investment of the same. The Society was, however, informed that the question of paying grants on this account from the balances of the Cambay State would be considered. According to the policy of Government in regard to the amounts earmarked for specific purposes by the States prior to merger, the amounts are to be utilised for the purpose for which they were specifically earmarked.

The High School and the Middle School at Cambay have already been transferred to the Cambay Education Society for management. The amounts of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 will have to be paid to the Society by way of grant-in-aid to be utilised for the purpose. A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 may, therefore, be made in the budget for 1953-54.

ITEM 55. Construction of a Backward Class hostel at Valia.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs. 30,000
Total	...	...	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The condition of the Backward Classes in most of merged states territories is far from satisfactory. It is, therefore, necessary to take special measures for their amelioration. This can only be done if they are properly educated. As the economic condition of these people is poor, they cannot afford to take education on their own. It is very essential that hostels for these people should be started out of the balances of the merged states. As under the constitution, it is necessary to take special measures for the uplift of the Schedule Tribes, it is proposed to build for these tribes at Valia in Broach District. It has, therefore, been proposed to provide for this work from the balances of the merged states of Rajpipla during the year 1953-54.

37. EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 56. Grants for construction of primary school buildings in the Merged State areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 4,19,300
Total	...	4,19,300	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has considered the question of utilising the balances left over by the Merged States to the best advantage of the States concerned and has proposed that a portion of the funds should be utilised whenever possible, for construction of primary school buildings in the areas of merged States. In view of the Compulsory Primary Education Programme it is necessary to construct more and more primary school buildings, and it is, therefore, proposed, to provide for an amount of Rs. 4,19,300 in the next year's budget (1953-54) for the construction of primary school buildings in the Merged States and meet the cost involved from the Merged States' balances as shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of the State and District.	Provision proposed for 1953-54.	Scheme for which provision is proposed.
		Rs.	
1	Kurundwad Junior (Belgaum District) ...	15,000	Construction of primary school buildings.
2	Mudhol (Bijapur District) ...	10,000	Construction of school rooms in Mudhol Taluka.
3	Rajpipla (Broach District) ...	90,000	Construction of school building of 34 rooms.
4	Savnur (Dharwar District) ...	20,000	Primary school buildings including equipment.
5	Balasinor (Kaira District) ...	1,22,000	Construction of primary school buildings.
6	Bhor (Satara North District) ...	50,000	Do. do.
7	Bhor (Poona District) ...	50,000	Do. do.
8	Mansa (Mehsana District) ...	20,000	Construction of the Girls' School in Mansa Town.
9	Do. do. ...	10,000	Extension of Primary Boys' School.
10	Do. do. ...	12,800	Addition of a school room to the Primary Schools buildings.
11	Surgana (Nasik District) ...	15,000	Construction of primary school buildings.
12	Jambudhoda (Panch Mahals District) ...	4,500	Do. do.
		<u>4,19,300</u>	

		Rs.
	Recurring	16,50,064
Grand Total—37, Education	Non-recurring	12,84,385
	Total	<u>29,34,449</u>

33. MEDICAL.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 57. Purchase of X-ray machine for the Civil Hospital, Belgaum.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	30,000
Total	..	..	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil

The present X-Ray machine at the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, was purchased on 1st October 1936, from Messrs. Phillips Electric Company, Calcutta. It is a 60 M. A. Unit working at 230 Volts. For the last 5-6 years the machine has had to be repaired frequently and has cost over Rs. 4,000 so far, on account of repairs. The machine was got examined by Messrs. Phillips in 1949 and they recommend that it should be replaced as it has become unserviceable. The machine fails all of a sudden. Only the screening side of the machine is working at present. Even this does not work properly sometimes, as a result of which acute inconvenience is being felt by the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Hospital has 155 beds and the daily average in-door and out-door attendance is 188 and 218 respectively. There is also an Anti-T. B. Clinic at the Hospital. A good X-Ray plant is therefore, essential there. It is proposed to purchase a 100 M. A. X-Ray Machine for which an allotment of Rs. 30,000 will be required during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 58. Purchase of equipment for the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	35,000
Total	..	..	35,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil

Remarks.—In the report of the Inspectors appointed by the Medical Council of India pertaining to the Government Medical Colleges, the Committee has recommended provision of adequate equipment for Mammalian Physiology and modern laboratory equipment for pharmacological experimental work at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in the interest of efficient training of medical students. The University of Bombay has asked the college authorities to comply with the requirements pointed out by the Medical Council of India. Therefore, in order to fulfil the requirement of the Medical Council and also of the University of Bombay, in the matter of improvement of Physiology and Pharmacological Departments of the Grant Medical College, it is proposed to purchase equipments for Mammalian Physiology and Pharmacology at a total estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 (Rs. 15,000 for Mammalian Physiology and Rs. 20,000 for Pharmacology Experimental Work respectively).

ITEM 59. Revision of pay scales of the staff attached to the Ayurvedic dispensaries of the merged States.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	6,264	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	6,264	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	22,320

The staff attached to Ayurvedic dispensaries taken over from merged States has been continued on existing basis, pending fixation of their pay in suitable scales of pay. The pay of other state servants of the medical organisations of the various States has been fixed in the corresponding scales of pay of this Department. But as no Ayurvedic dispensaries were being maintained by this Department before the merger of the States, there were no corresponding scales of pay of this Department in which the pay of the staff of the Ayurvedic dispensaries could be fixed. The various States had sanctioned different scales of pay for the staff of their Ayurvedic dispensaries which in many cases are mongre. It is therefore proposed to prescribe uniform scales of pay for the staff on the following basis :—

(i) Rs. 80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240 for those Vaidyas who are holding D.A.S.F. and other equivalent qualifications and are registrable or registered under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938.

(ii) Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 for those Vaidyas who do not hold the qualifications mentioned at (i) above but who are registered or registrable under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938.

(iii) Rs. 30—1/2—35 for Class IV establishment.

The scales of pay mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) above are identical to those prescribed for B. M. S. Class III (Ayurvedic), compounders and Class IV establishment of this Department respectively. The details of the staff sanctioned for the dispensaries, their existing scales of pay and their proposed scales of pay are as under :—

District.	Name of Dispensary.	Staff.	Existing scale of pay.	Proposed scale of pay.
Thana	.. Vikramsha Dispensary, Ashagadh.	Vaidya	.. 50—5/2—80	.. 80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	.. 10—1/2—20	.. 30—1/2—35.
Dharwar	.. Monasgi	Vaidya	.. 20—4/5—40	.. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Peon	.. 15 (Fixed)	.. 15 (Fixed).
Baroda	.. Barod	Vaidya	.. 60—5/2—110	.. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Servant	.. 30—1/2—35	.. 30—1/2—35.
	.. Karwan	Vaidya	.. 60—5/2—110	.. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Servant	.. 30—1/2—35	.. 30—1/2—35.
	.. Mahani	Vaidya	.. 60—5/2—110	.. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Servant	.. 30—1/2—35	.. 30—1/2—35.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

District.	Name of Dispensary.	Staff.	Existing scale of pay.	Proposed scale of pay.
Baroda—contd.	Vadoo	Vaidya	60—5/2—110	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Servant	30—1/2—35	30—1/2—35.
	Ladol	Vaidya	80—110	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Servant	25	30—1/2—35.
Mehsana	Mujpur	Vaidya	50—5/2—70—E.B.—5—100.	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Servant	30—1/2—35	30—1/2—35.
	Sudasna	Vaidya	80	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Servant	30—1/2—35	30—1/2—35.
Satara (North)	Kinhai	Vaidya	35—2/2—40—55	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
Kolhapur	Rural Medical Relief Scheme.	R. M. R. Inspector	60—3—90—5—140	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Do.	60—3—90—5—140	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Do.	60—3—90—5—140	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Do.	60—3—90—5—140	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	12—1/5—16	30—1/2—35.
		Do.	12—1/5—16	30—1/2—35.
Bijapur	Gundal	Vaidya	35—2/2—40—45—55	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Kanbur	Do.	15—1/2—22—30	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Dhanargi	Do.	15—1/2—22—30	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Metgud	Do.	20—22	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Bhatnur	Do.	20—22	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Vajarmatti	Do.	20—22	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
	Halgali	Do.	20—22	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
Kaira	Khadal	Do.	70 (fixed)	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	10 (fixed)	30—1/2—35.
	Bilpad	Do.	12	30—1/2—35.
Sabar Kantha	Bamna	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Verabar	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Champalpur	Vaidya	75	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Jaswantgadh	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Chitroda	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Badoli	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Ilol	Vaidya	75	80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—E.B.—8—240.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.
	Mohanpur	Vaidya	75	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
		Peon	30	30—1/2—35.

The proposal involves an *extra* expenditure of Rs. 22,320 per annum on average basis while a provision of Rs. 6,264 will be required during the year 1953-54. The necessary provision on account of the pay and allowances of the staff on existing basis has been included in the budget estimates for the year 1953-54.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 60. Purchase of Hospital Equipment.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	58,000
Total	...	„	58,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—Most of the existing surgical and other equipment in the Government Hospitals in Bombay City and Poona has become very old and unserviceable as very little amount has been spent on this item during the last seven or eight years. Extensive replacements of equipment are, therefore, necessary and new types of equipment and instruments are required to be purchased in order to ensure the smooth and efficient working of these Hospitals and to keep the teaching Hospitals abreast of the times. As it is not possible to find all the funds required in one year, it is proposed to add to the equipment gradually by sanctioning special grants for the purpose annually. A special non-recurring grant of Rs. 58,000 is, therefore, proposed for the next year's budget as shown below :—

St. George's Hospital, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	23,043
J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	10,380
C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	8,000
Cama & Albless Hospitals, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	5,597
G. T. Hospital, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3,398
M. A. Podar Hospital, Bombay	...	...	...	...	Rs.	3,070
Sassoon Hospitals, Poona	...	...	...	...	Rs.	4,512
Total						58,000

ITEM 61. Additional grant for the X-Ray Department at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	11,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	„	11,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	11,000

Remarks.—The work done in the X-Ray Department of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, has considerably increased and the existing sanctioned grant under "X-Ray Contingencies" is found to be inadequate for proper and quick diagnosis. It is found essential in a large number of cases to take X-Rays. As the grant provided for X-Ray Department is inadequate, patients have to be detained for a number of days unnecessarily till the monthly quota of X-Ray films becomes available. This being a teaching institution, the need for X-Rays at this hospital is greater than at other hospitals. Opening of an Orthopaedic Department has brought a further strain on the existing inadequate grant. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interest of patients and efficient working of the hospital that the existing grant under X-Ray Contingencies should be supplemented and an additional grant sanctioned for the Orthopaedic Department. It is, therefore, recommended that an additional recurring grant of Rs. 11,000 under "X-Ray Contingencies" of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, may be sanctioned from the year 1953-54.

ITEM 62. Continuance of additional staff of Gazetted Officers at the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	9,840	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	9,840	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	0,480

Remarks.—Government had sanctioned the following posts in 1951 for the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay, up to 29th February 1952 which have been continued in the current year.

- (i) One Honorary Dental Surgeon and Lecturer in Dentistry, on an honorarium of Rs. 85 p. m. (changed to Rs. 100 p. m.)
- (ii) Two posts of full-time Demonstrators (now designated as Junior Lecturers on a scale of pay of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—25—650 plus allowances).

The above staff was sanctioned in order to comply with the requirements of the Dental Council of India on whose behalf the Inspection of the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital was carried out for the first time in September 1949 by the Inspectors appointed by the Executive Committee of the Council for the purpose.

According to the Syllabus laid down for the B. D. S. degree a number of dental subjects (about 17-18) should be taught by the dental Surgeons having dental qualifications. It is not possible to be up-to-date and to do full justice to the subjects without the additional staff.

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Further the Sir C. E. M. Dental College has a hospital attached to it and the staff members have to cater the needs of patients attending the hospital for the various kinds of dental treatment. The number of patients attending the hospital has almost increased to double the number of patients who attended in 1949. To give satisfactory work to patients, the work done by the students requires checking at each stage and for this purpose a number of demonstrators (now designated as Junior Lecturers) are required. From the above it will be seen that the continuance of the staff is absolutely essential.

No. of posts.	Designation and scale.	Expenditure for 1953-54. Rs.
1	Honorary Lecturer in Dentistry and Dental Surgeon at Rs. 100 per mensem (100 × 12 × 1) (Honorarium).	1,200
2	Junior Lecturers in Dentistry, Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—25—650. Rs. 220 × 2 × 12.	5,280
	Bombay Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem each 50 × 2 × 12	1,200
	Compensatory Allowance for loss of private practice at Rs. 50 per mensem each (50 × 12 × 2).	1,200
	Dearness Allowance at Rs. 40 per mensem each (40 × 12 × 2)	960
	Total	9,840

ITEM 63. X-Ray Plants for Anatomy Departments in Government Medical Colleges.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 8,016	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 48,000
Total	...	56,016	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	6,444

Remarks.—The Inspection Committee of the Medical Council of India in its Report on the Grant Medical College and the Medical Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad, has recommended that a separate X-Ray Plant should be provided for teaching Anatomy. In order to fulfil the requirements of the Medical Council of India and also with a view to improve the teaching of Anatomy in the Government Medical Colleges, it is proposed to provide separate X-Ray plants for the Government Medical Colleges during the year 1953-54. The proposal involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 48,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 8,016 during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 64. Provision for non-recurrent grants to certain institutions.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 95,350
Total	...	95,350	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The dispensaries and hospitals mentioned in the attached list are given every year maintenance grants under the usual grant-in-aid rules for the last few years. As it is necessary to continue their grants, a provision of Rs. 95,350 as detailed below is necessary in the next year's Budget on that account:—

Name of Institution.	Amount of a grant-in-aid. Rs.
(1) The Seth Doshi Ravji Miyachand Jain Charitable Dispensary	400
(2) The R. N. C. Free Eye Hospital, Bulsar	1,100
(3) Training School for Midwives attached to the Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli	1,500
(4) Malan Dispensary, Malan (district Banaskantha)	1,800
(5) Shri Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, Baroda	5,000
(6) Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kukarwada, district Mehsana	750
(7) Bombay Province Anti T. B. Association, Bombay	10,000
(8) Nurses Training School attached to the Emery Hospital, Anand	2,000
(9) Mobile Health Unit, Umergaon Taluka, district Thana	4,000
(10) Hospital and Maternity Home, Khadakwasla	200
(11) The Blind Relief Association, Bijapur	6,000
(12) The Phaltan Arogya Mandal, Phaltan	4,000
(13) The Bhojwa Yawak Mandal, Bhojwa, district Ahmedabad	150
(14) The St. Theresa's Dispensary at Agashi	700
(15) The Broach Free Maternity for Poor	3,000
(16) The Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, Bombay	15,000
(17) The Leprosy Hospital, Sholapur	5,000
(18) The Leprosy Hospital, Bijapur	5,000
(19) The G. P. Jain Dharmartha Aushadalaya, Bhusaval	1,000
(20) Shri Vanese Pisad Sahakari Vaidyakiya Mandal	750
(21) The Rashtradharm Rameshwar Arogya Kendra, Fiwale, district Poona	500
(22) The District Local Board, Sholapur, towards medical relief	17,000
(23) The Co-operative Hospital, Hubli, district Dharwar	3,500
(24) Shree Ghadi Sarvajanic Dawakhana, Ghadi, district East Khandesh	1,000
(25) Cambay Maternity Home	6,000
	95,350

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 65. Continuance of the Scheme of Improvements to Municipal dispensaries.

Recurrent	..	..Rs.	15,000	Non-recurrent	..	..	Ra.	Nil.
Total	..	..	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In 1946 Government sanctioned grants to the Municipal dispensaries in charge of Government Medical Officers and have continued it from time to time 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 annas 6 per bed per diem in the case of the dispensaries maintained by the Municipalities which have agreed 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 last continued for a period of two years from 1st April 1951.

The Scheme is intended to be introduced in about 51 dispensaries, but so far about 20 dispensaries have taken advantage of the Scheme. It is expected that some more dispensaries will take advantage of the scheme. As the Scheme is in the interest of rural population and will relieve pressure on the District Head Quarter Hospitals, it is proposed to continue the scheme for a further period of 3 years with effect from 1st April 1953.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 66. Continuance of B. C. G. Vaccination Teams at Baroda.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	31,468	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	...	31,468	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	31,052

Remarks.—Two B. C. G. Vaccination Teams at Baroda consisting of the following staff were continued during the year 1951-52 :—

Medical Officers	...	...	...	2
Nurses	...	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	...	2
Peons	...	...	...	2
Driver	...	...	...	1
Cleaner	...	...	...	1

In pursuance of the decision taken at the second B. C. G. Workers Conference at New Delhi on 6th and 7th April 1951, each team is to consist of 6 Technicians who will work under the supervision of the Medical Officer. The technicians will work in pairs or threes. A team consisting of the following staff was continued during the year 1952-53 :—

Designation.	No. of Posts.	Scale of Pay.
		Ra.
Medical Officer (Graduate).	1	220—650
Technicians	6	55—130
Clerks	1	55—130
Peons	2	30—1/2—35
Driver	1	50—2—60

2. B. C. G. Vaccination is considered to be one of the most important measures to check the spread of Tuberculosis and Government of India is very anxious to see that this phase of anti-Tuberculosis work is carried out on a mass scale in the States. In view of the high incidence of Tuberculosis in the State, it is considered absolutely necessary to continue the team at Baroda during the year 1953-54. The team will be deputed for work in the Districts in Northern Division.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 31,468 during the year 1953-54 and an ultimate annual recurrent expenditure of Rs. 31,552 as shown below :—

		Expenditure for 1953-54.	Ultimate annual expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. (i) Pay of Officers—			
1 B. M. S. Class II Officer, scale of pay Rs. 220—15—400— E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 (probationers Rs. 200 per mensem)	1×200×12	2,400	5,172
Total, Pay of Officers ..		2,400	5,172
(ii) Pay of Superior Establishment—			
Technicians. Scale of pay Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4— 125—5—130	6×55×12	3,960	6,552
Clerks	1×55×12	660	984
Total, Pay of Superior Establishment ..		4,620	7,536
(iii) Pay of Class IV Establishment—			
2 Peons (scale of pay Rs. 30—1/2—35) ..	30×12×2	720	792
1 Driver (scale of pay Rs. 50—2—60) ..	1×50×12	600	684
Total, Pay of Inferior Establishment ..		1,320	1,476
Total, Pay of establishment ..		8,340	14,184
Allowance and Honoraria, etc.—			
House rent and other allowances—			
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice to B. M. S. Class II Officer	1×50×12	600	600
House rent allowance—			
Technicians	6×7×12	504	504
Clerk	1×7×12	84	84
Peons	2×5×12	120	120
Driver	1×5×12	60	60
		768	768
Dearness Allowance—			
B. M. S. Class II Officer	1×60×12	720	....
Technicians	6×45×12	3,240	....
Clerk	1×45×12	540	....
Peons	2×35×12	840	....
Driver	1×35×12	420	....
Total, Dearness Allowance ..		5,760	....
Total, Allowance and Honoraria ..		7,128	1,368
Grand Total ..		15,468	15,552
Contingencies—			
For equipment and X-Ray plates		6,000	6,000
Incidental charges such as Stationery, propaganda and Travelling expenses		10,000	10,000
		31,468	31,552

38. MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 67. Continuance of additional staff at Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs.	14,910	Non-recurrent	Rs.	Nil.
Total	Rs.	14,910	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	9,180

Remarks.—The following staff was originally sanctioned for the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay in 1949 and 1951 and has been continued up to 28-2-53.

- (1) Five posts of Clinical Assistants on a pay of Rs. 70 per mensem plus Dearness Allowance.
- (2) One post of clerk in the scale of Rs. 55-130 plus H.R., B.C.A., and Dearness Allowance.
- (3) One servant on a scale of Rs. 35-1-40 plus Dearness Allowance.
- (4) One post of Technician on a scale of Rs. 140-10-220 plus H.R., B.C.A., and Dearness Allowance and

One post of Assistant Technician in the scale of Rs. 55-130 plus same allowances as Technician.

Since the inspection of the Dental Council of India in September 1949, on whose recommendations the above additional staff was sanctioned, the work in all the departments of the Sir C. E. M. Dental College & Hospital has increased to a very great extent as can be seen from the following:—

	Year.	Number of dentures given to the patients.
(1) Prosthetic Deptt.	1949	445
	1950	659
	1951	745
		Number of patients treated for silver alloy fillings, root canal treatment and scaling, etc.
(2) Conservation Deptt.	1949	3,300
	1950	7,403
	1951	7,494
		Number of patients treated for extraction of teeth under local and General Anaesthesia.
(3) Extraction Deptt.	1949	9,943
	1950	1,3076
	1951	1,7021
		Number of new patients attending the out-patients.
(4) Out-patients' Deptt.	1949	11,803
	1950	14,013
	1951	15,782

(1) *Five posts of Clinical Assistants.*—The work of the Clinical Assistants is to render assistance to the Professors, Lecturers and Junior Lecturers in their duties. The tremendous work consequent to the enormous increase in the number of patients attending the Sir C. E. M. Dental Hospital for the various dental treatments cannot be carried out without the help of the five Clinical Assistants. Besides it is the duty of the Clinical Assistants to supervise and maintain the record of students' work. The number of students in the College is increased by far and naturally there is corresponding increase in the work of supervising and maintaining record of the students. All this work cannot be carried out without the help of the five clinical Assistants.

(2) *One Clerk.*—The Clerical work in the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital has also increased consequent upon the increase in the number of patients attending for the various dental treatments and increase in the number of students in the College. The clerk has to work exclusively in the Conservation Deptt., for the full day. Besides the Library, Museum and Research Deptt., are also on an increasing scale. This Institution is a combined one of both the College and the Hospital and the work on both the sides has increased and is on an increasing scale as can be seen from the above statistics. The service of the clerk are quite essential to carry out all the increased work.

(3) *One servant.*—The necessity for a servant is keenly felt due to the fact that at present there is only one peon in this Institution and it is found impossible for a single peon to carry out the routine work which has increased to a great extent. A great handicap is always felt when the peon leaves the College every other day for outdoor work i.e., for going to the Accountant General's office, Reserve Bank, Surgeon General's office, various other firms and dental depots. Post Office and other Govt. Offices and there remains nobody to attend to the Professors, Lecturers and office work.

(4) *One Technician and one Assistant Technician.*—The reasons for change in designation as above from what was originally (i) Dental Mechanic and (ii) Assistant Dental Mechanic, have already been explained in detail while submitting the proposal in question originally.

From the above facts it will be seen that it is impossible to run either the College and Hospital without the above-mentioned staff. The above is the minimum staff and was recommended for immediate appointment by the first Inspection Committee of the Dental Council of India. It may therefore be continued beyond 28-2-53 for one year, in the first instance.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

Number of Posts.	Designation and scale of Posts.	Expenditure for 1953-54. Rs.
5	Clinical Assistants at Rs. 70 per mensem ($70 \times 12 \times 5$) each ..	4,200
	D. A. at Rs. 45 per mensem each ($45 \times 12 \times 5$) ..	2,700
1	Clerk at Rs. 82 per mensem ($82 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	984
	D. A. at Rs. 45 per mensem ($45 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	540
	B. C. A. at Rs. $7/8$ per mensem ($7/8 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	90
	H. R. at Rs. 15 per mensem ($15 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	180
1	Servant at Rs. 38 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 35—1—40 ($38 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	456
	D. A. at Rs. 35 per mensem ($35 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	420
1	Technician at Rs. 201 per mensem in the scale of pay Rs. 140—10—220 ($201 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	2,412
	D. A. at Rs. 50 per mensem ($50 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	600
	B. C. A. at Rs. $12/8$ per mensem ($12/8 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	150
	H. R. at Rs. 20 per mensem ($20 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	240
1	Assistant Technician at Rs. 94 per mensem Scale Rs. 54—130 ($94 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	1,128
	D. A. at Rs. 45 per mensem ($45 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	540
	B. C. A. at Rs. $7/8$ per mensem ($7/8 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	90
	H. R. at Rs. 15 per mensem ($15 \times 12 \times 1$) ..	180
Total ..		14,910

ITEM 68. Shifting of Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad to New buildings.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 63,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 19,000
Total	...	82,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	60,657

Remarks.—The new Civil Hospital building at Ahmedabad is practically ready and the subsidiary works such as Water Supply, electricity, construction of quarters for staff, etc., are in progress. It is, therefore, proposed to shift the existing Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, to the new premises as soon as it is practicable but definitely during the next year. For the present it is proposed to shift to the new buildings the existing 307 beds and also provide 26 additional beds in order to meet the requirement of beds laid down by the University for the Special Departments like T. B., Skin, V. D., E. N. T., Dental and Psychiatric. For this purpose certain additional staff and extra expenditure will be required as shown below.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 63,000 and non-recurring of Rs. 19,000 during the year 1953-54, as shown below:—

	Expenditure during 1953-54. Rs.	Ultimate annual recurrent. Rs.
<i>Pay of Nursing Establishment—</i>		
1 Sister in the scale of Rs. 125—5—150—10—200	1,375	2,026
23 Probationers at Rs. 10 per mensem for 3 months and Rs. 20 for the rest period	4,370	4,833
Total of Nursing Establishment	5,745	6,859
<i>Pay of Superior Establishment—</i>		
2 Registration Clerks in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130	1,210	2,184
1 Medico legal Clerk in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130	605	1,092
Total of Superior Establishment	1,815	3,276
<i>Inferior Establishment—</i>		
1 Mali in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45	385	456
3 Watchmen in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	990	1,188
1 Dispensary Servant in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	330	396
1 X-Ray servant in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	330	396
Total of Inferior Establishment	2,035	2,336

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

		Expenditure during 1953-54.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
		Rs.	Rs.
Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—			
Compensatory allowance for nurses at Rs. 7 per mensem for 1 sister and at Rs. 3 per mensem for 23 probationers	.. ..	836	836
Compensatory Allowance for 3 Clerks at Rs. 3 per mensem	.. ..	99	108
Compensatory allowance for 6 Class IV servants	.. ..	108	216
House Rent Allowance for 3 Clerks at Rs. 7 per mensem	.. ..	221	252
Messing allowance for 24 Nursing staff at Rs. 45 per mensem	.. ..	11,880	12,960
Uniform allowance at Rs. 6-4-0 per mensem for 24 Nursing staff	.. ..	1,056	1,800
Dhobi allowance at Rs. 3 per mensem for 24 Nursing staff	.. ..	792	864
Total of H. R. A., etc.	.. ..	15,082	17,436
Dearness Allowance—			
1 Sister at Rs. 50 3×11	.. ..	138	....
23 Probationers at 35 3×11×23	.. ..	2,944	....
3 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem	.. ..	1,485	....
6 Class IV servants at 35 per mensem	.. ..	2,310	....
Total of Dearness Allowance	.. ..	6,877	....
Contingencies—			
Contingent expenditure at Rs. 1,000 per annum per bed for 26 additional beds	.. ..	26,000	26,000
Lighting charges	.. ..	1,900	1,900
Petty Supplies	.. ..	2,446	2,750
Clothing to Servants	.. ..	500	500
Non-recurring Expenditure—			
Immediate requirements of furniture	.. ..	11,408	.....
12 Trolleys at Rs. 325 each	.. ..	3,900	.....
1 Wheeled hearse	.. ..	200	.....
5 Food Wagons	.. ..	950	.....
26 Iron cots for nurses	.. ..	2,680	.....
50 Pillow ticks	.. ..	63	.....
Furniture for additional Clerical staff	.. ..	400	.....
Total, Contingencies	.. ..	40,846	31,150
Grand Total	.. ..	82,000	60,657

ITEM 69. Construction of a temporary block at the Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital, Poona, by the Poona District Leprosy Committee.

Recurrent	... Rs. 15,353	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. Nil.
Total	 15,353	Ultimate annual recurrent	 15,353

Remarks.—The Poona District Leprosy Committee has submitted a proposal for construction of a temporary block at the Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital, Poona, to accommodate about 36 patients if Government undertakes to utilise the place as soon as it is built for admitting cases and also undertakes maintenance of the building as well as the patients. There is already a proposal to increase the accommodation at the Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital, Poona, from 200 to 300 patients. It is proposed to accept the offer of the Poona District Leprosy Committee. These 36 beds will, however, form part of 100 beds proposed to be increased. The proposal involves recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,353 the classification of which is as shown below. All the non-recurring expenditure (equipment, etc.) will be borne by the Committee.

		Expenditure required during the year 1953-54.	Ultimate annual recurrent expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Contingencies—			
(i) Diet to patients	... ..	11,340	
(ii) Medical treatment to patients	... ..	540	
(iii) Clothing to patients	... ..	540	
(iv) Contingencies, washing and lighting charges, etc.	.. ..	933	
(v) Remuneration to patients	.. ..	2,000	
		15,353	15,353

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 70. Grant-in-aid towards the construction of a T. B. Block at the Evangeline Booth Hospital, Ahmednagar.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	37,000
Total	...	„	37,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—During the year 1945-46, Government had accorded administrative approval to the payment of a grant-in-aid equal to half the net actual cost of the construction of (1) T. B. Block and (2) Nurses Home, for the Evangeline Booth Hospital, Ahmednagar. Out of them, the construction work of the Nurses Home was completed during the year 1948-49 and the authorities of the Hospital were given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,27,968 during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50.

2. The authorities of the hospital requested for a non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 73,000 for the construction of the T. B. Block during the year 1950 on 50 per cent. basis (estimated cost Rs. 1,60,000 less Rs. 14,000 donations = Rs. 1,46,000). However, the grant could not be sanctioned during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 on account of financial stringency.

3. The authorities of the hospital had subsequently stated that the total cost for the construction of the T. B. Block estimated at Rs. 2,39,027 and in addition to local donations of Rs. 14,000 a donation of Rs. 50,000 had been received from the N. M. Wadia Charities. They had requested for a non-recurring grant on 50 per cent. basis as the buildings were nearing completion and they were put in a difficult situation for want of funds. However, the grant could not be sanctioned in the current year also (i.e. 1952-53) on account of financial stringency.

In view of the administrative approval given by Government to pay a grant-in-aid equal to half the net actual cost of the construction of the T. B. Block arrived after deducting popular donations, a grant-in-aid on 50 per cent. basis would come to about Rs. 87,514 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Total estimated cost of the T. B. Block	2,39,027
Less local donations	—14,000
Less donations received from the N. M. Wadia Charities	—50,000
	1,75,027
50 per cent. grant-in-aid to be paid by Government	87,513½
	i.e. (in round figures). Rs. 87,514

However, in view of the present financial stringency, it is proposed to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 37,000 only, in 1953-54.

ITEM 71. Additional establishment at the Surgeon General's Office, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	7,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	13,470

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 31st October 1951. The staff has been continued up to 28th February 1953.

Designation of the post.	Scale.
One Superintendent	Rs. 200—10—300.
One Senior Assistant	Rs. 150—10—200.
One Junior Assistant	Rs. 100—8—140—10—150.
One Clerk	Rs. 100—8—140.
One Clerk	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
One Typist Clerk	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
One Peon	Rs. 35—1/2—40 (City scale).

In addition to pay, the staff will draw such allowances as are admissible under the rules.

Since the staff was sanctioned the work has been continuously on the increase and in view of the merger of the States, there is absolutely no chance of the work decreasing. It is, therefore, considered essential to continue further the above staff on temporary basis. 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.

The proposal involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 13,470 per annum on average basis. The additional provision required during the year 1953-54 is Rs. 7,000 for six months.

33, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 72. Continuance of additional staff required for the B. J. Medical College, Poona, on account of increase in the number of admissions.

Recurrent	Ra.	6,600	Non-recurrent	Ra.	Nil.
Total	..	6,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	4,668

Remarks.—The number of annual admissions to the first year class at the B. J. Medical College, Poona has been raised from 60 to 80 from the academic year 1951. This necessitated the creation of the following additional staff at the B. J. Medical College, Poona:—

	Scale of pay.				
2 Laboratory Assistants	...	...	...	...	Ra. 55—3—85.
1 Laboratory Attendant	...	...	...	...	Ra. 30—1/2—35.
1 Dissection Room Assistant	...	...	...	...	Ra. 35—1—40.
1 Clerk	...	...	...	...	Ra. 100—8—140—10—150.

The above staff was sanctioned temporarily in the first instance. The work which the above staff is required to carry out is of a permanent nature and all this additional staff will have to be continued as a permanent measure to cope with the additional work involved in the interest of efficient working of the College. It is therefore proposed to continue the above staff for one year in the first instance beyond 28th February 1953.

The expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 6,600 during the year 1953-54 and Rs. 4,668 on an average basis as detailed below:—

	Expenditure during 1953-54.	Ultimate Annual Recurrent.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
Class III Establishment—	Ra.	Ra.
2 Laboratory Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs. 55—3—85 at Rs. 61 per mensem (each)	1,464	1,752
1 Senior Clerk in the scale of pay of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150—at Rs. 116 per mensem (average 137)	1,392	1,644
Class IV Establishment—		
1 Dissection Room Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1—40 at Rs. 37 per mensem (average 39)	444	468
1 Laboratory Attendant in the scale of pay of Rs. 30—1/2—35	372	396
	<u>3,672</u>	<u>4,260</u>
<i>Allowances Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
House Rent Allowance to 2 Laboratory Assistants at Rs. 7 per mensem (each)	168	168
House Rent Allowance to Senior Clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem	120	120
House Rent Allowance to Dissection Room Assistant and Laboratory Attendant at Rs. 5 per mensem each	120	120
	<u>408</u>	<u>408</u>
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>		
2 Laboratory Assistants at Rs. 45 per mensem (each)	1,080	.....
1 Senior Clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem	600	.....
1 Dissection Room Assistant and 1 Laboratory Attendant at Rs. 35 per mensem each	840	.....
	<u>2,520</u>	<u>.....</u>
Grand Total	<u>6,600</u>	<u>4,668</u>

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 73. Purchase of an X-Ray Machine for the State Hospital, Chhota-Udepur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	30,000
Total	...	Rs.	30,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	500

Remarks.—As a result of the merger of the States in the State of Bombay, the medical organisation of the Ex-Baroda State has been taken over by Government. Chhota-Udepur State Hospital is one of the institutions of the former Baroda State. The hospital has no X-Ray facilities and the patients needing X-Ray treatment have to go either to the S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda or the S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda. In order to avoid inconvenience to the public and to provide better facilities of diagnostic treatment, it has been proposed to purchase an X-Ray Machine for the State Hospital, Chhota-Udepur, from the merged State balances.

The proposal involves a non recurring expenditure of Rs. 30,000 and a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 500 on account of contingencies.

ITEM 74. Opening of one Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Centre at Santrampur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	2,800	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	2,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	2,800

Remarks.—It is proposed to open one Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Centre in the former Santrampur area. The expenditure involved is Rs. 2,800 recurring and is to be met from the balances left by that State.

ITEM 75. Grant-in-aid towards the construction of Vijay Maternity Home, Rajpipla.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	55,000
Total	...	Rs.	55,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 to Vijay Maternity Home towards the purchase of equipment during the year 1951-52. It is now proposed to give a grant of Rs. 55,000 towards the cost of construction of the building of the Maternity Home. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 55,000 during the budget for 1953-54, to be met from the merged state balances.

ITEM 76. Grant-in-aid towards the construction of Shri Kasturba Maternity Home at Jhagadia.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	16,000
Total	...	Rs.	16,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The cost of construction of the buildings of Shri Kasturba Maternity Home at Jhagadia is estimated at Rs. 65,000 (approximately). It is proposed to give a non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,000 towards the cost of construction; which is proposed to be met from the merged state balances.

ITEM 77. Additional Clinical Units for the S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	13,340	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	13,340	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	12,720

Remarks.—Government sanctioned the following clinical Units for the S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda, in 1951.

	No. of units.
(1) Surgical	2
(2) Medical	2
(3) Obstetrics and Gynaecology	2
(4) Paediatrics	1
(5) Ophthalmic	1
(6) E. N. T.	1
(7) Skin and V. D.	1

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

For the proper teaching of the students and efficient treatment to the patients, it is necessary to create one more surgical and one more medical Unit at the S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda (i.e. in all 3 Surgical and 3 medical units as at Ahmedabad and Poona). Each Unit will consist of one Honorary Chief of Unit, one Honorary Assistant Medical Officer, one Registrar and one Houseman. The following will be the expenditure:—

	Recurrent for 11 months in 1953-54.	Ultimate annual recurrent on average basis.
	Rs.	Rs.
Two Chiefs of Units (i.e., one Honorary Surgeon and one Honorary Physician on Rs. 150 per mensem each)	3,000	3,000
Two Honorary Assistants (i.e. one Honorary Assistant Surgeon and one Honorary Assistant Physician on Rs. 200 per mensem each) ...	4,400	4,800
Two Registrars [one for the Surgical Unit and the other for the Medical Unit; scale 100—5—110 (average 105)]	2,200	2,520
Dearness Allowance for the two Registrars at Rs. 50 per mensem each ...	1,100	.....
Two Housemen (one for the Surgical and one for the medical Unit on Rs. 75 per mensem each)	1,650	1,800
Dearness Allowance for the two Housemen at Rs. 45 per mensem each ...	990	.....
Total ...	13,340	12,720

ITEM 78. Opening of additional beds at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.

Recurrent	Rs. 3,85,468	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,14,532
Total	5,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	3,59,270

Remarks.—The construction of new building for the Hospitals at Poona is in progress and is expected to be ready in every respect by June 1953 to enable the opening of 200 additional beds. To start with it is proposed to open 200 additional beds taking into consideration the heavy in-door attendance and the fact that it is absolutely necessary to maintain an adequate number of beds on account of the increase in the number of admission at the B. J. Medical College, Poona from 60 to 80 from the academic year 1951-52. The present number of beds do not meet the requirements of the Medical Council of India which is 5 beds to 1 student. A minimum of 400 beds are therefore, needed for the present number of 80 annual admissions of the College. The demand for increase in the number of admission is very heavy and as such it will be necessary to increase the number of admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Poona to 100 at the earliest possible opportunity. This will naturally necessitate the maintenance of additional 200 beds by June 1953 at the latest. It is therefore proposed that these beds should be opened during the next financial year.

The proposal involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,14,532 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,85,468 during the year 1953-54 as shown below:—

	Expenditure during 1953-54.	Ultimate annual recurrent
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of Nursing Establishment—		
1 Sister Tutor in scale of Rs. 200—10—250	2,200	2,904
5 Sisters in the scale of pay of Rs. 125—5—150—10—200	6,875	10,082
14 Staff nurses in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100	12,320	16,296
52 Probationers at Rs. 10 per mensem for first 3 months and Rs. 20 per mensem for the rest.	9,880	10,920
Upgrading of the posts of Matron and Assistant Matron to Rs. 350—25—500 and Rs. 250—20—350 respectively.	2,200	2,200
Total, Pay of Nursing Establishment	33,475	42,402

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

	Expenditure during 1953-54.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) Superior Establishment—		
2 Casualty Medical Officers on Rs. 70 per mensem	1,540	1,540
2 Compounders in the scale of pay Rs. 55—3—85—130	1,210	2,184
Upgrading the post of Steward from Rs. 150—10—200 to Rs. 200—10—300	110	120
1 Accountant in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	1,100	1,560
1 Assistant Steward in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	1,100	1,560
1 Senior Fee Collection Clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	1,100	1,560
2 O. P. D. Clerks in the scale of Rs. 55—3—130	1,210	2,184
1 Linen keeper in the scale of Rs. 75—5—120	825	1,308
Total, Pay of Superior Establishment	8,195	12,016
(iii) Pay of Inferior Establishment—		
3 Theatre room Assistants in the scale of Rs. 40—1—45	1,320	1,512
45 Ward servants in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	11,850	17,820
30 Sweepers in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	9,900	11,880
4 Cooks in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	1,320	1,584
2 Watchmen in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	660	792
8 Servants for nurses in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	2,640	3,168
Total	30,690	36,756
2 Allowances and Honoraria—		
House Rent and other allowances—4 (2 Compounders and 2 Clerks) at Rs. 5 per mensem	220	240
6 (2 C. M. Os., 1 Accountant, 1 Assistant Steward, one fee collection Clerk and one linen keeper) at Rs. 7 per mensem	462	504
92 Cl. IV servants at Rs. 5 per mensem	5,060	5,520
Uniform allowance at Rs. 6-4 per mensem for 72 nursing staff	4,976	5,400
Dhobi allowance at Rs. 3 per mensem for 72 nursing staff	2,376	2,592
Messing allowance at Rs. 60 per mensem	47,520	51,840
Total, Allowances and Honoraria	63,614	66,096
Dearness Allowance—		
1 Sister tutor at Rs. 55/3×11	202	
5 Sisters at Rs. 50/3×11	920	
14 Staff nurses at Rs. 45/3×11	2,310	
52 Probationers at Rs. 35/3×11	6,656	
1 Matron at Rs. 70/3×11	256	
1 Assistant Matron at Rs. 60/3×11	220	
9 Persons at Rs. 45 per mensem	4,455	
for 1 post of steward at the difference of Rs. 5 per mensem	55	
92 Servants at Rs. 35 per mensem	35,420	
Total D. A.	50,494	
3 Contingencies—		
Contract Contingencies	50,000	50,000
Service Postage	500	500
Municipal taxes—(Property and conservancy)	25,500	5,500
Diet to patients	75,000	75,000
Medicines and instruments	60,000	60,000
Clothing to patients	7,000	7,000
Drugs for venereal Department	4,000	4,000
Non-recurring expenditure for equipment for 200 beds such as bedding linen, furniture and instrument	1,14,532	
Total Contingencies	3,16,532	2,02,000
Grand Total	5,00,000	3,59,270

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 79. Reorganisation of Laboratories at Baroda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	37,940	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	37,940	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	37,952

Remarks.—The following laboratories of the former Baroda State Government are functioning at Baroda at present:—

- (1) Drugs Laboratory.
- (2) Excise Laboratory.
- (3) Chemical Analyser's Laboratory.

In addition to the above three laboratories, there is also the office of the Inspector of Drugs. The question of reorganisation of the above three laboratories at Baroda was under consideration of Government for some time in the past and they have since decided that the Chemical Analyser's laboratory should be closed and the work pertaining to that laboratory should be transferred to the Chemical Analyser's laboratory, Bombay. It is now proposed to Government that the remaining two laboratories may be continued as one unit, in charge of a suitably qualified Chemist, with two sections viz., (1) the Pharmaceutical Section, (2) Excise Section. The office of the Inspector of Drugs will be in charge of the Inspector of Drugs under the administrative control of the Drugs Controller for the State of Bombay.

The proposal involves an annual expenditure of Rs. 37,952 on average basis and the provision required during the year 1953-54 is Rs. 37,940 as shown below:—

	Expenditure during 1953-54.		Expenditure on average basis.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>				
(Chemist 1 : Scale Rs. 280—600) 280×11	...	3,080	$451 \times 12 = 5,412$	
(Assistant Chemist 1 : 200—400) 250×11	...	2,750	$307 \times 12 = 3,684$	
(Drugs Inspector 1 : 200—400) 250×11	...	2,750	$307 \times 12 = 3,684$	
		8,580		12,780
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>				
<i>Superior Establishment—</i>				
Technicians 2 : (100—200) $100 \times 2 \times 11$	...	2,200	$169 \times 2 \times 12 = 4,056$	
Laboratory Assistants 2 : (45—60) $46 \times 2 \times 11$	...	1,012	$54 \times 2 \times 12 = 1,296$	
Head Clerk 1 : (100—150) $100 \times 1 \times 11$	...	1,100	$133 \times 1 \times 12 = 1,596$	
Senior Clerk 1 : (100—140) $100 \times 1 \times 11$	...	1,100	$130 \times 12 = 1,560$	
Clerks 2 : (46—130) $55 \times 2 \times 11$	...	1,210	$82 \times 2 \times 12 = 1,968$	
		6,622		10,476
<i>Inferior Establishment—</i>				
Laboratory Attendants 3 : (30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35)				
31 $\times 2 \times 11$	...	682	$33 \times 3 \times 12 = 1,188$	
40 $\times 1 \times 11$	...	440		
Peons 4 : (30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35) $31 \times 4 \times 11$	...	1,364	$33 \times 4 \times 12 = 1,584$	
		2,486		2,772
<i>Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—</i>				
(i) House Rent and other Allowances—				
2 Technicians at Rs. $7 \times 11 \times 2$	...	154		
2 Laboratory Assistants at Rs. $5 \times 11 \times 2$	...	110		
1 Head Clerk 7×11	...	77		
1 Senior Clerk 7×11	...	77		
4 Peons at $5 \times 11 \times 4$	...	220		
2 Clerks at $7 \times 11 \times 2$	...	154		
3 Laboratory Attendants at $5 \times 3 \times 11$	...	165		
		957		1,044
(ii) Travelling Allowance Ordinary	...	800	...	800
(iii) Dearness Allowance	...	8,415	...	.....
		27,860	...	27,872
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Contract contingencies	...	3,000	...	3,000
<i>Non-Contract contingencies—</i>				
Services, Postage and Telegrams	...	280	...	280
Other miscellaneous	...	300	...	300
Payment of fees to Imperial Serologist	...	2,000	...	2,000
Medicines and Instruments	...	2,000	...	2,000
Chemicals and Apparatus	...	2,500	...	2,500
		10,080	...	10,080
Grand Total	...	37,940	...	37,952

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 80. Expansion of B. C. G. Vaccination on a mass scale with the aid of WHO/UNICEF.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	1,00,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	1,10,208

Remarks.—Consequent on the discussion held between the representatives of the WHO/UNICEF, I. T. C. and the Government of India, a scheme has been drawn up to introduce mass B. C. G. Vaccination all over India. In view of the high incidence of Tuberculosis in the State and the need for adopting suitable measures to control its spread, it is considered desirable to introduce mass B. C. G. Vaccination in the Bombay State.

There are 28 Districts in the State and about 15 Teams will be required for the purpose. However, to start with it is proposed to sanction only 5 teams from the year 1953-54.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 during the year 1953-54 and an ultimate expenditure of Rs. 1,10,208, as shown below:—

	Expenditure for 1953-54.	Ultimate Annual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		
One Publicity Officer (Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officer) and 5 Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officers. Scale Rs. 220—15—400— E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. 6 × 200 × 11	13,200	29,232
Special Pay at Rs. 50. 6 × 50 × 11	3,300	3,600
Total—Pay of Officers	16,500	32,832

Pay of Establishment—

One Supply Officer and Secretary. Scale Rs. 150—10—200. 1 × 150 × 11	1,650	2,256
30 Technicians. Scale Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130. 30 × 55 × 11	18,150	32,760
One Statistical Clerk. Scale Rs. 120—8—200—10/2—220. 1 × 120 × 11	1,320	2,160
5 Clerks. Scale Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130. 5 × 55 × 11	3,025	5,460
Total—Pay of Superior Establishment	24,145	42,636

Class IV Establishment—

5 Peons. Scale Rs. 30—1/2—35. 5 × 30 × 11	1,650	1,980
5 Drivers. Scale Rs. 50—2—60. 5 × 50 × 11	2,750	3,420
Total—Pay of class IV Establishment	4,400	5,400

Total Pay of Establishment ... 45,045 80,868

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance. 6 Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officers. 6 × 60 × 11	3,960	
One Supply Officer and Secretary. 1 × 50 × 11	550	
30 Technicians. 30 × 45 × 11	14,850	
1 Statistical Clerk. 1 × 50 × 11	550	
5 Clerks. 5 × 45 × 11	2,475	
5 Peons. 5 × 35 × 11	1,925	
5 Drivers. 5 × 35 × 11	1,925	
Total Dearness Allowances	26,235	

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE.—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Expenditure for 1953-54.	Ultimate Annual expenditure.
Compensatory Allowance to the 6 Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officers for loss of private practice. $6 \times 50 \times 11$...	Rs. 3,300	Rs. 3,600
House Rent Allowance Rs. 30 to the Bombay Medical Service, Class II Officers. $6 \times 30 \times 11$...	1,980	2,280
House Rent Allowance to the Secretary and Supply Officer. $1 \times 20 \times 11$...	220	240
Travelling Allowance ...	2,500	2,500
Total Allowances and Honoraria, etc. ...	84,235	8,620
Contingencies—		
Maintenance of Cars ...	12,000	12,000
Incidental Charges ...	1,600	1,600
Propaganda ...	4,500	4,500
Miscellaneous (Equipment such as syringes, needles, leather bags, spirit, cotton, wool, etc.) ...	2,620	2,620
Total Contingencies ...	20,720	20,720
Grand Total ...	1,00,000	1,10,208

ITEM 81. Additional Staff required by the Drugs Controller for the re-organisation of his Administrative Section based on the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 96,000	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 4,000
Total ...	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	1,20,856

Remarks.—The present administrative machinery of the Drugs Controller for the State of Bombay, consists of a skeleton staff, which is totally inadequate to cope up with the increased activities of that organisation. As a result of this and with the enforcement of the Drugs Act, 1940, it has not been possible to investigate and put a stop to the activities of several spurious drugs manufacturers, which is a great menace to public health. At present the skeleton staff is quite inadequate to cope with the proper enforcement of the Act throughout the State. It is, therefore, considered absolutely necessary to have the additional staff as mentioned below, subject to detailed scrutiny by the Finance Department.

Item of Expenditure.	Provision required. in 1953-54.
Pay of Officers—	
1 Assistant Drugs Controller at Rs. 560 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 560—30—650—E.B.—45—965.	$560 \times 1 \times 11$ 6,160
2 Senior Inspectors at Rs. 500 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 500—25—800.	$500 \times 2 \times 11$ 11,000
7 Inspectors at Rs. 220 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—440.	$220 \times 7 \times 11$ 16,940
Total pay of officers ...	34,100
Pay of Establishment—	
1 Superintendent at Rs. 200 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300.	$200 \times 1 \times 11$ 2,200
2 Senior Clerks at Rs. 100 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150.	$100 \times 2 \times 11$ 2,200
7 Junior Clerks at Rs. 55 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.	$55 \times 7 \times 11$ 4,235
2 Typists at Rs. 55 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.	$55 \times 2 \times 11$ 1,210
1 Steno-typist at Rs. 55 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.	$55 \times 1 \times 11$ 605
3 Watchers at Rs. 55 per mensem each (fixed) ...	$55 \times 3 \times 11$ 1,815
7 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40.	$35 \times 7 \times 11$ 2,695
Total pay of Establishment ...	14,960

38, MEDICAL—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

Item of Expenditure.	Provision required.
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	Rs.
Compensatory Local Allowance	7,590
House Rent Allowance	7,788
Dearness Allowance	17,765
Conveyance Allowance	6,721
Short-hand Allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem $1 \times 30 \times 11$	330
Travelling Allowance	5,000
Total Allowances	45,194
Contingencies	5,746
Grand Total	1,00,000
Grand Total—38, Medical	Rs.
Recurrent	8,24,499
Non-recurrent	5,41,882
Total	13,66,381

39, PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 82. Expansion of the Town Planning and Valuation Department. Continuance of Special staff sanctioned in connection with preparation of Master Plan.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	1,07,700	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	...	1,07,700	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	1,07,700

Remarks.—The above scheme was sanctioned by Government in 1948 with a view to enable the Town Planning Department to take up the work of preparation of Master Plans for important towns and villages in the State of Bombay, in order to ensure better living conditions in rural and urban areas. The special staff has been further continued up to 28th February 1953. For the reasons stated below, it is proposed to continue the staff up to end of the period of the 2nd Five Year Plan, i.e. up to 31st March 1956.

2. This Scheme provides for the preparation of Master Plans for those towns and cities which are growing in importance. The Master Plans will indicate in broad outlines the proposals for development of the town or city itself and the surrounding lands which are in course of development or expected to be developed in a few years' time. The plans will also provide for the corrective measures necessary to improve upon the irregular and haphazard growth of existing cities, which may have taken place in the past and the lines on which the future development should take place on the surrounding lands, so as to secure proper sanitary conditions, amenities and convenience to the persons living in such areas and in the neighbouring ones.

3. The Master Plan is thus intended to serve as a guide for the Local Authority concerned to control the haphazard development within its limits and allow it to proceed on orderly lines. It is, therefore, essential for every Local Authority to have such a Master Plan prepared by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. A Seven Years' Programme for the preparation of Master Plans for various Towns has been already approved by Government. It is proposed to provide Master Plans to the other Towns and Cities also. Some important Local Authorities from the merged areas also are anxious to get Master Plans for their towns prepared through the agency of this Department and Government intends to extend this Scheme to the merged State areas.

4. In the circumstances mentioned above, it is necessary to continue the staff for the preparation of Master Plans for some years more i.e. up to 31st March 1956.

5. The provision required for it, for the next year, i.e., 1953-54, is as shown below :—

(1) <i>Pay of Officers—</i>	Rs.
Three Senior Assistants in the scale of Rs. 295—15—400—20—500—25—650 <i>plus</i> C. A. of Rs. 52 per mensem each inclusive of increased rates of C. A. (One at Rs. 355, the other at Rs. 340 and the third at Rs. 295 per mensem)...	12,112
	12,112
(2) <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
Six Junior Assistants in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300—15—390 (Two at Rs. 250 each, 2 at Rs. 220 each and 2 at Rs. 200 each) <i>plus</i> C. A. of Rs. 19-8-0 each inclusive of increased rates	16,080
12 Surveyors in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—10—220—10—270 <i>plus</i> Cycle allowance of Rs. 4 each (6 at Rs. 132 each and 6 at Rs. 124 each)	19,032
One Accountant at Rs. 132 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150	1,608
Two Senior Clerks at Rs. 132 each in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	3,216
Five Junior Clerks, 2 at Rs. 61 each and 3 at Rs. 58 each in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130	3,552
Four Draftsmen at Rs. 82 each in the scale of Rs. 70—3—85—4—125	3,936
Four Tracers at Rs. 58 each in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—4—105	2,784
Nine peons at Rs. 33 each in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	3,564
	53,772
Total	65,884
(3) <i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
Dearness Allowance	24,480
Conveyance Allowance	2,000
Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	6,000
House Rent and other allowances	4,200
	36,680
(4) <i>Contingencies</i>	5,136
Grand Total	1,07,700

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 33. Establishment of Combined Medical and Public Health Units in the Bombay State

Recurrent	Rs. 2,55,353	Non-recurrent	Rs. 13,300
Total	2,68,653	Ultimate annual recurrent	2,79,910

Remarks.—With a view to providing maternity service to the rural population and also improving the sanitation of the villages Government laid down that there should be a centre of Combined Medical and Public Health Unit in each taluka of the State. But for the present the scheme is restricted to 23 Units only due to financial stringency. Out of these 23 units, the period of sanction for the continuance of 19 units expires on 28th February 1953. Hence the new item is submitted in respect of these 19 units. The necessary provision on account of all the units has been separately included in the relevant parts of the Budget estimates.

The area under each unit comprises 6 to 8 villages within a radius of 3-5 miles with a population of 8 to 10 thousand. There is a maternity home at the central village consisting of 4 beds with a midwife and trained dai. The midwife conducts the cases with the assistance of the Health Visitor and also the S.M.P. (Allopathic) when necessary. The Health Visitor and Midwife during their spare time tour in the villages included in the unit area and give ante-natal and post-natal advice to women in their homes. There is one Sanitary Sub-Inspector with one Mukadam and 3 Sanitary Orderlies who look to the sanitation of all the villages under the unit. The S.M.P. gives medical relief to the villages and supervises the work of maternity and sanitary staff. In view of the great utility of the units, it is proposed to sanction continuance of the Combined Medical and Public Health Units in question for a further period of five years from 1st March 1953. The Scheme of combined Units already stands included in the five-year plan of Government.

Pay of Establishment—

19 Health Visitor in the pay scale of Rs. 100—5—125—6—185.

5×100×12	6,000
2×105×12	2,520
3×110×12	3,960
3×115×12	4,140
3×120×12	4,320
3×125×12	4,500
	<u>25,440</u>

25,440

19 Midwives—Pay Rs. 75—5—100.

2×75×12	1,800
5×80×12	4,800
2×85×12	2,040
5×90×12	5,400
3×95×12	3,420
2×100×12	2,400
	<u>19,860</u>

19,860

19 Trained Dais—Pay Rs. 40—2—60.

2×40×12	960
5×42×12	2,520
3×44×12	1,584
4×48×12	2,304
4×50×12	2,400
1×52×12	624
	<u>10,392</u>

10,392

19 Women Attendants—Pay Rs. 30—1/2—35.

7×30×12	2,520
7×31×12	2,604
5×32×12	1,920
	<u>7,044</u>

7,044

39 PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.	Rs.
19 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors—Pay Rs. 75—5/2—100.		
3×75×12	2,700	
14×80×12	13,440	
2×85×12	2,040	
	18,180	
		18,180
19 Mukadams—Pay Rs. 35—1—45.		
1×35×12	420	
2×36×12	864	
2×38×12	912	
6×40×12	2,880	
4×41×12	1,968	
3×42×12	1,512	
1×43×12	516	
	9,072	
		9,072
67 Sanitary Orderlies—Pay Rs. 30—1/2—35.		
11×30×12	3,960	
2×31×12	744	
9×32×12	3,456	
33×33×12	13,068	
2×34×12	816	
	22,044	
		22,044
Increment to the staff of the Units		671
Bad Climate Allowance (Khadakwasla Unit)—		
Sanitary Sub-Inspector, Health Visitor and Midwife at Rs. 15 per mensem. each. Rs. 3×15×12	540	
Mukadam, Trained Dai, Woman Attendant and 3 Sanitary Orderlies at Rs. 5 per mensem each. Rs. 6×5×12	360	
	900	900
Total, Pay of Establishment		1,13,603

Allowances and Honoraria—

Dearness Allowances to the staff—

19 Health Visitors—5 at Rs. 45 and 14 at Rs. 50 per mensem. Rs. 5×45×12,		
14×50×12		11,100
19 Midwives at Rs. 45 per mensem. Rs. 19×45×12		10,260
19 Trained Dais, 18 at Rs. 35 and one at Rs. 45 per mensem. Rs. 18×35×12, 1×45×12		8,100
19 Women Attendants at Rs. 35 per mensem. 19×35×12		7,980
19 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 45 per mensem. 19×45×12		10,260
19 Mukadams at Rs. 35 per mensem. 19×35×12		7,980
57 Sanitary Orderlies at Rs. 35 per mensem. 57×35×12		23,940
Total, Dearness Allowance		79,620

Permanent Travelling Allowance (inclusive of temporary increase)—

19 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 17-8-0 each. Rs. 19×17-8-0×12		3,990
19 Mukadams at Rs. 8-12-0, Rs. 19×8-12-0×12		1,995
57 Sanitary Orderlies at Rs. 8-12-0. Rs. 57×8-12-0×12		5,985
Total, Permanent Travelling Allowance		11,970

Travelling allowance Ordinary at Rs 100 per unit per annum		1,900
Total, Allowances and Honoraria		93,490

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.
<i>Contingencies (for 19 units)—</i>	
Service postage and petty supplies	2,870
Rent, Rates and Taxes	25,060
Supplies and Services	9,500
Milk and other charges	4,700
Hire of bullock carts for Health Visitors, Midwives and Trained Dais occasionally when travelling long distances	3,280
Bore-hole and trench latrines (expenditure on plates and enclosures)	950
Medicines	1,900
Total, Contingencies	48,260
Total, Recurrent	2,55,353
Non-recurrent. Purchase of equipment	13,300
Grand Total	2,68,653

ITEM 84. Purchase of Trucks for replacement of old anti-epidemic trucks.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 32,000
Total	32,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Six 15 CWT. Army surplus trucks were supplied to this Department in 1946 originally for the six Mobile Hygiene Units. The trucks were bought second-hand from the military surplus stores and they have been put to very extensive and daily use in epidemic control and rural medical relief in the rural areas with comparatively poor surfaced rough roads. 3 of these trucks were replaced by new ones in 1951-52 and one more in 1952-53. Thus out of the 6 old trucks there remain two trucks which are still to be replaced. The two vehicles are now almost unserviceable and the present condition of the trucks is such that in addition to increased petrol consumption they require constant repairs of major nature at great cost. As the vehicles have out-lived their utility and are no more economical nor safe to run, it is absolutely necessary to replace them with new ones.

	Rs.
<i>Recurrent cost</i>	Nil.

Note.—Budget provision already exists for the appointments of drivers and cleaners and contingencies.

Non-recurrent cost—

Cost of 2 Motor Chassis and construction of bodies at Rs. 16,000 each—Rs. 16,000 × 2 = ...	32,000
Total cost for 1953-54	32,000

ITEM 85. Purchase of magic lanterns and slides for carrying out effective public health propaganda in rural areas through the District Health Staff in the newly formed Districts.

Recurrent	Rs. 2,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 23,000
Total	25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	2,000

Remarks.—Government has sanctioned supply of 4 magic lanterns and 4 sets of slides on different health subjects to every district having District Health Officer, for carrying out effective Public Health Propaganda in the rural areas, through the Sanitary Inspectors. As the result of the recent merger of States new Districts as shown below have been formed :—

Baroda	Mehsana	Banaskantha	Satara South
Amreli	Sabarkantha	Dangs	Kolhapur.

Out of the above Districts only Baroda has got one magic lantern, some slides and other propaganda material such as films, models, etc. Other districts have not got any material. Proposals for appointment of District Health Officers with the nucleus staff in each of the districts (except Dangs which will be looked after by the Chief Medical

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—Shri S. H. SHAH.

Officer, Dangs, with the assistance of Sanitary Inspector) of Baroda, Amreli, Mehsana, Kolhapur, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Satara South have already been sanctioned. Prior to merger of States, all the districts of this state had been supplied with magic lanterns and slides and it would be desirable to supply lanterns and slides to the newly formed districts also in a similar manner in order to give equal treatment to the Dominion as well as subjects of former States merged in Bombay State.

*Recurrent cost during 1953-54**Contingencies—*

	Rs.
Transport of magic lanterns, slides and other propaganda material in the 8 newly formed districts (Baroda, Amreli, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dangs, Kolhapur and Satara South)	2,000

Note.—The existing annual recurrent provision of Rs. 4,000 will have to be increased to Rs. 6,000.

Non-recurrent cost during 1953-54.

Supply of magic lanterns and slides to the Sanitary Inspectors under the District Health Officers' Scheme in the following district :—

	No. of magic lanterns.	No. of sets of slides.
Baroda	3	2
(out of the 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 1 has already got a magic lantern).		
Amreli	3	3
Mehsana	3	3
Sabarkantha	3	3
Banaskantha	3	3
Dangs	1	1
Satara South	3	3
Kolhapur	3	3
	22	21

Note.—Cost of 1 magic lantern is estimated at Rs. 265 and that of one set of slides on different (10) health subjects Rs. 815.

	Rs.
Cost of 22 magic lanterns	5,830
Cost of 21 sets of slides (on 10 health subjects) including transport charges ...	17,115
Total ...	22,945
Or in round figures ...	23,000
Grand Total ...	25,000

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 86. Malaria Control Schemes in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Thana, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara and additional staff for headquarters malaria organisation.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	25,28,212

Remarks.—The proposals relate to the question of making permanent the Malaria Control Schemes in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Thana and Bijapur Districts and the Combined Malaria Control and other Public Health activities in Kanara and Dharwar Districts and the additional staff of the Permanent Malaria Organisation. The present sanctioned period of all the above schemes is upto 28th February 1953. Provision has already been included in the regular Budget Estimates for 1953-54 already submitted to Government for the continuance of all the above schemes during 1953-54, and as such recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure has been shown as Nil in the new item. These schemes have amply demonstrated their efficacy and their continuance on a permanent footing is therefore imperative. Data regarding these schemes are furnished below :—

(1) Period for which each scheme has been in existence—

Name of the Scheme.	Period.
Malaria Control Scheme, Dharwar	7 years.
Do. Kanara	8 "
Do. Ahmedabad	4 "
Do. Kaira	4 "
Do. Thana	5 "
Do. Panch Mahals	3 "
Do. West Khandesh	3 "
Do. Bijapur	4 "
Additional staff of the permanent Malaria Organisation	4 "

(2) *Figures of actual benefits.*—Out of a total population of 35 millions in the Bombay State about 22 million people live in malarious tracts. The malaria control measures now in progress in the State directly protect a population of 6.9 million and indirectly 11.7 million. Thus half of the malaria problem in the State is being tackled. The results of the malaria control operations in force have been very satisfactory. The spleen rates have shown consistent reductions in all the areas and in some cases have reached figures lower than 5 per cent. The number of malaria patients treated in public dispensaries have undergone large reductions, and it is estimated that nearly a million cases of malaria have been prevented in 1951. The data for spleen rates and dispensary figures by Districts are given below :—

Malaria Control Scheme.	Spleen rate per cent.		No of malaria cases treated in Public Dispensaries.			
	Prior to control	1951.	No. of Dispensaries.	Prior to control	1951.	
Kanara	73	1	12	54,166	8,019	
Dharwar	39	3	8	45,155	9,146	
Thana	40	5	24	59,243	32,910	
Ahmedabad	43	5	10	19,714	10,898	
Kaira	33	3	4	5,622	3,503	
Bijapur	31	4	3	13,102	3,056	
Panch Mahals	44	11	5	17,007	6,926	
West Khandesh	34	7	9	18,333	9,061	

(3) Details of Expenditure in each case—

Kanara.	Dharwar.	Thana.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	West Khandesh	Panch Mahals.	Bijapur.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945-46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946-47	3,16,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-48	4,29,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948-49	6,87,655	3,59,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-50	5,43,754	3,41,278	3,10,268	2,07,584	.....	.....	90,968
1950-51	6,68,518	3,50,102	3,51,932	2,53,542	4,26,014	4,41,670	1,13,168
1951-52	2,28,568	2,77,602	2,11,611	1,81,627	2,93,891	2,32,764	45,667

Additional Staff of Malaria Organisation.

	Rs.
1945-46	.....
1946-47	.....
1947-48	.....
1949-50	9,499
1950-51	14,059
1951-52	24,130

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

(4) *The reasons for continuing the scheme on a permanent footing.*—All the schemes are in existence for more than 3 years and some even for more than 5 years and more. The policy, the programme and the organisation in respect of the malaria control measures is, therefore, not new. They have already proved their worth in the shape of reduction in malaria which has been appreciated by the public. These malaria control measures have to be continued, otherwise malaria may recur even more intensively than before control inasmuch as the people have lost their resistance to the disease which they had to some extent prior to control. But such resistance was not adequate in the past to prevent sickness, loss of vitality and mortality. Now that the public have realised the fruits of a beneficial measures its suspension and the inevitable return of malaria would lead to a very considerable public criticism. The staff cannot be entertained on a temporary footing for a number of years when it is known that they have to be employed for a very considerable number of years. The need for making the schemes permanent is therefore desirable and urgent. The proposal involves the following ultimate annual recurrent expenditure to Government.

*Ultimate average annual expenditure—**Pay of Officers—*

	Rs.
2 Medical Officers of Health in the grade of Rs. 350—30/2—650—E.B.—45—740 (Average pay Rs. 536). (One in Kanara and the other in Dharwar). $2 \times 536 \times 12$	12,864
4 Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—25—650. (Average pay Rs. 420—2/3). (One each in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh and Thana). $4 \times 420—2/3 \times 12$	20,192
Special pay at Rs. 30 per mensem each. $4 \times 30 \times 12$	1,440
1 Junior Entomologist in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—25—650 at Headquarters Malaria Organisation. (Average pay Rs. 420—2/3). $1 \times 420—2/3 \times 12$	5,048
Total pay of Officers	39,544

Pay of Establishment—

11 Assistant Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—8—260—E.B.—10—300 (Average pay Rs. 202). One in each district of Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Kanara, 2 in Ahmedabad and 4 in Thana). $11 \times 202 \times 12$	26,664
Special pay at Rs. 20 per mensem each for 10 Assistant Medical Officers and Rs. 40 per mensem for 1 Assistant Medical Officer. $10 \times 20 \times 12$	2,400
$40 \times 1 \times 12$	480
14 Malaria Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—8—260—E.B.—10—300. (Average pay Rs. 202) (4 in Dharwar and 4 in Kanara and 3 in Panch Mahals and 3 in West Khandesh). $14 \times 202 \times 12$	33,936
1 Engineering Supervisor at Thana in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270. (Average pay Rs. 180). $1 \times 180 \times 12$	2,160
22 Malaria Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 92—4—120—E.B.—5—160. (Average pay Rs. 130). (5 at Ahmedabad, 5 in Kaira, 3 in Panch Mahals, 3 in West Khandesh, 4 in Thana and 2 in Bijapur). $22 \times 130 \times 12$	34,320
7 Senior clerks in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140. (Average pay Rs. 130). (One each in the districts of Kanara, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Thana). $7 \times 130 \times 12$	10,920
13 Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130. (Average pay Rs. 82—2/5). (2 each in Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Thana, Dharwar and Kanara and 1 in Kaira district). $13 \times 82—2/5 \times 12$	12,854
1 Junior clerk for 6 months in Bijapur. $55 \times 1 \times 6$	330
30 Insect Collectors in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60. (Average pay Rs. 51—1/9). (4 in each in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Dharwar, Kanara, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Thana and 2 in Bijapur). $30 \times 51—1/9 \times 12$	18,440
1 Laboratory Orderly at Thana District in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35. (Average pay Rs. 33—1/3). $1 \times 33—1/3 \times 12$	400
43 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (Average pay Rs. 33—1/3). (Five in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira, 7 Panch Mahals, 3 Thana, 7 West Khandesh, 3 Bijapur, 7 in Kanara, 8 in Dharwar). $43 \times 33—1/3 \times 12$	17,200
4 Night watchmen in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (Average pay Rs. 33—1/3). (1 each in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana and Dharwar). $4 \times 33—1/3 \times 12$	1,600
16 Drivers in the scale of Rs. 60—4—100 (Average pay Rs. 84). (3 in Panch Mahals, 3 West Khandesh, 4 Thana, 3 Kanara and 3 Dharwar). $16 \times 84 \times 12$	16,128
16 Cleaners in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (Average pay Rs. 33—1/3). $16 \times 33—1/3 \times 12$	6,400
12 Havildars for 12 months in Kanara district in the pay scale of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60 (Average pay Rs. 51—1/9). $12 \times 51—1/9 \times 12$	7,360

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Havildars at Rs. 40 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60 as shown below in the following districts :—

	Rs.	Rs.
24 Havildars in Dharwar District for 6 months	5,760	32,640
36 Havildars in Ahmedabad for 4—1/2 months	6,480	
22 Havildars in Kaira for 4—1/2 months	3,960	
24 Havildars in Panch Mahals for 6 months	5,760	
24 Havildars in West Khandesh as below :—		
10 Havildars for 6 months	2,400	1,18,410
5 Havildars for 4 months	800	
9 Havildars for 2 months	720	
24 Havildars in Thana for 6 months	5,760	
5 Havildars in Bijapur for 5 months	1,000	
60 Sepoys for 12 months in Kanara district in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (average pay 33—1/3) 60×33—1/3×12		24,000
Sepoys at Rs. 30 per mensem each in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35.		
156 Sepoys in Ahmedabad for 4—1/2 months	21,060	1,18,410
110 Sepoys in Kaira for 4—1/2 months	14,850	
120 Sepoys in Panch Mahals for 6 months	21,600	
120 Sepoys in West Khandesh as below :—		
50 sepoy for 6 months	9,000	
25 sepoy for 4 months	3,000	1,18,410
45 sepoy for 2 months	2,700	
120 Sepoys in Thana for 6 months	21,600	
20 Sepoys in Bijapur for 5 months	3,000	
120 Sepoys in Dharwar for 6 months	21,600	

Headquarter Staff—

2 Entomological Assistants in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200—E.B.—10—310 (Average pay Rs. 237—1/9). 2×237—1/9×12	5,691
1 Head clerk in the scale of Rs. 150—10—200 (Average pay Rs. 187—1/2). 1×187—1/2×12	2,250
1 Senior clerk and 1 Accountant in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150. (Average pay Rs. 137). 2×137×12	3,288
1 Camp clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 (Average pay Rs. 130). 1×130×12	1,560
1 Junior clerk in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 (Average pay Rs. 82). 1×82×12	984
4 Laboratory Attendants-cum-Insect Collectors in the pay scale of Rs. 40—1—50—2—60 (Average pay Rs. 51—1/9). 4×51—1/9×12.	2,453
Total pay of establishment	382,828

*Allowance and Honoraria—**Permanent Travelling Allowance—*

4 Medical Officers at Rs. 100 per mensem each with 50 per cent. temporary increase. 150×4×12	7,200

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.
2 Medical Officers in Dharwar and Kanara at Rs. 60 per mensem. $60 \times 2 \times 12$...	1,440
11 Assistant Medical Officers at Rs. 27-8-0 per mensem each. $11 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times 12$...	3,630
14 Malaria Supervisors at Rs. 27-8-0 each. $14 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times 12$...	4,620
1 Engineering Supervisor at Rs. 27-8-0. $1 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times 12$...	330
22 Malaria Inspectors—	
12 at Rs. 20 per mensem each ...	6,180
10 at Rs. 27-8-0 per mensem each ...	
Havildars at Rs. 10 per mensem each—	
36 in Ahmedabad for 4-1/2 months ...	9,600
22 in Kaira for 4-1/2 months ...	
24 in Panch Mahals for 6 months ...	
24 West Khandesh—	
10 Havildar for 6 months ...	
5 Havildars for 2 months ...	
9 Havildars for 2 months ...	
24 Havildars in Thana for 6 months ...	
5 Havildars in Bijapur for 5 months ...	
24 Havildars in Dharwar for 6 months ...	
12 Havildars in Kanara for 12 months ...	
Sepoys—at Rs. 6 per mensem each—	
120 Sepoys in Dharwar for 6 months ...	28,002
60 Sepoys in Kanara for 12 months ...	
156 Sepoys in Ahmedabad for 4½ months ...	
110 Sepoys in Kaira for 4½ months ...	
120 Sepoys in Panch Mahals for 6 months ...	
120 Sepoys in West Khandesh (50 for 6 months, 25 for 4 months and 45 for 2 months) ...	
120 Sepoys in Thana for 6 months ...	
20 Sepoys in Bijapur for 5 months ...	
16 Drivers at Rs. 10 per mensem each. $16 \times 10 \times 12$...	1,920
16 Cleaners at Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem each. $16 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 12$...	1,248
	56,970
Add 75 per cent. temporary increase ...	42,727
	99,697
Total, Permanent Travelling Allowance ...	106,897
Ordinary travelling allowance as per B. C. S. Rules to 30 Insect Collectors and 43 peons ...	24,000
Travelling allowance (Ordinary) to headquarters staff ...	4,440
Total Travelling Allowance (Ordinary) ...	28,440
Compensatory allowance for loss of Private Practice to 4 Medical Officers at Rs. 50 per mensem each and 11 Assistant Medical Officers at Rs. 30 per mensem each ...	6,360
Total, Compensatory Allowance ...	6,360

Compensatory local allowance at Ahmedabad—

	Rs.
2 Assistant Medical Officers at Rs. 10. $10 \times 2 \times 12$...	240
1 Senior Clerk at Rs. 7. $7 \times 1 \times 12$...	84
2 Junior Clerks at Rs. 5. $5 \times 2 \times 12$...	120
4 Insect Collectors, 5 peons and 1 Night watchman at Rs. 3. $10 \times 3 \times 12$...	360
9 Havildars and 37 Sepoys at Rs. 3 per mensem for 4-1/2 months ...	621
	1,425

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

At Thana.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Medical Officer at Rs. 50. $1 \times 50 \times 12$	600	
1 Engineering Supervisor at Rs. 15. $1 \times 15 \times 12$	360	
1 Assistant Medical Officer at Rs. 15. $1 \times 15 \times 12$	300	
1 Malaria Inspector and 1 Senior Clerk at Rs. 12-8-0 $2 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$		
2 Junior clerks, 1 driver at Rs. 10. $3 \times 10 \times 12$	360	3,270
1 Cleaner and 1 Insect Collector at Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem. $2 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	180	
1 Laboratory attendant and 1 Night watchman and 3 peons at Rs. 5. $5 \times 5 \times 12$	300	
6 Havildars at Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for 6 months. $6 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	270	
30 Sepoys at Rs. 5 per mensem each for 6 months. $30 \times 5 \times 6$	900	

Total, Compensatory Local Allowance .. 4,695

House rent allowance—

At Ahmedabad.

1 Medical Officer at Rs. 22 per mensem. $22 \times 1 \times 12$	264	
2 Assistant Medical Officers and one senior clerk at Rs. 15. $15 \times 3 \times 12$	540	
2 Junior clerks at Rs. 10 per mensem. $2 \times 10 \times 12$	240	3,333
4 Insect Collectors, 5 peons and 1 night watchman at Rs. 7. $10 \times 7 \times 12$	84	
9 Havildars and 37 Sepoys at Rs. 7 per mensem for 4-1/2 months. $46 \times 7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1,449	

At Panch Mahals (Godhra).

1 Assistant Medical Officer, 2 Malaria Supervisors, 1 Senior Clerk and 2 Malaria Inspectors at Rs. 15 per mensem each. $6 \times 15 \times 12$	1,080	
2 Junior clerks and 2 drivers at Rs. 10 per mensem each $4 \times 10 \times 12$	480	2,232
4 Insect Collectors, 2 cleaners and 2 peons at Rs. 7 per mensem each, $8 \times 7 \times 12$	672	

Headquarters Staff—

2 Entomological Assistants, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Senior Clerk, 1 Accountant and 1 Camp Clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem each. $6 \times 10 \times 12$	720	
1 Junior Clerk at Rs. 7 per mensem. $1 \times 7 \times 12$	84	1,044
4 Laboratory Attendants-cum-Insect Collectors at Rs. 5 per mensem each, $4 \times 5 \times 12$	240	

Total, House Rent .. 6,609

Bad Climate allowance—

In Kanara district—

1 Malaria Supervisor and 1 driver at Rs. 15 per mensem each. $2 \times 15 \times 12$	360
3 Havildars at Rs. 7 per mensem each. $3 \times 7 \times 12$	252
17 Sepoys at Rs. 5 per mensem each. $5 \times 17 \times 12$	1,020

Total, Bad Climate Allowance .. 1,632

Dearness Allowance—

2 Medical Officers of Health at Rs. 70 per mensem each. $70 \times 2 \times 12$	1,680
2 Medical Officers at Rs. 70 per mensem each. $70 \times 2 \times 12$	1,680
2 Medical Officers at Rs. 60 per mensem each. $60 \times 2 \times 12$	1,440
11 Assistant Medical Officers at Rs. 55 per mensem each. $55 \times 11 \times 12$	7,260
1 Junior Entomologist at Rs. 60 per mensem. $60 \times 1 \times 12$	720
1 Engineering Supervisor at Rs. 55 per mensem each. $55 \times 1 \times 12$	660
1 Malaria Supervisor at Rs. 55 per mensem and 13 at Rs. 50 per mensem each. $1 \times 55 \times 12$ = 660 and $13 \times 50 \times 12 = 7,800$.	8,460

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI. S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.
21 Malaria Inspectors at Rs. 50 per mensem each and one Malaria Inspector at Rs. 45 per mensem. $21 \times 50 \times 12 = 12,600$ and $1 \times 45 \times 12 = 540$...	13,140
7 Senior Clerks at Rs. 50 per mensem each. $7 \times 50 \times 12$...	4,200
13 Junior Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem each. $13 \times 45 \times 12$...	7,020
1 Junior Clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem for six months in Bijapur $1 \times 45 \times 6$...	270
30 Insect Collectors at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $30 \times 35 \times 12$...	12,600
1 Laboratory Orderly at Thana at Rs. 35. $35 \times 1 \times 12$...	420
43 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $43 \times 35 \times 12$...	18,060
4 Night-watchmen at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $4 \times 35 \times 12$...	1,680
16 Drivers at Rs. 45 per mensem each. $16 \times 45 \times 12$...	8,640
16 Cleaners at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $16 \times 35 \times 12$...	6,720
12 Havildars at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $12 \times 35 \times 12$...	5,040
24 Havildars for 6 months in Dharwar at Rs. 35 per mensem. $24 \times 6 \times 35$...	5,040
36 Havildars for 4 1/2 months in Ahmedabad at Rs. 35 per mensem. $36 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 35$...	5,670
22 Havildars for 4 1/2 months in Kaira at Rs. 35 per mensem. $22 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 35$...	3,465
24 Havildars for 6 months in Panch Mahals at Rs. 35 per mensem. $24 \times 6 \times 35$...	5,040
24 Havildars in West Khandesh at Rs. 35 per mensem as shown below :—	
10 Havildars for 6 months. $10 \times 6 \times 35$...	2,100
5 Havildars for 4 months. $5 \times 4 \times 35$...	700
9 Havildars for 2 months. $9 \times 2 \times 35$...	630
24 Havildars in Thana for 6 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $24 \times 6 \times 35$...	5,040
5 Havildars in Bijapur for 5 months at Rs. 35 per mensem. $5 \times 5 \times 35$...	875
60 Sepoys for 12 months at Rs. 35 per mensem. $60 \times 35 \times 12$...	25,200
156 Sepoys in Ahmedabad for 4 1/2 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $156 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 35$...	24,570
110 Sepoys in Kaira for 4 1/2 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $110 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 35$...	17,325
120 Sepoys in Panch Mahals for 6 months. $120 \times 6 \times 35$...	25,200
120 Sepoys in West Khandesh as shown below at Rs. 35 per mensem each :—	
50 Sepoys for 6 months. $50 \times 6 \times 35$...	17,150
25 Sepoys for 4 months. $25 \times 4 \times 35$...	
45 Sepoys for 2 months. $45 \times 2 \times 35$...	
120 Sepoys in Thana for 6 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $120 \times 35 \times 6$...	25,200
20 Sepoys in Bijapur for 5 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $20 \times 5 \times 35$...	3,500
120 Sepoys in Dharwar for 6 months at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $120 \times 6 \times 35$...	25,200

Headquarters staff—

2 Entomological Assistants and 1 Head Clerk at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $3 \times 55 \times 12$...	1,980
1 Senior Clerk, 1 Accounts Clerk and 1 Camp Clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem each. $3 \times 50 \times 12$...	1,800
1 Junior Clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem. $1 \times 45 \times 12$...	540
4 Laboratory Attendants-cum-Insect Collectors at Rs. 35 per mensem each. $4 \times 35 \times 12$...	1,680

Total, Dearness Allowance. ... 2,97,595

Total, Allowances and Honoraria ... 4,52,228

Contingencies—

DDT 417, 568 lbs. at Rs. 3-2-0 per lb. ...	13,04,900
Aromex 104, 850 gallons at Rs. 2 per gallon ...	2,09,700
Soap 33,212 lbs. at Re. 1 per lb. ...	33,212
Maintenance of truck and transport charges ...	45,800
Replacement and maintenance of equipment such as pumps, buckets, etc. ...	28,000
Miscellaneous office contingencies, cost of laboratory equipment, office rent, service postage, etc. ...	32,000

Total, Contingencies ... 16,53,612

Total, Ultimate Annual Recurrent Cost ... 25,28,212

39. PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

D, Original Works.

Item 87. Improvements to Jamkhandi Water Works.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	60,000
Total	..	..	..	60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—A water works scheme exists in Jamkhandi Town. The water is supplied from the infiltration gallery in the Krishna river about 6 miles away at Sanal. The water distribution system by means of pipe lines was first introduced by the former Jamkhandi State in 1874. It was remodelled in 1929. The scheme was, however, intended to cater to the needs of the people then existing. The population, however, increased immensely since then and shows a tendency of increasing further. Thus the demand for water is on the ascendancy. Moreover, with the passage of time, the pipe line is heavily incrustated and corroded. The entire distribution system needs to be renovated at an early date.

The net cost on account of improvements to the entire scheme is expected to be about Rs. 10,79,000. Annual cost in connection with the maintenance and repair and other charges of the water works will be about Rs. 74,400. The plans and estimates for the whole scheme are however not yet ready.

For the present it is proposed to carry out improvements to a part of the Distribution System which is in emergent need of overhauling. Plans and estimates for this part have been prepared and have also been administratively approved and technically sanctioned for Rs. 60,583.

A provision of Rs. 60,000 net is, therefore, required for the work during the year 1953-54.

The Jamkhandi Water Works are self supporting as water is supplied at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for first 3,000 gallons per mensem and annas 10 for subsequent 1,000 gallons. Meter rent of annas 6 per mensem is also uniformly charged per metre irrespective of the size of meter. Consequent on the improvement to the Distribution Scheme, revenue will increase as the facility of water supply will be extended to many more residential houses.

ITEM 88. Purchase of New Meters for Poona Cantonment and Kirkee Water Works.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,31,000
Total	..	..	..	1,31,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—There are at present about 750 connections of various sizes, without meters and the bills for water consumption of these connections are preferred approximately on the basis of average consumption of the past periods. The method has inevitably to be adopted at the risk of loss of Government revenue for want of sufficient number of meters. The consumers are also dissatisfied with this method of charging.

2. Many of the existing meters have also become very old and constant complaints are received from the consumers for the incorrect readings. Periodical cleaning and oiling of the meters working on the lines is very essential for getting accurate reading but this cannot be attended to due to shortage of meters. Correspondence with the consumers as regards the complaints of the reading recorded by the existing meters being defective has enormously increased and the Sub-Divisional officers and Executive Engineer find it very difficult to attend to call such complaints promptly.

In order to replace the very old and unserviceable meters an amount of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in 1952-53 out of the contingency fund. To replace the other meters an amount of Rs. 1,31,000 is required in 1953-54.

ITEM 89. Extending the 6" and 3" C. I. Main to the New Modikhana Branch Lines, i.e., Camp Bazar area—Poona I.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	..	Rs.	15,000
Total	..	..	..	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—There are 200 buildings in the new Modikhana arch at Poona out of which only 61 buildings get water supply at present from a 3" main of the Poona Cantonment Water Works. The area is developing fast. The present water supply arrangements are inadequate and there are constant complaints from the public. It is therefore proposed to lay down 6" and 3" additional mains in the area.

2. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 28,973 net or Rs. 29,263 gross. The plans and estimates have been approved administratively by Government. The work was proposed as a new item for 1951-52 and also 1952-53 but was not admitted by Government. The work is of an urgent nature and a provision of Rs. 15,000 is required during 1953-54 for the cost of materials such as C. I. pipes, valves, lead etc., being the preliminary preparation for starting the new work. The rest of the amount will be required to execute the work during subsequent years.

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 90. Improvements to the Water Supply on the Boat-Club Road, Poona.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	24,500
Total	..	..	24,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The area near the Boat-Club Road in the Poona Cantonment is developing rapidly and there is demand for new connections. The present 3" Everite pipe line on the Boat-Club Road is already overloaded with the result that the pressure in the pipe line is low and no new connection can be given. This line is also giving trouble due to bursts. It is, therefore, proposed to lay another 4" C. I. pipe line which will serve a population of 2,000 souls at 40 gallons per head per day. The work is essential to make improvement to the water supply. It is estimated to cost Rs. 24,298 net or Rs. 24,541 gross. The plans and estimates have been approved administratively by Government. The work was proposed as a new item for 1951-52 and also for 1952-53 but was not admitted by Government.

A provision of Rs. 24,500 is required for the work during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 91. Water Supply Scheme for Rajarampuri at Kolhapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,50,000
Total	...	..	1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Rajarampuri Extension of Kolhapur City has no piped water supply at present except for a few house connections from the existing feeder and supply is derived from bore wells which are not giving adequate and good supply and there is a pressing demand for piped water supply from the residents of the area. It is therefore proposed to lay the necessary distribution system to serve the Rajarampuri Extension.

2. The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,10,735 net or Rs. 2,12,842 gross have been approved administratively and sanctioned technically. The work was proposed as a new item for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted by Government due to financial stringency. The crying need of water supply to Rajarampuri is of longstanding. Besides 500 new connections are expected on completion of the scheme which will increase the revenue of Kolhapur Water Works and make them self-supporting to some extent.

A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 is required for the work during the year 1953-54.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 92.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,03,000
Total	...	..	1,03,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	1,03,000

Remarks.—Government has decided that the surplus balances left by the Merged States on development schemes in their respective areas should be utilised solely for the benefit of the merged areas. In accordance with this policy of Government some expenditure was incurred on certain development schemes in the merged areas during the past two years. During the year 1953-54 Government proposes to spend an amount of Rs. 1,03,000 on the following works in the State areas mentioned below:—

(1) <i>Surgana (Nasik)</i> —						Rs.
Construction of 5 wells in suitable villages	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
(2) <i>Sawantwadi (Ratnagiri)</i> —						
Village Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
(3) <i>Jawhar (Thana)</i> —						
Construction of new wells	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
					Total	1,03,000

The sanction of the Legislature is solicited for incurring the above expenditure.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 93. Improvements to the Savnoor Water Works, Dharwar District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	64,000
Total	...	..	64,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The existing water supply to Savnoor is very inadequate and in order to meet the normal requirements of the people a scheme for comprehensive improvements to the system is considered necessary. The plans and estimates for the scheme are under preparation. The entire scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,40,000 gross or Rs. 1,10,240 net.

With a view to meeting the urgent needs of the people a part of the scheme costing Rs. 46,346 net had been approved by Government and an amount of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned during 1951-52. This part scheme is in progress. In order to bring the water works to the normal stage an amount of Rs. 64,000 net is required for 1953-54.

					Rs.
			Recurrent	...	3,65,053
			Non-recurrent	...	6,15,800
			Total	...	9,80,853
Grand Total—39, Public Health	...				

40, AGRICULTURE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 94. Establishment of Mobile units for repairs of tractors.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 37,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 50,000
Total	..	„ 87,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks—Due to rapid expansion of the Mechanical Cultivation Section, the need for arrangements for servicing of and repairs to, the large fleet of tractors, etc., owned by Government is being increasingly felt. It was, therefore, considered necessary to establish regional workshops from the plan sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose. Due to prevailing financial stringency, it was decided to drop the question of establishment of regional workshops and to sanction only mobile workshop units for repairs of tractors. A provision of Rs. 87,000 as indicated above, is required for the purpose.

ITEM 95. Continuance of the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 43 “Expansion of the Statistical Section, Department of Agriculture” on a permanent basis and making permanent the posts mentioned in Statement I and continuing temporary posts in Statement II.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 20,022	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	„ 20,022	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 1,37,034.

Remarks.—The post of Statistician, Department of Agriculture, was created in 1945, with a view to organizing and guiding the statistical work along proper lines. A separate Statistical Section under the control of the Statistician was created in 1946. The scheme for “Expansion of the Statistical Section” is being continued from year to year since 1946. The sanctioned period of the scheme expires on the 28th February 1953. The existing Statistical Section consists of the following Sub-sections which are entirely inter-dependent:—

- (i) Crop-cutting experiments.
- (ii) Design, statistical analysis and interpretation of the results of field experiment.
- (iii) Preparation of crop forecasts, Season and Crop Report and compilation and collation of other useful agricultural statistics.
- (iv) Office of the Statistician.

1. It has long been recognized that the crop-cutting experiments based on random sampling method can alone provide reliable estimates, of yields of crops. The main objects of these experiments are to (a) estimate average yield per acre and the annual total production of crops, (b) determine district standard yields, (c) provide material for obtaining accurate and timely yield forecasts of crops, and (d) provide ancillary information on the prevalent agronomic, manurial and irrigation practices. These experiments also enable accurate estimates of yields of irrigated crops which are very important for planning irrigation projects. During the emergencies, the surveys render accurate statistical evaluation of production figures possible. Since 1948-49, the forecast estimates of crops and figures of out-turn mentioned in the Season and Crop Report brought out annually are also based on crop-cutting experiments. The Government of India have also recommended that the experiments should be extended to all the crops and the entire work should be put on a permanent footing. Only a permanent organization, with trained personnel, will be able to continue and complete the work in hand and undertake new work.

2. Collection, collation and correct interpretation of the data obtained from the field experiments, with a view to making definite recommendations for the improvement of plant and animal husbandry, to rendering advice for the layout and interpretation of various experiments undertaken and planning future experiments is one of the important duties of the Statistical Section. As long as the Research work which is very essential for attaining sufficiency in matter of food as well as commercial crops continues, there will be an obvious need for the continuous process of designing of experiments according to modern statistical methods and analysing and interpreting the results obtained. There is thus a need for making this Section permanent.

3. Another important duty of the Statistical Section is to prepare and issue crop forecasts on various crops, as also the annual Season and Crop Report, giving statistics of area, out-turn and prices of agricultural commodities and statistics of live-stock, together with comments on the character of the season and the economic conditions of the agricultural population during the year under report. In view of the recommendations of the Government of India, the preparation of the annual Season and Crop Report as also compilation of rainfall data, prices, etc., will involve greater labour than heretofore. This constitutes a permanent feature and, therefore, the Section naturally requires to be made permanent.

4. The Statistician's post has been created on a permanent basis. In order to enable him to carry out the duties and attend to the responsibilities entrusted to him, in an expeditious and satisfactory manner, it is necessary to put the staff in his office on a permanent basis.

In view of what has been stated above and the importance the Government of India have been attaching to the need for collecting reliable agricultural statistics on which the future planning for the attainment of sufficiency depends, it is proposed to sanction the Statistical Section on a permanent basis with effect from the 1st March 1953. The expenditure during 1953-54 is estimated to be Rs. 1,63,554 as shown below. The staff shown in Appendix II will be kept temporary (as only 80 per cent. of the existing staff can be made permanent according to the existing orders and continued from year to year. The expenditure on account of this temporary staff during 1953-54 will be Rs. 20,022.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

APPENDIX I.

Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 43, Expansion of Statistical Section (Permanent).

Items.	Estimates for 1953-54.
	Rs.
(a) <i>Crop-cutting experiments sub-sections—</i>	
1. <i>Pay of Officers—</i>	
One Assistant Statistician (Crop Surveys) in the Bombay Agricultural Service Class II, scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.	3,318
Total I ...	3,318
II. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
(i) Four Senior Statistical Assistants in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300 ...	11,822
(ii) Ten Junior Statistical Assistants in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200...	14,376
(iii) One Assistant Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150 ...	1,200
(iv) One Senior Clerk-Computer in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 ...	1,488
(v) One Senior Typist in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 ...	1,497
(vi) Five Junior Clerk-Computers in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 ...	4,237
(vii) Three peons in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35 ...	1,188
Total ...	35,808
(b) * <i>Sub-Section dealing with preparation of crop forecasts and season and crop reports and compilation of agricultural statistics—</i>	
Two Junior Clerk-Computers in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 ...	1,497
Total ...	1,497
(c) <i>Office staff of the Statistician—Department of Agriculture—</i>	
(i) One Senior Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 220—10—300 ...	3,020
(ii) One Senior Accountant in the scale of Rs. 140—10—200 ...	1,964
(iii) One Junior Accountant in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—150...	1,392
(iv) One Stenographer in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 ...	2,040
(v) One Junior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 ...	705
(vi) One Naik in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45 ...	492
Total ...	9,613
Total, Pay of Establishment ...	46,918
III. <i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
(i) Travelling allowance ...	8,000
(ii) Dearness allowance ...	19,520
(iii) House rent allowance ...	3,176
Total, Allowances and Honoraria ...	30,696
Contingencies—	
(i) Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	10,000
(ii) Labour (daily and monthly) water charges, manures and seeds etc....	49,600
(iii) Purchase, repairs and upkeep of livestock and deadstock ...	3,000
Total ...	62,600
Grand total ...	1,43,532

*An amount of Rs. 19,000 required for expenditure on account of pay, etc., of the staff in this section excepting the two posts of Junior clerk-computers, has been sanctioned on a permanent basis since the section has been formed by transfer of the permanent statistical branch in the Director of Agriculture's Office.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

APPENDIX II.

Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 43, Expansion of Statistical Section (Temporary).

Items.	Estimates for 1953-54.
	Rs.
(a) Design of Experiments Sub-section—	
I. Pay of Establishment—	
(i) One Senior Statistical Assistant in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300 ...	2,987
(ii) Three Junior Statistical Assistants in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 ...	4,371
(iii) One Senior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 ...	1,510
(iv) Two Junior Clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 ...	1,709
(v) One Peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 ...	396
Total ...	10,973
(b) Office staff of the Statistician Department of Agriculture—	
One Junior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 ...	977
Total ...	977
Total of pay of Establishment ...	11,950
II. Allowances and Honoraria—	
(i) Travelling allowance ...	2,000
(ii) Dearness allowance ...	5,160
(iii) House rent allowance ...	912
Total of Allowances and Honoraria ...	8,072
Grand Total ...	20,022

ITEM 96. Scheme for the determination of water requirements of important crops under irrigated conditions.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 18,540	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 62,000
Total ...	80,540	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—In view of the increased irrigation facilities being made available, it is considered necessary to carry out field experiments in connection with the water requirements of various crops to be grown under irrigation, with special reference to the nature and types of soils, the interval between irrigation etc. It is proposed to undertake this work at the Arbhavi Farm. It is also proposed to open a sub-station having irrigational and laboratory facilities, to carry out the necessary experiments. As this sub-station would be primarily used for studies in the efficient utilisation of water and ultimate introduction of long term crops, such as sugarcane, it is proposed that the expenditure may be met from the *Sugarcane Cess Fund*.

The scheme is prepared for a period of five years at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,58,936. The receipts are expected to be Rs. 27,900 during the period of 5 years. Thus the net cost to Government for 5 years will come to Rs. 1,31,036.

A provision of Rs. 80,540 as detailed below will be required during 1953-54.

Non-Recurring—

Rs.

Contingencies—

Non-recurring—

(1) Implements, water measuring devices, oven, balance, furniture etc. ...	4,500
(2) Office Building ...	10,000
(3) Store Room (20'×17') ...	8,000
(4) Residential quarters. (One Agricultural Officer, 2 Agricultural Assistants, one Counter and two servants) ...	35,000
(5) Repairs to well for improving the supply of water ...	1,500
(6) Purchase of livestock (2 pairs of bullocks) ...	3,000
Total of non-recurring ...	62,000

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Item.	Estimate for 1953-54.
<i>Recurring—</i>	
<i>I. Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
(1) One Agricultural Officer in the grade of Rs. 210—10—300	2,310
(2) One Agricultural Assistant (II) grade in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140	605
(3) One Agricultural Assistant (III) grade in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85	605
(4) One Counter in the grade of Rs. 40—1—50	440
(5) One Laboratory boy in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	330
(6) One Peon in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	330
Total, Pay of Establishment	4,620
<i>II. Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
(i) Travelling allowance	400
(ii) Dearness Allowance	3,060
Total of Allowances and Honoraria	3,460
<i>III. Contingencies—</i>	
(1) Office expenses and miscellaneous including local charges on sale of gul and other commodities	500
(2) Purchase of, repairs to and upkeep of deadstock and livestock	800
(3) Labour, water supply charges, seeds, manures and other consumable articles	6,650
(4) Dearness allowances	1,260
(5) Petty construction and repairs	500
(6) Apparatus and chemicals	750
Total, Contingencies	10,460
Total, Recurring	18,540
Grand Total	80,540

ITEM 97. Increasing milk production at the Agricultural School, Dhulia.

Recurrent	Rs. 6,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 6,000
Total	12,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.....

Remarks.—With a view to make the Dhulia Agricultural School self-supporting, it is proposed to undertake a scheme for increasing milk production at the School. The average production of milk at present is about 70 lbs. per day and it is proposed to increase it to about 150 lbs. per day as there is a good demand for pure milk in Dhulia town. There are fifteen buffaloes maintained at the Agricultural School, Dhulia, at present, and the milk scheme is being run at profit. Receipts for the year 1951-52 were Rs. 11,226 as against the expenditure of Rs. 10,859 during that year, when the average milk yield per day was 80.25 lbs. This year it is expected that the daily yield would be 125 lbs. which would increase receipts proportionately. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 10 Surti buffaloes and one Surti buffalo bull for the additional production of milk. It is also necessary to purchase one bicycle for milk delivery and a few additional utensils. It will not be necessary to have additional byres as the existing buildings are sufficiently big to house the additional animals. No extra staff will be required.

The details of the additional expenditure and receipts are given in the statement* appended herewith. The total recurring expenditure comes to Rs. 16,859 against the anticipated receipts of Rs. 21,226 leaving a profit of over Rs. 4,000 per year. It is expected that the capital expenditure on purchase of buffaloes would be recovered in about two years.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Statement of expenditure and receipts of the Scheme for increasing the production of milk at the Agricultural School, Dhulia.

						Rs.
A. Capital Expenditure—						
1. Ten Surti buffaloes at Rs. 500 each	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
2. One Surti bull at Rs. 500 each	...	...	...	...	...	500
3. One bicycle at Rs. 400 each	...	...	...	...	...	400
4. Utensils lump	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total, of Capital Expenditure						6,000
B. Additional Recurring Expenditure—						
(After purchase of the 10 Surti buffaloes).						
1. Contingencies—						
(a) One labourer at Rs. 25 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	420
(c) Concentrates, 18,000 lbs. at Rs. 1 per 9 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
(d) Fodder, 120,000 lbs. at Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
(e) Feeding costs of one bull	...	...	...	...	...	380
(f) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total, Additional Recurring Expenditure						6,000
Total, Expenditure						12,000
C. Receipts—						
(From the additional 10 Surti buffaloes).						
1. Sale of milk, 30,000 lbs. at Rs. 0-5-0 per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	9,375
2. Miscellaneous like manure, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	625
						10,000

ITEM 98. The Dholleras Wagad Cotton Improvement Scheme at Viramgam, Bavla and Vijapur.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. 15,000	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The sanctioned period of the Dholleras Wagad Cotton Improvement Scheme at Viramgam, Bavla and Vijapur expires on 31st March, 1953 (as per Government Resolution, No. 7717, dated the 14th October, 1952). During the period of its extension from 1947 to 1952, it was intended that experiments should continue in order to further improve "Kalyan" in respect of earliness to avoid frost and in respect of yield and staple length. For this purpose, a number of crosses were made with the local Wagad selections including Kalyan and Russian, Persian, Surat and Broach herbaceum types. As a result, some promising strains have been obtained, some of which are early and some have better length and fineness. The new material so obtained requires further detailed study. The following crosses have been made:—

(i) W. 87 × an early Russian derivative 223.

(ii) Kalyan × early Russian derivatives 223, H. 8-1 and early quality types from Dharwar, viz. K. F. T. 12-2-5 and 2-3-36.

(iii) Kalyan × quality strains from Wagad e.g. W. 87, W. 97 and W. 314.

Two promising derivatives, viz. 279 and 280 have been obtained from the crosses between Kalyan and the Russian derivative H. 8-1. They are earlier than Kalyan, but further improvement is expected in respect of yield and fibre qualities. For this reason and the fact that the scheme has been now designed to secure improvement of Kalyan, particularly in respect of yield and earliness, according to the decision taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting in July, 1951, it is considered necessary to continue the scheme for a further period of 5 years, with effect from 1st April, 1953. These extension proposals are separately under the consideration of this Government in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The respective shares of the Committee and this Government during the extension period, are estimated to be as shown below:—

						Rs.
Indian Central Cotton Committee	...	...	...	...	...	72,262
Government of Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	81,918
Total						1,54,180

As the present period of extension of the scheme terminates on 31st March, 1953, a provision of Rs. 15,000 may be made for its continuance during 1953-54.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 99. Co-ordinated Wheat-rust Control Scheme, Niphad (Bombay).

Recurrent	Rs. 23,884	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil
Total	23,884	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil

Remarks.—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared a co-ordinated Wheat-rust Control Scheme on an all-India basis to intensify the work on wheat-rust, which is very important problem of national importance. The State Government has agreed to take part in the co-ordinated Wheat-rust Control Scheme, by opening a new centre at Niphad in the Nasik District for breeding rust resistant wheats, but due to financial stringency it was not possible to undertake the scheme during the current year. The Scheme is spread over a period of two years at a total cost of Rs. 51,680 which is to be divided equally between the Bombay Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The share of the Bombay Government during the year 1953-54 comes to Rs. 11,942.

A provision of Rs. 23,884 as shown below will be required during 1953-54 :—

	Recurrent Expenditure 11 months
I. Pay of Officers—	Rs.
One Assistant Wheat Breeder in the Bombay Agricultural Service, Class II, in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 at Rs. 220 per month	2,420
Total I	2,420
II. Pay of Establishment—	
(i) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300, at Rs. 210 per month	2,310
(ii) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 at Rs. 80 per month	880
(iii) One Agricultural Assistant in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170 at Rs. 100 per month	1,160
(iv) One Agricultural Assistant in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 at Rs. 55 per mensem	605
(v) One Peon in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35 at Rs. 30 per mensem	330
<i>Testing work (Mycology).</i>	
(vi) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300 at Rs. 210 per mensem	2,310
(vii) One Agricultural Assistant in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 at Rs. 55 per month	605
Total II	8,140
III. Allowances and Honoraria—	
(i) Dearness allowance	4,345
(ii) Travelling allowance (Rs. 500 for Officers and Rs. 1,000 for establishment = Rs. 1,500 per annum)	1,500
Total III	5,845
IV. Contingencies—	
(i) Office expenses and miscellaneous	525
(ii) Labour (daily and monthly), water supply charges, manures, seeds and other consumable stores	3,200
(iii) Dearness allowance to labourers	1,155
(iv) Selling, crossing bags, etc.	1,000
Total IV	5,880
V. Leave Salary at 1/11th of the pay of staff	960
VI. Indian Council of Agricultural Research Provident Fund at 1/16th of the pay of staff, except Peon	639
Grand Total	23,884
Share of the Government of Bombay—50 per cent.	11,942
Share of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—50 per cent.	11,942

40. AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 100. Scheme for manurial experiments on paddy and irrigated wheat.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	52,853	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	4,000
Total	..	..	56,853	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The object of the scheme is to test, by simple experiments in the cultivators' fields, the more promising results obtained from the experiments so far conducted on Government farms; to assess, in other words, the value of the more promising manurial treatments, with a view to determining which of them can be safely recommended for adoption in general agricultural practice.

The scheme, which aims at increasing the per acre outturn of foodcrops in the State, is estimated to cost Rs. 2,21,262, spread over a period of three years. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved the scheme and has agreed to sanction a grant equal to 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure, i.e., about Rs. 99,300. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research's share during 1953-54 would be Rs. 26,427.

A provision of Rs. 79,253 as shown below will be required during 1953-54 :—

A. Capital expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	4,000

B. Recurring expenditure—

(During 11 months).

Pay of Officers—

1. One Assistant Chemist in the grade of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—25—650 on Rs. 250 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	2,750
Total, Pay of Officers	..	..	..	..	..	2,750

Pay of Establishment—

1. One Senior Statistical Assistant in the grade of Rs. 210—10—300 on Rs. 210 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	2,310
2. Three Junior Chemical Assistants in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140 on Rs. 95 per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	3,135
3. One Senior Laboratory Assistant in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170 on Rs. 100 per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
4. Three Junior Laboratory Assistants in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 on Rs. 55 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	1,815
5. Twenty-two Agricultural Assistants in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 on Rs. 55 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	13,310
6. One Accounts Clerk in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140 on Rs. 100 per mensem.	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
7. One Clerk-typist in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 on Rs. 55 per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	605
8. Three Laboratory servants in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35 on Rs. 30 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	990
9. Two peons in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35 on Rs. 30 per mensem each	..	..	..	..	..	660
Total, Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	25,025

Allowances and Honoraria—

1. Dearness allowance	..	..	..	..	...	14,410
2. House rent allowance	..	..	..	..	..	1,056
3. Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	3,762

Total, Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	..	..	..	19,228

40. AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

						Rs.
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
1.	Office expenses and Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	250
2.	Service postage and stamps	..	..	..	..	250
3.	Apparatus and chemicals	..	..	..	..	1,300
4.	Manures and Fertilizers	..	..	..	..	3,250
5.	Labour	..	..	..	..	700
6.	Books, etc.	..	..	..	..	100
Total, Contingencies						5,850
Total, Recurring Expenditure						52,853
Grand Total						56,853

ITEM 101. Scheme for tests with D. D. T. 666 and allied insecticides.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,020	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	7,020	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Co-ordinated Scheme for tests with D. D. T. and allied insecticides was in operation in this State since 1946. During the past years the two insecticides tested under the scheme were B. H. C. and D. D. T. The results obtained were used by cultivators for the control of Deccan wingless hoppers, rice grasshoppers and mango hoppers from destroying their food crops. The recommendations evolved during the last few years are not final even though they have served the cultivators to some extent and there is further scope of conducting trials with new insecticides which are more toxic and economical to use in controlling the pests. Without this scheme the research on insecticidal control of the pests will have to be slowed down. It is proposed to extend the scheme for one year only for the present according to the recommendation of the Entomological Sub-Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in order to make it co-terminus with similar schemes in other States. A provision of about Rs. 7,000 is required during 1953-54 as detailed below. The expenditure is to be shared by this Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on 50 : 50 basis :—

Recurring—

						(Provision up to 31st March 1954).
(I) <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>						Rs.
(1)	One Entomological Officer in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—					1,080
	10—200 at Rs. 90 per mensem.					
(2)	One Agricultural Assistant (Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140) at Rs. 73					876
	per mensem.					
						1,956
(II) <i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>						
(1)	Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	1,080
(2)	House rent allowance	...	...	...	...	168
(3)	Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	860
Total of Allowances and Honoraria						2,108
(III) <i>Contingencies—</i>						
(1)	Office expenses and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	300
(2)	Labour (Daily and Monthly), water supply charges, manures, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,835
(3)	Purchase, repairs and upkeep of dead-stock and live-stock	...	...	...	...	600
Total of Contingencies						2,635
(IV) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Provident Fund						132
(V) Leave Salary						187
Grand Total						7,020

40, AGRICULTURE—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 102. Scheme of investigation of Band disease of Areca palm.

Recurrent	Rs. 16,973	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	16,973	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The cultivation of Areca palms in this State as a regular crop is concentrated mainly in the Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara districts in the Konkan. These palms are reported to suffer from a disease known as the "Band disease". Though there is no specific record of the severity of this disease, the estimates reported at various times indicate that 5 to 25 per cent. of the palms suffer from it. Areca palms is the main crop of certain tracts and forms the mainstay of the people on those tracts. Attempts have been made in the past to investigate the causes of this disease but without success. The Director of Agriculture has, therefore, prepared a five-year scheme for further investigations in the matter. The scheme was considered by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, and revised estimates suggested by the Committee have been accepted with a few alterations. In the final stage, the scheme, spread over a period of five years, is estimated to cost Rs. 84,378, of which the share of the Committee would be Rs. 38,799. The Committee has sanctioned the scheme at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 38,800 to it. The Committee's share during the first year of the scheme would be Rs. 8,447.

A provision of Rs. 16,973 as shown below, will be required during 1953-54 :—

Recurrent Expenditure (II months).

I. Pay of Officer—		Rs.
One Class II Officer in Bombay Agricultural Service in the grade of Rs. 220—15—400—		
E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 at Rs. 250 per mensem		2,750
		2,750
II. Pay of Establishment—		
1. One Assistant Analytical Chemist at Rs. 80 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200		880
2. One Agricultural Assistant at Rs. 55 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140		605
3. One Laboratory Assistant at Rs. 55 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140		605
4. Two Laboratory servants at Rs. 30 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35		660
5. One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35		330
	Total	3,080
III. Allowances and Honoraria—		
1. Travelling Allowance		520
2. Dearness Allowance for Officer and staff		3,300
3. House rent allowance		319
	Total	4,139
IV. Contingencies—		
1. Office expenses and miscellaneous (including rent etc.)		800
2. Postage, telegrams etc.		30
3. Apparatus and chemicals		4,000
4. Cultivation and labour charges		100
		4,930
V. Indian Central Arecanut Committee Provident Fund		364
VI. Leave salary		533
	Total of divisible recurrent	15,796
Cost on account of one clerk in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 at Rs. 55 per mensem		1,177
(1) Pay	605	
(2) Dearness allowance	495	
(3) House rent allowance	77	
	1,177	
	Grand Total	16,973
Share of the Bombay Government—		
(1) Pay and allowances of Junior Clerk		1,177
(2) 50 per cent. divisible recurrent expenditure		7,898
		9,075
Share of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee		7,898
	Total	16,973

Grand Total—40, Agriculture...

	Rs.
Recurrent	1,97,290
Non-recurrent	1,22,000
Total	3,19,290

41. VETERINARY.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 103. Expansion of Investigation staff. Investigation into Diseases of Poultry.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,210	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	,,	7,210	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The scheme for investigation into the diseases of poultry was first started in 1941 and was subsidized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on a 50 : 50 basis. It was continued from time to time in view of its usefulness in combating diseases of poultry, until it was taken over by the State Government in 1950 as a Post War Reconstruction Scheme. It is now proposed to continue the scheme for a period of one year in the first instance, with effect from the 1st March 1953,

Diseases of poultry claimed little attention before the scheme for investigation of poultry diseases was started and the poultry industry suffered considerably due to this general apathy on the part of people engaged in this industry. Recently however the importance of poultry industry in supplementing food has been realised and attempts are being made to organize the industry on a scientific basis. The Disease Investigation staff investigates the various diseases of poultry, assists the field staff in quickly diagnosing diseases and provides a link between the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar and the field staff of the Veterinary Department of this State.

Under the scheme, one Officer [Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry)] and one peon have been appointed and their services are quite necessary for the efficient working of the scheme. The details of estimated expenditure during the year 1953-54 on the scheme are as follows :—

I. Pay of Officers—							Rs.
One Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry) in Bombay Veterinary Service							
Class II in the scale of Rs. 290—15—400—E.B.—25—650							3,614
II. Pay of Establishment—							
One peon in the scale of Rs. 30—2—35							396
III. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—							
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
Travelling Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
House Rent Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total							2,400
IV. Contingencies							800
Grand Total							7,210

ITEM 104. Expansion of Investigation Staff.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	21,350	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	,,	21,350	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The scheme for Investigation into diseases of cattle was first sanctioned in 1922 and was subsidized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on a 50 : 50 basis. It was continued from time to time in view of its utility and importance until it was taken over by the State Government in 1948 as a Post War Reconstruction Scheme. It is now proposed to continue it for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st March 1953.

Disease Investigation is a long term plan and its utility and importance as a measure for the preservation of cattle wealth of this State can not be overstated. The Disease Investigation Section investigates disease conditions met with in the field both obscure and otherwise, assists the field staff in arriving at a quick diagnosis and provides a liaison between the Veterinary Services Department and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar. The section has worked with appreciable success for several years and it seems hardly necessary to furnish any further justification for its continuance.

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI B. S. HIRAY.

The staff sanctioned for the scheme and the estimated expenditure thereon during 1953-54 is as shown below :—

Pay of Officers—

	Rs.
One Disease Investigation Officer in Class I of Bombay Veterinary Service in the scale of Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100	6,310

Pay of Establishment—

One clerk in the scale of Rs. 45—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	...	...	...	940
One laboratory Assistant in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85	...	...	...	840
One laboratory Attendant in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	...	...	400
One peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	...	...	390
One watchman in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	...	...	390
One sweeper in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	...	...	390
				3,350

Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

	Rs.
Dearness allowance	3,600
Travelling allowance	3,000
House rent allowance	290
	6,890

Contingencies

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800

Grand Total ... 21,350

	Rs.
Grand Total—41, Veterinary	...
Recurrent	28,560
Non-recurrent	Nil.
Total	28,560

42, CO-OPERATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 105. Creation of 60 posts of Supervisors for supervising the work of Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Supervising Unions.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	88,231	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	1,200
Total	..	..	89,431	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to having effective supervision on the Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Supervising Unions, the Supervisors working under the Unions were treated as temporarily transferred to Government service in the corresponding cadre in the Co-operative Department for a period of five years with effect from the 1st April 1946. Out of the 300 posts of Supervisors sanctioned under the scheme 200 posts have been made permanent and steps are being taken to continue the remaining 100 posts up to 28th February 1954. The number of Societies as on the 30th June 1952 is 17,176. It is expected that the number of societies would be over 18,000 by the end of June 1953. Nearly 80 per cent. of the Societies in the areas of operations of the Supervising Unions are affiliated to the Taluka Supervising Unions. On an average a Supervisor can supervise 25 societies. It has not been possible for the existing 300 Supervisors to supervise all the existing Co-operative Societies. In order to enable the Department to carry out the work more effectively it is proposed to sanction 60 additional posts of supervisors in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—105 with effect from the 1st April 1953, for a period of one year in the first instance. The additional cost involved during 1953-54 is, as follows :—

						Cost for 11 months.
						Rs.
(1) <i>Pay of Establishment</i> —						
60 posts of supervisors in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—105 at Rs. 55 per month each	..	..	..	..	..	36,300
(2) <i>Allowances and Honoraria</i> —						
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per month each	..	..	..	..	..	29,700
Travelling Allowance (ordinary) at Rs. 30 per month each	..	..	..	..	..	19,800
House Rent and other Allowances at Rs. 21 per month	..	..	..	..	..	231
Total						49,731
(3) <i>Contingencies</i> —						
Rent, Rates and Taxes at Rs. 200 per month	..	..	..	..	..	2,200
Dead Stock Articles	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 (Non-recurring).
Grand Total						89,431

ITEM 106. Scheme for development of "Sarvodaya" in the Districts.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	18,00,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	18,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—To incorporate in its plans for development, some distinctive features, which would serve to bring into prominence the peculiar aspects of the development programme that appealed to Gandhiji, Government decided in 1949 to introduce these schemes in certain compact blocks of 35 to 45 villages in each district, and set aside a sum of one crore of rupees for this purpose for the period 1949 to 1953.

Though some concrete results were achieved in certain direction of the programme, the first nine months period of the year 1949-50 was essentially a period of general preparation. During the initial stage a rough Survey was undertaken by almost all the Sanchalaks and they visited most of the villages in their respective areas entrusted to

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

them for development work. Almost all the Schemes were sanctioned after June 1949. After the Schemes were sanctioned the Sanchalaks had to spend much time in making initial propaganda, in setting up Centres of work, in purchasing dead-stock and other articles and in selecting and appointing workers and in erecting structures for accommodating the workers and housing their work-shops. As the areas were very backward, the Sanchalaks had to surmount many difficulties, before they could start their centres. Even after all the preliminary arrangements were made for commencement of the Centres, the work could not progress vigorously on account of the difficulties usually presented by monsoons. Nevertheless the time was utilised in disseminating the principles of Sarvodaya amongst the various workers at the Centre and the rural population by organising Camps (Shibirs) for short periods at convenient places in preparing and distributing educative posters and leaflets, in observing weeks for tree planting, village sanitation, etc.

During the year, Government sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 13,01,684 for implementation of these schemes, whereas the actual expenditure incurred by the Sanchalaks amounted in aggregate to Rs. 7,45,616. Various measures were undertaken to improve the conditions of these undeveloped areas.

Most of the Centres gathered momentum, and were working in full swing. The total amounts for which the Schemes were sanctioned for the year 1951-52 was Rs. 19,21,344 whereof a total amount of Rs. 13,52,271 was actually spent by the Sanchalaks.

This was the third year of the scheme. The total amounts for which the Schemes were sanctioned was Rs. 20,32,987.

This year is the fourth year of the Scheme. The budgetary provision of Rs. 20,00,000 as grant-in-aid and Rs. 2,00,000, as loans and advances has been made for implementation of these schemes.

2. At present, there are 29 Sarvodaya Centres in 25 districts of Bombay State, which have been doing useful work in bringing about all-round development of the Backward Areas, particularly in the matter of (1) opening of new schools, (2) conversion of primary schools into basic schools, (3) introduction of spinning in schools, (4) Vastra Swavalamban, (5) Agricultural Development, (6) starting of Co-operative Societies, (7) construction of roads, wells, etc., (8) Opening of Medical-aid centres and (9) Social and cultural development. Considering all the various activities already undertaken and which are required, to bring the backward areas on a level with other areas, it is necessary to continue the scheme in the year 1953-54, in the first instance, for which a lump-sum provision of Rs. 18,00,000 is required to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid.

3. The budget estimates prepared by the Sanchalaks for various activities proposed to be undertaken or continued during the relevant year are examined in great details by the State Sarvodaya Committee and thereafter they are examined and approved, by Government.

ITEM 107. Entertainment of additional audit staff.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 64,000	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	Rs. 64,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—The audit of Co-operative Societies every year is a statutory duty of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is therefore necessary to make adequate arrangements for the satisfactory discharge of this responsibility. Due to inadequacy of the audit staff the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been forced to saddle the existing audit staff with more audit work than it can satisfactorily cope with. Of late a number of misappropriations, etc., have been coming to light in the management of Co-operative Societies and in order to guard against this, it is necessary to have adequate audit staff. Besides the number of Co-operative Societies has also increased considerably during the last 3-4 years and is increasing day by day. This has necessitated sanctioning of the following additional staff for the audit of Co-operative Societies :—

- (1) 1 Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies in the grade of Rs. 220—650.
- (2) 8 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200.
- (3) 11 Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—3—130.
- (4) 9 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.

The above staff is required mainly for the purposes, as follows :—

(i) For disposal of arrears of audit work.

(ii) To cope with the general increase in work due to increase in the number of Co-operative Societies.

42, CO-OPERATION—conold.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

It is proposed to sanction the staff mentioned above for a period of one year in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1953. The following expenditure is required to be incurred for the purpose during the next financial year 1953-54:—

Cost for 11 months.

	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>	
(1) One Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies in the grade of Rs. 220—650 at Rs. 280 per mensem	3,080
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
(2) 8 Auditors of Co-operative Societies in the grade of Rs. 150—200 at Rs. 180 per mensem	15,840
(3) 11 Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—130 at Rs. 64 per mensem	7,744
(4) 9 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 32 per mensem	3,168
Total	26,752
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
Dearness Allowance to one Special Auditor at Rs. 60 per mensem	660
Dearness Allowance to 8 Auditors at Rs. 55 per mensem	4,840
Dearness allowance to 11 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem	5,445
Dearness allowance to 9 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem	3,465
Total	14,410
<i>Travelling Allowance to above staff—</i>	
Travelling Allowance to one Special Auditor at Rs. 250 per mensem	2,750
Travelling Allowance to 8 Auditors	7,878
Travelling Allowance to 7 Clerks at Rs. 40 per mensem	3,080
Travelling Allowance to 8 Peons at Rs. 25 per mensem	2,200
Total	15,908
House Rent and other Allowances at Rs. 30 per mensem	330
Total, Allowances, Honoraria—	30,648
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
Service postage and telegrams at Rs. 80 per mensem	880
Rent, Rates and Taxes at Rs. 200 per mensem	2,200
Other non-contract contingencies at Rs. 40 per mensem	440
Total	3,520
<i>Summary of costs—</i>	
Pay of Officers	3,080
Pay of Establishment	26,752
Allowances and Honoraria	30,648
Contingencies	3,520
Total	64,000

The question of increasing the audit fees of Co-operative Societies, is being considered separately.

	Rs.
Grand Total—42, Co-operation	19,52,231
	1,200
Total	19,53,431

ITEM 108. Training in Bamboo fibre and Grass Works at Gramodyog Kora Kendra, Borivali.

Remarks.—On recommendation of the Bombay State Delegation to Japan, Government has purchased machinery for carrying out work in bamboo, fibre and grass. The Bombay Suburban District Village Industries Association, Borivali proposes to arrange for conducting training classes for the students, selected in consultation with the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries in bamboo, fibre and grass work with the help of Japanese technicians. The machinery purchased by Government will be placed at the disposal of the Association. It is proposed to pay a subsidy to the Association to the extent of Rs. 7,620 to meet the cost of appointment of Japanese Technicians, and of Rs. 1,000 on account of wastage in raw materials, of Rs. 5,000 for providing residential accommodation to the students and of Rs. 5,000 for construction of a workshop.

The cost involved on this account is as under:—

ITEM 109. Duplicating of Japanese machines at the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop and purchasing of certain Japanese machines.

Remarks.—On the recommendation of the Bombay State Delegation sent to Japan, Government has purchased certain machinery suitable for cottage industries in the State. The working and utility of these machines are being tested at the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop, Poona, and it is proposed to duplicate them at the Workshop and purchase from Japan some of these machines, as named below for their introduction in the cottage industries to begin with :—

Non-recurring (Contingencies)—

(i) Seven sets of bone digesters	..	..	9,000
(ii) Six sets of tools and equipment for bamboo industry,	..	..	8,000
(iii) Seventeen double ply rope-making machines of different sizes	..	..	3,000
		Total	20,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 110. Continuance of scheme for Tanning Demonstration Centre, Satara (Finishing Unit).

Recurrent	...	Rs. 13,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,000
Total	...	14,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to providing facilities for finishing of tanned hides to the tanners, Government in May 1948, sanctioned the scheme of the Tanning Demonstration Centre (Finishing Unit), Satara.

Requisite machinery for the Centre was purchased and the Centre actually started functioning with effect from 20th September 1951, the preliminary period having been taken up in acquisition of land, construction of buildings, erection of equipment etc. The Centre is the first of its kind in the State and work turned out in it, is new both to the tanners and leather workers. It is proposed to continue the scheme for the Tanning Demonstration Centre, Satara (Finishing Unit) for a further period of two years from 1st March 1953, the annual expenditure being as under :—

							Rs.
Pay of Establishment							
No. of posts.	Designation.				Grade.		
1	Manager	...	...	...	140—5—170.	}	
1	Clerk	...	...	...	46—3—85—4—125—5—130.		4,185
2	Skilled Operatives	...	...	...	40—1—50—2—60.		
1	Cooly	...	...	...	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.		4,185
1	Watchman	...	...	...	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.		
<i>Allowance and Honoraria :—</i>							
	Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	2,820
							3,020
<i>Contingencies :—</i>							
(a)	Recurrent—						
	Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,415
	Material for processing	...	...	...	...	...	3,380
							5,795
(b)	Non-recurrent—						
	Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 111. Conversion of the Dyeing and Printing Class conducted at Kalabhavan into peripatetic class.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 7,640	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,360
Total	...	10,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The former Baroda Government established in the year 1938, the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute with the object of imparting practical training in certain cottage industries. At present six classes in different vocations viz., (1) block engraving; (2) tailoring; (3) lacquer work; (4) wood carving; (5) leather work; and (6) metal work are conducted at the Institute. The seventh class in dyeing and printing is conducted at the Dye House of the Kalabhavan. It is proposed to convert the Dyeing and Printing Class conducted at the Kalabhavan into a peripatetic school on the same lines as other peripatetic schools in the Bombay State by supply of the latest types of implements and adequate staff etc.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

The details of expenditure required for conversion of the school are given below :—

Recurring—

I. Pay of establishment—

(a) One Instructor in the grade of Rs. 90—5—130	...	...	...	...	Rs.
(b) One Assistant Instructor in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60	...	...	...	...	2,340

II. Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

(a) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	1,200
(b) Travelling allowance (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...	100

Total ... 1,300

III. Contingencies—

Rent, repairs, stationery, postages, and other contingent expenditure ... 2,000

IV. Scholarships, grants and stipends etc. ... 2,000

Total Recurring ... 7,640

Non-recurring—

2,360

Grand Total ... 10,000

ITEM 112. Scheme for training class in scientific Glass Blowing.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,738	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	7,262
Total	...	..	12,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In the Bombay State, there are many pharmaceutical factories which require ampoules for filling the injectables. Besides, a number of laboratories started for research and routine work require to take blower for their own work and there is need for table-blowers in this State. If such a training class is started, the artisans trained will get employment in these concerns. They would also be able to start the work in their cottages independently. Moreover, some toys can be prepared by the table blowing process. The present scheme is intended to impart training in these various branches. The training class will be started at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona 5. Six persons will be admitted at a time with the benefit of scholarships.

The details of estimated expenditure on account of the scheme for 1953-54 are, as under :—

Recurring—

Rs.

(a) Pay of staff—

(1) One Master table-blower in the grade of Rs. 68—4—120 at Rs. 68 per month	...	...	...	...	...	612
(2) One Assistant Master in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85 at Rs. 55 per month	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) One Unskilled Workman in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 30 per month	...	...	...	...	...	...

(b) Allowances and Honoraria—

(1) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	500
(2) Travelling allowance (ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	100
(3) House rent allowance	...	...	...	...	...	76
						676

(c) Contingencies—

Raw material, fuel, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Postage and stationery books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	100
Repairs and renewals	...	...	...	...	...	200
Unforeseen and miscellaneous, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	300
Electric power and light, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	100
						2,700

(d) Scholarships

750

Total, recurring 4,738

Non-recurring—

Equipments, tools, furniture, etc. 7,262

Grand Total, 12,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 113. Scheme for sanctioning grant-in-aid to the deserving institutions working for the promotion of cottage and village industries in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—There are certain organisations working for the promotion of cottage and village industries in Bombay State. For want of financial assistance most of these organisations are not able to expand their activities. In order to encourage such organisations in their activities it is proposed that funds to the extent of Rs. 6,000 may be kept at the disposal of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona, for the first year, for sanctioning financial assistance to the organisations approved by him for the following subjects:—

- (1) Providing technical training to their staff.
- (2) Imparting practical training to local population.
- (3) Promoting any cottage industry.

ITEM 114. Scheme for starting of three Coir Extraction and Spinning Institutions and one coir factory at Vengurla in Ratnagiri District.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 49,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 32,500
Total	...	82,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The Cottage Industries Development Committee appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri P. K. Savant to prepare a practical programme for the development of the cottage industries in the Ratnagiri District has in its report recommended the organisation of the above scheme. In accordance with the recommendations, it is proposed to organise three Coir Extraction and Spinning Institutions and one Coir Factory-cum-Training Institution in Ratnagiri District for the development of cottage industry.

2. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 82,000 during 1953-54 :—

Recurring :—

<i>Pay of Staff</i>	...	Rs. 6,152
(a) Three coir extraction and spinning institutions—		
(1) Three Head Instructors in the grade of Rs. 70—3—85	...	...
(2) Three Assistant Instructors in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60	...	...
		2,880
(b) Coir Factory—		
(1) One Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 250—25—375	...	...
(2) One Assistant Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 120—8—140—6—170	...	...
(3) One Foreman in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140	...	...
(4) One Assistant Foreman in the grade of Rs. 92—4—120	...	...
(5) One Mechanic in the grade of Rs. 61—3—85	...	...
(6) One Accountant Clerk in the grade of Rs. 85—4—125—5—130	...	...
(7) One Clerk in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85	...	...
(8) One peon in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	...	...
(9) One Hamal and sweeper at Rs. 25 per mensem fixed	...	...
		3,272

2. *Allowances, Honoraria, etc.* ... Rs. 4,140

	(a) Institution. Rs.	(b) Factory. Rs.
Travelling Allowances (Ordinary)	300	300
Dearness Allowance	1,920	1,620
	2,220	1,920

3. *Contingencies*— ... 39,208

	(a) Institution. Rs.	(b) Factory. Rs.
Rent, Contingent expenditure Renewals petty supplies, etc.	2,400	1,000
Raw-materials, transport	8,000	16,698
Stipends and wages	7,360	3,750
	17,760	21,448

Total Recurring ... 49,500

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Non-recurring—</i>						
Equipment and furniture	...	...	...	10,500(a)	22,000(b)	32,500
				Total Non-recurring		32,500
				Grand Total		82,000

Estimated receipts for—

(I) Three Coir Extraction and Spinning Institutions	...	...	...	8,800
(II) The Coir Factory	...	...	...	23,500

ITEM 115. Experiments (i) in lacquering on wooden articles, (ii) for manufacture of imitation pearls finish, (iii) in hook rugs manufacture, (iv) in glass toys manufacture, (v) in Wood-in-lay Works.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,000
Total	...	„	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks:—(1) *Experiments in lacquering on wooden articles.*

In India finishing of wood articles is mainly done by shellack polish and lac coating in different colours. In Japan, Nitro Cellulose and synthetic paste lacquers are being used for giving better finish. The Bombay State Delegation to Japan has purchased certain samples, chemicals, dyes and solvents. It has been proposed that experiments along the lines adopted in Japan should be carried out at the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop, Poona, for studying the processes and to see if they can be adopted in this State.

(2) *Experiments for manufacture of imitation pearls finish.*

The imitation pearls finish necklaces are becoming very popular in India because of their cheapness as compared with the real and cultured pearls, which are imported from foreign countries. The methods of applying coating to the beads to make them look like imitation pearls are to be studied and experimented upon in the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop, Poona, by the use of chemicals purchased for Government by the Bombay State Delegation sent to Japan. This State will have to depend upon for the regular supply of chemicals on foreign countries until the same are manufactured in India.

(3) *Experiments for manufacture of hook rugs.*

The Bombay State Delegation to Japan has purchased 10 hook rugs needles for the manufacture of hook rugs. The Delegation has suggested that the production of rugs should be undertaken at one of the wool weaving institutions maintained by the Village Industries Department for studying the processes before their introduction in the State. It is proposed to carry out the experiments.

(4) *Experiments in manufacture of glass toys.*

Experiments for the production of glass toys are proposed to be carried out in Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, along the lines recommended by the State Delegation sent to Japan. The question of organising a regular training centre will be considered later on. This industry, if developed will give spare time employment to a number of workers, the only equipment necessary being a blowing table which will not cost much.

(5) *Experiments in wood-in-lay work.*

Wooden articles fetch much value if wood-in-lay work is used for decorating them. The method followed in India requires much time for obtaining a single design, while practically with the same amount of labour, it would be possible with the Japanese methods to produce many replicas of the design.

Experiments in regard to the suitability of the wood available in India and suitable composition of glue, will be carried out. If suitable wood is found out, the process will be finalised. It would, then, be possible to impart training in this process by starting a training class.

The cost involved for the above experiments is as under :—

(1) *Experiments in lacquering on wooden articles.*

<i>Recurring—</i>				Rs.
(a) Contingencies	...	...	...	400
(b) Labour	...	...	...	150
				550
<i>Non-recurring—</i>				
Cost of equipment	...	...	...	200
				750
Grand Total				750

(2) *Experiments for manufacture of imitation pearls finish.*

(3) *Experiments for manufacture of hook rugs.*

(4) *Experiments in manufacture of glass toys.*

(5) *Experiments in wood-in-lay work.*

ITEM 116. Manufacture of different types of machines, etc., at the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop, Poona.

Remarks.—The State Delegation sent to Japan has suggested that the Village Industrial Experimental Workshop, Poona, should manufacture suitable machines in the light of the machines observed by the delegation in Japan. It is, therefore, proposed that he should manufacture the following machines at the estimated cost shown against each of the following items :—

Names of the machines.

Names of the machines.							Estimated cost.
							Rs.
(1) Fibre cleaning machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
(2) Power-driven string spinning machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(3) Power-driven two stands spinning machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) Antimony ware and sample moulds with provision for plating, engraving including one buffing machine							3,250
(5) Pen holder manufacturing machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
(6) Hydraulic press, sulphur bath pressing machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Grand Total							12,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 117. Re-organisation and continuance of two peripatetic cotton, weaving and two peripatetic dyeing and printing schools under Baroda Cottage Industries Section.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	36,628	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	26,372
Total	...	„	63,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil

Remarks.—The former Baroda Government was maintaining eleven peripatetic classes to impart training to artisans in weaving, dyeing and printing, tanning leather working etc. They are as shown below :—

- (1) Three Tanning Demonstration Parties.
- (2) Five Cotton Weaving Schools.
- (3) One Leather Working Party.
- (4) Two Dyeing and Printing Parties.

Out of the eleven parties mentioned above, 3 parties viz., (i) Tanning School at Kherwa, District Mehsana, (ii) Leather Working School at Charada, Taluka Vijapur, (iii) Cotton Weaving School, at Patan, have been re-organised so as to provide better instruction by supply of the latest types of implements and adequacy of staff and thereby brought on par with the working of similar parties in the State.

2. It is considered that four parties, 2 in cotton weaving and 2 in dyeing and printing should similarly be reorganised.

3. The details of estimated expenditure involved on account of re-organisation of these four classes during 1953-54 are, as under :—

Recurring—						Rs.
(1) Pay of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	70,140
(1) Cotton Weaving—						
(a) 2 Instructors in the grade of Rs. 70—3—85.						
(b) 2 Assistant Instructors in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60.						
(2) Dyeing and Printing—						
(a) 2 Instructors in the grade of Rs. 90—5—130.						
(b) 2 Assistant Instructors in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60.						
(2) Allowances Honoraria, etc.						
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	600
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	3,960
(3) Contingencies—						
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	14,200
Contingent expenditure, Repairs, Stationery, Postage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
(4) Scholarships, grants and stipends, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9,528
Total Recurring						36,628
Non-recurring—						
Tools, equipments and furniture, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	26,372
Total Non-recurring						26,372
Grand Total						63,000

ITEM 118. Grant of subsidy to the Provincial Co-operative Institute for training of Secretaries of Industrial Co-operative Societies during the financial year 1953-54.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	3,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	„	3,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Provincial Co-operative Institute has been conducting training classes for imparting education to the secretaries of industrial co-operative societies and an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 is being sanctioned to the Institute for meeting the expenses on account of stipends, boarding and lodging charges of the students for the secretaries training deputed by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, for the last three years. The actual expenditure subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 is paid to the Provincial Co-operative Institute every year on this account. It is proposed to grant a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3,000 only to the Institute during 1953-54.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 119. Starting of Co-operative Workshop at Dharwar under the auspices of Shri S. K. Kallapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	9,540	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	7,460
Total	...	„	17,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has sanctioned the organisation of two co-operative workshops, one at Karad in North Satara District and the other at Baramati in Poona District under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 64. One workshop has already been organised at Karad. Government has been assisting this workshop by way of subsidy to meet cost of establishment and the workshop has been provided with tools and equipment, site for location of the workshop, etc. It has been proposed to organise the other shop at Dharwar instead of at Baramati.

2. Shri S. K. Kallapur, Regional Organiser, Village Industries Committee, Dharwar, the Chief Promoter of the proposed co-operative workshop, Dharwar, has requested the Government of India to sanction financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,360 for organisation of village industries propaganda research and experiments for evolving new machines and expenditure on imparting training to villagers by way of grant of scholarship, etc. The Government of India has been approached for suitable assistance. In the event of that assistance not made available, it is proposed to sanction the above financial assistance to the proposed co-operative workshop at Dharwar.

3. It is also proposed to sanction a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the workshop for purchase of some machinery for the proposed co-operative workshop. A new item under "Loans and Advances by State Government" has been put up separately.

4. The details of the expenditure required during 1953-54 are, as under :—

	Rs.
(1) <i>Pay of Staff</i> —	6,560
(i) One Chief Organiser at Rs. 150 (including dearness allowance)	
(ii) Four Village Organisers, 2 at Rs. 90 per mensem and 2 at Rs. 75 per mensem (including dearness allowance).	
(iii) One Carpenter at Rs. 50.	
(iv) One Assistant to the Carpenter at Rs. 25 per mensem	
(2) <i>Allowances and Honoraria</i> —	
Travelling Allowance Ordinary	1,440
(3) <i>Contingencies</i> —	
Raw materials, Power, Rent of Machinery	640
(4) Scholarships to 60 trainees for 30 days	900
	9,540
<i>Non-recurring</i> —	
(i) Working Capital (returnable at the end of 2nd year)	4,000
(ii) Equipment, tools, etc. (as grant-in-aid)	3,460
	7,460
Grand Total	17,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 120. Provident Fund Scheme for the staff in the non-Government Technical and Industrial Institutions in the State.

Recurrent	Rs.	21,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	Nil.
Total	„	21,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	„	21,000

Remarks.—Government has instituted a State Aided Provident Fund Scheme for the employees in non-Pensionable service in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools. This scheme of provident fund for the staff of the Secondary Schools has been established with a view to stabilising the position of the staff by assuring adequate provision for their old days and also creating in them an abiding interest in their professional work. The same sort of incentive and assurance is necessary in the case of staff of Technical and Industrial Institutions. Besides, a number of Technical and Industrial Schools are run on purely commercial basis and the interests of teachers are badly neglected. It is, therefore, necessary to protect them. Further, a teacher cannot be expected to devote himself wholeheartedly to the welfare of his pupils unless he is assured of adequate provisions for his old days. The institution of a provident fund will stabilise the position of teachers in Technical and Industrial Schools. In view of this it is proposed to extend the benefits of the Provident Fund Scheme for the staff of non-Government

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

recognised Secondary Schools to the Technical and Industrial Schools. The expenditure that Government will have to make as its contribution will be more than offset by way of relative benefits that will accrue in the form of rise in standards of education. On the basis of present salaries to the staff in the various recognised technical and industrial schools in the State the liability of Government by way of its share as grant-in-aid towards the contribution of the managements of schools to the Provident Fund of their staff will be about Rs. 21,000. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 21,000 in the Budget Estimate for 1953-54.

ITEM 121. Grant-in-aid to Industrial and Technical Institutions.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,04,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	1,04,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	1,04,000

Remarks.—At present grant-in-aid to Vocational Institutions is paid equal to 50 per cent. of the admitted expenditure on teaching staff only.

The Industrial and Technical Secondary Education Committee appointed by Government had recommended that the recurring grant to the Vocational Institutions should not be less than 50 per cent. of the admitted expenditure. Government have accepted this recommendation in principle. On the basis of this, the total provision for grant-in-aid works out at Rs. 2,97,000. Government are already paying grant-in-aid to these institutions on existing basis, i.e., at 50 per cent. of the salaries of teaching staff. The additional provision involved in the proposal amounts to Rs. 1,56,000. It is, however, proposed to provide for an amount of Rs. 1,04,000 in the next year's budget.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 122. Construction of a Wood Distillation Plant at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.

Recurrent	Rs. 6,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 22,000
Total	28,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—A Pilot wood-distillation plant has been designed and is to be constructed and installed. The present methods of charcoal making have several defects. The yield and quality of the charcoal obtained is poor; the gas produced at the time of conversion is lost in the form of smoke along with tar and other bye-products and the product of distillation varies both in quality and quantity according to the degree of heat to which the wood is exposed. If distillation is carried out under controlled conditions, it would be possible to recover the bye-products such as acetic acid, tar and methanol alcohol, etc. In the pilot plant to be constructed now, wood will be heated by inert hot gases directly following through the stack in closed containers. The container is to be suitably mounted so as to enable the removal of charcoal by gravity, thereby eliminating the complicated arrangements. Necessary trap doors will be provided for filling wood and the removal of charcoal. The advantage of this method will be (1) the process is continuous, (2) the economy of the continuous process is appreciable, (3) the out-put will be more for the volume of the retort, (4) the cost of the production would be lower, (5) the quantity and the quality of the product will be better.

The plant has been designed and will be constructed at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona, for the manufacture of charcoal with the recovery of tar for the present. It is expected that the work would be completed within eight months.

2. The Government of India has already been moved to sanction grant-in-aid for the construction of the Wood Distillation Plant at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona. It is proposed to undertake the scheme during 1953-54. The details of the expenditure required during 1953-54 are, as under:—

Recurring—

1. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		Rs.	Rs.
(i) One Assistant Engineer in the grade of Rs. 100—4—120—5—160 at Rs. 100 per mensem (for four months)	400	}	1,024
(ii) Three Shift foremen in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130 at Rs. 52 per mensem (for four months)	624		
2. <i>Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—</i>			
Dearness Allowance, etc.			776
3. <i>Contingencies—</i>			
Firewood and raw-material, etc.			4,200
Total			6,000

Non-recurring—

(i) Temporary shed	2,000
(ii) Equipment (Iron and Steel, Oil Engine and fabrication and erection charges)	20,000
Total	22,000
Grand Total	28,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 123. Utilization of and training in Japanese cottage industries machinery.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,530	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 12,470
Total	...	19,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—On the recommendation of the Bombay State Delegation sent to Japan, Government has, among other machinery, purchased the following machinery in Japan :—

- (i) Two sets of decorticating machines for extracting fibres from various fibre yielding plants.
- (ii) One capillary Tube cutting machine.
- (iii) Torch bulb making machine.

As regards (i), one of the two plants is proposed to be installed at a suitable centre where the fibre plants are grown in compact areas. The machinery will be made available to selected multi-purpose societies on hire purchase system. It may be necessary for the society to employ a mechanic during the season to run the decorticator as well as oil engine required for running the same. The expenditure of appointment of one mechanic for the period of three months in the form of subsidy is proposed to be borne by Government. The following cost will be required on this account during 1953-54 :—

	Rs.
<i>Recurring—</i>	
Subsidy to one society for the appointment of mechanic for three months	375
<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
(i) One decorticating machine (already purchased by Government)	6,000
(ii) One 5 H.P. Engine and other auxiliaries, etc.	
Grand Total	6,375

As regards (ii), Government is advised that if the process of head making required for making necklaces (Mangalsutra) followed in Japan is mastered by our workers, there would be a good market for the beads, which will give employment to many workers. It is proposed to instal the capillary tube cutting machine at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona and the drawing machine and other accessories required will be manufactured in the Workshop. The trials and mastering of the neck will be conducted at the Glass manufacturing centre attached to the Workshop. On completion of the trials and mastering of the process, the question of starting a training centre or a production centre will be taken up. The cost involved on this account during 1953-54 will be, as under :—

<i>Recurring—</i>	
(1) <i>Pay of Staff—</i>	Rs.
One Semi-skilled Assistant at Rs. 40 per mensem	480
(2) <i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
Allowances	480
(3) <i>Contingencies—</i>	Rs.
Raw material	4,300
Electric Power	100
Miscellaneous expenditure	100
Total, Recurring	5,460
<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
(i) Cost of machinery and sundry tools	1,250
(ii) Cost of installation and electric fittings	450
(iii) Shed and furniture	3,420
Total, Non-recurring	5,120
Grand Total	10,580

As regards (iii) , at present, torches are used all over the country and are being imported mainly from foreign countries. On the recommendation of the Government delegation sent to Japan, it is proposed to develop this industry with the help of machinery and technical personnel obtained from Japan. All the component parts of bulb could be manufactured in India except filaments. If this process is mastered and the industry is developed not only for torch bulb-making but also for decorative bulb and automobile bulbs etc., it would be possible to give employment to number of workers.

Nil.

645:

645

Nil.

620

780

1,400

2.045

{ (i) ..	6,375
{ (ii) ..	10,580
{ (iii) ..	2,045

19.000 -

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	5,000
Total	..	.. "	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. "	Nil.

Rs.

Nil.

(1) Rope-making machine—

500

1,600

2800

5 000

2. As usual the Village Industries Committee will be asked to credit the entire receipts to Government. The scheme is expected to be self supporting.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 125. Scheme for organisation of Ericultural Class at the Agricultural School, Baroda.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. 1,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	..	1,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The former Baroda Government was conducting two ericultural schools in order to train the agriculturists in Ericulture Indus'ry which could be followed by them as a subsidiary industry. It is now proposed to organise the Er cultural Class at the Agricultural School, Baroda, where there are facilities for conducting the class to train students admitted in the school, in ericulture industry.

2. It is expected that the equipment of the two ericultural schools which are since closed could be made use of for conducting the class at the Agricultural School. Hence provision for equipment has not been proposed. In case it is found necessary to make additional equipment available, the question would be considered in the light of experience gained...

3. The cost involved during 1953-54 is, as under :—

Recurrent—

(i) Pay of Establishment—

One Lecturer in Ericulture at Rs. 55 in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—	Rs.
125—5—140	550
(ii) Dearness allowance	..
(iii) Travelling allowance	..
	450
Total	1,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 126. Purchase of additional equipment for the Industrial Schools.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 41,000
Total	..	..	41,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

The expenditure as detailed below for purchase of equipment will have to be provided for the year 1953-54 :—

	Rs.
(1) King Edward VII Technical School, Dhulia	10,000
(2) School of Industry, Satara	6,000
(3) Navsari Technical Institute, Navsari	10,000
(4) Government Power Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur	15,000
Total	41,000

The first three schools are required to be provided with additional machinery, equipment and tools for improving the standard of instructions in the technical subjects taught there and hence the provision is necessary.

Government Power Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur.

At present the school is housed in the Municipal Buildings and it is proposed to shift the school to the newly constructed bays in the compound of the Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur, with effect from March 1953. The Sholapur Municipality is reluctant to hand over to Government the present machinery used by the Institute. Besides this machinery is very old. It is therefore proposed to purchase minimum essential equipment for the Institute and hence it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1953-54.

The details of the equipment and the amounts required therefor for the technical and industrial schools, are as shown below :—

King Edward VII Technical School, Dhulia.

	Rs.
1. 2 Power looms	4,000
2. Carpentry tools	1,000
3. Fitting tools	500
4. Smithy tools	500
5. Electrical Instruments	1,000
6. 1 Shaping machine	2,500
7. Miscellaneous tools (weaving)	500
Total	10,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI:

School of Industry, Satara.

								Rs.
1.	1 Shaping machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
2.	Carpentry tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
3.	Fitting tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
4.	Smithy tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
5.	Electrical Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
6.	Miscellaneous tools (weaving)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
7.	Spare Grinders	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
8.	Bandsaw and circular saw blades	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
9.	Foundry Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

Total	...	6,000

Navsari Technical Institute, Navsari.

1.	1 Shaping machine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
2.	1 Lathe	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
3.	1 Universal Tool grinder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
4.	Carpentry tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
5.	Fitting tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
6.	Smithy tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
7.	Southbend lathe	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

Total	...	10,000

Government Power Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur.

1.	1 plain loom 40"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
2.	1 plain loom 60"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
3.	1 plain loom 20"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
4.	Combined Warp and Weft winder of 20 spindles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
5.	Section Warping machine (silk trade type)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
6.	Drawing in frame	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
7.	Miscellaneous accessories for powerloom weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
8.	1 Tappet loom	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
9.	Forwarding, packing charges, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Total	...	15,000

Grand Total	...	41,000

ITEM 127. Additional grant to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	1,00,000
Total	..	..	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Government had sanctioned under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 80—Expansion of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, for training of Electricians and other technical personnel in the Electric Grid Scheme—a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the establishment of the High Voltage Laboratory. Accordingly the orders were placed for the equipment in January 1947. The equivalent for the Dollar price was Rs. 1,47,000. It was then expected that the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 would be sufficient. At the time of delivery, however, the price increased in dollars. It took a long time for makers to complete the manufacture of the specialised equipment and by the time it arrived in India, the exchange rates changed considerably as a consequence of the devaluation of the rupee. The custom duty also was raised. Thus the total cost came to Rs. 3,12,981-7-0 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000 provided in the Scheme. The additional cost of Rs. 1,63,000 (in round figures) being considerable cannot be met from the normal resources of the Institute. The additional funds are therefore necessary, otherwise there will be a serious setback in the efforts for providing proper training to the students, as the other scheme sanctioned for the establishment of a Degree Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the Institute has been on the basis of the equipment, etc., to be provided at the Institute for the Scheme No. 80 above. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for payment of additional grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the V. J. T. I., Bombay in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 128. Introduction of a course in Power-loom Weaving at the School of Industry, Satara.

Recurrent Rs.	15,000	Non-recurrent Rs.	23,000
Total „	38,000	Ultimate annual recurrent „	14,946

Remarks.—The School of Industry, Satara, which is now under reorganisation imparts training in the following courses :—

1. Mechanical Apprentice,
2. Carpentry,
3. Agricultural Carpentry and Smithy,
4. Hand-loom Weaving and
5. Pattern Making.

It is proposed to introduce an additional course in “Power-loom Weaving” at this School with effect from the academic year 1953-54 as it has been represented that with the rapid industrialisation in this country many hand-loom weavers will be taking to power weaving. The Secondary School Certificate Examination Board has also adopted “Power Weaving” as an optional subject at the examination.

It was contemplated under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 140—Extension of the Apprentice Scheme that training in Textile trades be organised at the School of Industry, Satara, and with this end in view, a Textile Workshop was constructed along with other buildings. This scheme has however been postponed to the next quinquennium.

As the School of Industry already runs a course in Handloom Weaving, it will be in the interests of these students to undergo a course in Power-Weaving also. Besides Government is already running a Technical High School at Satara in conjunction with the School of Industry. With the adoption of the course in Power Weaving at the S. S. C. Examination as an optional subject, the School will be able to arrange for instruction in this subject for those students, who need it.

The details of staff and the non-recurring and recurring cost involved in this proposal are, as under :—

					Expenditure during 1953-54 (11 months).	Average annual expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.
I. Recurring—						
(a) Staff—						
(i)	Lecturer in Weaving (1)	160—8—200—8—240	..	..	1,760	2,576
(ii)	Lecturer in Dyeing (1)	160—8—200—8—240	..	..	1,760	2,576
(iii)	Weaver (1)	45—2—75	..	..	495	750
(iv)	Labour Assistant (1)	45—2—75	..	..	495	750
(v)	Hamals (2)	30—1/2—35	..	..	660	794
					5,170	7,446
(b) Dearness allowance					2,750	....
(c) Contingencies					7,080	7,500
Total, recurring ..					15,000	14,946
II. Non-recurring—						
(a)	Furniture	..	..	..	800	....
(b)	Equipment	..	..	..	22,200	....
Total, Non-Recurring ..					23,000	....
Grand Total ..					38,000	14,946

It is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs. 38,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1953-54.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 129. Village Industries Scheme for organisation of work by hand flour chakkies in the Gujrat Region.

Recurrent	Rs.	3,000	Non-recurrent	Rs.	Nil.
Total	Rs.	3,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Village Flour Chakkies are being re-placed by flour mills with the result that people have often to go long distances to have their corn ground. The flour chakkies are also often out of order and persons who can repair them are not easily available. It is felt that if some improvements could be introduced in the present flour chakkies and repair facilities provided, it would assist in the revival of a home industry so intimately connected with the food problem. This industry requires primarily a simple machanism and a good mechanic who would go round the villages to repair the old chakkies. The following cost will be required on this account during the financial year 1953-54 :—

<i>Recurring—</i>						Rs.
(a) <i>Pay of staff—</i>						
(1) Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
(2) Travelling and miscellaneous, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	200
(3) Subsidies on improved implements	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
					Total	3,000

ITEM 130. Scheme for experiments in connection with the development of Village wool and other fibre Industries.

Recurrent	Rs.	3,320	Non-recurrent	Rs.	Nil.
Total	Rs.	3,320	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Village Industries Committee desires to undertake the scheme for experiments in connection with improvement of wool spinning charkha, devising of fibre spinning charkhas, spinning of banana, linseed and other fibres, spinning of higher counts and weaving of fibres. It has been proposed to organise one centre at Dharwar. The total expenditure to be incurred will be Rs. 3,320, the details of which are given below :—

<i>Recurring—</i>						Rs.
(a) <i>Pay of the staff—</i>						
1. One mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
2. One Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	600
	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
(b) <i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>						
Dearness and Travelling Allowance, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	300
(c) <i>Contingencies—</i>						
1. Rent for machines, buildings and power charges	...	...	...	...	...	540
2. Raw materials, iron, wood, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	480
3. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	200
					Total	1,220
					Total, Recurring	3,320

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 131. Additional staff in connection with the reorganisation of the Stores Purchase Section of the Office of the Director of Industries.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	47,500	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	2,500
Total	..	.. „	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. „	N%.	

Remarks.—In order to improve the efficiency and general quality of service rendered by the Central Stores Purchase Organisation, Government entrusted the work of surveying the working of this section in the office of the Director of Industries to Messrs. Ibcn Limited. This firm has submitted its report to Government pointing out that the present organisation is inadequate with reference to the legitimate functions of a Purchase Group and they have accordingly made several useful recommendations regarding the set up of the Central Stores Purchase Organization, procedure to be followed in connection with the indents, tenders, inspections, order progress, samples, payments to contractors for the goods supplied, registration of firms, preparation of statistics, standardization of items and specifications, office procedure, etc. These recommendations are under the consideration of Government. In order to implement the recommendations, the following additional staff will have to be sanctioned. A total provision of Rs. 50,000 will be required for the year 1953-54. The details of expenditure involved in year 1953-54 for 9 months will be, as under :—

(1) Pay of Officers.—

	Rs.
(i) One post of Deputy Director of Industries (Special Post) Class I in the scale of Rs. 590—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100 (Mofussil) plus conveyance allowance Rs. 40 per month (Basic)	5,310
(ii) One post of Assistant Director of Industries (Special Post) Class I (Mofussil) in the scale of Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 40 per month (Basic)	3,150
(iii) One post of Industries Officer (Special Post) Class II (Mofussil) in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month (Basic)	1,980
	10,440

(2) Pay of Establishment—

(i) 4 posts of Junior Industries Inspectors (Mofussil) in the scale of Rs. 150—7—185—8—225 plus conveyance allowance at Rs. 20 per month (Basic)	5,400
(ii) 2 heads of branches in the scale of Rs. 170—10—250	3,060
(iii) 14 Junior clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	9,450
(iv) 5 peons in the scale of Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	1,575
	19,485

(3) Allowances and Honoraria—

(i) Dearness Allowance	11,970
(ii) Travelling Allowance (fixed)	1,500
(iii) Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	800
(iv) House Rent Allowance	2,805
	17,075

(4) Contingencies—

(i) Recurrent	500
(ii) Non-recurrent	2,500
	3,000

2. It is expected that the revised set up proposed will enable Government to purchase its requirements at more competitive rates than at present and that savings to the extent of about Rs. 10,00,000 are likely to occur in the purchases that may be made for the various Departments when the recommendations are fully implemented.

43, INDUSTRIES—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 132. Hussain Yawar Memorial Merit Scholarship for further training abroad in Technical Subjects.

Recurrent	...	... Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs. 1,50,000
Total	...	... ,, 1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,, Nil.

Remarks.—The Council of the former Nawab of Cambay had *inter alia* allocated a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for founding a scholarship after the name of the former Nawab of Cambay Shri Hussain Yawar. This amount is to be invested in a trust and one scholarship is to be awarded therefrom to a student of Cambay on merit for further training abroad in technical subjects. It is proposed to award the scholarship to a student of Cambay during the year 1953-54 and it is accordingly proposed to provide in the budget estimates for 1953-54, an amount of Rs. 1,50,000, allocated by the Council of the Cambay State at the time of merger.

			Rs.	
		Recurrent	...	3,53,396
Grand Total—43, Industries	...	Non-recurrent	...	4,76,924
		Total	...	8,30,320

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 133. Institute for Labour Welfare Workers.

Recurrent	Rs. 24,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	24,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—In view of the paucity of trained personnel in the field of Social Welfare, a School (now designated Institute) for training of Labour Welfare Workers was started in Bombay in 1948 by Government for providing facilities for training in the theory and practice of labour welfare. The school conducts two courses (1) short term course of 3 months and (2) long term course of 9 months. Admission to the school is open to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University. The students are charged fees at the rate of Rs. 150 for the long-term and Rs. 50 for the short term course.

With the introduction of the Factories Act, 1948, welfare work inside factories has assumed added importance. Under section 49 of the Factories Act every factory having 500 or more workers is required to appoint a Labour Welfare Officer for the factory. The Rules under the Factories Act further require that every factory with more than 2,000 workers shall appoint an additional Welfare Officer for every 2,000 workers or a fraction thereof. The demand for trained welfare officer has therefore increased considerably. The Government has also recognised the Diploma of this Institute for certain posts under Government requiring experience in Social Work. This scheme was first brought to the notice of L. A. in 1948, when a supplementary demand was claimed. Since then the scheme has been continued from time to time on a temporary basis. In view of the need for trained Welfare Officers it is proposed to continue this scheme further for a period of one year ending 28th February 1954. The Scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan. The estimate of receipts on account of fees from the students and sale of application forms is estimated to be about Rs. 8,000 in a year. The details of the staff for the scheme which is proposed to be continued during the next year and other expenditure are given below :—

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		Rs.
1 Principal of the Institute in the scale of pay of Rs. 250—15—400—20—500 ..		3,089
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
2 Lecturers in the scale of pay of Rs. 150—10—250—15—400 ..		7,426
1 Clerk-cum-typist in the scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200 plus		
a special pay of Rs. 20 per month for handling cash ..		
2 peons in the scale of pay of Rs. 35—1/2—40 ..		
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		Rs.
Dearness Allowance ..	3,480	10,785
House Rent Allowance ..	144	
Honoraria to outside lecturers ..	6,361	
Travelling allowance ..	800	
<i>Contingencies (Recurrent)—</i>		
Newspapers and periodicals ..	400	2,700
Miscellaneous expenses ..	2,000	
Rent, rates and taxes ..	300	
		Recurrent .. 24,000
		Non-recurrent .. Nil.
		Total .. 24,000

ITEM 134. Government Industrial Training Workshops one each in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,23,846	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	1,23,846	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The idea underlying this Scheme is to provide training to industrial workers in alternative occupations which may serve as a second line of defence to which the workers can retreat in the event of unemployment. One industrial training workshop was started at Ahmedabad in 1939 for providing facilities for training in mechanical engineering, carpentry, smithy, tailoring and spray painting. The workshop proved to be of great benefit to workers. It was therefore decided to extend this facility and accordingly a scheme for setting up additional such workshops in Ahmedabad and extension of the scheme to Bombay, Sholapur and Karnatak was included in the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme of Government, and a provision of Rs. 50,000 was claimed in the budget session of 1947 for institution of an additional workshop at Ahmedabad. Subsequently two more workshops were sanctioned, one for Bombay and the other for Sholapur. All these three workshops are now functioning in addition to the old workshop at Ahmedabad. The trades taught at the second workshop in Ahmedabad include chemical manufacturing, leather goods manufacturing and weaving, while those at Bombay and Sholapur include mechanical engineering, carpentry, smithy, tailoring and spray painting. During the crisis in the textile industry in 1949 the workshop at Ahmedabad provided the much needed relief to the unemployed workers and mitigated their distress. In view of this it is considered desirable to continue the scheme and the staff sanctioned for the three additional workshops up to the end of February 1954. This scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan.

The amount likely to be realised on account of the sale of finished products manufactured at the workshops is estimated at about Rs. 4,500 per year.

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The details of the expenditure on account of the three workshops and their staff are given below :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	48,882
<i>Bombay and Sholapur—</i>	
2 Superintendents on Rs. 170—10—250—15—400 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Turner instructors Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Fitter Instructors Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Tailor Instructors on Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Additional Tailor Instructors Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Painter Instructors Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Carpenter Instructors Rs. 80—4—120—5—150 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Assistant Carpenter Instructors on Rs. 70—3—85—5—125 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Moulding Instructors on Rs. 76—3—85—5—125 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
2 Smithy Instructors on Rs. 70—3—85—5—125 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
1 Accounts Clerk at Bombay on Rs. 120—5—150—8—220 (city scale)	.. ..
1 Accounts Clerk at Sholapur on Rs. 80—5—120 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
1 Junior Clerk at Bombay on Rs. 75—5—140—6—220 (city scale)	.. ..
1 Junior Clerk at Sholapur on Rs. 46—3—85 (city scale)	.. ..
1 Typist Clerk at Bombay on Rs. 75—5—140—6—200 (city scale)	.. ..
1 Typist clerk at Sholapur on Rs. 46—3—85 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
1 Store-keeper at Bombay on Rs. 75—5—140—6—200 (city scale)	.. ..
1 Store keeper at Ahmedabad on Rs. 46—3—85 (mofussil scale)	.. ..
3 mazdoors in Bombay on Rs. 35—1/2—40	.. ..
1 cleaner in Bombay on Rs. 35—1/2—40	.. ..
1 watchman in Bombay on Rs. 35—1/2—40	.. ..
1 peon in Bombay on Rs. 35—1/2—40	.. ..
3 Mazdoors in Sholapur on Rs. 30—1/2—35	.. ..
1 cleaner in Sholapur on Rs. 30—1/2—35	.. ..
1 watchman in Sholapur on Rs. 30—1/2—35	.. ..
1 peon in Sholapur on Rs. 30—1/2—35	.. ..
<i>Ahmedabad—</i>	
1 Chemist on Rs. 160—10—230	.. ..
1 Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	.. ..
2 Leather Instructors on Rs. 80—4—120	.. ..
1 Weaving Master on Rs. 160—10—220	.. ..
1 Preparatory Process Instructor on Rs. 80—4—120	.. ..
1 Assistant Preparatory Process Instructor on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125	.. ..
1 Weaving Sled Fireman on Rs. 70—3—85—4—125	.. ..
1 Boiler Attendant on Rs. 46—3—85	.. ..
1 Junior Clerk on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	.. ..
1 Typist Clerk on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	.. ..
1 Store-keeper on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	.. ..
1 Peon, 1 Watchman, 1 Fireman, 1 Sweeper, 1 Cleaner and 4 Mazdoors, all on Rs. 30—1/2—35 each.	.. ..
Allowances and Honoraria—	Rs. 39,414
Dearness Allowance	30,700
House Rent Allowance and Compensatory Allowance	8,694
Contingencies—	35,550
Rent, rates and taxes	3,200
Maintenance of machinery	3,000
Repairs	750
Books and Periodicals	1,500
Service Postage	1,500
Raw Materials and workshop expenses	21,000
Miscellaneous and electricity charges	5,500
Recurrent	1,23,846
Non-recurrent	Nil.
Total	1,23,846

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 135. Starting of a Certified School for Girls at Mundwa Settlement.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 36,055	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 5,000
Total	...	„ 41,055	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ 38,829

Remarks.—At present there are 8 Certified Schools managed by Government in the State of Bombay. Children dealt with by Juvenile Courts under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, are committed to these schools. Arrangements have been made to treat girls at the certified schools at S.rur and at other private certified schools and fit person institutions. The accommodation in these schools, however, falls far short in comparison with the number of girls committed. These girls range from the younger age group to the later adolescent age group. The problem is of girls belonging to the later adolescent age-group especially of those who have had sexual experience or are uncontrollable in particular since they require segregation from other girls. Accommodation in the Government Certificated School at S.rur is inadequate and private institutions flatly refuse to admit such girls. It is, therefore, proposed to open a new Certificate School in Mundwa Settlement for the girls of the later adolescent age-group. In view of the pressing need for the school the work of additions and alterations to the school building has already been started and will be completed very soon and a proposal for acquisition of 8 acres of land for the school has also been sanctioned. The necessary preliminaries for opening the schools have thus been completed. The proposed school will be started from 1st April 1953. It is therefore proposed to include a provision of Rs. 41,055 in the next year's budget on account of staff and equipment for the school.

2. The details of expenditure are given below—

Non-recurring—

	Rs.
(a) Clothing, bedding, utensils etc. ...	3,000
(b) Equipment for Vocational Training ...	2,000
	5,000

*Recurring—**Pay of Establishment—*

1. One Superintendent Rs. 100—8—140—E.B.—10—220	1,100
2. One clerk Rs. 46—130 (Rs. 55)	605
3. One Nurse Rs. 80—5—100	880
4. One part time Medical Officer (Special pay Rs. 30 per mensem)	330
5. One Language teacher Rs. 40—1—50—E.B.—1½—65—E.B.—2½—75)	440
6. Two craft Instructors Rs. 50—1½—65—E.B.—2½—90	1,100
7. Two female attendants 35—1—40	770
8. One watchman Rs. 30—½—35	330
9. One peon Rs. 30—½—35	330
10. One cook Rs. 40—1—50	440
11. One sweeper Rs. 30—½—35	330
	6,655

Allowance and Honoraria—

Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per month for 3 members	1,620
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per month for 9 members	3,730
	5,400

Contingencies—

(a) Contract	1,000
(b) Non-contract	1,000
(i) Postage	100
(ii) Rations	18,000
(iii) Clothing and bedding	3,000
(iv) Raw material	1,000
(v) Games	100
(vi) Tools	100
(vii) Medicines	500
(viii) Other items	200
	23,000

Total, non recurring expenditure ...	5,000
Total, recurrent expenditure ...	36,055
Total ...	41,055

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—continued.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 136. Grants in aid to Backward Class hostels at Rajpipla and Jhagadia for equipment.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,000
Total	...	Rs.	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Backward Class hostels at Rajpipla and Jhagadia managed by the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, are recognised by the Backward Class Department. The hostels are, however, located in rented buildings in unsuitable surroundings. They have also no good equipment of their own. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction them a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of necessary equipment. This expenditure is to be met from the merged state balances.

ITEM 137. Grants to Kanya Ashram, Rajpipla and Kumar Ashram, Jhagadia for construction of Backward Class hostels (Rs. 20,000 each).

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	40,000
Total	...	Rs.	40,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Kanya Ashram, Rajpipla and the Kumar Ashram, Jhagadia, managed by the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, are recognised by the Backward Class Department for purposes of grant in aid. They have, however, no buildings of their own and are at present located in rented premises which have no suitable surroundings. It is proposed to help the Mandal to construct its own buildings for the two hostels in surroundings suitable for Backward Class hostels and accordingly pay a building grant of Rs. 20,000 for each of the two hostels. This expenditure is to be met from merged State balances.

				Rs.	
Grand Total—47, Miscellaneous Departments	{	Recurrent	...	1,83,901	
		Non-recurrent	..	50,000	
		Total	...	2,33,901	

50, CIVIL WORKS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 138. Audit unit under the Electrical Engineer to Government for conducting audit of accounts of the Electric Supply Undertakings in this State.

Recurrent Rs.	40,000	Non-recurrent Rs.	Nil.
Total "	40,000	Ultimate annual recurrent "	Nil.

Remarks.—The work of examination and audit of the annual statements of accounts of the Electric Supply Undertakings in this State is being carried out by the Accountant General, Bombay, on behalf of this Government. The Accountant General now finds that it is not possible for him to carry out this work as the Electric Companies, the accounts of which are to be audited by the office of the Accountant General have increased from 67 to 140, on account of merger of several princely States in the State of Bombay and also due to new licenses having been granted by Government. Moreover, the audit of the annual statements of accounts of the Electric Licensees does not form part of the statutory audit functions of the Indian Audit Department and it is understood that in no other State are similar audits being conducted by the Accountant General concerned. Furthermore, due to all round increase in the activities of this Government, the Accountant General's office has been saddled with greater responsibilities which have obviously increased its audit functions enormously. It is therefore necessary that the Accountant General should be relieved of the work of audit of the statements of accounts of the Electric Undertakings, at an early date. To do this, however alternate means of auditing the accounts have to be found by the State, as Government is required to have a check on the Electric Undertakings. In view of this it is necessary to create an Audit Unit under the Electrical Engineer to Government consisting of the staff shown below:—

Establishment.	Scale.
One Gazetted Officer	Rs. 500—30—650—E.B.—30—800.
Two Senior Auditors	Rs. 200—15—380—E.B.—20—500.
Three Junior Auditors	Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220.
Two Class IV Servants	Rs. 35—1,2—40.

As the auditing of accounts of Electric Undertakings is a permanent feature, the above establishment will be required on long term basis. The annual recurring cost on account of the above establishment will be as follows:—

Item.	Amount. Rs.
(a) Pay of Officers	7,500
(b) Pay of Establishment	14,450
(c) Allowances—	
Dearness Allowance	5,800
House Rent Allowance and other allowances	4,900
Travelling Allowance	4,000
Total	36,650

There will be additional charge of about Rs. 4,000 on account of leave and pensionary charges.

2. According to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the cost on account of the auditing of the accounts of Electric Undertakings is to be recovered from the Undertakings and no financial burden devolves on the State Government due to the proposed change.

ITEM 139.—Grant for purchase of machinery required for the various projects and other miscellaneous machinery.

Recurrent Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent Rs.	9,00,000
Total "	9,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent "	Nil.

Remarks.—Specialised machinery is essential for execution of the various projects undertaken by this Department. A provision of Rs. 5,00,000 has been made during the current year for the purchase of such machinery. As the amount was found inadequate an amount of Rs. 4,00,100 has been transferred to Tools and Plant from the repair grant. A provision of Rs. 9,00,000 is therefore quite essential for the next year (1953-54) which has already been started. A number of tools and plant (compressors, stone crushers, concrete mixers etc.) costing about Rs. 85 lakhs are essential for carrying out the programme. 50 Dodge trucks costing about Rs. 1,50,000 (Rs. 57,500 cost of the trucks plus Rs. 87,675 cost of loading, transporting etc.) have been purchased from "Disposals". The cost of the trucks is proposed to be met from the amount of Rs. 9,00,100 earmarked under the head "50, Civil Works—Tool and Plans—Ordinary".

2. In most of the cases, the cost of machinery will be met from the provision made for the road work on which the machinery will be utilised. However, some additional amount will be invariably required for meeting the commitment of machinery purchased for general use or from "Disposals". An amount of Rs. 9,00,000 is accordingly proposed to be provided for the purpose of the Budget Estimates for 1953-54.

ITEM 140.—Provision for National Highways.

Recurrent Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent Rs.	85,60,392
Total "	85,60,392	Ultimate annual recurrent "	Nil.

Remarks.—As part of a comprehensive policy for communications and transport and as part of the Centre's contribution to the financing of the Post-War developments in the State fields, the Government of India has assumed liability for the development and maintenance of National Highways, in accordance with the estimates to be approved by them from time to time, and with effect—

- from the 1st April 1947 in respect of Maintenance;
- in respect of Original Works, from the date of specific sanction in each case.

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

2. The estimated expenditure in 1953-54 on *Original Works* in connection with National Highways, inclusive of 10 per cent. agency charges is Rs. 1,25,45,703, made up of:—

- (i) Rs. 90,03,437 for works-in-progress, as detailed in the statement accompanying.
 (ii) Rs. 2,32,394 for Minor Works, and
 (iii) Rs. 33,09,872 for New Works as also detailed in a statement accompanying.

The Government of India had separately invited from the State Governments a phased programme of National Highway Capital Works covering the five years 1951-52—1955-56. Such a programme has accordingly been furnished to the Government of India and the programme for the year 1953-54 has been adopted for the present budget estimates in respect of National Highways for 1953-54.

A provision, as under, is accordingly proposed for New (Original) Works on National Highways for 1953-54:—

New Original Works—

	Rs.
Work Portion	30,08,972
Establishment charges at 9 per cent.	2,70,810
Tools and Plant charges at 1 per cent.	30,090
Total ..	33,09,872

3. In addition to Original Works, the Centre has accepted liability for the Maintenance and Repairs of the lengths of National Highways in the Bombay State. The estimated cost on this account for 1953-54 aggregate to Rs. 52,50,520 inclusive of 10 per cent. agency charges.

A provision, as under, is accordingly proposed for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways:—

Maintenance and Repairs —

	Rs.
Work portion	47,73,200
Establishment charges at 9 per cent.	4,29,588
Tools and Plant charges at 1 per cent.	47,732
Total ..	52,50,520

The amounts allotted by the Government of India for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in the past three years is as under:—

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1950-51	34,00,000
1951-52	36,00,000
1952-53	40,00,000

4. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a Central liability, and as such the whole amount expended on National Highways is recoverable from the Government of India.

List of New Works under “ 50, Civil Works State—Communications—National Highways ”.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Proposed provision for 1953-54.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Asphalting road surface in 18' width with 2" thick Shelcrete in mile No. 380/4 plus 280' to 382/4 and 384/3 to 385/1 plus 132' of Ahmedabad-Bareja Road. (approximate) National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad Division).	1,63,000	1,00,000
2	Widening existing black top surface from 12' to 18' mile No. 385/1 plus 132' to 395/4 plus 474' and 384/4 to 384/7 of Ahmedabad-Bareja Road, (approximate) National Highway No. 8 (Ahmedabad Division).	7,70,000	1,50,000
3	Land acquisition for National Highway No. 8—Raigadh to Ratanpur. (Sabarkantha Division).	1,83,744	91,872
4	Constructing missing links from Himatnagar to Raigadh (14 miles), National Highway No. 8 (Sabarkantha Division).	17,00,000	1,00,000
5	Constructing missing links from Raigadh to Ratanpur, National Highway No. 8 (Sabarkantha Division).	25,00,000	1,00,000
6	Reconstructing minor bridges 135 and 137 in miles 276/5 and 276 of P. B. Road (Dharwar Division).	58,701	58,700
7	Constructing a diversion road outside Khopoli Town in mile No. 45/2 to 66/0 of Bombay-Poona Road, National Highway No. 4.	1,48,165	50,000
8	Diversion road outside Chowk Village and construction of a bridge over Dhavri River in mile No. 55 of National Highway No. 4.	5,71,918	21,000
9	Improvements to the Talasari Damanganga Section of National Highway No. 8.	3,60,418	1,

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Proposed provision for 1953-54.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
10	Bombay-Agra Road—Diversion outside Nasik City (Nasik Division)	4,56,966	50,000
11	Widening the formation of the Bombay-Agra Road mile No. 99 (Nasik Division).	70,000	10,000
12	Widening the formation of the Bombay-Agra Road mile No. 94 (Nasik Division).	80,000	20,000
13	Diversion in mile 126-127 of Bombay -Agra Road near Ozar (Nasik Division).	75,400	25,000
14	Diversion in mile 131 of Bombay-Agra Road near Konkangaon (Nasik Division).	70,600	30,000
15	Diversion in mile 134-135 of Bombay-Agra Road near Pimpalgaon (Nasik Division).	1,05,000	20,000
16	Diversion in miles 154-155 of Bombay-Agra Road near Chandor (Nasik Division).	50,000	30,000
17	<i>Bombay-Poona Road—National Highway No. 4.</i>		
	Realignment of Bhore Ghat of Bombay-Poona Road, National Highway No. 4 miles 69/4 to 71/3—		
	(a) Land acquisition	76,593	16,000
	(b) Improvements	2,49,214	.....
18	Raising the low lying portion in miles 105/6 to 106/2 of Poona-Bangalore Road. (Improvements to cross drainage works) (Satara Division).	1,35,250	98,000
19	Improvements to Poona-Bangalore Road miles 70 to 80 widening road junction (Satara Division).	1,15,965	50,000
20	Improving miles 190/0 to 211/0 of Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road—missing links minor bridges and culverts (excluding portion from miles 191/5 to 194/2 and 208/0 to 211/8) (passing through Municipal limits) National Highway No. 6 (East Khandesh Division).	18,97,308	1,50,000
21	Constructing bridge and culverts over nallas across Poona-Nasik Road, National Highway No. 50 miles 5/0 to 58/2 (Poona Division).	95,218	45,000
22	Improving and strengthening weak minor bridges and bringing them to National Highway standard Bulsar-Navsari Section Nos. 163 to 165 (Navsari and Dangs Division).	54,000	44,000
23	Providing diversion from miles No. 157/2 to 158/5 near Sonwada Village B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8 (L.A.) (Navsari and Dangs Division).	34,417	34,400
24	Constructing bridge and culverts over nallas across Poona-Nasik Road, National Highway No. 50 miles 97/0 to 125/0.	10,00,000	50,000
25	Laying 1½" asphalt carpet in miles No. 185 near Kaliwadi on B.A. Road, National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division).	45,131	45,000
26	Laying 1½" asphalt carpet in mile No. 178/4 to 179/0 near Supa on B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division).	22,138	22,000
27	Laying 1½" asphalt carpet in mile No. 181/4 to 182/1 at Sisodra on B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division).	24,038	24,000
28	L. A. for diversion outside Palana and Baleswar and Chalthan Village in miles No. 197 and 199/2 of National Highway No. 8.	1,00,000	20,000

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Proposed provision for 1953-54.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
29	Providing diversion outside Palsana and Baleshwar and Chalthan Village in miles No. 197 and 199/2 of National Highway No. 8.	5,00,000	50,000
30	Remodelling and bringing to National Highway standard cross drainage works on Mindhola Bridge to Kadadra Junction.	4,00,000	1,00,000
31	Remodelling and bringing to National Highway standard cross drainage works on Mindhola Bridge to Kadadra Junction.	4,00,000	1,00,000
32	Approach road to and expansion of Lindyad quarry on National Highway No. 8.	84,000	24,000
33	Improving the approaches of the Central Railway over the bridge in mile No. 133/2 of National Highway No. 9 (Poona-Sholapur Road) (Sholapur Division).	40,000	20,000
34	Constructing a temporary bridge over Mahi River at Vasad on National Highway No. 8.	50,000 (Approximate cost.)	25,000
35	L. A. acquisition for Karjan-Baroda Section	50,258	50,000
36	L. A. for Baroda-Wasad Section of B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8 ...	.....	10,000
37	Construction of Baroda-Karjan Section of B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8, C. D. Works and Road works.	.....	1,00,000
38	Strengthening the bridge over Narmada River at Broach	47,618	47,000
39	Constructing a bridge across Mahi River at Vasad on B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8.	34,13,299	4,00,000
40	Constructing a bridge over Purna River along diversion outside Navsari on B. A. Road, National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division).	12,48,000	50,000
41	Constructing a bridge over Purna River near Navsari	8,00,000	.....
42	Constructing a bridge over Baleshwar Khadi in mile No. 199/4 of National Highway No. 8.	2,00,000	1,00,000
43	Constructing a bridge over Salweshwar Nalla in mile No. 139/7 of National Highway No. 9 (Sholapur Division).	2,00,000	25,000
44	Constructing a bridge over Salweshwar Nalla in mile No. 149/4 of National Highway No. 9 (Sholapur Division).	2,00,000	25,000
45	Constructing a bridge over Bala Nalla in mile No. 148/6 of National Highway No. 9 (Sholapur Division).	2,00,000	25,000
46	Improvements and widening of the existing bridge in mile No. 126/2 of Poona-Sholapur-Hyderabad Road, Section I, near Yeoli, including widening of approaches (Sholapur Division).	50,000	50,000
47	Raising by about 10' the existing causeway over the Girna River in mile No. 190 of Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad Nagpur Road (East Khandesh Division).	16,50,000	50,000
48	Constructing bridge over the Ziri Nalla in mile No. 175/8 of Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road (East Khandesh Division).	2,00,000	28,000
49	Constructing a bridge over Waghur River in mile No. 206 of Surat-Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road (East Khandesh Division).	7,42,977	50,000
50	Providing a girder decking over the central miling span of the Kalwa bridge in mile No. 24 of Bombay-Poona Road.	75,000	75,000
51	Bridge across the Meshwa River near Ansol, National Highway No. 8 (Sabarkantha Division).	12,00,000	50,000
52	Remodelling and bringing to National Highway standard cross drainage works on Mindhola Bridge to Kadadra Junction to Kathor.	4,00,000	1,00,000
			30,08,972

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 141. Village Approach Roads—Contribution works.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	7,62,000
Total	...	...	7,62,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Owing to limited funds available and large number of works included in the Post-War Road Plan it has not been possible to take up as many Village Approach Roads as is desirable. In view of the offers of popular contribution for such roads in the form of cash, gift of land and free labour, which are occasionally made by village people in order to secure a high priority for the Village Approach Roads, Government has issued orders that—

(i) where popular contribution of at least one-third of the total cost of a Village Approach Road included in the 5-year Programme is forthcoming in any form—cash and/or free gift of land and/or labour—such Road should be given the highest priority and construction of the road taken up in hand immediately, provided the construction of the road is not objectionable from any point of view, e.g. :—

(a) the approach road would link with an existing road of a higher category, i.e., Other District Road, Major District Road, etc.,

(b) the construction of the approach road does not involve any complications or commitments in the way of execution of any other road or any other road or any expensive bridge or other works ;

(ii) where popular contribution of at least one-half of the total cost of the Village Approach Road is forthcoming, and the road is included in the Post-War Road Plan but not in the 5-year Programme, such road should be upgraded to the 5-year Programme and given priority in the programme above approach roads for which lesser contribution is forthcoming ;

(iii) if a Village Approach Road for which popular contribution of at least three fourths of the total cost is forthcoming is not included at all in the Post-War Road Plan, such road should be included in the 5 year Programme and the work be given preference for construction over works for which no contribution is forthcoming.

It is not known to what extent, contribution would be forthcoming from the public. It is, however, essential that no such offer should go unheeded. It is, therefore, proposed to make a lump sum provision of Rs. 7,62,000 (Gross) in the budget estimates for 1953-54 under the head "State Road Fund" and the amount will be kept with Government for distribution as and when occasion arises.

		Rs.	
	Recurrent	...	40,000
Grand Total—50, Civil Works	Non-recurrent	...	1,02,22,392
	Total	...	1,02,62,392

XLI, RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—DEDUCT WORKING EXPENSES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 142. Provision for Maintenance and Repairs to the Power Houses at—

1. Guledgud	}	...	...	...	in Bijapur District.
2. Ilkal					
3. Hukeri	}	...	...	...	in Belgaum District.
4. Bailhongal					
5. Dharangaon		...	...	...	in Khandesh District.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,12,300	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 1,12,300	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 1,12,300

Remarks.—The Power Stations at Serial Nos. 1 and 3 above are scheduled to be commissioned by the 1st of January 1953. The approximate revenue from sale of power during 1953-54 is estimated to be Rs. 15,900 and Rs. 25,200 against which the probable expenditure is estimated at Rs. 32,700 and Rs. 39,000 respectively. These power houses will be in full operation in the fifth year, i.e., in 1958 and the average expenditure for maintenance of these power houses will be Rs. 87,100 and Rs. 1,28,500 against which the average revenue receipt is estimated at Rs. 1,23,600 and Rs. 2,03,300. It is expected that in the 10th year from the date of commission these power houses will be self-sufficient.

The Power House at Ilkal in Bijapur District is scheduled to go into commission by the 1st December 1953. The approximate revenue from the sale of power from this Power House during 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 1,900 against which the probable expenditure is estimated at Rs. 9,600. The average maintenance expenditure when the power house is in full operation is estimated at Rs. 86,800 against which the average revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,30,200. The scheme is likely to be self-sufficient in the 10th year from the date of commission. A provision of Rs. 9,600 is required for this power house during 1953-54.

Power House at Bailhongal in the Belgaum District is scheduled to go into commission in March 1954 and no revenue is therefore expected during 1953-54. The average revenue receipts from this power house when it is in full operation (fourth year) is estimated at Rs. 62,800 against which average maintenance expenditure is estimated at Rs. 49,700. A provision of Rs. 4,400 is required during 1953-54 for this power house.

Power House at Dharangaon in the Khandesh District is scheduled to go into commission on 1st June 1953. The approximate Revenue in the next year is expected to be 10,500 against which probable expenditure is estimated at Rs. 26,600. The average revenue receipt and expenditure when the power house will be in full operation (5th year of operation) are estimated at Rs. 1,87,000 and 1,13,700 respectively. The power house is likely to be self-sufficient in the 10th year from the date of commission. A provision of Rs. 26,600 is required for 1953-54.

Total provision of Rs. 1,12,300 is required for these five power houses during 1953-54.

		Rs.
Grand Total—XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes— Deduct Working Expenses.	Recurrent	1,12,300
	Non-recurrent	Nil.
	Total	<u>1,12,300</u>

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 143. Construction of certain roads in Suburban Scheme No. I, Kurla-Kirol Industrial Area, Bombay Suburban District, Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 77,000
Total	77,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Sales have been affected by Government of plots in the Kurla-Kirol Industrial Area to private parties since 1945-46. One of the conditions of sale is that Government would provide the necessary roads and undertake the filling of plots, etc. The private people are now complaining of the lack of the facilities.

An estimate of Rs. 1,13,350 is being sanctioned by Government. During the year 1953-54 it is proposed to take up part of the work, viz., the construction of three roads and a traffic island estimated cost of which is Rs. 77,000.

The work is very essential and a provision of Rs. 77,000 (Gross)/64,400 (Net) is accordingly required during the year 1953-54.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 144. Providing windows in place of cement concrete Louvres in the Development Department Chawls at Worli, Delisle Road, Naigaum and Sewri.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,50,000
Total	1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The work of providing windows in place of cement concrete louvres in the Development Department Chawls, Bombay, was first approved in 1940. Owing to war time conditions and non-availability of materials, however, it could not be carried out for many years. The revised estimate has been administratively approved and technically sanctioned for Rs. 11,07,285 (Rs. 9,87,631 original work portion plus Rs. 1,19,654 Repair portion) in 1948. The present work is of a nature of essential requirement as ventilator and rain water protector. The rooms are extremely dark and stuffy on account of the louvres and improvement in the lighting and ventilation as also rain protection is urgently called for. Government servants Class IV Conference have been clamouring for the amenity for a long time. Government has recently revised standard rents for future tenants of these Chawls. It is, therefore, proposed to take up this work in the next year. It is to be spread out over a period of eight years commencing from 1953-54.

A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 (Gross)/1,25,500 (Net) for the work is accordingly proposed.

ITEM 145. Improvements to water supply arrangements at Development Department Chawls, Worli.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,50,000
Total	1,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The occupants of the Development Department Chawls, Worli, experience difficulties regarding water supply arrangements. Sufficient water supply is one of the dire necessities of every day life. Due to low pressure, the storage tanks on top of the chawls do not get filled up and they do not adequately serve their purpose. Water supply is not thus available on the second and third floors of the chawls. It is, therefore, a general complaint regarding scarcity of water supply. In order to redress the complaints of the occupants, Government has decided to carry out the necessary improvements as the Municipality also showed the inability to effect improvement in water supply arrangements. It is proposed to resort to pumping water to the top storage tanks so that the water will be available for domestic use and water closets on the second and third floors of the chawls. The work has been approved administratively for Rs. 1,50,000.

A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 (Gross)/1,25,500 (Net) is accordingly proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1953-54.

		Rs.
Grand Total—51, Bombay Development Scheme		
Recurrent	Nil.	
Non-recurrent	3,77,000	
Total	3,77,000	

53, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRIC SCHEMES MET OUT OF REVENUE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 146. Renovation of the Power Houses at Chhota Udepur and Himatnagar.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 3,45,000
Total	...	3,45,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—To attend to some of the immediate repair needs of the various Power Houses in the merged States, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the Budget for the year 1951-52. The amount was found inadequate. For the Budget Estimates for 1952-53 a New Item for Rs. 16,77,260 for renovation of 11 Power Houses in the merged States (including the Power Houses at Chhota Udepur and Himatnagar) was put up but the same was not admitted. During the year 1952-53, however, an amount of Rs. 1,94,600 had to be sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet certain liabilities in respect of some of these eleven Power Houses. Out of the total amount of Rs. 1,94,600, amounts of Rs. 1,11,300 and Rs. 10,000 were for the payment of liabilities relating to the Chhota Udepur and Himatnagar Power Houses respectively.

(ii) It has separately been decided that among the merged area Power Houses, the renovation work relating to the Chhota Udepur and Himatnagar Power Houses should be taken up urgently and spread over a period of 4 years.

(iii) In the case of Chhota Udepur Power House, administrative approval of the Government to the estimate for Rs. 4,53,200 has been accorded. The proposals for renovation of Himatnagar Power House have been submitted to Government and the estimate amounting to Rs. 4,59,161 is being administratively approved.

(iv) The existing machinery of these Power Houses is very old, and, therefore, requires replacement for proper running. If the renovation is not attended to at the proper time, it is feared there might be serious breakdowns resulting in irregular supply. Complaints have been frequently received from the public about the irregular supply of electricity. Besides, the Indian Electricity Rules and Regulations require the renovation of the defective transmission and distribution systems.

In the case of the Himatnagar Power House, it may be pointed out that even to maintain the present service, the plant will have to be replaced by one Diesel Generating Set of 100 K. W. and the cost of the plant and the installation is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 95,500. If occasion is taken to renovate the system by providing two new Diesel Generating Sets, changing the system from D. C. to A. C. and modifying the distribution lines to comply with the Indian Electric Act and Rules, the total cost of renovation would be approximately Rs. 4.6 lakhs.

The need for renovation of the Chhota Udepur Power House is equally pressing. The plant is completely worn out and is kept in use with very expensive repairs.

(v) A provision of Rs. 3,45,000 (Gross)/2,88,700 (Net) is accordingly required to be made in the budget estimates for 1953-54 (i.e. Rs. 2,95,000 (Gross)/2,46,900 (Net) for Chhota Udepur and Rs. 50,000 (Gross)/41,800 (Net) for Himatnagar Power House).

ITEM 147. Renovation of Santrampur Power House Plant and the distribution system to comply with the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the rules made thereunder.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,62,000
Total	...	2,62,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—There is only one set working in the Santrampur Power House. The remaining two sets were out of commission prior to merger and are no longer serviceable. The set of 35 KW working in the Power House is also very old and worn out and in case it fails there is possibility of complete breakdown of supply. In order to keep the Power House in satisfactory running condition it is absolutely necessary to provide two additional sets of 50 KW each. The B. C. plant will be replaced by new A. C. system. The entire distribution system will have also to be changed to comply with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the rules made thereunder. The present distribution system consists of wooden poles which have deteriorated and are required to be replaced very soon to maintain the supply to the town. A provision of Rs. 2,62,000 (Gross)/2,19,200 (Net) is required during 1953-54.

ITEM 148. Scheme for the extension of Rajpipla Power House.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,50,000
Total	...	2,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—There are only two new sets in the Rajpipla Power House. The remaining sets do not render useful service and are worth scrapping. It is also proposed to supply electric energy to village Badam for agricultural purposes to encourage grow more food campaign. As the present plant is not sufficient to meet the growing demand of the town and also to supply energy to Village Badam it is absolutely necessary to provide one new Diesel Generating set of 250 kW.

It is also necessary to renovate the distribution lines for reducing the line losses and providing proper voltage at the ends.

A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 (Gross)/2,09,200 (Net) is required during the year 1953-54.

Grand Total—53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue				Rs.	
				Recurrent	Nil.
				Non-recurrent	8,57,000
				Total	8,57,000

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 149. Revision of payscales of Industrial Workers in the Government Presses in the Mofussil.

Recurrent	...	...Rs.	3,350	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil
Total	...	... „	3,350	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... „	5,290

Remarks.—As a result of representations received from industrial workers of the Government Presses in the Mofussil complaining about the inadequacy of the scales of pay applicable to them, Government referred the matter to Shri Purshottamdas Kanji, Chairman, Court of Enquiry and other two members of that body in their personal capacity for their advice in the matter. The Committee recommended general revision of scales of pay of the press workers. Government did not consider a general revision necessary but was prepared to consider cases of anomalies, inconsistencies and genuine cases for revision of payscales. A committee consisting of the following was accordingly appointed to go into the question carefully and to make its recommendations to Government :—

Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department—Chairman.
 Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
 Commissioner of Labour,
 Director, Government Printing and Stationery,
 Deputy Director, Government Printing and Stationery—Secretary.

The above committee has recommended that the scales of pay of the posts mentioned in the appended statement may be revised as indicated in the statement. Government proposes to revise the scales accordingly with retrospective effect from 1st December 1952. The proposal is estimated to involve extra cost as under :—

								Rs.
In 1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795
In 1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350
Ultimate annual average cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,290

Statement showing the posts at the Government Presses in the Mofussil in which case scales are proposed to be revised.

Name of the Post.	Existing scale of pay.	Scale of pay proposed to be sanctioned.	Number of posts involved.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Assistant Head Binder at Y. P. P., Baroda and Kolhapur Presses.	55—3—85—5—100 ...	70—3—100—5—115 ...	3	
Lino Operators at Y. P. P., Poona	... 100—5—150	... 100—5—160	3	
Mono Operators at Baroda Press	... 70—3—100—E.B.—5—150.	80—5—120—E.B.—6—150.	3	
Copy Holders at Y. P. P., Baroda, Kolhapur Presses.	45—2—75	... 46—3—85	14	
Carpenter at Y. P. P., Poona	... 45—2—75	... 55—3—85	1	
Compositors (Reservists) at Baroda and Kolhapur Presses.	40—1—50	... 35—1—40	20	
Distributors at Y. P. P., Poona	... 40—1—50	... 40—2—50	6	
Stereo Typer at Baroda Press	... 0—1—50—2—60	... 45—1—50—2—60	1	The present designation is "Stereo Operator."
Fly-men, Fly-Boys and Ballers at Government Photozinc Press, Baroda and Kolhapur Presses.	45—1—50—2—60 (P. Z. P.) 30—1—35 (Baroda) 35—1—45 (Kolhapur).	35—1—45	32	
Tracers and Plate-touchers at Government Photozinc Press.	45—2—75—3—90	... 55—3—76—4—100	33	

Grand Total—56, Stationery and Printing

Recurrent	...	3,350
Non-Recurrent	...	Nil
Total	...	3,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 150. Grants-in-aid to Municipalities on Dearness Allowance, etc.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 52,00,000
Total	52,00,000		Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Since 1948-49, Government has been paying the following grants to Municipalities (excluding the Municipal Corporations of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad), on a temporary basis:—

(i) Grants-in-aid equal to 75 per cent. of the non-agricultural assessment, and 15 per cent. of the land revenue excluding non-agricultural assessment, realised during the previous year in their respective areas.

(ii) Grants-in-aid equal to 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on payment of Dearness Allowance to the entire staff including the sanitary staff. In the case of the municipalities of Surat, Sholapur and Baroda, however, the grant is paid at 25 per cent.

Where the rates of Dearness Allowance of any municipality exceed the corresponding rates prescribed by Government for Government servants, the grants-in-aid are limited to the amount admissible at Government rates only.

2. The above grants are paid to municipalities subject to certain conditions prescribed every year, the most important condition being that in order to be eligible for the grants, the municipalities must increase their income by additional taxation. In the orders issued by Government for the year 1952-53, for payment of these grants, it has been laid down that those municipalities which have increased (1) the tax on buildings and lands up to 20 per cent., of the annual letting value and (2) and have also raised revenue from other taxes during the years following the year 1948-49 and the total of (1) and (2) is not less than 50 per cent., of the expenditure incurred on Dearness Allowance, full payment of the Dearness Allowance and other grants, as at the rates sanctioned above should be made. It has been made clear that the increase in revenue should be the result of increased taxation, in respect of the property tax and other taxes, and not the normal increase in revenue because of development.

3. Municipalities from Merged Areas are also eligible for these grants, subject to almost similar conditions as those mentioned above, except that no definite limit is laid down regarding increase in the tax from buildings and lands.

4. As regards the superseded and newly established municipalities each case is considered by Government on merits.

5. The payment of the above grants has encouraged the municipalities to increase their income. The grants thus serve the purpose of inducement to these bodies for improving their finances.

6. Government considers that both as a measure of relief to the Municipal staff and also as a measure of inducing the Municipalities to increase their income, the payment of the grants may be continued for some time. The total provision required for 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 52,00,000.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 151. Encouragement to Dramatic Art.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,00,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	1,00,000

Remarks.—After carefully considering representations from Dramatic Companies and others interested in the development of dramatic art to exempt dramatic performances from the Entertainment Duty, Government has decided that instead of exempting dramatic performances from the payment of duty to earmark instead a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the proceeds of the Entertainment Duty for the promotion of dramatic and allied arts.

It is intended to expend the fund initially on the construction of theatres and award of stipends to outstanding artists in the dramatic, musical and literary spheres who are in financial difficulties and also to earmark some portion of the fund for Inter-School and Inter-Collegiate dramatic and musical competitions, grant-in-aid to recognised schools of music and dramatic art and also for building grants to schools and colleges to help them to construct theatre halls.

As it has become almost impossible for professional dramatic companies and amateurs in particular as also musicians to secure a theatre without paying exorbitant rent, it is intended to provide at a nominal rate properly equipped up-to-date theatre halls in middle class or poorer localities and as a first step in this direction to construct at Government cost a theatre in Bombay and then at other places such as Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, etc.

It is also intended to assist poor dramatists, actors, literatures and musicians who have shone in their respective spheres. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the Education Department and will be published shortly. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1 lakhs in the first instance in the budget for the year 1953-54 by means of a new item.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 152. Development of Panhala Hill Station.

Recurrent	Rs. 10,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 25,000
Total	35,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has approved the proposal to establish a Hill Station Municipality at Panhala, district Kolhapur, under section 14 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. Panhala is a Historical Fort situated 12 miles to the north-west of the City of Kolhapur rising 3,177 feet high on the summit of a spur of the Sahyadri Ranges. There is an excellent motor road right into the Fort from Kolhapur City. The climate and water are so bracing that Panhala can easily become a good hill station and a health resort. It is, therefore, proposed to develop the hill station with a view to popularise it and attract visitors to it. It will not be possible for the Municipality which is proposed to be established at Panhala to undertake the initial expenditure of developing the hill station and it is, therefore, necessary for Government to finance the initial development programme. At present, a staff consisting of a Superintendent, one clerk and two peons is being maintained at Government expense. As soon as the Municipality is established, the staff will be taken over by Municipality. But in the initial stages, it will be necessary for Government to give a grant towards the expenditure on this staff as well as other sanitary staff and other expenditure on the maintenance and upkeep of the hill station. It is, therefore, proposed to make a lump grant of Rs. 10,000 towards this expenditure under "C—Contributions—Local Self-Government and Public Health Department—Other Miscellaneous grants to local bodies and private institutions" for a period of first three years.

3. It is also proposed to make a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
(1) Latrines	10,000
(2) Special Repairs to wells	12,000
(3) Street Lights	3,000

A total provision of Rs. 35,000 would, therefore, be required during 1953-54. It may be added here that if the hill station is developed Government is likely to get a good amount by way of occupancy price from the sale of lands.

ITEM 153. Grant to Sawantwadi Municipality for financing certain improvement schemes, prepared by the Sawantwadi Improvement Trust for Sawantwadi Town prior to merger of the Sawantwadi State with Bombay State.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,20,000
Total	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Sawantwadi Improvement Trust had prepared some scheme for improvement of the Sawantwadi Town, which had been approved by the Sawantwadi Darbar. The Trust was to execute the scheme with financial aid from the Sawantwadi Municipality and Sawantwadi Darbar. Accordingly, the Sawantwadi Darbar had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,20,000 as its share on 19th January 1948. Shortly, thereafter the State merged with the State of Bombay, and the Improvement Trust had ceased to function after the merger.

2. The property and functions of this body now vest in the Sawantwadi Municipality which desires to proceed with the scheme. Government accordingly proposes to sanction to the Sawantwadi Municipality a grant of Rs. 1,20,000 towards the execution of the improvement scheme in question.

3. The items of improvement are as follows:—

- (1) Improvement of roads.
- (2) Eradication of malaria.
- (3) Improvement of existing streams or nallahs in the town.
- (4) Closure of useless wells,
- (5) Maintenance of public parks and play-grounds,
- (6) Destruction of useless vegetation and trees,
- (7) Lighting of town,
- (8) Water supply.

4. The proposed grant will be met from the balances left by the former Sawantwadi State at the time of its merger with Bombay State.

	Rs.						
Grand Total—57, Miscellaneous	<table> <tr> <td>Recurrent</td><td>1,10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non-recurrent</td><td>53,45,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>54,55,000</td></tr> </table>	Recurrent	1,10,000	Non-recurrent	53,45,000	Total	54,55,000
Recurrent	1,10,000						
Non-recurrent	53,45,000						
Total	54,55,000						

68, CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 154. Construction of Lassurna Nalla Drainage Scheme Boundary Nalla of S. P. I. of Messrs. Walchandnagar Industries Limited area on D.45-46 of Nira Left Bank Canal...

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	50,000
Total	...	„	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—In order to reclaim and bring under cultivation the water logged areas under the command of major irrigation canals in the Deccan, Government has decided to construct drainage schemes in the affected areas. It is therefore proposed to take up the work of construction of Lassurna Nalla Drainage Scheme during the year 1953-54. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,16,013 and the plans and estimates for the scheme have been approved by Government.

The whole expenditure on the scheme will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 155. Construction of Chalkewadi Drainage Scheme on Culvert No. 45, Nalla on Godavari Right Bank Canal, Ahmednagar District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	45,000
Total	...	„	45,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—In order to reclaim and bring under cultivation the water logged areas under the command of major irrigation canals, in the Deccan, Government has decided to construct drainage schemes in the affected areas. It is therefore proposed to take up the work of construction of Chalkewadi Drainage Scheme during the year 1953-54. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,89,871 and the plans and estimates for the Scheme have been approved by Government.

The whole expenditure on the scheme will be met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund.

				Rs.	
Grand Total—68, Construction, etc. ...				Recurrent	...
				Non-recurrent	...
				Total	...
					95,000
					95,000

70, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 156. Improvements to the Nasik Distillery Water Works.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	9,00,000
Total	...	Rs.	9,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The work was brought to the notice of Legislature by means of a Supplementary Demand in its last session and a demand of Rs. 3,00,000 was voted for 1952-53. The cost of the work at that time was an approximate one and was estimated at about Rs. 14 lakhs. The original proposal was for supply of water at the rate of 17.5 lakhs gallons per day. It was subsequently found necessary to supply water to areas situated along the Nasik Road at the rate of additional 2.5 lakhs gallons per day. The original proposal was also based on rates of 1948-49 while present plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 19.88 Lakhs (net) and Rs. 25.24 lakhs (gross) are based on actual present day rates which are higher. The improvements to the Nasik Distillery Water Works are in progress and the Government of India is eager on early completion of the scheme to supply water to its New Printing Press. As the revised cost has now been raised from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 25.24 lakhs, this work is being brought to the specific notice of the Legislature.

A provision of Rs. $\frac{9,00,000 \text{ (gross)}}{7,03,100 \text{ (net)}}$ is required during 1953-54 to cover expenditure on head works and pumping machinery, etc.

ITEM 157. Piped Water Supply for Greater Poona from Khadakwasla.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	8,00,000
Total	...	Rs.	8,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The population of Greater Poona has increased appreciably during the last decade which necessarily calls for a greater quantity of water supply. The present arrangements are not sufficient to cope up with the increasing demand of water supply to the city and therefore the Public Health Engineer to Government has formulated a scheme from Khadakwasla Lake. A storage of 424 M. C. Ft. remains unutilised every year in the Khadakwasla lake as water level of 8'-0" above canal side level has to be maintained by 10th July every year. There is also a dead storage of 343 M. C. Ft. between the sill of canal and silted bed of reservoir. It is proposed to drill a bore 4'-0" in diameter in the body of the dam below the existing canal sill and utilise this water partly for the domestic purposes of the Poona City and partly for irrigation.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 17,12,000 net or Rs. 21,73,000 gross with 27 per cent. establishment, tools and plant charges. The scheme is designed to supply for domestic use about 30 M. G. D. of water immediately and about 50 M. G. D. ultimately. The scheme essentially consists of boring a 4'-0" diameter outlet in the masonry of the dam and lead water into a jack-well through a 66" diameter H. S. Gravity Main. It will then be pumped into the Mutha Right Bank Canal and will be drawn by each of the water works from the canal as is being done at present. This forms stage I of the main scheme. With the realisation of stage I it will be possible to carry out an irrigation forecast so that the lake level would come to 8 feet above the canal sill on or about 10th May every year instead of on 10th July as fixed at present, thereafter pumping will be resorted to till replenishment is available in the catchment. On this basis water will have to be pumped for a maximum period of about 60 days in a year. The maintenance and running cost will be about Rs. 1,37,183.

The full scheme is proposed as a joint water supply scheme belonging to Poona Corporation and Government. The Corporation paying proportionate capital cost as well as Maintenance and Repairs charges. The ratio in which the capital cost and Maintenance and Repairs charges will be shared by the Municipality and Government will be 16 : 14 and it is based on probable water supply consumption of the above two parties. The Poona Municipal Corporation has agreed to this.

With the implementation of this scheme the Corporation expects to supply water daily up to 16 million gallons against the present supply of 12 M. G. D. and Government Water Works propose to supply 14 M. G. D. against 11 M. G. D. at present. It is difficult at this stage to work out actual receipts that will be obtained by the Corporation due to this scheme as additional water will be supplied to the existing consumers and very few new connections will be given. The Corporation is not selling water by meter and it is not likely to get any appreciable increase in its revenue but it will be meeting the urgent needs of the people. The Government Water Works will be selling additional water by meter and thus it will derive additional revenue. At present the cost of water comes to annas 5 per 1,000 gallons and if additional 3 million gallons are sold daily Government will derive additional increase of about Rs. 1,90,000 which will cover the interest depreciation and pumping charges from the lake to canal. The urgent need is to get more water for Poona City and Cantonment.

The plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 17,12,000 net or Rs. 21,73,000 gross have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned. A provision of Rs. $\frac{8,00,000 \text{ (gross)}}{6,25,000 \text{ (net)}}$ is required during 1953-54 for this work.

70, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 158. Water supply to the developing areas along Poona-Alandi Road.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,88,000
Total	...	1,88,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Uptill now areas along Poona-Alandi Road were used for agricultural purposes and there was no piped water supply to the areas. Various Societies such as New Sind Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, the Gandhi Gram, etc. have acquired land in the area and are selling plots for residential Buildings but the building activities are hindered for want of water supply facilities. It is therefore necessary to supply water to these developing areas. The Poona Corporation in whose limits the area falls is not able to supply water to these areas through any of the water works.

At present 8" diameter main passes by the Alandi Road but it is just sufficient to meet the military requirements and no new connection can be given from this main. It is therefore proposed to lay 12" and 9" diameter main along the Poona-Alandi Road for water supply to the area. The 12" main will be fixed to the existing 6" main near the Yervada Central Jail.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,88,234 net and Rs. 2,39,057 gross, including establishment, tools and plant charges at 27 per cent. The Scheme is expected to yield a net revenue of about Rs. 9,000 per annum after deducting working expenses. The Scheme is thus self-supporting. The plans and estimates for the work have been approved administratively and are within the technical sanction of the Public Health Engineer. The work was proposed as a new item for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted. A provision of Rs. 1,88,000 (gross)/1,46,900 (net) required for the work during the year 1953-54.

		Rs.
Grand Total—70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	Recurrent	Nil.
	Non-recurrent	18,88,000
	Total	18,88,000

81-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 159. Setting of additional generating 200 K.W. sets and extensions at Ratnagiri and Vengurla Power Houses.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 3,55,000
Total	...	3,55,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The electrical power supplied at Ratnagiri and Vengurla Towns with the existing generating sets is not sufficient to meet the demands of the public. If these power houses were operated by private licensees, Government would have asked such licensees to take up immediate steps to order out the necessary additional plant, as under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, it is obligatory on the supply undertakings to provide sufficient generating capacity. In view of this, it is proposed to purchase an additional generating set for each of the power houses at Ratnagiri and Vengurla. These works were proposed as New items for 1952-53 but were not admitted.

2. The total cost of providing additional generating set and extensions at Ratnagiri Power House is Rs. 2,75,000 and the provision required for 1953-54 is Rs. 1,66,000.

3. The total cost of providing additional generating set and extensions at Vengurla is Rs. 3,26,000 and a provision of Rs. 1,89,000 is required for 1953-54.

4. The total provision required for these two power houses is (Rs. 1,66,000 + Rs. 1,89,000) Rs. 3,55,000.

ITEM 160. Extension of Grid supply to Boriavi village, district Kaira, for lighting and industrial purposes.

Recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 78,000
Total	..	78,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The people of Boriavi village have requested Government for the extension of the Grid supply to their village for lighting as well as for commercial and agricultural purposes. They are prepared to take up sufficient load and have applied for this extension. The North Gujarat Grid supply has come within two furlongs of their village.

2. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 78,500. The present load survey in the area has indicated good possibilities of lighting and industrial loads. It is worked out that there would be a deficit of Rs. 1,348 in the fifth year of the working, but there is every likelihood of the scheme becoming self-supporting at a later date if the consumption of energy per consumer increases or the number of connections increase. A provision of Rs. 78,000 is accordingly required to be provided for the work in the Budget Estimates for 1953-54.

ITEM 161. Providing additions to the distribution system at the Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking, Hubli.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,34,000
Total	...	1,34,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The work of providing additions to the distribution system at Hubli Electricity Supply, Hubli, was originally sanctioned by Government in 1948 for Rs. 3,38,290. This work was undertaken to meet the increasing demand from consumers and also to meet the requirements of Municipal street lighting.

In April 1952, it was considered necessary to revise the original estimates and the new estimates put the cost of the work at Rs. 6,84,932. This increase was due, *inter alia*, to the following reasons:—

- (1) Steel poles had to be used in place of wooden ones which were provided for in the estimate originally sanctioned,
- (2) Due to increase in the demand for power which was double than that anticipated, provision for additional sub-stations and metering equipments had to be made, and
- (3) Increase in the cost of materials and labour.

The revenues accruing to Government from this Electricity Undertaking have been progressively on the increase since the work was started, viz., in 1948-49, as is evident from the figures detailed below:—

Receipts.				
Actuals.			Revised estimate, 1952-53.	Probable Receipts, 1953-54.
1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,74,374	2,66,231	3,95,097	3,75,000	4,00,000

The work of addition and alteration is in progress and an amount of Rs. 1,34,000 is required during 1953-54 for the completion of the Scheme. Additional revenue will accrue to Government on the completion of the additions and alterations due to additional connection to the consumers for lighting and power consumption. The provision is, therefore, very essential and obligatory.

81-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 162. Koyna Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project. Construction work of the Scheme, Stage I.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,29,00,000
Total	...	„	1,29,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—(i) The Koyna Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project envisages the construction of a dam across the Koyna River near Helwak, a power station in the Konkan and a system of lift irrigation on the Krishna River in South Satara, Belgaum and Bijapur District. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 92 crores. Owing to the large amount required for the completion of the whole Project and also owing to the comparative stringency of funds, both in this State and at the Centre, it is proposed to take up in the first instance only, the first stage of Hydro-electricity part of the Project.

(ii) This part of the Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 33 crores, comprises of the construction of a dam, connected works, a generating station with 4 generating sets each of 60,000 kW. capacity and only one transmission line to tie up with the Tata System in Bombay-Poona area.

(iii) The need for the generation of additional electric energy for the Bombay-Poona area has now become so evident that it is not necessary to dilate upon it. It is because of this that this Government is arranging with the Tatas for the generation of additional 50,000 kW. of thermal energy in the first instance to meet this demand until the Koyna Project supplies the required energy. The Koyna Project is by far the best suited for this purpose. The generation of electric energy by this project in the first stage would meet the needs of the Bombay-Poona as well as the neighbouring areas until 1977. The need of irrigation is also no less urgent for this State, which is the most deficit province in the whole country in the matter of foodgrain production. The technical and financial responsibilities of the State and Central Governments are being settled and actual work will be commenced only after the same are finalised.

It is therefore very essential to embark on this Scheme in order to meet the very pressing demand of the Bombay State for electric power. The Koyna Project (Stage I) has been included in the Draft Five Year Plan and is to be financed from assistance from the Centre.

(iv) An amount of Rs. 1.29 crores is therefore required for the year 1953-54.

ITEM 163. Purchase of the Electrical Undertaking of Messrs. Kishorsinh Electric Supply Company, Limited, Phaltan.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,26,000
Total	...	„	1,26,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—Messrs. Kishorsinh Electric Supply Company, Limited, are at present supplying electrical energy at Phaltan. For the development of the town and the area round about it has been decided to take over the concern from the Kishorsinh Electric Supply Company, Limited and to run it as Diesel Nursery Scheme. The cost of the renovation of the existing power house and its distribution system and the purchase of the Power House is estimated at Rs. 5,31,350.

A provision of Rs. 1,26,000 is required for the year 1953-54 for the purchase of Undertaking from the Company.

				Rs.
Grand Total—81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	...	Recurrent	...	.....
		Non-recurrent	...	1,35,93,000
		Total	....	1,35,93,000

**82, CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER STATE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT
A-ORDINARY—ORIGINAL WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.**

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 164. Constructing additional three Grain Godowns at Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	93,000
Total	...	..	93,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Purchase of cattle-feeds in bulk and its supply to the licensees at the Colony form a feature of the Bombay Milk Plan.

The daily consumption at present is approximately 1,200 bags of Chuni, Guver, groundnut cake, cotton-seed and challa. The storage accommodation at present is for 43,000 bags or for about 35 days' supply. With the proposed construction of 6 new units, the present storage capacity will last only for 5 weeks. This is not at all sufficient.

For instance, allotment of cotton-seed is received only once a year. Groundnut cake also comes in a very erratic manner and has to be stored in advance.

Hence three more grain godowns are proposed with an additional storage space of about 27,000 bags. It has been experienced however that this office needs storage capacity for bulky material required for the dairy such as bottles, crates, milk cans, etc., and that these require to be stored somewhere near the dairy.

It is therefore proposed to construct 2 grain godowns and one special godown with a loft near the dairy. The additional two grain godowns will add to the existing storage capacity by 15 days with the existing 26 units and by about 12 days consumption after the proposed 6 new units are constructed.

ITEM 165. Constructing three Hay Godowns at the Milk Colony, Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,85,000
Total	...	..	2,85,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The general arrangement of hay supply for all the cattle in Bombay is that about 110 to 120 wagons are received every day from Thana District except on Sundays. The grass comes to 3 or 4 railway stations from which it is taken away every day by the milk producers. In the city stables or in the suburbs, there is practically no arrangement for storage of hay. This arrangement though in vogue for many years is highly unsatisfactory, for in case of a breakdown in rail transport or short supply at a particular time, there is no margin and immediately a crisis is created, when milkmen become penicky and immediately indulge in black marketing to get hold of any and every small stock that anybody may be having with him.

With so large a number of cattle in the Colony under our charge, the responsibility regarding the hay supplies become all the more imperative. Lack of storage also prevents stocks being purchased during the season when prices are reasonable and really good quality is readily available.

The present 3 hay godowns can accommodate 8½ lakh lbs. of hay in each godown, i.e., a total 25½ lakh lbs. of hay or about 11 days' consumption only. It therefore becomes necessary to stock additional hay in the open and thus paying heavy insurance charges besides making temporary but a costly arrangement of protecting the same by tarpaulins during the monsoon.

With the proposed construction of the 3 more hay godowns the storage capacity will be about 28,500 bales of 240 lbs. each. This will amount to a month's consumption and will be a valuable buffer between the daily arrival of wagons and consumption at Bombay.

It may also be mentioned that the interest depreciation and maintenance of the entire godown project is being recovered from the licensees by charging them 3 per cent. extra on the landed cost of cattle-feeds and hay at the Colony.

ITEM 166. Constructing Police Outpost at Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	28,000
Total	...	..	28,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Under the Bombay Milk Plan three thousand and odd acres of land have been acquired at Aarey, near Goregaon, wherein 26 units accommodating about 13,000 Milch Cattle, have already been constructed with a full fledged modern Milk Pasteurising Dairy in the Centre. It is proposed to start the construction of 6 more units this year. The habitation of the Colony, which runs into some thousands, includes Government Dairy, Engineering and Agricultural staff, owners and attendants on cattle. Besides, Government have valuable agriculture implements, Dairy machinery and other valuable stores in the Colony.

**82, CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER STATE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT
A-ORDINARY—ORIGINAL WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.**

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

It was with some difficulty that the Police authorities were made to agree to station some policemen in the Colony. At present the policemen are housed in the Aarey Bungalow, which is completely dilapidated. Further there is no accommodation to be utilised as temporary lock up. Of late there have been some daring robberies, criminal assaults and even murders. The need for a Police Outpost has therefore become quite imperative and extremely urgent.

It will, therefore, please be seen that an office, one block of 6 tenements for residential purposes and a sanitary block, are an absolute and an immediate necessary for having a composite Police Outpost, which can really be useful in the Colony.

ITEM 167. Constructing a Market at Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	56,000
Total	...	„	56,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—In such a huge Colony, with many thousands of staff, owners and cattle attendants and spread over about 5 square miles, there are no market facilities and for small purchase required for daily use, people have to go a couple of miles away to Goregaon or Kurla Station. Hence a need for a market has all along been felt by the thousands of inhabitants at the Colony and has therefore to be provided urgently.

ITEM 168. Constructing a Cement Concrete Road from Government Milk Colony to Krishnagiri Park, Borivli.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,00,000
Total	...	„	5,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The development of the Krishnagiri Park has been entrusted to the Milk Department. The Milk Colony is separated from the Park by a distance of about seven miles of forest land. It is considered that a road linking the two is essential for purposes of proper supervision. Further this road will enable visitors coming to the Milk Colony to proceed direct therefrom to the National Park. The scenery between the two sites is a fascinating one and the construction of this road will serve as an incentive to visit the Krishnagiri Park.

Further, for the full development of the Government Milk Colony, about 60 to 80 Dairy Farm Units are still necessary. It is proposed to locate 30-40 such units in the areas outlying the Park without marring in any way, its utility as a pleasure and health resort.

The construction of the Road is, therefore, urgent as the first step towards further and better development of the Krishnagiri Park and the Bombay Milk Scheme.

ITEM 169. Providing Railway Siding for Aarey Colony and certain buildings. Regarding handling of milk in tankers.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	8,00,000
Total	...	„	8,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The everyday consumption of cattlefeed and hay required for the cattle stationed in the Colony comes to about 180 tons or about 10 full wagon loads. This is being unloaded at present at Borivli or Andheri station yards 6 to 8 miles away and transported to the Colony by trucks with the proposed construction of the six new units, this load will increase to about 12 full wagons loads per day.

Also 4 wagons full of milk cans are received every day from Anand and transported to the Dairy by Government Transport Service trucks from Borivli station.

At the same time cattle is being transported to Palghar from units in the Colony whenever it becomes dry and has to be brought back as soon as it is milching. At present such cattle is being sent through Borivli or Andheri station yards.

It will thus be seen that if the Colony can be given a railway siding the same can be kept working usefully at all time. And considering the fact that transport charges by road are about thrice as much as the same by rail, it will be in the interest of economy that such a siding is constructed as early as possible.

It is therefore proposed to construct a railway siding for the Colony from the existing Kandivli station yard to join with the existing stores buildings almost at the centre of the Colony. The work which will be entrusted to the railway authorities is estimated to cost Rs. 8 lakhs.

**82, CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER STATE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT
A-ORDINARY—ORIGINAL WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS—contd.**

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 170. Constructing a Recreation Centre at Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,000
Total	...	...	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	30,000

Remarks.—With so many members of staff officers, licensees and others remaining in the Colony, a Recreation Centre with a place for outdoor and indoor games is an urgent and immediate necessity. In the modern town planning scheme a recreation centre forms an important part of the scheme and no scheme can be deemed as complete without the same. At present there is no such centre or place where the residents of the Colony can meet, relax and pass their evening in a congenial society. The Milk Colony is about 3 miles away from the Goregaon Station and the thousands of inhabitants at the Colony have no arrangements whatsoever for recreation. It is therefore proposed to provide a recreation centre at the Colony. The amount of Rs. 5,000 proposed is only a part of the cost, the remaining amount being provided by the licensees and other occupants of the Colony. Government will have to bear initially the cost of about Rs. 30,000 on this account.

ITEM 171. Constructing 4 Dry Stock Farms at Palghar.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	4,00,000
Total	...	...	4,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Nil.

Remarks.—One of the essential requirements in the Government Milk Scheme is provision for salvaging dry cattle.

At present there is accommodation of about 750 dry buffaloes at the Palghar Farm. The population of the buffaloes at Aarey is about 12,500 and the accommodation for salvaging 2,000 dry buffaloes at Palghar Farm is absolutely necessary. It is for this purpose that it is proposed to construct 4 units at Palghar to accommodate, 2,000 animals at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000 per unit. For occupation of these units boarding charges are recoverable from the licensees. Though the total cost of the four units will be Rs. 20,00,000 it is proposed to spend Rs. 4,00,000 during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 172. Construction of six new Units at Aarey."

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	21,00,000
Total	...	...	21,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The Bombay Government Milk Scheme envisages the removal of all cattle from Bombay City, Greater Bombay Area to congenial surroundings at the Government Milk Colony, Aarey, and the supply of wholesome pasteurised milk to consumers in Bombay from the Milk Colony under Government Control. Accordingly 26 Dairy Farm Units have been built in the Milk Colony where about 12,000 cattle are housed at present, and about 2,000 maunds of milk are obtained daily from the cattle kept at the Milk Colony. There is, however, a considerable number of cattle still remaining in the City which it has not been possible to remove to the Milk Colony for want of accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 6 additional Dairy Farm Units at the Milk Colony and to remove the remaining cattle from Bombay City and Greater Bombay Area when these Dairy Units are completed. Though the estimated cost of the 6 units will be Rs. 42,00,000, it is proposed to spend Rs. 21,00,000 during the next year.

				Rs.	
Grand Total—82, Capital Accounts of other State works outside the Revenue Account.				Recurrent	Nil.
				Non-recurrent	42,67,000
				Total	42,67,000

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 173. Grant of loans to District School Boards for construction of primary school buildings.

Recurrent ...	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 50,00,000
Total ...	...	50,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to speed up the works of construction of primary school buildings, Government has passed the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board Amendment Act, 1951, empowering itself to take over the Provident Fund Balances of primary teachers in the employ of District School Boards and to utilise a portion thereof for construction of primary school buildings. Accordingly Government has approved the proposal to advance loans to District School Boards for construction of primary school buildings. In a number of villages the people have already credited the requisite popular contributions for construction of primary school buildings and in many cases sites have been selected for the purpose. It will, therefore, be necessary to take up the works as soon as possible. It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs. 50,00,000 in the next year's budget for advancing loans to District School Boards for construction of primary school buildings according to the approved cheap type plans and estimates.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 174. Loan to the Mansa Municipality (under formation) for renovation of the Mansa Power House.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 40,000
Total ...	40,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—The Mansa Power House is running at a loss. The present machinery is very old and it cannot be kept going on for longer period even by expensive repairs. It is therefore contemplated to close the Power House and hand it over to the Mansa Municipality (under formation). A loan of Rs. 40,000 is proposed to be given to the municipality for renewing the Power House subject to its repayment, by yearly instalments.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 175. Government assistance to a Co-operative Society undertaking scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Palanpur State.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 3,000
Total ...	3,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to organise a Co-operative Society with a view to undertaking the scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Palanpur State in the Banaskantha District. The Society, when organised, will be required to be given to the extent of Rs. 3,000 for purchase of lift irrigation machinery and its accessories if it fulfils the conditions laid down by Government for organisation of the Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies etc., in the State of Bombay. A provision of Rs. 3,000 is, therefore, proposed to be made on this account during the year 1953-54.

ITEM 176. Government assistance to a Co-operative Society undertaking scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Kurundwad Junior State.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 17,000
Total ...	17,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to organise a Co-operative Society with a view to undertaking the scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Kurundwad Junior State in the Sholapur District. The Society when organised would require Government loan to the extent of Rs. 17,000 for purchase of lift irrigation machinery and its accessories if it fulfils the conditions laid down by Government for organisation of the Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies in the State of Bombay. A provision of Rs. 17,000 is therefore, proposed to be made on this account in the year 1953-54.

ITEM 177. Government assistance to a Co-operative Society undertaking scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Rajpipla State.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 13,000
Total ...	13,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to organise a Co-operative Society with a view to undertaking the scheme of lift irrigation in ex-Rajpipla State in the Broach District. The Society when organised will be required to be given loan to the extent of Rs. 13,000 for purchase of lift irrigation machinery and its accessories if it fulfils the conditions laid down by the Government for organisation of the Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies in the State of Bombay. A provision of Rs. 13,000 is, therefore, proposed to be made on this account in the year 1953-54.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 178. Community Development Projects.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 8,47,000
Total ...	8,47,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—A separate new item is put up under "25-General Administration" for expenditure on Community Development Projects. Under the Community Projects Programme for 1953-54, it is proposed to give loans for various purposes under different heads of development. Necessary information in this respect is indicated in the accompanying statement. The Government of India will make available necessary loans to cover this expenditure subsequently. It is, therefore, necessary to make provision for these loans during 1953-54.

Statement indicating provision required under "Loans and Advances" under Community Projects Programme for 1953-54.

Serial No.	Name of the Project.	A—District Head-quarter staff.	B—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.	C—Irrigation.	D—Reclamation	E—Health and Sanitation.	F—Education.	G—Social Education.	H—Communications.	I—Arts and Crafts.	J—Training.	K—Works.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kolhapur	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,000	.....	.....	(1) Kolhapur. B.—Agriculture.—The amount of Rs. 9,000 is to be advanced to the Multi-purpose Society for godowns. I.—Arts and Crafts.—Loans are to be given for various Cottage Industries.
2	Thana-Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	25,000	(2) Thana-Kolaba. I.—Arts and Crafts.—Rs.40,000 is to be advanced to the V.P. Karjat for Electrification Scheme. K—Works.—This amount of Rs. 25,000 is required for advancing loan to V. Ps. for constructing Marketing Centres.
3	Mehsana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	(3) Mehsana. I.—Arts and Crafts.—This amount is required to advance loans to Cottage Industries.
4	Sabarkantha	.....	.....	1,00,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4) Sabarkantha. C.—Irrigation.—This amount is to be advanced to Lift Irrigation Societies. D—Reclamation.—Co-operative Farming Societies will be given loans to reclaim waste lands.
5	Belgaum	.....	92,000	2,15,000	1,40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,000	.....	.....	(5) Belgaum. B—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.—The amount of Rs. 92,000 is required to advance loans for— (1) Cattle improvement; (2) Co-operative Farming, (3) Poultry Farming. C.—Irrigation. The amount of Rs. 2,15,000 will be advanced as loan for— (1) Pumping sets. (2) Construction of new wells and repairs to old ones. D.—Reclamation. The loan will be advanced for— (1) Bunding and leveling. (2) Land reclamation of water logged area.
Total		.....	1,01,000	3,15,000	2,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,06,000	.....	25,000	

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 179. Loans to Bombay Housing Board for carrying out New Schemes under Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Total	...	„	2,00,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Government of India have announced this year a scheme, namely, the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme which provides for the grant of subsidies and loans to State Governments for carrying out housing for industrial workers. The Scheme is very attractive in most of its aspects, the Government of India will give outright subsidy equal to half the cost as per standards fixed by them and the remaining as loans. It is proposed to take full advantage of the Scheme and with this end in view, a programme for construction of over 10,000 tenements worth about Rs. 4 crores at Bombay and Ahmedabad has been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. It is expected that the Government of India will sanction at least Rs. 2 crores for this State. The housing programme will be carried out through the Bombay Housing Board. The amount granted by the Government of India will be passed on to the Board. It is, therefore, necessary to provide in the budget estimates for 1953-54 an amount of Rs. 2 crores on account of loans to the Bombay Housing Board for carrying out works under the new Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 180. Grant of loan to the Aundh Light and Power Suppliers Limited, Aundh, to put the company on a sound financial footing.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	50,000
Total	...	„	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Bank of Aundh Limited had been advancing from time to time loans to the Aundh Light and Power Suppliers Limited to meet its various liabilities. The dues of the Bank from the above Company on the 1st January 1952 stood at Rs. 1,24,639-6-6. Before the Aundh State merged into the State of Bombay, the State extended many concessions to the Bank. The patronage of the State ceased on merger. The Bank, under the influence of the Reserve Bank of India, has been pressing for repayment of the loans.

To strengthen its financial position, the Aundh Light and Power Suppliers Limited had approached the former Aundh State Government to subscribe to the share capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 50,000. The Aundh State Bank was also approached by the Company to subscribe to its share capital, to the extent of Rs. 30,000. This could not materialise owing to the merger. The non-compliance, both of the State Government and the State Bank, to subscribe to the share capital of the Company put it in a very difficult financial position. It is in these circumstances that the Company has approached the State Government for a loan of Rs. 50,000.

This presented Government with two alternatives. The Company could either be asked to close down or financial assistance could be rendered to it by Government to keep it in running order. In choosing the latter alternative, the Government has been influenced by the following facts :—

Aundh is a flourishing City and is a prominent industrial and educational centre in Khatav Taluka, Satara North. Gram Panchayat authorities have, therefore, requested Government to see that no stoppage occurs in the electric supply. It is, therefore, necessary on Government to see that the continuity of the electric supply is maintained in Aundh.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is, therefore, proposed to be loaned to the Company on the following conditions :—

(1) The loan, which is to be repaid in 20 years and which carried a rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum, should be utilised in repayment of the loans taken from the Aundh Bank.

(2) The Managing Agents should forego their commission till the Government loan and the Aundh Bank loan are fully repaid, and

(3) Utmost economy is observed and contingent and other expenditure is reduced substantially.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 is, therefore, required during 1953-54 under “Loans and Advances by State Government”.

		Rs.	
Grand Total, Loans and Advances by State Government.	Recurrent	...	.....
	Non-recurrent	...	2,59,70,000
	Total	...	2,59,70,000

LIST OF NEW MAJOR WORKS PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1953-54

ABSTRACT OF NEW MAJOR WORKS UNDER "50, CIVIL WORKS".

New major works.						Total expenditure during 1953-54
						Rs.
(i) Civil Buildings—						
General Administration	..	..	..	..	..	3,56,000
Administration of Justice	..	..	..	..	..	3,32,000
Jails and Convicts Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Police	..	..	..	..	..	7,08,000
Education	..	..	..	..	..	3,67,000
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	6,25,000
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	1,26,000
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	78,000
Civil Works	..	..	..	..	..	4,77,000
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,000
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	..	..	58,000
Total, Civil Buildings						32,49,000
(ii) Communications—Ordinary						
	..	..	..	..	..	5,80,000
(iii) Communications (Central Road Fund)						
	..	..	..	..	..	5,24,000
(iv) Communications (Sugarcane Cess Fund)						
	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
Total, Communications						12,04,000
Total, Buildings and Communications						44,53,000

**ABSTRACT OF NEW MAJOR WORKS UNDER "81, CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS
OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT".**

						Rs.
(1) Civil Buildings—						
Jails and Convicts Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	1,88,300
Police	..	..	..	..	..	2,81,900
Education	..	..	..	..	..	56,900
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	5,53,900
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	..	..	99,600
Total, Civil Buildings						11,80,600

List of New Major Works for 1953-54 under "50, Civil Works".

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the Work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BUILDINGS.

General Administration (Revenue Department).

1	Broach ...	Dediapada.	Construction of Mamlatdar Kacheri at Dediapada, district Broach.	Rs. 23,412	Rs. 23,000	The present building is in a most dilapidated condition and has no sufficient accommodation. Dediapada is far in the interior and is a forest area abounding in poisonous snakes. Unless a Pucca building with plinth and stone flooring is constructed, it is not safe for the staff to work there. The present building is very old and was utterly neglected during the State regime. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new building for the office. The work was proposed for inclusion in the estimates for 1952-53 but was not admitted. The work has been administratively approved.
2	Belgaum ..	Chandgad.	Construction of Mahal Kacheri.	1,65,500	75,000	With the abolition of Shahapur Taluka and inclusion of certain villages into Chandgad Mahal it has become very difficult to accommodate extra staff and records in the existing small building. At present two branches of this office are sitting on the upper floor of a temple and the old records, etc., are kept at Belgaum which has made smooth working of the office very difficult. The work was proposed to be included in estimates for 1952-53 but was not admitted. The work is administratively approved.

General Administration (Finance Department).

3	Kaira Division.	Balasinor ..	Constructing a strong room at Balasinor Sub-treasury in Kaira District.	28,550	29,000	The work is of an utmost urgent nature as the safety of Government money in treasury is involved. The provision of Rs. 29,000 may, therefore, be included in the Budget estimates for 1953-54.
4	All divisions of the Public Works Department.	...	Construction of treasury strong rooms.	7,00,000	1,50,000	As a result of the merger of a number of States in the State of Bombay in the year 1949, new Sub-treasuries were opened at the Taluka Head Quarters wherever no Sub-treasuries existed. At most of these sub-treasuries, there are no properly constructed strong rooms. At most of these places large cash balances of Government are kept. On account of the absence of properly constructed strong rooms at these places, there is always a danger to the safety of money lying in these new Sub-treasuries. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to ensure safety of Government money by providing adequate strong room arrangements at these places. Moreover, the Government of India does not give its sanction for establishment of permanent currency chests at treasuries and sub-treasuries where there are no properly constructed strong rooms. The Remittance Facilities Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India cannot be extended to the new sub-treasuries, and as a result members of the public at these places are not able to take advantage of the Remittance Facilities Scheme. Government had received representations in this regard in the past. Thus, the work of construction of strong rooms is of an extremely urgent nature which should be completed as early as possible, both in the interest of the safety of Government and of administrative convenience. 2. Government has already prescribed a type design for construction of strong rooms at sub-treasuries and new works are carried out in accordance with this type design. Detailed information in respect of the construction of strong rooms at various sub-treasuries was called for from the Superintending Engineers. From the reports it is found that a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs will be necessary to put strong rooms in proper condition by constructing new strong rooms in cases wherever necessary. In view of the financial stringency it is proposed to complete this work by stages and also to arrange an order of priority of construction works. During the year 1953-54, it is proposed to take up urgent construction works only; and to treat this item as a new major work. It is, therefore, proposed to make a lump provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the budget estimate for the year 1953-54 in order to ensure that the construction of treasury strong rooms, where they are urgently needed, is not held up for want of funds.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

General Administration (Finance Department)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
5	Baroda	Baroda	Additions and alterations to the buildings where new branches of the Imperial Bank of India will be accommodated.	79,375	79,000	On the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and at the instance of Government of Bombay, the Imperial Bank of India has agreed to open its branch at Baroda and to take over cash work of the district treasuries at that place. Government has agreed to accommodate the branch of the Bank by carrying out necessary additions and alterations. The plans and estimates have been received and administrative approval has been given. Although the work is extremely urgent, it has to be postponed till end of March 1953 for want of funds. It is proposed to take up this work in April 1953 itself and to complete it as early as possible. As Government is anxious to hand over treasury cash work to the branch of the Imperial Bank, Baroda, and as the Bank is pressing for early arrangements regarding accommodation, the work of additions and alterations has to be taken up and completed with the least possible delay.
						Under the expansion scheme undertaken by the Imperial Bank of India on the recommendations of the Rural Bank Inquiry Committee and at the request of the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank is obliged to open its branch at Baroda before 30th June 1953. The licence which will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Banking Companies Act in favour of the Imperial Bank shortly, will be valid only for a period of six months from the date of issue. It is, therefore, necessary to complete the work of additions and alterations (for which the provision of Rs. 79,000 is asked for) with the least possible delay.

Administration of Justice (Home Department).

6	Presidency Division.	Bombay	Construction of garage in the High Court compound.	35,343	35,000	This was put up as Section I item for 1951-52 but was not accepted. Administrative approval has been accorded.
7	Ahmednagar Division.	Rahuri	Construction of a new building for the Civil Judge's Court at Rahuri.	1,98,235	1,00,000	This work was provided for in the budget for 1951-52 but as the same had not been started it was proposed as a Section II New Item for the budget for 1951-52 but was not admitted. It was again put up as Section II New Item for 1952-53. But was not admitted. The work is necessary and urgent. It should, therefore, be clarified as "Section II New Item". Revised administrative approval has been accorded. The Court house at Rahuri was completely destroyed by fire on the 1st January 1931. Since then as a temporary measure the Court has been accommodated in the Public Works Department, Store-house at Rahuri. The store is a small building and in spite of the additions and alterations made to it for converting it to the use of the Court it is entirely inadequate and inconvenient. Several representations to undertake this construction work at an early date have been received.
8	Belgaum	Chikodi	Construction of Civil Court building at Chikodi.	1,97,248	1,97,000	This was put up as Section I item for 1951-52, but was not accepted. The work has been administratively approved. The present building is rickety and old-one (erected in 1880); it has become unfit and unsafe for occupation. On account of the appointment of a third Judge, the construction of the new building has become urgent necessity. Now four Civil Judges are working at Chikodi with great inconvenience due to want of suitable accommodation. No suitable building is available for being hired at reasonable rent.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the Work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Jails and Convict Settlements (Home Department).

				Rs.	Rs.	
9(1)	Bombay Electrical Division.	Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nasik, Thana, Dharwar.	Installation of electric motors to run flour mills in jails.	21,242	21,000	The oil engines purchased in 1939 to run flour mills in Jails have become very old and require constant repairs. Despite the fact that heavy repairing charges are incurred for the replacement of worn out parts, there are constant break down with the result that the grain has to be got ground in local flour mills and this involves additional expenditure. It is, therefore, proposed to install suitable electric motors in the Jails at Yeravda, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nasik, Thana and Dhulia and in the Borstal School, Dharwar, as electric motors will be cheaper to run and easy to operate. The work is of an urgent nature and has been administratively approved by Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8067/8, dated the 14th November 1952. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 21,000 in the next year's budget.
(2)	Poona Electrical Division.					
(3)	Baroda Electrical Division.					

Police (Home Department).

10	Presidency.	Bhoiwada in Bombay City.	Construction of lock-ups for 60 undertrial prisoners in the compound of the Bhoiwada Police Station.	1,21,387	1,21,000	The lock-up accommodation is totally inadequate at each of the Police Stations in Greater Bombay. Consequently all the lock-ups are overcrowded. In 1948 some prisoners escaped from the lock-up at the Nagpada Police Station. Government therefore decided to construct additional lock-ups for 60 prisoners each at four different places in Greater Bombay to relieve congestion in the existing ones. The construction of two lock-ups has already been sanctioned but that of the remaining two at Bhoiwada and Santaacruz is still to be taken up. It is proposed to take up the construction of the lock-up at Bhoiwada in the next year. The work is urgent and requires to be taken in hand as early as possible. It has already been administratively approved. It was put up as a Major Work for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted.
11	Kaira	... Kaira ...	Additions and alterations to the Police Lines at Kaira District Police Headquarters.	44,571	44,000	The existing double country-tiled roof of the Headquarters Police Lines at Kaira is entirely in a dilapidated condition. The wood work which has been eaten up by white ants has cracked at places and loose pieces are hanging perilously. Many country tiles have also been broken due to frequent jumping of monkeys. The result is that the whole roof leaks during the monsoon and the policemen occupying the lines have to live in a very miserable condition. It is therefore proposed to carry out suitable additions and alterations to these lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,571.
						The work has been administratively approved. It was proposed as a Major Work for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted. The condition of the quarters in the Police Lines at Kaira is very unsatisfactory. The roof of some of the quarters collapsed during the last monsoon. The work is of a very urgent nature and needs to be taken up as early as possible.
12	Presidency .. Bombay ..		Construction of a sanitary block for Police Lines at Modi Bay, Bombay.	46,159 (original work Rs. 38,316 plus Rs. 7,844 for repairs).	46,000	The present temporary sanitary block constructed for the Police Lines at Modi Bay, Bombay, is in a dilapidated condition. The Bombay Municipality has allowed it only as a temporary measure. It is, therefore, proposed to demolish the temporary sanitary block and construct a new one on its site. The work is of a very urgent nature and has to be taken in hand as early as possible. It has been administratively approved and was proposed as a Major Work for 1952-53. As it was not admitted it is being proposed for the next year.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the Work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Police (Home Department)—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
13	Poona	Dhond in Poona District.	Additions and alterations to the Dhond Police Camp.	1,20,000	1,20,000	The Military Camp at Dhond along with the structures has been taken over from the Military for the accommodation of State Reserve Constabulary Group I. The structures in the camp were constructed in war time and are of a temporary nature. They have outlived their life and their condition has deteriorated considerably for want of repairs. Most of the buildings are not in a fit state for human habitation. Since its return from Hyderabad State to the State Reserve Constabulary Group I has been accommodated in the Dhond Camp. If the buildings are not repaired urgently the men will be without proper accommodation in the monsoon and further delay in carrying out the necessary repairs will worsen the condition of the buildings which is not satisfactory. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out necessary repairs urgently to the buildings in area No. 6 of the Dhond Police Camp at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000. The work has been administratively approved and was proposed as a Major Work for the current year. As it was not admitted it is proposed for the next year.
14	Banas Kantha.	Tharad	Construction of 60 constabulary quarters.	2,87,670	2,20,000	Banas Kantha District is newly formed on account of the merger of States. On account of scarcity of houses it is not possible to the Policemen to secure hired accommodation within the rate of the House Rent Allowance admissible to them. Some of the Policemen are staying in the existing Police Lines which are very old, ill-ventilated and fit to be demolished. The policemen have been staying in these lines only because no other accommodation is available. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 60 constabulary quarters at Tharad at a cost of Rs. 2,87,670. The work is administratively approved. Government land is available for the purpose.
15	Panch Mahals.	Godhra in Panch Mahals District.	Additions and alterations to blocks Nos. 9814 and 9815 of the Police Lines at Godhra Town.	35,994 (Rs. 32,624) original work plus Rs. 3,370 for service repairs.	35,000	The Police Lines at Godhra Town were constructed many years ago. They have become very old and require immediate repairs and some additions and alterations. Additions and alterations to 4 blocks out of 6 blocks have already been carried out. It is necessary to carry out additions and alterations the remaining two blocks so as to make them suitable for habitation. It is therefore necessary to carry out the necessary additions and alterations at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,994. The work has been administratively approved.
16	South Thana.	Santa Cruz in Greater Bombay.	Construction of a Police Lock-up.	1,22,758	1,22,000	The lock-up accommodation is totally inadequate at each of the Police Stations in Greater Bombay. Consequently all the lock-ups are overcrowded. In 1948 some prisoners escaped from the lock-up at Nagpada Police Station. Government therefore decided to construct additional lock-ups for 60 prisoners each at four different places in Greater Bombay to relieve congestion in the existing ones. The construction of two lock-ups has already been sanctioned but that of the remaining two at Bhoiwada and Santa Cruz is still to be taken up. It is proposed to construct a Police lock-up at Santa Cruz in the next year. The work was administratively approved in 1950 but was not proposed for the last two years in view of the financial position. It is now proposed to take the work in hand in the next year.
17	Navaari Dangs.	and Dharampur (District Surat).	(Government) S. M. S. M. High School, Dharampur construction of additional rooms, latrines, etc.	48,410	48,000	As the A. G. Modi Hostel Building, where the school has been accommodated, is too small to meet the requirement of the High School and Middle School classes of the School, and as the Prajakiya Vidyottajak Samiti, Dharampur, has now reported that the control of the Dharampur High School will be taken over, as soon as Government actually start the work of constructing additional rooms, etc., it is necessary that the actual construction will have to be undertaken from next financial year, viz., 1953-54.

2. The necessary provision of Rs. 48,000 may therefore be included in the next year's budget.

The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the Work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Education (Education Department)</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
18	Ahmedabad..	Ahmedabad.	Improving sanitary arrangements at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	67,235	67,000	The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has prepared a project of providing sewers in the Ellis Bridge Area and the work is likely to be undertaken shortly. It is therefore necessary to connect the sewers of the College to the Main Sewer proposed to be constructed. The expenditure on this account will be Rs. 67,235. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 67,000 in the next year's budget for this purpose. (Plans and estimates have been approved administratively.)
19	Presidency Division.	Jogeshwari	Construction of a new building for the Science Department of the Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari.	1,88,067	78,000	Great inconvenience has been felt by the Ismail Yusuf College for many years in teaching the Science subjects, for want of sufficient accommodation. A promise for the extension of the present building was made by Government to the University as far back as 1934 and since then it has been repeated by the Principal at the time of each triennial inspection and it was on the strength of this assurance that the University has allowed the existing state of things to continue. It is therefore absolutely necessary to construct a new school building for the Ismail Yusuf College. The total cost of the work has been estimated at Rs. 1,88,067 and the expenditure on the first part of the work is to be met from the balance of the Sir Ismail Yusuf's donation. For the second part, however, a provision of Rs. 78,000 will have to be provided for in the next year's budget. (Plans and Estimates have been approved administratively.)
20	Baroda Division.	Baroda ..	Government Training College for Women. Buildings of the hostel attached to the additions and alterations to the—	29,900	21,000	A new building has been constructed for the hostel attached to the Training College for Women at Baroda. As per orders of the Commissioner of Education, Baroda, the hostel was shifted to the new building on condition that the requirements of the hostel would be fulfilled in due course. The building requires a number of additions and alterations to be made to make it suitable for hostel purposes. The work is of urgent nature. Administrative approval has been accorded to the plans and estimates. The required amount of Rs. 21,000 may, therefore, be provided in the next year's budget.
21	Baroda Division.	Baroda ..	Additions and alterations to the college building of the Government Training College for Women, Baroda.	22,875	22,000	It is necessary to provide windows on the ground floor of the main building of the Training College for Women at Baroda for ventilation and patent stone flooring in the servants' quarters for utilising as store room for spinning cotton, etc. It is also necessary to carry out repairs to the ceiling planks of the roof which have decayed resulting in heavy leakages in the building. In view of this a sum of Rs. 22,000 may be provided in the next year's Budget. 2. The work has been administratively approved.
22	Presidency ...	Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.	Extension to Reay Art Workshop in the compound of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.	Not yet sanctioned.	1,06,000.	One of the urgent requirements of the Sir J. J. School of Art which has been under the consideration of Government since 1947-48 is to carry out certain extensions to the Reay Art Workshop building. The extensions are essential in order to accommodate the increasing number of students availing themselves of the training opportunities provided in the workshop building. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government in June 1951. Technical sanction has also been accorded to the work in August 1952. The work is urgent and needs to be taken up during the year 1953-54.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Education (Education Department)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
23	Northern Electrical.	Bombay ..	Providing Electrical installation at the V. A. Technical Institution attached to E. T. H. S., Bombay.	25,599	25,000	The construction of work the V.A. Technical Institution has been completed and it is necessary to provide Electrical Installation to the building to enable the machinery to run. This work was proposed as new major work for 1952-53 but was not accepted by Government. The work is urgent.

Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department).

24	West-Khandesh Division.	Dhulia, District West Khandesh.	Construction of one godown and two garages for Mobile Hospital Unit, Northern Registration District at Dhulia.	21,522	21,000	The site selected at the Civil Hospital Compound at Dhulia for the construction of the work in question was not made available and as no other suitable site was available, the work could not be taken in hand. Now a suitable site is available at Dhulia. The work is urgent and essential. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the necessary funds for the work in question. Plans and estimates in respect of the work have been approved administratively.
25	Mehsana Division.	Mansa ..	Cottage Hospital, Mansa.	99,558	1,00,000	Shri V. H. Shaha has donated an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs seven bighas of land with some buildings and other building materials for establishment of the Cottage Hospital at Mansa. The cost as per sanctioned estimate is Rs. 3,17,431. Deducting the amount of Rs. 22,340 realised from public auction of the building material the net cost is Rs. 2,95,091. After adding the E. T. and P. charges the gross cost amounts to Rs. 3,99,558. Thus there is an excess of Rs. 99,558 over the amount of donation. It is, therefore, proposed to make the necessary provision in the next year's budget for the excess expenditure.

As a substantial amount has been offered by way of donation and as the donor is pressing hard for a early start of the work it is absolutely essential to make the necessary provision in the budget.

(ii) Plans and estimates have been approved.

26	Banaskantha Division.	Deesa ..	Construction of a new Hospital at Deesa.	1,45,905	1,46,000	The Nawab Saheb of Palanpur had collected donations for erecting a general hospital at Deesa. This was partly constructed and building materials viz., Cement, lime, wood, bricks, etc. worth some thousands of rupees are still lying on the spot. The plans and estimates of the work, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,45,905 have been administratively approved. If the work is not taken up in hand the building materials will deteriorate. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the work immediately in hand during the year 1953-54.
27	Banaskantha Division.	Palanpur..	Medical (Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Department) Construction of quarters for nurses at Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	40,000	40,000	At present no quarters for nurses are attached to the Civil Hospital at Palanpur. In order to ensure smooth working of the Hospital as the Nurses are required to work day and night in rotation and also with a view to encouraging nurses to work efficiently, it is essential to provide quarters for the nursing staff. At present 4 nurses are attached to the Civil Hospital at Palanpur but after the newly constructed 1st storey providing 30 beds is put into use the number of nursing staff will increase. It is therefore proposed that quarters be built for 8 nurses.

A provision of 40,000 is accordingly required to be made in the budget for 1953-54 and is to be met from the balances left by that State.

28	Baroda Division.	Medical College, Baroda.	Providing water supply arrangements for the building and garden.	60,000	35,000	This work is necessary and urgent for the newly started Medical College, Baroda, in a new building which is still under progress to bring the College to the level of the other Medical Colleges in the State.

Estimates are ready and on way to sanction.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department)—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
29	Banaskantha.	Palanpur..	Providing electric fittings at the Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	10,000	10,000	The Civil Hospital, Palanpur, is not electrified. After the merger a storey has been built over the existing building designed to accommodate 30 additional beds which raises the total accommodation to 56 beds. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide electric fittings at that hospital. A provision of Rs. 10,000 is accordingly required to be made in the budget for 1953-54.
30	Baroda	.. Baroda ..	Construction of a new out-patients Department and additions and alterations to the existing Out-patients Department at the S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda.	1,20,059	1,20,000	As it is necessary to carry out the work as early as possible the work may be included in the list of New Major Work for the next year. The plans and estimates of the work have been approved administratively under Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 6181/33, dated 12th April 1951.
31	Presidency Division.	Bombay ..	Construction of an additional godown at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.	26,000	26,000	The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has no adequate storing space for much valuable equipment as well as for chemicals and other scientific goods. The existing godowns are very congested and a proper classification of stores and an accurate inventory thereof cannot be taken unless additional storing place is provided as soon as possible. Administrative approval has been accorded to Plans and Estimates.
32	Presidency Division.	Bombay ...	Providing electric installation in the servants quarters in the compound of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.	22,965	22,000	There is no electricity at present in the servants' quarters in the compound of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, though electricity has been provided in the common passages, gangways, etc. Provisions of electric light inside the servants' quarters is one of the demands made by the Hospital Kamgar Sangh on behalf of the hospital servants and it has been decided that electric light should be provided inside the servants' quarters. Plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
33	Baroda Division.	Chhot a Udepur.	Construction of a storey over the Steel Hospital at Chhota Udepur.	32,000	32,000	The proposal is included in this list, vide paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 9373, dated 25th May 1951. Administrative approval to the work has been accorded.
34	Presidency Division.	Bombay.	Provision of X. P. M. and W. I. bars to the verandahs and windows of Sir Leslie Wilson and Wadia Home for Nurses at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.	30,005	30,000	Of late a number of thefts have occurred in the Nurses' quarters. To avoid recurrence of these thefts and to give adequate protection to the Nurses and to their personal effects the proposed work is absolutely necessary and urgent. Plans and estimates administratively approved by Government.
35	Poona Division.	Poona ..	Providing safety arrangements to the Nurses' quarters at the Sassoon Hospitals to prevent thefts.	23,972	23,000	Of late a number of thefts have occurred at the Nurses' quarters in the Sassoon Hospitals many resulting in loss of valuables of the nurses. Besides due to these thefts the nurses have become panicky. It is therefore absolutely essential to provide safety arrangements to the nurses quarters and thereby to give adequate protection to the Nursing Staff. Administrative approval to the plans and estimates has been accorded by Government.
36	Presidency Division.	Bombay ..	Providing fire precaution arrangements at the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay.	20,000	20,000	This is necessary as precautionary measure. This work has been administratively approved by Government.
<i>Veterinary (Agriculture and Forests Department).</i>						
37	Karwar	.. Karwar ..	Purchase of building owned by one Kumari P. D'Souza for housing the Veterinary Dispensary, Karwar.	34,931	35,000	There is acute dearth of accommodation at Karwar. It is therefore proposed to purchase Kumari D'Souza's building, valued at Rs. 29,931 for housing the Veterinary Dispensary at Karwar. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Karwar is prepared to donate Rs. 18,000 to Government towards the purchase of the building. This donation will be credited to "Public Works Deposits" as soon as the present new item is finally accepted by Government.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Veterinary (Agriculture and Forests Department)—contd.

Rs. Rs.

The additional expenditure of Rs. 5,000 is to be spent on addition and alterations to the buildings.

In all, a provision of Rs. 35,000 is thus needed in the next year's budget under the minor head "Veterinary" of the major head "50-Civil Works—State."

38	Presidency Division.	Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay.	Additions and alterations to the buildings at the Bombay Veterinary College. To be financed from ordinary Revenue.	1,81,839	91,000	It is proposed to construct the following structures at the Bombay Veterinary College: (i) Four Class rooms, (ii) Frog pond, (iii) two blocks for students hostel, (iv) a block of cooking rooms and dining hall, (v) a block of five bath rooms, 8 lavatories for sixty students, (vi) a dhobi ghat, (vii) a wall for converting the west verandah of the College into a laboratory and lecture hall and (viii) a compound wall and coping of broken glasses. The works have been postponed for a long time although they observe top priority. The accommodation available for teaching at the College is extremely inadequate and the Bombay University has expressed its dissatisfaction at this sorry state of affairs. In fact the University has intimated to Government that it cannot agree to the continuance of affiliation of the College unless these facilities are provided forthwith. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to undertake and complete the work during the next year. The work is approved administratively. The land for the building is available. A provision of Rs. 91,000 is made for the works mentioned at S. Nos. (i), (ii), (v), (vii) and (viii) above.

Industries (Development Department).

39	Poona	Poona	Construction of building for the Village Industries Research Laboratory, Poona No. 5.		78,000	At present the Laboratory is accommodated in the premises of the Handmade Paper Centre, Poona. In view of the increasing activities of the Laboratory, the present accommodation is found insufficient. Moreover the paper Centre is finding short of accommodation in view of its increasing work. Additional equipment sanctioned for expanding the activities of the Laboratory has already been purchased. In the circumstances, it is necessary to have a separate building as early as possible.
			(i) Cost of construction of building. Plinth area 4152 sq. ft. at Rs. 15 per sq. ft. including foundations.	68,280		
			(ii) Water supply and Drainage.	10,000.		

Civil Works (P. W. D.)

40	Central Public Health Works Division.	Mahableshwar.	Providing water supply to Government House at Mahableshwar.	40,150	40,000	The Hill Station of Mahableshwar, formerly the seat of Government during the hot season, has some 98 structures in the Government House Estate which were used for the office and residence of His Excellency the Governor and his personal Secretariat staff. Since 1932, however, Government has discontinued the practice of shifting to Mahableshwar. During the War the Army Authorities made use of the colony for their camps. Government has since decided to make use of the Estate partly for His Excellency the Governor's residence etc., partly as a holiday Camp with a view to giving relief to people who cannot otherwise afford to have a holiday at Mahableshwar. As the Holiday Camp has become popular, more and more accommodation is being made available by Government by improving the existing structures extensively.

The estate has piped water supply, which has its sources in —

(a) Two springs to the south of the Estate which supply the Walanj and Jambu tanks.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Civil Works (P.W.D.)—contd.

Rs.

Rs.

(b) A well near the stables in the compound of that Estate. The water supply needs improvement and repair such as desilting the well, repairs to pumps, providing gauges and level recorders, lighting arrangement, etc.

The improvements comprise —	Rs.
(i) Improvements to Waluni Tank.	13,615
(ii) Improvements to Jambhal Tank	5,290
(iii) Improvements to Stable Well ..	1,930
(iv) Repairs to Rising Mains ..	540
(v) Improvements to service Reservoir.	1,490
(vi) Improvements to Main Distribution System.	0,000

31,865

Add 26 per cent. Establishment Tools and Plant charges. 8,285

Total .. 40,150

The water supply at present is inadequate; the improvements contemplated are quite essential.

The work was put up as a New item for the Budget estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted.

The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and are being technically sanctioned by the local officer.

41 P o o n a Dapuri .. Providing electric installation in the Government Central Workshops, Dapuri. 94,246 94,000

The works in the Dapuri Workshops have increased enormously. The present system of operating machines by oil-driven engines is inconvenient and expensive. The use of a Battery set for supplying electric light need also to be replaced.

Electrification will reduce maintenance cost and is indispensable for a modern workshop which is expanding and where the need of an electrically operated steel furnace is a necessity.

The work was put up as a new item for the budget estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted at the Secretary's meeting.

The plans and estimates have been administratively approved, and are being technically sanctioned by the local officer.

42 Presidency. Bombay... Converting electric installation from D.C. to A.C. in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 45,110 45,000

The existing installation in the Secretariat taking D.C. current has served its period of economic usefulness; the same has considerably depreciated and is not working satisfactorily. The D.C. supply of current has also become obsolete and D.C. current fans are growing scarce difficult and expensive to maintain for want of spare parts. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the present installation should be converted to take up A.C. supply. The provision of A.C. fans and fluorescent tube lighting works out cheaper and is more convenient. Such conversion has already been carried out in the Civil Secretariat.

This work was put up as a new item for the budget of 1952-53 but was not admitted.

(ii) The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and are being technically sanctioned by the local officer.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Civil Works (P. W. D.)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
43	P o o n a Electrical Division, Poona.	Mahabale- shwar.	Providing two A.C. generating sets for the buildings in the compound of the Government House Estate, Mahabalesh- war.	47,651	47,000	(i) The Hill Station of Mahabaleshwar, formerly the seat of Government during the hot season, has some 98 structures in the Government House Estate, which were used for the office and residence of His Excellency the Governor and his personal Secreta- riat Staff. Since 1932, however, Government has discontinued the practice of shifting to Mahabalesh- war. During the War, the Army Authorities had made use of the colony for their camps. Govern- ment has since decided to make use of the Estate partly for His Excellency the Governor's residence etc. and partly as a Holiday camp with a view to giving relief to people who cannot otherwise afford to have a Holiday at Mahabaleshwar. As the Holiday Camp has become very popular, more and more accommodation is being made available by Government by improving the existing structures extensively, and by effecting improvements to the water supply arrangements for the buildings in the compound of the Government House Estate.
						(ii) Out of the 98 structures stated above only 56 require electric installation. Out of these 19 are provided with electric installation and the others are to be so provided. The existing Generating Plant is not able to take up any additional load that will be required by the several additional buildings. The functioning of the Holiday Camp has become popular so much so that applications for the hot-season of 1949 had to be refused for want of facilities of accommodation, etc. It is quite essential, therefore, that the capacity of existing plant should be increased to provide electricity for lighting purposes, pumping water, etc.
						It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs. 47,000 in the budget of 1953-54 for the provi- sion of two A.C. Generating sets for the purpose.
						The work was put up as a New item for the budget estimates of 1951-52 and 1952-53 but was not admitted.
						The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and are being technically sanctioned by the local officer.
44	B a n a s - k a n t h a Division.	Tharad ..	Constructing office of the S.D.O., P.W.D. at Tharad.	35,150	35,000	There is no office building for the S. D. O. at Tharad at present in Wando Building. But it is not suitable for the purpose. On construction of a new building for the office of the S.D.O. the present building will be utilised as store.
						(ii) The plans and estimates have not been approved.
45	P o o n a Divi- sion.	Phaltan ..	Construction of resid- ential quarters for the staff at Phaltan.	1,15,000	1,15,000	The jurisdiction of the Nira Right Bank Canal Divi- sion being at a point about 45 miles from Poona and the Executive Engineer's Head Quarters thus lies quite away from his charge. Consequently, the irrigators have to travel a long distance if they wish to see the Executive Engineer. As the irrigation is concentrated in Phaltan Taluka of North Satara District and Malsiras taluka of Sholapur District in the interest of Government, it is necessary if a responsible District Officer is stationed in the midst of the irrigated area to watch and manage the canal administration. It is, therefore, proposed to shift the Head Quarter of the Executive Engineer, Nira Right Bank Canal Division, from Poona to Phaltan so that general public can have facility for easy approach. To afford reasonable facilities it is, therefore, essential to construct residential quarters for the staff at Phaltan.
						(ii) The plans and estimates have not been appro- ved.
46	P o o n a Division.	D a p u r i Workshop.	Constructing a com- pound wall and providing wire fencing at D a p u r i workshop.	30,021	30,000	The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Civil Works (Revenue Department).

47	Banas - kantha [Division.	Tharad ..	Constructing 5 quarters for Government ser- vants at Tharad (Type III-A and III-B).	Rs. 50,460 (approx.)	Rs. 50,000	There is shortage of accommodation at Tharad and hence the work is proposed. (ii) The plans and estimates have not been approved. Quarters should be for the staff of all the Departments and not for that of P. W. D. only. Therefore they are included under Civil Works (R.D.), as Collector will look after the allotment.

Civil Works (Home Department).

48	Poona ..	Poona ..	Construction of a per- manent covered cycle stand in the compound of the Civil Court Build- ings, Poona.	21,700	21,000	The right to conduct the cycle stand in the compound of the Civil Court Building, Poona, is auctioned every year by the Public Works Department. However, there is no permanent cycle stand and if the work is sanctioned it will be a source of income to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,000 per annum. The work has been administratively approved.

Stationery and Printing (Development Department).

49	Bombay Presidency Division.	Bombay ..	Construction of a can- teen for the workers of the Government Central Press, Bombay.	1,69,584	85,000	Under the Factories Act, 1948, it is obligatory on the part of Government to provide a canteen for the workers of the Government Central Press, Bombay. The work was put up as a new item for the Budget Estimates for the year 1952-53 but was not admitted. The plans and estimates for this work have been administratively approved for Rs. 1,69,584.
50	Baroda Division, Baroda.	Baroda ..	Providing wooden racks in the Government Press and Stationery Department.	16,346	16,000	The printing and distribution of standard forms required by the offices of the N.D. has been entrusted, to the Government Press, Baroda. It is, therefore, necessary for the Press to stock a sufficient number of copies of the forms to meet demands of these officers. For this purpose the additional space is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to shift the Manager's office to newly constructed hall on the terrace of the main press building and to utilise the vacant rooms for storing of forms by providing suitable wooden racks. The plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 16,346 have been administratively approved.

Miscellaneous Departments (Home Department).

51	Bijapur ..	Industrial and Agri- cultural Settle- ment, Bijapur.	Additions and altera- tions to the build- ings at the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur.	58,718	58,000	The work has been approved administratively in the year 1949. Though the expenditure was authorised in 1949, the work could not be taken on hand by the Public Works Department on account of some technical difficulty. It was however decided to take it up in the year 1952-53. It is considered very urgent as the present settlers' quarters at Bijapur are not fit for habitation. Moreover, the quarters are in a dilapidated conditions and require urgent repairs. But Government did not accept for including in the list of major works this work for the year 1952-53. In view of the urgency it has been proposed to repeat this item for the year 1953-54 and to give top priority.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications (Ordinary).

52	Baroda ..	Chhotu Ude- pur.	One bridge on Chhotu Udepur to Kwant Road, (Chhotu Udepur Baroda).	1,00,600	1,00,000	The funds required for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Chhotu Udepur State.
53	Bijapur ..	Mudhol ..	Paved or Metalled dips for the nalla crossing on Mudhol Manter Road (Mudhol-Bijapur).	30,000	30,000	The funds required for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Mudhol State.
54	Kaira ..	Cambay ..	Cambay Anand Road, also called as Cambay, Popatvar Sea of the Cambay Petlad Road (Cambay-Kaira).	4,65,013	1,00,000	This work stands included in the Post-war Recon- struction planning of the merged States in Kaira District. The work was put up as a new item for the budget of 1951-52, and 1952-53, but was not admitted. It was taken up as a scarcity work during 1951-52 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was incurred on that account. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved, and technically sanctioned. The funds required for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Cambay State.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision. in 1953-54.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Communications (Ordinary)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
55	Kolaba	Bhor	Construction of bridges Jambulpada and Pali. (Bhor-Kolaba).	2,10,000	2,10,000	The funds required for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Bhor State.
56	Mehsana	Mansa	Metalling of 2½ miles of road from Makakhod to Mansa (Mansa-Mehsana).	25,000	25,000	Funds for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Mansa State.
57	Belgaum	Kurundwad Junior.	Construction of an approach road to Hangarge (Kurundwad Junior-Belgaum).	22,000	15,000	Funds required for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Kurundwad State, Junior.
58	Poona	Bhor	Bhor Bhagodi Anand Khind Road (Bhor-Poona).	2,25,000	1,00,000	Funds for this work would be adjusted against the balances of ex-Bhor State.

Communications (Central Road Fund).

59	Mehsana Division.	Mehsana	Constructing Santalpur Radhanpur Sami Harij Road, Section 1st Santalpur to Radhanpur (M. D. R. of Mehsana District).	4,00,000	1,00,000	This work is included in the phased road planning of Banaskantha District and is useful for connecting Radhanpur with Santalpur on the border. This work has been demanded by Military authorities. (ii) The survey work is in progress on the alignment approved by the Chief Engineer. (iii) The plans and estimates have not been approved.
60	Surat Division.	Surat	Constructing a bridge over Gangadhar Khadi near Dhulia Road Section from Surat to Baroda.	3,99,536	50,000	This is a part of the main estimate, viz., constructing a Road from Chalthan junction to Bardoli of Surat-Dhulia Malkapur-Nagpur-Raipur-Deogadh-Cuttack Road amounting to Rs. 12,53,320. (ii) The construction of Bridge is necessary for easy transport on Surat Dhulia Road. (iii) The plans and estimates have not been approved.
61	Panch Mahals Division	Panch Mahals Godhra.	Approaches to Bridge over Dhadhar river on Godhra Bodeli Road.	24,646	23,000	The work of approaches is absolutely necessary with main project. As the bridge will be soon completed, provision for approaches will be necessary. (ii) The plans and estimates have not been approved.
62	Dharwar Division.	Ranebennur and Hirekerur Talukas.	Constructing the remaining approaches to the Bridge over the Kundwati on Ranebennur Masur Frontier Road, M. D. R. No. 6, District Dharwar.	2,50,000 Approx.	2,00,000	The Bridge work over the Kumudwati River is now in progress and hence the construction of approaches to the same is quite necessary. (ii) The plans and estimates for the work have not been approved.
63	Kanara Division.	Shirali	Constructing approach Road (including land acquisition) to the Bridge over Venkatpur river near Shirali, on KarwarBhatkal-Madras Frontier Road.	50,980	51,000	The work of construction of bridge work over Venkatpur River has been sanctioned during 1952-53. Since the bridge work has been started the work of constructing approaches is necessary. (ii) The plans and estimates for the work have not been prepared.
64	Sabarkantha Division.	Dehgam	Naroda-Dehgam-Harsol Road, Section II.	6,40,000	1,00,000	Section I of Naroda-Dehgam-Harsol Road is already in progress. The work of Section III is also being started. It is, therefore, essential to complete Section II which otherwise will remain a missing link. Plans and estimates have not been approved.

Communications financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund.

65	Poona Irrigation.		Bridge over Nira river at Sangiv on Diksal-Baramati-Sangvi-Phatlan Road.	3,89,140	1,00,000	The work is urgent for facility of road traffic. (ii) The plans and estimates have not been administratively approved.

List of New Major Works for 1953-54 under "81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

Serial No.	Executive Division	Locality	Name of the work	Amount of estimate	Provision in 1953-54	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7

BUILDINGS

Jails and Convict Settlements (Home Department).

				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Poona ..	Yeravda.	Construction of quar-	1,60,797		This is a scheme for the construction of quarters for certain staff at the Central Prisons at Yeravda, Ahmedabad, Nasik Road and Belgaum and District Prisons at Dhulia, Bijapur and the Borstal School, Dharwar. The jail staff has got to stay on the premises and absence of quarters causes great inconvenience. At present some Sepoys, particularly at Ahmedabad Central Prison are staying in hired Chawls. The rooms are in the worst condition and without even ordinary sanitary and other necessities of life and are unfit for human habitation. As the actual estimates for the works were likely to be higher than anticipated and the funds allotted to Jail Department were limited, Government reduced the number of quarters to be built from 214 to 100. Revised plans and estimates were called for and administrative approval was accorded to the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,25,504 (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2456/5, dated the 12th December 1949). These were further ordered to be revised and administrative approval to each of the works is being accorded as and when plans and estimates are being received. As the construction of quarters at the Ahmedabad Central Prison is of the utmost urgency it is proposed to take in hand this work first and to make a provision of Rs. 1,04,600 on this account in the next year's budget.
	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad.	ters for additional	1,43,818	1,04,600	
	Nasik	Nasik.	jail guarding and	89,065		
	(Roads and		other staff at			
	Buildings).		Yeravda, Ahmedabad,			
	Belgaum.	Belgaum.	Nasik Road,	1,51,688		
	West	Dhulia.	Belgaum, Dhulia,	70,113		
	Khandesh.		Bijapur and Dhar-			
	Bijapur	Bijapur.	war.	38,265		
	Dharwar ..	Dharwar.		30,665		
				<u>6,84,411</u>		

2	Dharwar ..	Gadag ..	Construction of a new Sub-Jail at Gadag.	1,83,598	83,700	The present Gadag Sub-Jail is one of the worst congested Sub-Jail. The work of construction of a new Sub-Jail at Gadag is one of the works included in the scheme of construction of new Sub-Jails at the five Taluka places at Karad, Dohad, Hubli, Gadag and Gokak in the Post-War Reconstruction Programme of the Jail Department. In view, however of the financial stringency, it has not been possible to take up the work for execution so far. It is now proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 83,700 for this work in the next year's Budget.

Police (Home Department).

3	Northern Electrical Division.	Worli, Bombay City.	Providing electric installation in the barracks at Worli occupied by Police Officers and Constabulary.	32,511	27,600	The military barracks at Worli which were purchased by the Government of Bombay have been converted into quarters for Sub-Inspectors and Constabulary. There are however no electric lights provided in these barracks. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has reported that cases of thefts and assaults have occurred near these barracks as a result of lack of proper lighting facilities. It is therefore proposed to provide electric lights in the passages and verandhas of the barracks. The work is urgent and essential. It has already been administratively approved and put up as a Major Work for 1952-53.

4	South Thana Division.	Thana ...	Purchase of land at Thana for construction of constabulary quarters and for use as a police parade ground.	4,70,748	1,96,600	There is no proper parade ground for the police at Thana. In recent years the Police Force at Thana has increased appreciably with the result that the present parade ground is found to be too small to meet its requirements. Similarly sufficient quarters are not available for the housing of policemen and as a first step to relieving the shortage of the work of constructing of 150 constabulary quarters has been administratively approved by Government

*This is arrived at after deducting establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division	Locality	Name of the work	Amount of estimate	Provision in 1953-54	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Police (Home Department)—*contd.*

Rs. Rs.

at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,25,365. Additional land is also required for these quarters so that the work of construction can be taken up soon. After a careful survey a site has been selected in Camping Grounds numbers 7 and 31 belonging to the Government of India. The details and price of the land are as shown below:—

	Area in square yards.	Cost at Rs. 12 per square yard. Rs.
1 Camping Ground No. 7	35,895	4,30,740
2 Camping Ground No. 31	10,534	1,26,408
Total ...	46,429	5,57,148

Out of the Camping Ground No. 7 an area of 7,200 square yards is required by the Medical Department for the construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the Civil Hospital, Thana. The provision required for the purchase of this area is being asked for separately. The remaining area in Camping Ground No. 7 and the whole of Camping Ground No. 31 is required for the Police Department. The land is centrally situated and is convenient from all points of view. If it is not purchased now it is likely that it may be disposed of by the Government of India and no other equally suitable site is available at Thana. A provision of Rs. 4,70,748 is therefore required in the next year for the land required by the Police Department. The proposal has been administratively approved by Government. It was put up as a Major Work for 1952-53. The Government of India has already offered to transfer the land to this Government on payment of cost. The offer has however not been accepted by this Government as there was no certainty of funds being made available during the year. The Government of India is pressing for the acceptance of the offer. If no funds are made available soon it will not be possible to accept the offer and the Government of India will have to be informed that the land is not required by this Government though actually the land is required by the Police Department.

5	Presidency Division and Bombay-Electric Division.	Worli in Bombay.	Additions and alterations to barracks F2 and F4 of the military hutments at Worli for providing quarters for Policemen and electric installation therein.	68,535 (Rs. 49,240 or original work and Rs. 13,295 centage charges) plus Rs. 6,000 for electric installation.	57,700

The military barracks at Worli were purchased by Government for the purpose of providing housing accommodation to the Policemen. Most of the barracks have been converted into constabulary quarters. It is proposed to carry out suitable additions and alterations to barracks F2 and F4 so that they can be used as quarters for the staff of the State Criminal Investigation Department. This staff was transferred to Bombay on the shifting of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, to Bombay City. It is at present accommodated in the premises known as Lambi Chawl which is situated in an indecent locality. Besides the rent of the rooms in the Lambi Chawl is very high. Government, therefore, proposes to vacate the rooms in the Lambi Chawl as early as possible and accommodate the Criminal Investigation Department staff in the two barracks at Worli after they are repaired. The quarters in the barracks which may be surplus to the requirements of the Criminal Investigation Department staff will be utilised for housing the Policemen of the Bombay City Police. The work is urgent and essential and requires to be taken in hand soon. It was administratively approved in the last year and put up as a Major Work for 1952-53. As no funds are provided for the work in the current year it is put up as a Major Work for the next year.

Education—(Education Department).

6	West Khan-desh.	Dhulia	Additions and alterations to the Workshop building of the K. E. VII Technical School, Dhulia.	31,408	25,900

The roof of the workshop building of the K. E. VII Technical School, Dhulia, leaks very badly resulting in damaging the materials. It is therefore necessary to get it replaced by mangalore tiled roof. The plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 24,731 have been administratively approved. The centage charges on this account amounts to Rs. 6,677. The total amount comes to 31,408. A provision of Rs. 25,900, after deducting establishment and tools and plant charges has been made.

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Serial No.	Executive Division	Locality	Name of the work	Amount of estimate	*Provision in 1953-54	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Education (Education Department)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
7	Ahmedabad ..	Ahmedabad..	L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad—			
			(1) Water supply for hostels and Resident Areas.	25,000		Water supply for hostels and Resident Areas is essential from the health point of view. Fencing necessary for protecting the surrounding round the college. The provision proposed may be allowed to stand.
			(2) Fencing ..	12,000	31,000	
			Total ..	37,000		

Medical—(Local Self-Government and Public Health Department).

8	Poona ..	Aundh ..	Opening of the T. B. Hospitals. Establishment of T. B. Hospitals, Aundh.	2,09,805	92,000	Provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made during 1952-53 budget. The remaining provision will be required during 1953-54. The work is essential and urgent.
			Addition and alteration to the building of the T. B. Hospital, Aundh.			
9	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad.	Constructing two blocks of Class IV servants quarters (Block of 36 Units) in the compound of the New Civil Hospital and Medical College, Ahmedabad.	15,19,920	2,51,000	Government has decided to shift the Civil Hospital and Medical College at Ahmedabad to the new buildings now nearing completion immediately during the current year. All the subsidiary works and other buildings connected with the two institutions have to be completed without delay for the proper functioning of the institutions. Plans and estimates are under the scrutiny of Government and administrative approval will be given shortly.
10	Presidency Division.	Bombay ..	Purchase of land for Gandhi National Memorial Hospital for Industrial Workers.	11,12,507	1,67,400	The members of the Bombay Millowners' Association had contributed a large amount to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 54 lakhs will be returned to them <i>inter alia</i> for construction of a Hospital for Industrial Workers. The Association has approached Government with a proposal that the cost of building and equipment which has been estimated at Rs. 44 lakhs should be defrayed from the amount of Rs. 54 lakhs referred to above while the cost of land and the cost of running the hospital should be borne by Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Government of Bombay. As the proposed Hospital will be utilised for the benefit of the Industrial Workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the share which the State Government will bear is dependent upon the proportion that will be agreed to between the E. S. I. C. and the State Government. The general question of sharing the cost under the Scheme is already under consideration.

While the recurring expenditure will be shared with the E. S. I. C., the cost of the land is proposed to be borne by the State Government. However, negotiations will be carried on later with the Bombay Municipal Corporation to share a part of the cost of land and also of the recurring cost after the respective shares of the State Government and E. S. I. C. under the Scheme are settled. The estimate of non-recurring expenditure for the above Hospital is as mentioned below:

(1) *Non-recurring Expenditure—*

	Rs.
Cost of the land ..	11,12,507

The necessary Trust Deed regarding the construction and equipment and maintenance of the Hospital has been drafted and is separately under consideration. As no suitable Government land is

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Serial No.	Executive Division	Locality	Name of the work	Amount of estimate	*Provision in 1953-54	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Medical (Local Self-Government and Public Health Department)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
						available, the piece of land admeasuring 46,000 square yards at Parel Government Gate Road, near Lowjee Castle, which is in the midst of the Industrial Area is considered to be a suitable location for the hospital. The cost of the land is estimated to be Rs. 11,12,507. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1,67,400 in the next year's budget. As regards the remaining expenditure, it will be met first from the donation of the Millowners' Association and thereafter the amount will be made good by Government by asking for the necessary supplementary demand in due course.
11	Presidency Division.	Bombay ..	Construction of ten servants' quarters attached to the Lady Students' Hostel at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.	66,448	43,500	The main work of construction of the Lady Student Hostel estimated to cost Rs. 10,54,080 included provision for four servants' quarters. The Hostel building has since been completed. As regards servants' quarters it has since been decided to construct six additional quarters, that is, in all ten quarters instead of four included in the estimate originally approved. The estimated cost of the ten quarters is Rs. 66,448 (inclusive of the centage charges). The whole project is now estimated to cost Rs. 11,21,903 which also includes the cost of the ten quarters and the cost, viz. 27,780 (gross) of the surface Reservoir Pump House pilot tank and pumps and electric installation. Revised administrative approval and technical sanction has been accorded to the whole project. This work was proposed as a New Item for 1952-53, but was not admitted. It is proposed to take up construction of the servants' quarters in the next financial year. A provision of Rs. 43,500 is accordingly proposed therefor for the budget estimates for 1953-54.

Miscellaneous Departments—(Home Department).

12	South Thana Division.	Chembur ..	Beggars, Home .. Construction of additional dormitories for work of cheap type for the —	1,18,803 (Rs. 93,546 for work portion plus Rs. 25,257 for centage charges).	99,600	As accommodation for beggars is short, it has been decided by Government to erect sheds in the compound of Beggars' Home at Chembur where open space is found available. The proposed work consists of (i) four dormitories for statutory beggars with a capacity to accommodate 100 persons in each, (ii) two dormitories for Leprosy Beggars, one for males and the other for females, (iii) latrines and (iv) water supply, roads, etc. In order to accelerate the pace of rounding up of beggars within the limits of Greater Bombay, where the Act is at present in force, it is necessary to carry out this construction work of dormitories which are also of the cheap type, as early as possible. It is, therefore, proposed to include this work as a new major work for the year 1953-54. Administrative approval has been accorded to the work.

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