

Government of Bombay

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BUDGET MEMORANDUM

FOR

1954-55



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SURPLUS BUDGET FOR 1954-55

NO NEW TAXES : GOOD PROGRESS OF
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES



8 Mar. 1954

(Speech of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance,
Prohibition and Industries, Government of Bombay)

Finance Minister's Budget (1954-55) Speech

Presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55, to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on February 25, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, said:

The financial year which is about to end has been one of steady progress and development in many directions. The Economic Adviser's index for wholesale prices of all commodities has remained fairly steady during 1953, though there have been some conflicting trends. The recession which was feared at one time has not set in, while the inflation has been held in check. The average index for 1952 was 386.9, while the average for 1953 was 393.9, a rise of less than 2 per cent. During the course of the year, it has fluctuated between 377 and 410. The small increase has been spread over all groups, including food, industrial raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured articles and is marked only in the case of the miscellaneous group. The industrial conditions have also been peaceful in this State as well as throughout the country. During 1953, there were 178 strikes in this State as against 376 in 1949 and the number of man-days lost was 6,21,000 in 1953 as against 17,66,000 in 1949. For the country as a whole, the corresponding

figures are 920 strikes in 1949 as against 718 upto September 1953 and the number of man-days lost 66,00,595 in 1949 as against 21,45,512 upto September 1953. Though the fall in the number of strikes is not great, the number of man-days lost has fallen by more than half which is a little less than in the case of our State.

I have given the position for the country as a whole on the basis of the published information as industrial progress is dependent on conditions in the whole country and is also partly affected by world conditions. These favourable conditions are also reflected in the index numbers of industrial production which has gone up from 117 in 1951 to 137 by September 1953. The law and order situation has also been peaceful. It has, therefore, been possible to take in hand the complicated task of solving several economic problems which an undeveloped country like ours has necessarily to face. There has been a small rise in the cost of living index for Bombay City which has risen from 346 in December 1952 to 359 in December 1953, a rise of less than 4 per cent. It had risen to 373 in July, but since then there has been a steady fall.

REVISED COST OF LIVING INDICES

The fluctuation in the cost of living index is partly due to the weightage given to different types of foodgrains sold from shops in the labour area. These sales cannot, however, be said to be representative, as hardly any area can now be called exclusively 'labour area' and the figures of sale are affected by a number of other factors. It has been felt for some time that in order to get a better idea of the cost of living index, it will be necessary to undertake a fresh survey. It is learnt that the Government of India is taking steps to publish revised cost of living indices, on the basis of the cost in 1948-49 and after taking into consideration the post-war habits of living which have undergone a considerable change in the last fifteen years. The agricultural conditions have

been above normal as a result of satisfactory monsoon throughout the State during 1953. Scarcity conditions prevail this year only in a few places due to the winter rains not being timely. Anticipating a wider public interest, steps had been taken this year to organise the Republic Day celebrations in a planned manner so as to enable every citizen to play his part in them, but the enthusiasm shown by the public surpassed all expectations. I think progressive steps towards almost complete decontrol which has been possible only on account of improved conditions contributed in no small measure to this.

One of the difficulties which required attention was the growing unemployment in urban areas particularly amongst the educated. The Planning Commission took note of this and decided to undertake schemes, costing Rs. 175 crores for increasing employment. The Government of Bombay has sent to the Commission and to the Government of India new schemes of slum clearance and low income group housing, electric-power plants, piped water-supply schemes and schemes for completion of nationalised passenger transport estimated to cost an aggregate sum of Rs. 17.5 crores. These schemes have a high employment potential and if the Central assistance is forthcoming, they will be implemented expeditiously. As a part of this programme, the Government has already sanctioned employment of 4,000 additional primary teachers and it is proposed to employ 6,000 more in the coming year bringing the total number to 10,000. In this connection, it is of some interest that the total number of factories actually working in the State has gone up from 7,383 in 1950 to 8,098 by June 1953.

ACCOUNT OF 1952-53

Before I turn to the review of progress under different heads during the current year, I should like to give figures of actual expenditure for 1952-53, particularly as there has been a substantial variation between the figures according to

the revised estimates given in my speech last year and the actuals.

REVISED ESTIMATES AND ACTUALS

While presenting the budget for the current year I had anticipated in the revised estimates for 1952-53 a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 3,90.36 lakhs. In the actual figures which have been received in the course of the year, the deficit on revenue account has amounted to Rs. 5,94.41 lakhs, i.e. an increase by 52 per cent. The position of the revised estimates and of the actuals is as under :

	In lakhs of rupees.	
	Revised estimates.	Actuals.
Receipts	64,33.77	62,49.86
Expenditure	68,24.13	68,44.27
Deficit	—3,90.36	—5,94.41

It will be noticed that the variation on the expenditure side is very small, being of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs only. There is, however, a fall in revenue of Rs. 1,84 lakhs. This was due to a fall of Rs. 25 lakhs under Land Revenue, Rs. 25 lakhs under Stamps, Rs. 28 lakhs under Forests, Rs. 87 lakhs under Civil Works and Rs. 35 lakhs under Miscellaneous, partly counterbalanced by increased receipts under Police. I had already indicated the lower trend of land revenue in my speech last year. Further fall in land revenue was due to scarcity conditions in a wider area. The fall in Civil Works is due to receipts on account of works carried out for the State Transport Corporation not being adjusted during the year and to the fall in transfer from the Central Road Fund due to reduced expenditure from that Fund.

Though the actual total expenditure does not vary much from that estimated at the time of the revised estimates,

there have been variations between the actuals and the revised estimate figures under certain heads. Substantial increase has been recorded—under Education Rs. 19 lakhs, Civil Works Rs. 39 lakhs, Famine Rs. 36 lakhs, and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions Rs. 23 lakhs which have been counterbalanced by a fall mainly under Motor Vehicles Acts Rs. 16 lakhs, Interest on Debt and other Obligations Rs. 46 lakhs, Public Health Rs. 31 lakhs and Miscellaneous Rs. 20 lakhs. I had already indicated the trends of increasing cost on account of Famine and Civil Works, both of which can be attributed to scarcity conditions. During that year, the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,38 lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs. 11,80 lakhs. The expenditure was met by a withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund and the loan of Rs. 3,67 lakhs raised in the open market. The balance of the capital expenditure was met from the loans from the Central Government and the funds of the Bombay Government. After taking into account the withdrawal of Rs. 2,50 lakhs from the Development Fund, the balance in that Fund at the end of 1952-53, stood at Rs. 8,78,81 lakhs.

TAXATION COMMISSION

If there is anything that has struck me it is the inelasticity of our resources, and the pressing need for development expenditure in different fields. It is no doubt true that the Central Government gives us large loans and even subsidies for certain schemes as it has done, for example, for minor irrigation, schemes of industrial housing, employment of additional primary teachers to relieve unemployment, for Grow More Food schemes and for approved major irrigation works and power projects. As I will, however, show later, repayment of the loans, most of which are for short terms, puts an increasing strain on our revenues while for getting subsidies we have frequently to alter priorities of our welfare schemes and undertake substantial expenditure. As the House is well aware, this State did not get any benefit from

the award of the Finance Commission; if anything, the award resulted in a loss to us of Rs. 35 lakhs per annum. We have tapped most of our tax resources to the fullest extent in keeping with the present conditions. We have, therefore, to seek fresh sources to finance the growing developmental needs of the State. On the other hand, Local Bodies like Municipalities and District Local Boards have also been experiencing great difficulties in view of their expanding needs for education, public health, water supply, sanitation and medical services and have been pressing for the transfer of some State resources to them. While I appreciate their difficulties also, I cannot say that I am unaware of the difficulties of the Union Government. I, therefore, welcome the appointment of the Taxation Enquiry Commission which, as the Members are aware, the Government of India set up in April 1953. Its terms of reference are: (1) to examine the incidence of Central, State and Local taxation on various classes of people and in different States; (2) to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation—Central, State, and Local—with reference to (a) the development programme of the country and the resources required for it, and (b) the object of reducing inequalities of income and wealth; (3) to examine the effects of the structure and level of the taxation of income on capital formation and maintenance, and development of productive enterprise; (4) to examine the use of taxation as a fiscal instrument in dealing with inflationary or deflationary situations; (5) to consider other matters; and (6) to make recommendation in particular with regard to (a) modifications required in the present system of taxation, and (b) fresh avenues of taxation.

It will be noticed that the terms of reference of the Commission are very wide and leave full scope for examining the needs of different authorities and the resources available to them. In view of the detailed enquiry which the Commission has undertaken, it is only but proper that we should

await its recommendations, particularly as it has to go into the modifications required in the present system of taxation and to suggest fresh avenues of taxation and will also consider the development programme of the country and the resources required for it. The Commission issued a questionnaire in July last which was addressed to individuals, institutions, associations, organisations and local bodies, interested in the matter, as well as to State Governments and covered the field of the tax system, direct taxes, commodity taxes (Central and State), agricultural income tax, land revenue and irrigation rates, other taxes (Central and State) and local taxation. It contained over 200 questions. It issued a supplement to the questionnaire which is specifically intended for State Governments. In reply to this, the Government of Bombay has so far submitted three Memoranda in a general note on State Taxation and Budgetary position, notes on land revenue including irrigation rates and betterment levy and notes on individual taxes other than sales tax. Memoranda on sales tax and local taxation are being prepared and will soon be ready. Copies of these are being supplied to the members of the Legislature. I would humbly claim that these memoranda are well worth a close study as they contain detailed information on a variety of topics. Unlike the budget publications, which contain mostly figures and make, I am afraid, a dry reading, the memoranda are descriptive and explain the implications of the figures given. I have no doubt that they will be found to be of considerable interest.

ANALYSIS OF TAXATION

The first memorandum on State Taxation and Budgetary position analyses the figures of revenue and expenditure of the State over fifteen years; while for recent years it covers, in great detail, questions of total additional taxation, tax revenue of the State as well as the State's share in Centrally-collected taxes, prospects of raising additional tax revenue as well as sources of non-tax revenue available to the State Government. It explains how additional revenue has been

raised by a variety of taxes in this State, several of which have not yet been touched by other States and points out how the prospects of increasing the State tax revenue are now limited.

Ours is comparatively an industrial State which naturally has a higher standard of living and a higher cost of administration. The State Government is, however, not able to derive sufficient advantage from the leading industrial position of the State. Successive bodies have gone into this question but every time there has been a decrease in the percentage of revenue derived from income tax distributed on the basis of collection and coming to our share. I pointed out when speaking on the Budget last year how this State had suffered as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. I would only hope that the Taxation Enquiry Commission which has to cover a wider field from all points of view will appreciate the difficulties of a State like ours.

PROGRESS OF PLAN

As I have mentioned above, one of the terms of reference of the Taxation Enquiry Commission is to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation with reference to the development programme of the country and the resources required for it. This is a matter of special importance and the House will no doubt like to know the progress this State has been making in implementing the Plan. As the House is aware, in the Five-Year Plan, in its final form, the investment programme in the public sector is estimated to cost Rs. 2,069 crores to the Central and State Governments put together. Over the period of three years, 1951 to 1954, the expenditure on the Plan will amount to a little less than Rs. 1,000 crores which shows that the Centre and the States have to incur expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,069 crores in the remaining two years. This State has, however, been fulfilling the Plan objective in expenditure as well as physical targets. The following statement indicates the targetted

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Five-year Plan expenditure for the various broad groups of schemes in this State and the progress of expenditure during the years 1951-52 (Accounts), 1952-53 (Accounts), 1953-54 (Revised Estimates) and 1954-55 (Budget Estimates)

Target and Progress of Five-Year Plan Expenditure in Bombay State from 1951-52 to 1954-55.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Five years' total	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Accounts)	1953-54 (Revised Estimates)	1954-55 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—					
Agriculture, including minor irrigation	17,48	3,31	3,21	3,53	3,55
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	1,57	19	21	16	17
Dairying and Milk Supply	6,02	1,11	1,14	1,25	61
Forests	84	4	17	7	110
Co-operation	1,23	25	21	18	16
Fisheries	16	2	2	2	3
Rural Development	1,52	16	13	19	17
Total	28,72	5,03	5,69	5,57	4,79

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(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Five year's total	1-5-52	19-2-53	1-5-54	19-4-53
		(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Revised Estimates)	(Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Major Irrigation and Power Projects—					
Irrigation Projects	22,57	2,32	2,50	3,64	4,55
Power Projects	10,43	2,56	2,87	3,25	2,11
Total:	33,00	4,88	5,37	6,89	6,66
II. Industry—					
Cottage Industries	1,3	11	8	19	19
Other Industries	2,51	2	3	19	4
Total:	3,84	13	11	38	23
V. Transport—					
Roads	11,61	74	3,99	5,11	6,67
Road Transport	2,00	Nil	1,67	1,48	1,00
Ports and Harbours	25	5	15
Total:	13,89	74	5,66	6,64	7,82

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(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Five years' total	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Accounts)	1953-54 (Accounts)	1954-55 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Social Services—					
Education ...	46.32	9.25	9.31	9.31	9.35
Medical ...	5.6	1.29	3.*	6.*	1.21
Public Health ...	11.17	1.17	1.71	1.76	2.34
Housing ...	77	14	33	8	11
Labour and Labour Welfare	1.41	10	10	8	8
Welfare of Backward Classes ...	2.14	34	29	40	36
Total ...	67.7	12.9	12.04	12.5	13.47
Grand Total:	1,46,32	2,12	28,7	31,3	32,7

It will be observed from the statement that the progress of expenditure in 1951-52 was Rs. 23.12 crores, in 1952-53 Rs. 28.27 crores, in 1953-54 Rs. 31.53 crores and in 1954-55 it will be 32.87 crores. Thus, in the first three years of the Plan, the progress of expenditure in this State amounts

*This is exclusive of the expenditure on the construction and equipment of medical colleges and teaching hospitals under construction.

to Rs. 82.92 crores, which is 56 per cent. of the total Plan expenditure of Rs. 146.32 crores. These figures are exclusive of expenditure incurred from special loans or subsidies advanced by the Government of India for schemes like those of minor irrigation, employment of additional teachers, industrial housing and Community Development Blocks and Projects and National Extension Service. On such schemes, the Union Government spends through this State Government a large amount out of its Plan expenditure. In some of its schemes it insists on a part of the expenditure being met by the State Governments. Though this is Plan expenditure, it is not included in the above statement as it is not incurred on schemes included in the State part of the Plan. The State part of the expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 163 lakhs during 1952-53 and 1953-54. On the other hand, the Central part of the expenditure was Rs. 10,70 lakhs. After making allowance for the expenditure provided for in the budget estimates of the coming year, the balance which will have to be provided in the year 1955-56 will be of the order of Rs. 30 crores.

COMPLETING SCHEMES UNDER FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Considering the amounts that we have found hitherto, this will not present a difficult task. I should, however, like to mention that we have to make special efforts to find the resources to implement the Plan in the manner we have been doing though it has meant our having to postpone, at a considerable embarrassment and occasional misunderstanding, a number of useful schemes which were pressed on us from different quarters and about the utility of which we ourselves were convinced. Having undertaken the Plan, we have to consider it a matter of utmost importance to implement it fully. I have every hope that it will be possible for us to take up several useful schemes which we have been postponing so far in the next Five-Year Plan.

I have referred to the progress made in achieving the physical targets laid down in the Plan. Our programme of Minor Irrigation Works has made exceptionally good progress. As against the five-year target of 1,314 Minor Irrigation Works, as many as 1,885 works have already been taken in hand during the first three years. Of these, 1,180 works have been completed by the end of June 1953. With the large loans which the Government of India has agreed to advance for these works, we hope to complete all the remaining works by June 1955. On the other hand, the progress of irrigation by boring has been very disappointing on account of the difficulties with which the House is familiar. The progress of the scheme for land improvement is ahead of the schedule. With the extensive area bunded during the scarcity period, the area covered by the scheme now extends to 9,48,000 acres as against the target of 10,05,000 acres at the end of the Plan period. The total acreage of Khar lands which has benefited under the scheme for reclamation of such lands is about 20,000 acres, out of which 16,000 acres have already been brought under paddy cultivation. The ultimate objective of these schemes under Agriculture is to produce more foodgrains. In view of this, figures of actual production of foodgrains would be of interest.

These figures (in thousand) tons) are :

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Target	Production	Target	Production
Rice	1,116	761	1,132	939
Wheat	390	233	394	252
Other cereals ...	2,652	2,042	2,669	1,853
Total ...	4,158	3,040	4,195	3,044

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It will be noticed that even though there was scarcity in some parts of the State in 1951-52 and the year 1952-53 witnessed scarcity in a very much wider area, the production was not very far short of the targets due to the irrigation schemes, some of which had started yielding results and other Grow More Food measures. The fact that the production of foodgrains in 1952-53 was as high as these figures show in spite of the wide-spread scarcity is due to the success of the Grow More Food campaign. I am confident that during the current year the figures will speak better. The second forecast for rice for the current year is 12,95,000 tons, which is well above the target.

JAPANESE METHOD INCREASES PRODUCTION

The scheme for popularising the Japanese method of paddy cultivation initiated during the current year has yielded good results. In addition to large tagai loans being advanced for the purpose under the scheme for intensive paddy cultivation, for which a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made, the Government organised 3,390 demonstration plots in rice-growing districts during the current year. The number of such plots will be increased to 6,000 during the coming year. The Honourable Members may be interested to have figures regarding outturn of rice during the last five years :

Years:		Outturn in tons,
1949-50	Actuals	10,31,200
1950-51	.. .. .	10,88,600
1951-52	Final forecast	7,65,022
1952-53	.. .. .	9,33,717
1953-54	(second forecast)	12,94,970

It will be noticed from this statement that the second forecast for the current year puts the outturn at nearly 13 lakh tons which is well above the final forecast for the

previous two years which were rather lean. Comparing the current year's forecast against the actuals of 1949-50 and 1950-51, it will be seen that there is an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the normal outturn. As the scheme is new, the success is bound to vary from area to area depending on a number of factors. There is, however, no doubt that considering the scheme for the State as a whole it has been a great success. I have no doubt we will be able to obtain better results in future years when the details of the working get better known as a result of the large number of demonstration plots which are being organised.

MILK SUPPLY

Allied to the question of agriculture is that of milk supply. In the Milk Colony at Aarey, Bombay, 26 dairy farm units have already been started and only six units remain to be started to complete the target of 32. Against the target of 700 milk centres for the Plan period, 682 centres have already been functioning since 1952-53 and they now distribute 3,700 maunds of milk per day as against the target of 5,000 maunds per day to be reached during the five-year period. It is proposed to install a new dairy plant at Anand in order to collect a much larger quantity of milk and to pasteurise it there before it is despatched to Bombay. The Government is also seeking assistance from the UNICEF for a plant to produce milk powder from surplus milk available in the flush season. The total cost of the Plant will be about Rs. 14 lakhs. As a part of this arrangement, milk worth about Rs. 21 lakhs will be distributed free to children and nursing mothers.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Works play an important part in increasing the outturn of food crops. I had referred to the progress made in Major Irrigation Works in my speech last year. During the current year, irrigation has started on the first 11 miles of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal and the Chalthan

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branch of the Kakrapar Canal, started functioning from June 1953. This branch commands an area of 40,000 acres of land. The special feature of the year was, however, the progress made in Minor Irrigation Works. These works are going on under a number of different schemes. The Government of India advanced a loan of Rs. 111 lakhs for taking up Minor Irrigation Works in the scarcity areas, as a result of which 30 works were taken up. The State Government also sanctioned 34 more works estimated to cost, on completion, Rs. 2,87.22 lakhs from its own funds.

CENTRAL LOANS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

The Government of India has recently sanctioned a further loan of Rs. 100 lakhs for completing or bringing to the utilization stage most of these works and budget provision has been made accordingly. The Government of India also sanctioned another loan of Rs. 39 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works and land improvement schemes. Under this scheme, 46 works have been started. That Government has also agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 487 lakhs to be spent during a period of two years for schemes of permanent improvement in scarcity areas in the State. This includes a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs for the Ghod Project. Twenty-five other Medium and Minor Irrigation Works are proposed to be executed under this programme. The Government of India has sanctioned still another loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for taking up minor irrigation works in non-scarcity areas in the State. Under this programme, 466 small works are proposed to be executed. The cost of the medium and minor irrigation programme in Bombay State, including both the State part and the Central part will amount, during the period of the Plan, to about Rs. 15 crores and will increase the area of seasonal irrigation by over 10 lakh acres. The annual expenditure on medium and minor irrigation works will go up five-fold from Rs. 78.5 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 399 lakhs in 1954-55.

Another item of the Plan, on which considerable expenditure has been incurred, is roads for which the Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 11,70 lakhs during the five-year period. Against this, we will be incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 16,00 lakhs during the first four years. This is exclusive of the expenditure on National Highways. The total expenditure on roads in the State will amount, in 1954-55, to about Rs. 10,00 lakhs as against Rs. 220 lakhs in 1949-50. This is one more activity, in which we are ahead of the Plan. In order to expedite the work of cement-concreting of roads, it is proposed to amend the Motor Vehicles Tax Act so that receipts under the Act can be transferred to the State Road Fund at the end of each quarter instead of at the end of the year. This measure will be of particular help in the next two years.

Similar good progress has also been made in the field of co-operation, irrigation and power, transport, education, medical, public health, housing and other schemes. I will not, however, weary the House by giving details of all those schemes as fairly up-to-date reports about them have already been published.

SCARCITY WORKS

Fortunately, the agricultural season this year has been good throughout the State, except in some talukas. I had rather a dark picture to paint when I presented the last Budget and the present improvement is no doubt a great contrast to it. As I had mentioned last time, we gave the highest priority to fighting scarcity conditions during the year 1952-53 and the current year. Scarcity had to be declared in 5,274 villages and conditions akin to scarcity prevailed in 2,754 villages. These conditions affected 21 districts of the State. These figures give an idea of the widespread nature of the calamity that we had to cope with. The greatest need at the time was to provide relief works, and for this purpose,

the Government opened 278 bunding centres, 52 Minor Irrigation Works and 278 other works including road, tank and metal-breaking works. At the height of distress towards the end of May 1953, there were as many as 3,70,687 persons on the relief works at a time. Excluding the days of rest, the relief provided by these works covered a period of 320 days. Over 36,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief at one time or another. In view of the magnitude of the task, I am sure, it will not be a surprise to the House that all these measures cost the State Government Rs. 886 lakhs, exclusive of the cost on measures like subsidised ploughing and supply of cheaper seed. We can derive justifiable comfort from the fact that entire administration and the people rose to the task before them and I should like to take this opportunity to compliment them on their efforts. This has spared a large number of fellow citizens from distress and saved our cattle wealth.

BUNDING

During the period of scarcity, an area of 2,50,000 acres was bunded. It is proposed to consolidate this work during the coming year, as during the period of scarcity only, each part of bunding could be carried out. The Government also proposes to undertake a three-year programme of bunding, under which it is intended to cover 7 lakh acres in different parts of the State, provided the necessary assistance is forthcoming from the Central Government. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed on this account, in the next year's budget, in addition to Rs. 29.95 lakhs provided for consolidation and rectification work. So far an area of about 9.5 lakh acres has been bunded in the precarious rainfall tract of the State where conservation of soil by field bunding has been found to be very useful.

Till a few years ago, tagai was being granted by the Government only, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. In 1944-45,

a scheme was introduced for giving tagai for construction and improvement of wells. The scheme originally sanctioned in 1944-45 was to be financed from the loans sanctioned by the Government of India and was for construction of 800 new wells and 500 new tanks and for improvement to 1,300 old wells and 600 old tanks. This scheme was sanctioned afresh as a five-year scheme on a larger scale with effect from April 1947 with a view to increasing the area under well irrigation as a part of the "Grow More Food" campaign. It has since been continued. There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the coming year for the purpose. Recently, the Government has added tagai for intensive cultivation of paddy and for supply of small pumping sets to cultivators. Between 1936 and 1940, these advances were of the order of Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs every year and the recoveries almost balanced the advances given. During the War years, the advances were stepped up to about Rs. 20 lakhs and the recoveries were also of the same order. Since 1947-48, however, these advances have been very large. I give here figures of loans to cultivators and recoveries from year to year since 1947-48 and the amount outstanding with cultivators at the end of each year:

Year	Loans to cultivators	Recoveries	Outstandings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48	1,45,57,565	46,70,193	2,08,58,357
1948-49	3,45,13,013	1,03,26,444	4,53,45,426
1949-50	6,50,98,535	2,16,28,908	8,98,05,053
1950-51	2,55,63,214	2,76,26,068	8,67,42,199
1951-52	2,24,96,704	2,81,99,111	8,10,39,792
1952-53	3,62,90,356	2,20,66,301	9,52,63,847
1953-54 (Revised estimate)	2,55,12,000	2,72,00,000	9,35,75,847
1954-55 (Budget estimate)	2,50,00,000	3,35,00,000	8,50,75,847

The total amount outstanding has increased from a little over Rs. 2 crores to nearly Rs. 9 crores now. This naturally has a serious effect on the position of our cash balances.

GENERAL PROGRESS

Policies of the State Government have been generally regulated according to the Directive Principles of State policy in the Constitution. Every effort is being made to promote the general welfare of the people of the State, on all planes; particularly on the socio-economic plane, though much still remains to be achieved. Specific provisions have been made for different fields of work in these Directive Principles. Article 40 provides that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. According to the policy of this Government, to establish a village panchayat in every village with a population of 1,000 and above, the number of panchayats in the State is on the increase. As against the total number of village panchayats which stood at 3,825 in March 1951 the number now is 5,636. The Government has also appointed 19 Special Officers whose duty it is to supervise the working of these panchayats and give them proper guidance. There are also three Honorary Organizers of village panchayats. In addition to an initial grant of Rs. 100, the Government gives grants equal to 15 per cent. of land revenue of 25 per cent. of the Local Fund Cess, whichever is greater, and 50 per cent. of expenditure on account of dearness allowance to these panchayats. The expenditure on village panchayats which stood at Rs. 4,26,000 in 1946-47 has now risen to Rs. 58,14,000 in 1953-54. Necessary provision has been made on this account during the next year also. The Village Panchayat Act of the State gives large powers to panchayats to enable them to play an increasing part as self-governing units.

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Article 45 of the Constitution provides that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. As the House is aware, we have introduced compulsory primary education in villages with a population of over 1,000. It is also proposed to provide schools in schoolless villages with a population of 500 and over. Recently, the Government of India has agreed to bear cost on account of 10,000 teachers for primary schools in order to relieve unemployment amongst educated persons. As the first instalment of the scheme, 2,000 teachers have already been employed for staffing adequately the rural primary schools in the areas of compulsion, and 2,000 more have been utilised for opening new schools. **It is proposed to appoint 6,000 additional teachers during the coming year.** The Government of India has agreed to bear 75 per cent. cost in the first year, 50 per cent. in the second year and 25 per cent. during the third year with a restriction that the cost per teacher does not exceed Rs. 900 per annum. It is proposed to open as many schools as possible in schoolless villages with the help of these teachers. The cost to the Government on this account, during the coming year, will be Rs. 90.64 lakhs, out of which Rs. 64.75 lakhs will be received from the Government of India. **The total number of children attending primary schools in the State is now over 34,00,000, i.e. 66 per cent. of the number of children of school-going age. This number will increase by at least 200,000 during the coming year as a result of employment of 10,000 additional teachers.** One of the main difficulties of primary schools has been about buildings. The number of primary school buildings owned by the District Local Boards was about 7,000 in 1952-53. Over 7,500 buildings were rented by the Boards, while 8,800 were used rent-free. It has, therefore, been found necessary to accelerate the programme of construction of school buildings. In this connection, I am happy to find that **the enthusiasm of the**

people in providing school buildings in rural areas is so great that they have been contributing greatly in money as well as in labour in their construction to supplement Government's efforts. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for this purpose. A similar amount has been provided in the budget for the next year. In addition, Rs. 7.5 lakhs will be spent for the construction of school buildings in the merged State areas during the next year.

AMELIORATING CONDITION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Article 46 provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The age-old social inequalities suffered by those sections of the backward population as were regarded as untouchables have been removed by the Government by the Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 and the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947. The privilege of social equality is only the beginning of the solution of this traditional slur on our social fabric. We have recognised it as one of our duties to make all possible efforts for the socio-economic uplift of the Backward Classes, who numerically constitute as large as 10 per cent. of the total population. A stigma attached to a substantial section of the Backward Classes was social segregation under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Act has been repealed in August 1949. In educational schemes, the Backward Classes have been assigned special privileges. Not merely is primary and secondary education provided free to them, but for higher education also, the Government sees to it that no Backward Class pupil, having good conduct and progress, fails to educate himself as much as he would wish to, merely due to the handicap of poverty.

To prevent exploitation of Backward Classes in forest areas, the Government allocates a substantial number of forest

coupes to the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in preference to private bidders at fair prices. During 1951-52, 179 coupes were taken over by the Forest Labour Co-operative Societies at a price of Rs. 19 lakhs, for exploiting produce which represents one-sixth of the total gross value of produce sold by auction. On these transactions, during the year 1951-52, the Government accepted as a matter of policy a loss in revenue estimated at Rs. 11 lakhs. The educational and other concessions of land sites for buildings, grant of waste lands and other lands for cultivation, etc. to Backward Classes involve the Government in a substantial financial loss. Over and above this loss, the Government incurs direct expenditure on special schemes for Backward Classes, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total direct expenditure for these purposes during 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 130 lakhs, and in 1954-55 a provision has been made for Rs. 184 lakhs or an increase of 40 per cent. This special expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of Backward Classes. They share with the rest of the population in other welfare activities of the State.

RAISING LIVING STANDARD OF PEOPLE

Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. The House is aware that this Article, particularly the latter part, has been fully implemented by the State Government.

It has been estimated that as a result of the prohibition policy of the Government it has nominally to forego possible revenue of about Rs. 10.77 crores, but against this amount the benefit to the consumers has been of the order of Rs. 35

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crores. This has helped to improve the standard of living of the working, backward and poorer classes. The revenue so foregone is, however, appreciably returned to the State in other ways in the form of increased receipts from sales tax, entertainment duty, etc. It is of utmost importance to ensure that the policy of prohibition is effectively implemented. The question of enforcement of prohibition is kept under constant review by the Government in view of the importance it attaches to the policy. The enforcement has two aspects, viz., (1) preventive, by prevention and detection of offences and (2) reformative, by educating public opinion in favour of prohibition. The number of prohibition cases detected in the State during 1953 up to the end of October was nearly 90,000 as against 68,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year. There was noticeable increase in the districts of Panchamahals, Poona, Surat and Thana and in Bombay City. Greater vigilance is now being exercised by the Police force for the detection of these offences and special Police has been employed for the purpose in different areas. The increase in detection is also due to the commendable work done by the Home Guards on prohibition duties. In order to strictly enforce the Act, special Police from the State Reserve Constabulary was posted in Surat, Thana and Belgaum districts. Preventive measures by way of proceedings under Section 57 of the Police Act and Section 93 of the Prohibition Act were also taken.

POLICE RENDERING BETTER SERVICE TO PEOPLE

In addition to these, the Police Department takes special measures such as Superior Police Officers holding meetings for propaganda work, Police Patils and members of the Village Defence Parties assisting in keeping a watch on the activities of illicit distillers, Police Officers maintaining contact with local leaders and social workers in order to secure their co-operation, organizing of frequent surprise raids and a systematic and energetic patrolling by the Police. A separate Anti-

corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Force, under a capable officer of the rank of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, has also been set up for prohibition work. Very active work is also being done on the propaganda front. Influential social workers have undertaken whole-time work for this purpose. The Department also organizes recreational programmes which attract large number of people. Welfare activities for the amelioration of those who have been weaned away from the drink evil are continued through Sanskar Kendras and Canteens. At the end of October 1953, there were 148 Sanskar Kendras, of which 39 were run by the Department, 71 by Co-operative Societies and 38 by other agencies like village panchayats, social welfare institutions, etc.

REMOVING LACUNAE IN PROHIBITION LAW

As some difficulties are being experienced in enforcing total prohibition on account of some lacunae in the relevant Acts, steps are being taken to amend them to remove these lacunae. The Prohibition Act provides for constitution of a Board of Experts to determine whether any spirituous medicinal preparation or toilet preparation is or is not fit for use as intoxicating liquor. If the Board decides that a particular preparation is fit for use as intoxicating liquor, certain restrictions can be imposed on the preparation. Some preparations like antiseptic preparations or solutions, flavouring extracts, essences and syrups would not come under the category of either spirituous medicinal preparations or toilet preparations. As these preparations contain alcohol and are apt to be misused for potable purposes, it is found necessary to bring all such preparations within the purview of the Board of Experts. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Prohibition Act so as to include antiseptic preparations, flavouring extracts, essences, etc. in addition to spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations referred to in the relevant Section. Another provision which is proposed to be made in the Bombay

Prohibition Act is with regard to French Polish, Varnish, etc. Since it has come to the notice of the Government that these articles are being misused for potable purposes, a provision is being made to prohibit alteration of such articles for purposes of human consumption.

AMENDING DRUGS CONTROL ACT

Similarly, it has become necessary to amend the Bombay Drugs Control Act on some points. The Act provides for notifying any drug as a "Notified Drug". The Government has also got power, under this Act, to fix the limits of possession and sale. Accordingly, several medicinal preparations, like Tincture Zinziberis, which were used as intoxicating liquors, have already been specified as Notified Drugs. It is, however, noticed that as soon as one drug is noticed another drug comes on the market. It is, therefore, now proposed, in consultation with the Government of India, to regulate the sale, possession and use of drugs containing high percentage of alcohol as a class by a system of licensing and fixing limits for sale and possession.

Article 48 of the Constitution provides that the State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. We have undertaken a large number of research schemes in order to organise agriculture on modern scientific lines in addition to supplying improved seed, providing facilities for mechanical cultivation, tagal for oil engines, etc. We have also taken steps to extend Agricultural Colleges and Schools. The number of students attending these institutions is 1,437 during the current year as against 537 in 1946-47 and the expenditure has increased from Rs. 4.82 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 31 lakhs in 1954-55, exclusive of capital expenditure. On the animal husbandry side also, we maintain

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cattle-breeding farms and have schemes for extensive work in live-stock improvement. The Government also runs artificial insemination centres. There are also schemes for sheep development, poultry development, dairy development and milk supply.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

Article 50 provides that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. During the course of the current year, the State Government has implemented this fully. Over a period of years, this Government has taken steps to effect *de facto* separation of the executive and the judiciary. But with the coming into force of the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act and the Bombay Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act from July 1, 1953, there is now complete and *de jure* separation. Simultaneously with this, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 237 of the Constitution, a notification has been issued directing that provisions of Articles 234 and 235 of the Constitution shall apply in relation to all judicial magistrates as they apply in relation to persons appointed to the Judicial Service of the State. It is in the fitness of things that **Bombay is the first State in the country to take such a thorough step.** There has been a small increase in expenditure as a result of this. The requirements of magistrates were reviewed for the State as a whole, as a result of which 25 additional courts were sanctioned. At present, there are, in all, 121 Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates and 196 Judicial Magistrates doing judicial work in different districts of the State. In most cases, the jurisdiction of a magistrate extends to one taluka only but in some cases it extends to more than one taluka depending on the volume of criminal cases in the locality. However, wherever possible it has been directed that a judicial magistrate should hold the Court at the headquarters of each taluka when his jurisdiction extends over two or more talukas.

DECONTROL

The current year has witnessed speedy progress towards decontrol of foodgrains. At the end of 1952, there was statutory rationing in 148 towns and cities. On January 1, 1953, 74 small towns having a population of 9 lakhs were derationed and the system of rationing was simplified in 29 of the remaining towns with a population of 7 lakhs. From the same date, jowar and bajra and other coarse grains were decontrolled in the rural areas as well as in the towns which were derationed or in which rationing was simplified. Simultaneously, compulsory levy of foodgrains was also abolished and procurement of coarse grains on the Government account was continued only on a voluntary basis. From June 1, controls over local wheat were also lifted in this area and procurement of wheat was also confined to a voluntary basis only. Quantitative restrictions on the purchase of overseas wheat were also removed in the remaining 45 rationed towns from September 21, 1953. Throughout this period, the main difficulty of this State was the retention of inter-State bans on the movement of coarse grains and our difficulties were intensified due to the prevalence of scarcity in large parts of the State. This led to an increase in prices of jowar and bajri in a number of places in July and August 1953. We had, therefore, to wait till the kharif crop was in sight before further relaxing control over coarse grains. From December 1, 1953, rationing of coarse grains was abolished in 34 more towns. At the same time, overseas wheat was completely decontrolled outside 11 cities which continue to have rationing after December 1, and voluntary procurement of wheat was discontinued. From January 1, 1954, the Central Government decided to remove ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains. This decision has been of very great help to this State and has facilitated complete decontrol of coarse grains and overseas wheat throughout the State. The only control that now remains with regard to foodgrains is in respect of rice throughout the State and on local wheat

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in 11 rationed cities. In Bombay City the current retail price of jowar is about Rs. 15 per maund and that of bajri about Rs. 17-8-0 per maund. Prices in the districts are lower. The satisfactory crop position in most districts and the flow of coarse grains from surplus States will help to augment the local stocks. The Government will, however, have to keep a fairly close watch on the situation during the coming few months. One result of this policy of decontrol is the release of the Government money to the extent of nearly Rs. 800 lakhs from the amount locked up in stocks of food-grains. This has made our ways and means position easier. Control on the distribution and price of cloth was totally lifted from July 10, 1953. During the previous months cloth controls were relaxed in different ways as the position of cloth supply improved progressively and the lifting of controls in July last completed the process. Similarly, control on charcoal was removed from November 1, 1953.

AID TO INDUSTRIES

As the House is aware, the Government has been advancing loans to industries for some years under the State Aid to industries Rules, 1935. During the post-war years between 1947-48 and 1952-53, the Government advanced loans of Rs. 48 lakhs to small industries. This exclusive of the assistance given to village and cottage industries run on co-operative lines. The number of such co-operative societies increased from 454 in 1947-48 to 1,330 in 1952-53 and their working capital increased from Rs. 83 lakhs to Rs. 239 lakhs. During these years, the Government gave subsidies of over Rs. 2 lakhs to industrial co-operatives in addition to a loan of Rs. 32 lakhs, besides guaranteeing loans to them to the extent of over Rs. 700 lakhs. The State Aid to Industries Rules, had, however been found to be inadequate to meet the increasing needs of small and large industries and so it was found necessary to set up the State Financial Corporation. The Corporation was established on December 1, 1953, with

an authorised capital of Rs. 200 lakhs and issued capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The Government has subscribed a share capital of Rs. 31 lakhs and the Reserve Bank has subscribed Rs. 20 lakhs. For the remaining Rs. 49 lakhs, public subscriptions were invited at the beginning of January and it was very gratifying to find that applications for a total of over Rs. 75 lakhs were received. This shows the confidence of the financial institutions like Banks, Insurance Companies and Co-operative Societies as well as their appreciation of the needs of the industries in the State. The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Government in regard to the repayment of their principal and a minimum dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The Corporation will soon frame its Rules for advancing loans to industries and I have no doubt that very shortly it will be in a position to render great assistance to the industries in the State.

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

The Government has been taking very active steps in recent years to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicines. A post of a Special Officer in charge of this work has been sanctioned and after a year of his appointment he will start functioning directly under the Government independently of the Surgeon-General. A provision for beds for research in the Ayurvedic system has been included in the budget for the teaching hospitals at Ahmedabad, Poona and Baroda. Facility for research already exists in Bombay. This is in addition to research work being done in Ayurvedic Hospitals run by the Government as well as by private institutions receiving grants-in-aid. Five Ayurvedic Schools and Colleges are given recurring as well as non-recurring grants-in-aid. We have also given facilities for trying out special Ayurvedic medicines in Allopathic hospitals and are also experimenting with a special Ayurvedic treatment for leprosy. The number of Ayurvedic subsidised medical practitioners' centres has also increased. The total provision on schemes for Ayurvedic system amount-

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ed to Rs 9.58 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 13.93 lakhs in 1952-53, while the revised estimate for 1953-54 is Rs. 12.13 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1954-55 is Rs. 15.49 lakhs. The foremost difficulty in extending medical benefits to rural areas has been the reluctance of doctors to settle in villages. This is due to the combined effect of poverty and backwardness of rural areas, insufficient number of doctors on the whole and long training necessary for the medical course. In order to increase the number of doctors, the Government has decided to increase admissions to the medical colleges at Ahmadabad and Poona to 100 each and at Baroda to 60. In order to have medical practitioners in larger numbers, a short course of 3½ years in Shudha Ayurvedic system has been devised and a committee has been set up for directing it. It is hoped that with the facilities for training and employment now available for Ayurvedic practitioners, larger numbers would be willing to settle in villages. In a matter like this, results can only be judged after an experiment of several years.

CLAIMS OF PRINCELY STATES EMPLOYEES

As a result of the merger of Indian States, the Government was confronted with the task of deciding the future of about 40,000 ex-states employees. About 10,000 of these retired from the Government service on different grounds and pension claims of many of them had to be settled. About 30,000 persons were absorbed in the State service and their pay had to be fixed. Progress in these cases was painfully slow on account of numerous difficulties and it was found necessary to set up a special organization to expedite the work. In February 1952, an ex-Accountant-General was appointed as the Head of the organization and by a special order he was empowered to take decisions on behalf of the Government as well as the Audit. When substantial progress had been made in this work, the special post was discontinued from August 1, 1953 but a small organization has been continued to complete it. All the pension cases

have been disposed of, while out of the pay fixation cases, 28,900 have been disposed of and from the remaining, 350 cases have been completed but are awaiting acceptance in audit. This leaves only 750 cases which are still pending with different Heads of Departments. Steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of these pending cases.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1953-54

It will be recalled that when presenting the budget for the current year, I had anticipated a small surplus of Rs. 7.49 lakhs on revenue account. The review of these estimates on the basis of the actuals of the first eight months of the year shows that the surplus will be of Rs. 10.24 lakhs.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget estimates, 1953-54	Revised estimates, 1953-54
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	67,83.58	70,46.83
Expenditure	67,76.09	72,06.41
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+7.49	—159.58

Though at first sight this shows a deficit of Rs. 1,60 lakhs, I must explain that this is due to two items of expenditure which appear in the revenue accounts for technical reasons, while corresponding receipts are shown under "Capital" and "Debt, Deposits and Advances" sections. These items are Minor Irrigation Works financed from the Government of India loans and an expenditure of Rs. 52.82 lakhs under "57-Miscellaneous". Against the expenditure on minor irrigation works, we expect a loan from the Government of India of Rs. 1,17 lakhs, which will be credited under "Debt, Deposits and Advances", while the expenditure is incurred

under the revenue head "18 Irrigation Works". For technical reasons the loans from the Government of India cannot be taken into account in the Revenue Section. We are considering what steps can be taken to ensure for the future that the figures give the correct position without any need for such an explanation. The provision of Rs. 52.82 lakhs under "57-Miscellaneous" has been made for adjusting receipts of the former State Transport Department in previous years which have been passed on to the State Transport Corporation. Against this adjustment, there will be a corresponding credit under capital head "72-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development". These two items together amount to Rs. 1,70 lakhs. After taking these two items into consideration, there will be a surplus of Rs. 10.24 lakhs as against the surplus of Rs. 7.49 lakhs mentioned by me at the time of presenting the budget. There will thus be a surplus, in spite of much larger expenditure which had to be incurred on measures to relieve scarcity. There are, however, substantial variations under individual items. The important variations showing increase on the receipts side are Rs. 1,57 lakhs under Other Taxes and Duties, Rs. 1,46 lakhs under Agriculture, Rs. 45 lakhs under Land Revenue, Rs. 43 lakhs under Interest, Rs. 41 lakhs under Transfer from the Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 34 lakhs under Union Excise Duties and Taxes on Income, and Rs. 21 lakhs under Irrigation, partly counter-balanced by decrease in receipts under Civil Works, Forests and Miscellaneous. The main variations showing an increase in expenditure are of Rs. 2,19 lakhs under Agriculture, Rs. 1,30 lakhs under Irrigation Works, Rs. 92 lakhs under "57-Miscellaneous Departments", Rs. 92 lakhs under Famine and Rs. 31 lakhs under "13-Other Taxes and Duties", partly counter-balanced by a fall in expenditure under "50-Civil Works" Rs. 89 lakhs and "39-Public Health" Rs. 24 lakhs. The increase under "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties" is due to larger receipts from sales tax, sugarcane cess fund and electricity duties. The increase on account of sugarcane cess fund is balanced by a corresponding transfer to the Sugarcane Cess Fund. The

increase under Land Revenue is due to satisfactory monsoon in 1953 and on account of the effect of abolition of Inam tenures. The increase under Agriculture is mainly due to receipts of Rs. 1,24 lakhs on account of sale of Sulphate of Ammonia. This is balanced by payment of an equal amount for its purchase which is reflected on the expenditure side. Another reason for increased expenditure under "40-Agriculture" is the additional provision of Rs. 83 lakhs for bunding works. The increase of Rs. 1,30 lakhs under Minor Irrigation Works is mainly due to larger expenditure on such works in scarcity areas, most of which are taken up under the Government of India's loan programme. The increase of Rs. 92 lakhs under "57-Miscellaneous" includes the adjustment of Rs. 52.82 lakhs on account of surplus receipts of the former State Transport Department. The larger receipts under "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments" is balanced by corresponding expenditure under "47-Miscellaneous Departments" on account of transfers of receipts from Milk Schemes to the Milk Fund. The larger expenditure on Famine Relief is due to the extensive relief measures which had to be adopted in the scarcity-affected areas.

CORRESPONDING EXPENDITURE

The budget provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 17,81 lakhs for items other than schemes of State trading. The corresponding expenditure according to the 8-monthly revised estimates amounts to Rs. 11,81 lakhs. The fall is mainly due to the reduced expenditure on (1) Housing Schemes for displaced persons and works at the Aarey Colony Rs. 1,98 lakhs; (2) Electricity Scheme including Koyna Project Rs. 1,98 lakhs; (3) Major Irrigation Projects Rs. 1,46 lakhs; (4) Tube Well Schemes Rs. 72 lakhs; and (5) Capital Works of buildings and communications Rs. 45 lakhs; counter-balanced by an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,13 lakhs on

account of contribution to the share capital of the Bombay State Road Corporation. The revised capital expenditure of Rs. 11,81 lakhs is proposed to be financed from:

	Rs. in lakhs,
(1) Open market loan	5,50
(2) Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund ..	74
(3) Loan from Central Government for—	
(a) Housing for displaced persons ..	1,00
(b) Tube Well Schemes	33
(c) Medium Irrigation Works provided under "68 Irrigation" and met from Central loan	23
(d) Major Irrigation and Power Projects approved for Central assistance under the Five-Year Plan ..	3,40
(4) Sale of securities from the State Development Fund	50
	11,70

It will be noticed that against the proposed withdrawal of Rs. 2,50 lakhs from the State Development Fund, it will now be necessary to withdraw only Rs. 50 lakhs due to slower expenditure on Capital Works.

KOYNA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

I had mentioned when introducing the budget for the current year that the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project will be taken up on receiving the necessary loan from the Government of India. That Government considered that according to the Plan, the four large river valley schemes had to be financed in the last two years of the Plan, i.e., in 1954-55 and 1955-56, when the last expenditure on schemes already in hand began to taper off. In view of this, only a small expenditure is being incurred during the current year on this

Project on roads and buildings as preparatory work. As funds are now likely to be available in the coming year, the Project was initiated by the Chief Minister on January 16. The Project is being considered by Experts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as an application has been made to them for a loan for financing the work.

With the setting up of the States Reorganization Commission, there has been a request from a number of quarters for districtwise figures of receipts and expenditure. As we do not maintain separate accounts for different districts, it is necessary to work out these figures from the information available with the Accountant-General. It is, however, found that it is not readily possible to allocate receipts and expenditure to different districts due to a number of difficulties. An effort has, however, to be made to allocate the amounts in the light of such information as can be speedily collected. Seeing that this need will arise, the State Government placed staff from the Secretariat on special duty to collect these figures for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. That work has proved to be more complicated than we expected. I was hoping to give broad figures in this speech but the work has taken much longer and I am afraid the figures will not be ready till the beginning of April. I would, however, explain that the figures are bound to be subject to some limitation and it will have to be borne in mind that in several cases allocation of unallocated receipts and expenditure will have to be made on an 'ad hoc' basis. This will have to be kept in mind in using the figures.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1954-55

The present trend of increase in revenue as well as expenditure is reflected in the budget estimates of the coming year also. Without any change in existing taxation we anticipate receipts of Rs. 72,38 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 72,77 lakhs during 1954-55, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 16

lakhs on revenue account. In order to indicate how the revenue and expenditure have been rising, I have taken out comparative figures of receipts and expenditure for five years which are as follows:

Year	(In thousand of rupees)	
	Receipts	Expenditure
1950-51 (Accounts) . . .	64,30,86	64,37,18
1951-52 (Accounts) . . .	62,69,67	62,57,64
1952-53 (Accounts) . . .	62,49,86	68,44,27
1953-54 (Revised) . . .	70,46,83	72,06,41
1954-55 (Budget) . . .	72,38,21	72,22,23

The difference in receipts between the revised estimates of 1953-54 and the estimates for 1954-55 is of Rs. 191 lakhs. This is mainly due to the proposed drawal of Rs. 2,50 lakhs from the State Development Fund in the coming year as against Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year. The difference in expenditure is only of Rs. 15.82 lakhs.

ESTATE DUTY

The estimates for the current year take into account receipts from Estate Duty to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. Parliament has not yet passed the law regulating the distribution of the proceeds of the Estate Duty as required by clause (2) of Article 269 of the Constitution. But as the Estate Duty Act has already come into force, and it is expected that Parliament will pass the distribution law in the course of the coming year, it is considered proper to take this relatively small amount, to start with, into account. This has been done after consulting the Central Government.

The differences between the revised estimates of 1953-54 and the budget estimates of 1954-55 have been explained in the Budget Memorandum. The main differences on the receipt side calling for special notice are a decrease of Rs. 46 lakhs in our share of Union State Excise Duties and Taxes on In-

come, an increase of Rs. 29 lakhs in Land Revenue, a decrease of Rs. 29 lakhs under State Excise which is counterbalanced by an increase under other Taxes and Duties on account of the introduction of Sales Tax on intoxicants, a decrease of Rs. 160 lakhs under Agriculture due mainly to the absence of transactions in Sulphate of Ammonia and an increase of Rs. 115 lakhs under Civil Works.

DIFFERENCES UNDER INDIVIDUAL HEADS

In the expenditure section though the overall difference between the revised estimates of the current year and the budget estimates of the next year is small, there are substantial differences under individual heads. The important differences are an increase of Rs. 48 lakhs under Land Revenue mainly on account of new schemes for survey, extension of record of rights and training of surveyors, a decrease of Rs. 200 lakhs on account of Irrigation Works as the works to be financed mostly from the loans to be advanced by the Government of India have been provided for in the Capital Section in the next year's budget, an increase of Rs. 58 lakhs under appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt on account of larger provisions necessary to meet our increasing debt liabilities, an increase of Rs. 78 lakhs under General Administration, part of which is due to the National Extension Service, an increase of Rs. 135 lakhs under Education which is partly for the additional teachers to be employed, a decrease of Rs. 230 lakhs under Agriculture partly on account of absence of transactions in the Sulphate of Ammonia and relatively reduced expenditure on bunding under

revenue head—the larger expenditure in the current year being due to scarcity—an increase of Rs. 202 lakhs on account of Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes due to a larger transfer from the Capital Head on account of expenditure met by withdrawal from the State Development Fund, a decrease of Rs. 104 lakhs under Famine and an increase of Rs. 70 lakhs under Community Development Projects as the works being carried out under this Scheme have now gathered sufficient momentum.

CUT IN TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE

The Government has decided to terminate the cut of 10 per cent on travelling allowance which was imposed last year. The reason for this step is that orders have since been issued that with the abolition of first class in most trains first grade officers should travel by second class and the margin in the travelling allowance of the Government employees of all grades on journeys is not such as to bear this cut after meeting the actual expenditure on railway, steamer or bus fare or the actual cost of journey by a car.

NO ALTERATION IN TAXES

Though the Government has before it a number of very desirable new items of expenditure and a programme of expansion of present services, it has not been possible to undertake them in the absence of new resources. Pending the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, it is considered desirable not to increase any of the existing taxes or to levy new taxes. As mentioned by me earlier we have concentrated on implementing the Five-Year Plan to the fullest extent within the existing resources.

The budget estimates provide for a capital expenditure of Rs. 18,00 lakhs. This includes large provisions under "68-Construction of Irrigation, etc." inclusive of Irrigation Projects under the Plan. Important Major Irrigation Projects for which provision has been made are Kakrapar Project Rs. 177 lakhs, Mahi Rs. 83 lakhs, Gangapur Rs. 49 lakhs, Ghataprabha Rs. 123 lakhs and Radhanagari Scheme Rs. 13 lakhs. The total provision under this head is Rs. 786 lakhs. Rs. 51.66 lakhs have been provided for the tube well scheme. There is a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs under "72-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development" on account of the State contribution to the share capital of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. Under "81-Civil Works" there is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs on account of a number of buildings and roads, while Rs. 190 lakhs are provided for Capital Outlay on Electricity Scheme included in the State Plan, the main provisions being Jog Distribution Scheme Rs. 44 lakhs, Chola Power Station Rs. 27 lakhs, South Gujarat Electricity Scheme Rs. 56 lakhs. For the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project, a provision of Rs. 127 lakhs has been made.

LOANS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

It is proposed to finance these works from loans from the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 728.85 lakhs, from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund to the extent of Rs. 32.64 lakhs, by withdrawal from the Bombay State Development Fund to the extent of Rs. 250 lakhs and the rest from internal resources and open market loan.

During the coming year, we will be spending Rs. 81.94 lakhs on revenue and capital expenditure from the Sugarcane

Cess Fund against an income of Rs. 54.35 lakhs, the difference being met from the accumulated balance of the Fund. Section 11 of the Sugarcane Cess Fund Act provides that the Fund shall be expended for the purposes of development and improvement of cultivation, growth and marketing of sugarcane and other irrigated crops, for the development of sugar industry and for improvement and development of agriculture in general in the State. In the coming year, it is proposed to finance from this Fund a number of schemes for the benefit of agriculture in general and for improvement of other irrigated crops, in addition to schemes directly of benefit to sugarcane and sugar industry.

FAMINE FUND

The next year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for increasing the present limit of Rs. 63 lakhs in the Famine Fund which was fixed as far back as in 1936 on the separation of Sind. Since then, large area has been added to the State on account of the merger of Indian States and the cost on scarcity relief works has also increased partly on account of the higher cost of living but mainly on account of effective approach to measures of scarcity relief. I had referred to the expenditure on scarcity relief measures in recent years in my speech last year and have also given earlier the cost during the last scarcity. These show the imperative need of building up adequate famine fund as soon as possible. We propose to raise the Fund to Rs. 200 lakhs in the course of the next few years.

I have also referred to the increasing provision which has been found necessary under the heads Interest and Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt on account of loans advanced by the Government of India and loans raised by us by public borrowing. In this connection, I give comparative figures for the last three years which will show how our charges on this account have been increasing rapidly:

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget, 1953-54	Revised 1953-54	Budget, 1954-55
Interest	1,62,11	1,76,24	1,87,56	2,49,88
Appropriation for Re- duction of Avoidance of Debt.	1,23,53	1,75,94	1,96,31	2,66,99
	2,71,94	3,54,18	3,83,77	5,16,77
Principal repayment of Municipal Corpora- tion.	6,85	7,02	7,09	7,34
	2,83,08	3,47,79	3,76,68	5,09,43
Interest paid by Corporation	21,68	17,63	17,63	24,56
	2,63,40	3,29,46	3,59,05	4,84,57

It is persistently urged in some quarters that we should undertake larger programmes by raising loans either from the open market or borrowing from the Central Government. The figures given by me show how difficult it would become to repay these loans unless they are raised for productive purposes. This point has special relevance as most of the present loans are of a short duration.

SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH

A new feature that we are introducing in the next year's budget is of a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 lakhs at the disposal of the Chief Minister from which different research schemes in the sphere of medicine, science, agriculture and industry which may not have been provided for in the budget can be financed. Hitherto, such new schemes had to be held up for want of a budget provision. They could only be financed by an advance from the Contingency Fund or after the necessary supplementary demand was approved by the House and this involved delay. It is proposed to frame Rules for advancing money from this lump sum provision so as to ensure that only schemes which are really useful and cannot wait are financed. It may be considered by some that the provision is very small. I would, however, explain that this is an experimental measure and we shall have to find out from experience how it works. In view of the need for improving university education, the provision for the grant to university has been increased by 25 per cent.

From the next year the Government proposes to assign to District Local Boards for three years, in the first instance,

all Village Roads, other District Roads and most of the Major District Roads for maintenance and repairs and also to entrust to them on suitable terms the work of construction of small bridges, minor irrigation works, village water supply works, school buildings and *chavdis* with a view to decentralising administration. It will be necessary to ensure that the Boards have adequate and efficient technical staff for execution, that the plans, estimates and designs of new works, and particularly bridges and Minor Irrigation Works, are approved by Public Works Department Officers and that the work-charged and temporary staff pertaining to the works is taken over by the Boards so as to cause least dislocation. Subject to this, the Boards will be able to take over roads and other works in the whole district or in suitable geographical blocks and necessary funds for maintenance and repair corresponding to the requisite allocations for them within the budgeted amounts would be given to the Boards as grants-in-aid. I may also mention that it is proposed to give to the District Local Boards and the Municipalities a larger amount, viz., Rs. 36 lakhs next year out of the State Road Fund for their normal road works. As regards new works, the Boards will have to frame their proposals in conformity with the District Plans and seek grants-in-aid in time for being accommodated in Government's budget as grants for new works.

HARNESSING LOCAL ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM

Simplification of procedure and decentralisation in a large way, as contemplated above, are expected to harness local energy and enthusiasm in the execution of all local works and it is hoped that the new policy would enable

speedy and satisfactory achievement of the objectives envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

WAYS AND MEANS

At the end of the year 1952-53, there was a cash balance of Rs. 308 lakhs. During the current year, I expect an overall surplus of Rs. 416 lakhs on the basis of the revised estimates made up as follows:

(In lakhs of rupees)

Revenue deficit	—160
Net capital expenditure, i.e., expenditure exclusive of amounts met from State Development, Milk and Sugarcane Cess Funds	—1057
Betterment under '85-A' Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	+482
Betterment under Debt Heads inclusive of loans received from the Central Government and open market borrowings	+1151
	<hr/>
	+416

The year is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs. 724 lakhs inclusive of the amount invested in Treasury Bills.

The next year's estimates reveal an overall deficit of Rs. 719 lakhs as follows:

(In lakhs of rupees)

Revenue surplus	+16
Net Capital expenditure (i.e., exclusive of expenditure met from State Development Fund, Sugarcane Cess and Milk Funds)	—1517
Betterment under '85-A' State Schemes of State Trading	+363
Betterment under Debt Heads inclusive of loans from the Central Government but without taking into account open market borrowing	+419
	<hr/>
	—719

The year 1954-55 is thus expected to close with a nominal balance of Rs. 5 lakhs. This nominal balance will be converted into a sufficiently large working cash balance by open market borrowing and sale of securities.

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

I have indicated in broad outline the development that had already taken place in the various schemes included in the Five-Year Plan or taken in hand by the Government otherwise. I have also attempted to indicate in brief outline the further progress aimed at during the year 1954-55, details about which will be found in the Blue Book. I would humbly suggest a thorough study of this book as well as of the White Book which have been placed before the Honourable Members. Such a study would remove many misconceptions about the progress already made, and planned for during the coming year. In the present day world conditions expectant of uncertain changes, it is only proper that we should advance with caution making sure of each step as we advance. Though our progress may be considered slow by some, our aim is clear and I am sure even those who urge us to move faster will appreciate it. We are conscious that we have a long way to go to attain our goal but we also claim that placed as we are, our progress has not been so trifling. The progress can only be faster as the welfare activities gather momentum.

Government of Bombay

BUDGET MEMORANDUM FOR 1954-55

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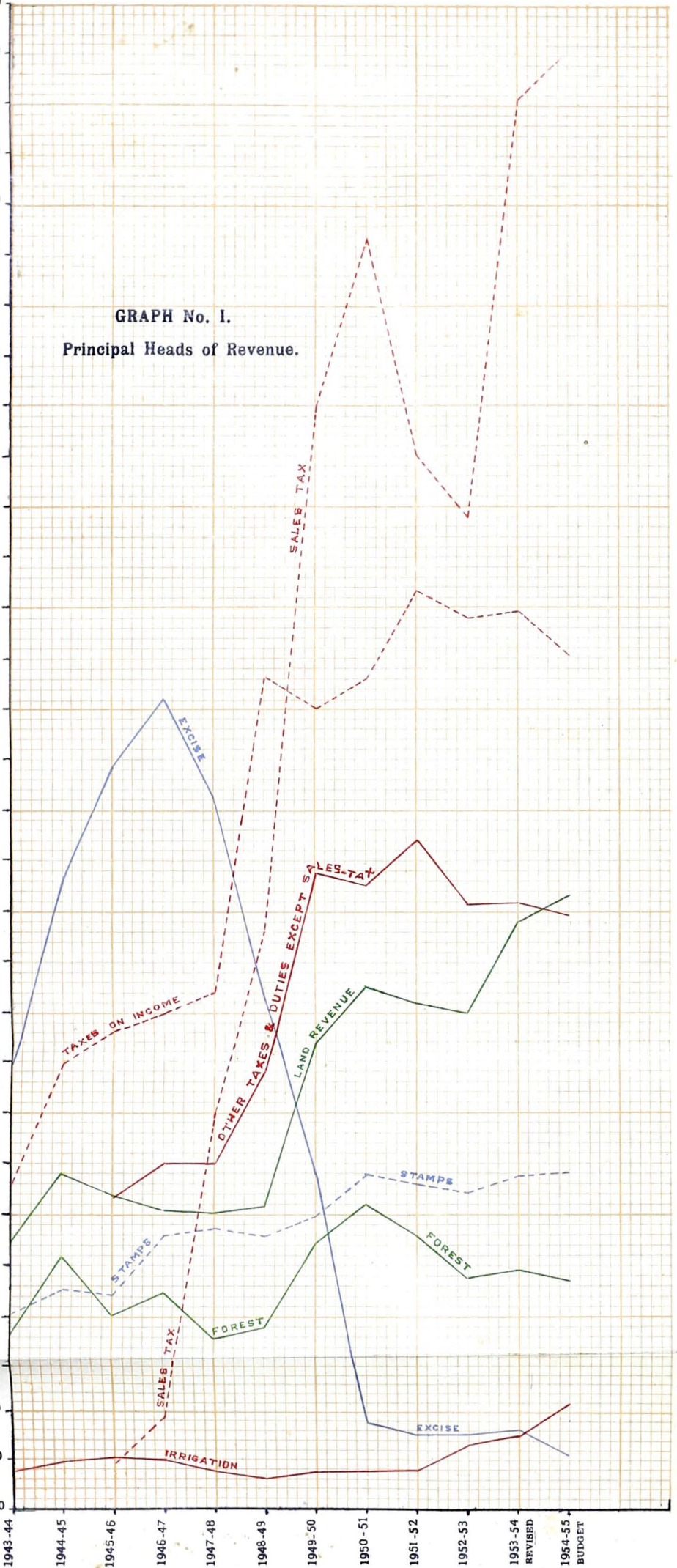
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UNITS OF RS.

1800
1740
1680
1620
1560
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1440
1380
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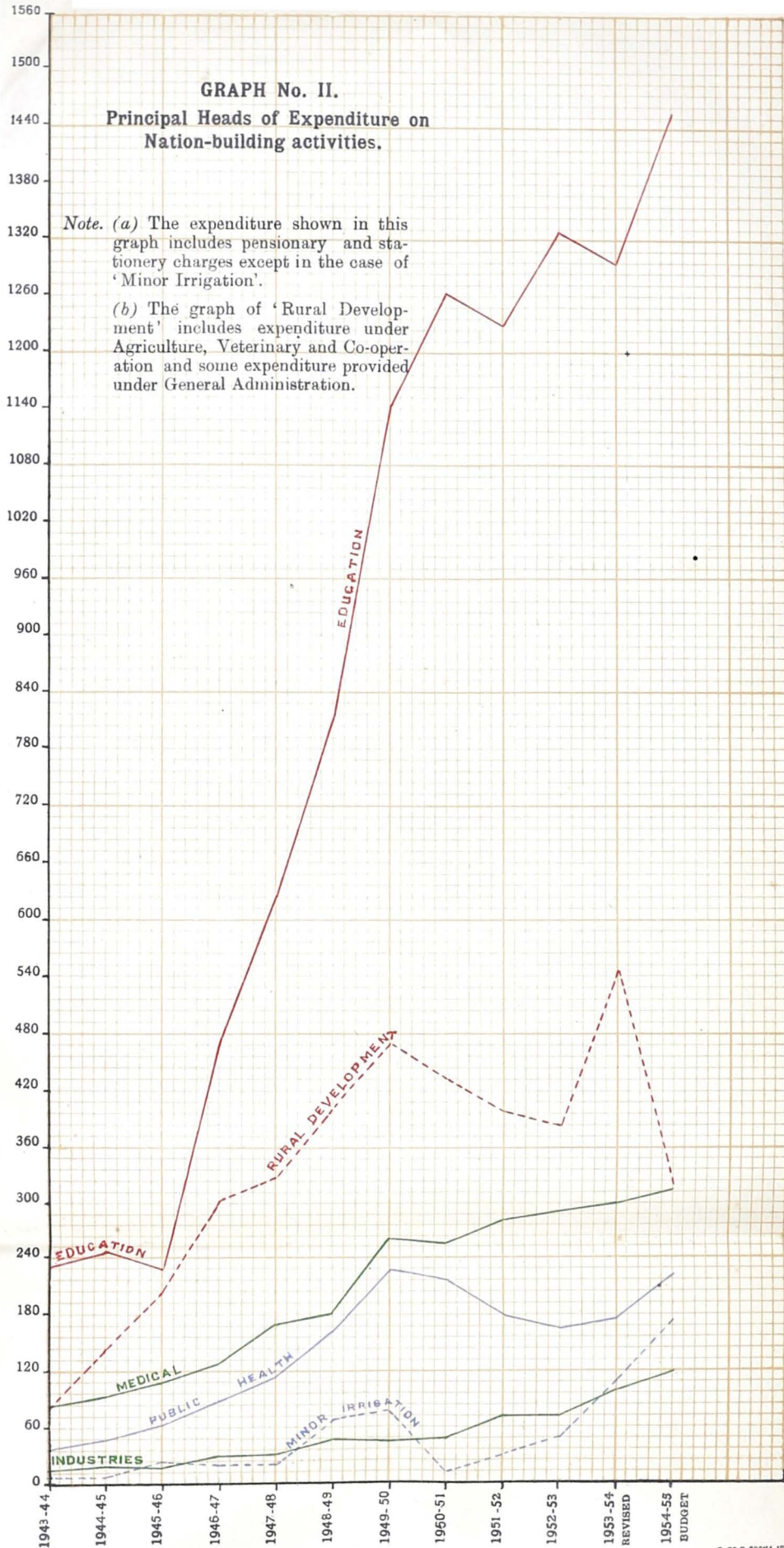
GRAPH No. I.
Principal Heads of Revenue.



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

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

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



ERRATA.

The Budget Memorandum for 1954-55.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Details of Errata.</i>
1	16	Against the entry "Net debt on Government account" for the figure "70,72,8", substitute the figure "70,72,85".
2	58	In paragraph 99, against the entry "Total" for the figure "1,22,2", substitute the figure "1,22,28".
3	64	In paragraph 110, for the words and figures "from 1954-55", substitute the words and figures "for 1954-55".
4	80	In paragraph 176, after the words "on account of" occurring in the last sentence, insert the words "receipts of half the cost from the Government of India for the payment of".
5	81	In paragraph 181, for the figure "10,000" in the fourth line, substitute the word and figure "additional 6,000".
6	83	In paragraph 205, against the entry "Total", for the figure "46,450", substitute the figure "-46,450".
7	123	In paragraph 365, against the entry "Deduct—Total Recoveries", for the figure "16,66,640", substitute the figure, "-16,66,640".
8	126	Against the entry "Deduct—Amount transferred to 82—Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account" for the figure "24,900", substitute the figure "24,000".
9	135 and 136	For the words and letters, "Item E, Item G up to Item T" occurring in paragraphs 408 to 420, substitute the words and letters "Item F, Item H up to Item U" respectively.
10	154	In paragraph 480, in the last line, for the figure "76,63", substitute the figure "766".
11	183	In the entry "Total Disbursements", delete the word "Disbursements".
12	189	Delete the words "to be" occurring in the heading.
13	219	In the third line of the "Remarks" of Item 46, for the word "Kholapur" substitute the word "Sholapur".
14	301	Against the entry "Grand Total—37—Education", for the figure "49,69,448", substitute "74,69,448".

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The object of this Memorandum is to explain in brief the figures of Civil Budget Estimates for 1954-55 given in the White Book. Receipts and expenditure under corresponding major heads are brought together and short explanations are given for variations between different years. Explanations of expenditure under capital heads as well as transactions under Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances are given. A summary of the figures of receipts and expenditure under all major heads is given at the beginning. This note gives a very short review of the accounts for 1952-53 (Section A), Revised Estimates for 1953-54 based on the actuals of the first eight months (Section B) and the Budget Estimates for 1954-55 (Section C). There is a statement of new items of expenditure included in the budget at the end of the Memorandum.

SECTION A—1952-53 ACCOUNTS.

2. Against the deficit of Rs. 390.36 lakhs anticipated in the eight monthly Revised Estimates for 1952-53, the Accounts as they stand at present show a deficit of Rs. 5,94.41 lakhs as follows :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revised Estimates for 1952-53.	Accounts for 1952-53.
Revenue Receipts	64,33.77	62,49.86
Revenue Expenditure	68,24.13	68,44.27
Deficit ..	— 3,90.36	— 5,94.41

3. Important variations between the Revised Estimates and Accounts for 1952-53 are explained below :—

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS.

VII—Land Revenue (— Rs. 25.44 lakhs).

The fall is mainly due to less receipts on account of scarcity conditions that prevailed in several districts of the State.

IX—Stamps (— Rs. 25.12 lakhs).

General slump in prices has affected receipts under this head.

X—Forest (— Rs. 27.64 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to the general slump in the market and consequent fall in the prices of timber and other produce in forests.

XXXIX—Civil Works (— Rs. 86.62 lakhs).

Non-adjustment of the receipts (Rs. 46 lakhs) on account of certain Civil Works carried out by the Public Works Department for the State Transport Corporation and the less transfer from the Central Road Fund (Rs. 43 lakhs) consequent on reduced expenditure in respect of road works financed from that Fund under "50-Civil Works" account for the reduction.

XLVI—Miscellaneous (— Rs. 34.89 lakhs).

The fall is explained by the reduced receipts (i) from tenements constructed for displaced persons, and (ii) from the administration fees of Custodian of Evacuee Property.

(B) REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations (— Rs. 45.58 lakhs).

The decrease is on account of larger amounts of interest transferred to State Schemes of State Trading (Rs. 31 lakhs) and to irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept (Rs. 9 lakhs) and less interest claimed on permanent loans (Rs. 4 lakhs).

39-Public Health (— Rs. 31·01 lakhs).

The fall is mainly due to the reduced expenditure on (i) water supply works (Rs. 20 lakhs), (ii) anti-epidemic measures (Rs. 6 lakhs) and (iii) grants for public health purposes (Rs. 5 lakhs).

50-Civil Works (+ Rs. 38·93 lakhs).

The increase is explained mainly by (i) less recoveries for establishment, tools and plant charges (Rs. 23 lakhs) and (ii) the larger expenditure on road works financed from ordinary revenues (Rs. 22 lakhs), counterbalanced by the reduction in expenditure on roads financed from the Central Road Fund.

54-Famine (+ Rs. 36·16 lakhs).

Larger expenditure on scarcity works, gratuitous relief and supply of fodder and water consequent on the scarcity conditions that prevailed in several districts of the State mainly accounts for the increase.

55-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (+ Rs. 22·68 lakhs).

The increase is explained by the larger expenditure on superannuation and retired allowances and on gratuities.

FUNDS.

4. At the end of 1952-53 the cash balances in various funds were as follows:—

	(In lakhs of rupees)			
(1) Central Road Fund	— 0·12
(2) Famine Relief Fund	10·07
(3) State Road Fund	2,30·22
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	2·04
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	0·36
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	1,74·07
(7) Dangs District Reserve Fund	24·14
(8) Contingency Fund	2,99·02
(9) Bombay State Development Fund	8,78·81
(10) Bombay State Milk Fund
(11) Bombay State Insurance Fund	15·28

SECTION B—1953-54 (Revised Estimates).

5. The Revised Estimates on the basis of the latest available actuals show a deficit of Rs. 159·58 lakhs against a surplus of Rs. 7·49 lakhs anticipated in the budget as follows:—

	(In lakhs of rupees)	
	Budget Estimates 1953-54.	Revised Estimates 1953-54.
Revenue Receipts	67,83·58	70,46·83
Revenue Expenditure	67,76·09	72,06·41
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+ 7·49	— 1,59·58

6. The revised estimates of expenditure include an amount of Rs. 169·82 lakhs which is shown in revenue section for purely technical reasons of accounting as explained below:—

The revised estimate under "18-Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue" includes an expenditure of Rs. 117 lakhs for minor irrigation works which are financed from the loan sanctioned by the Government of India. The receipts on account of this loan are credited to Debt Section of accounts while the expenditure on these works has to be recorded for purposes of audit within Revenue Section of the accounts. Similarly the revised estimate under "57-Miscellaneous" includes Rs. 52·82 lakhs which is provided for within Revenue Section of the accounts for adjusting receipts of the former State Transport Department. The corresponding credit against this adjustment has been recorded within Capital Section of the accounts. If these adjustments in accounts are excluded, there would be a surplus of Rs. 10·24 lakhs in spite of the large expenditure necessitated during the year for gratuitous and other relief measures in areas affected by scarcity conditions.

7. Some of the important variations between the revised estimates for 1953-54 and the budget estimates for 1953-54 are explained below :—

(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS.

“II-Union Excise Duties” and “IV-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax”
(+ Rs. 33.9 lakhs).

The difference is due to the increase of Rs. 44.45 lakhs in the share of Income Tax from the Government of India partly counterbalanced by the decrease of Rs. 10.55 lakhs in the share from Union Excise Duties.

VII-Land Revenue (+ Rs. 44.52 lakhs).

The increase is due to larger revenue from introduction of land tenure reforms, good crop and larger recoveries from survey and settlement charges.

X-Forest (— Rs. 28.60 lakhs).

The decrease is on account of less receipts from timber and other forest produce due to general slump.

XII-Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts (+ Rs. 26.33 lakhs).

Larger receipts from enhanced rates of tax on motor vehicles account for the improvement.

XIII-Other Taxes and Duties (+ Rs. 156.95 lakhs).

The betterment is mainly on account of larger receipts (1) from Sales Tax (Rs. 111 lakhs), (2) from Electricity Duties (Rs. 25 lakhs) and (3) from Sugarcane Cess (Rs. 23 lakhs).

XVII-Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept (+ Rs. 21.26 lakhs).

Larger receipts from water rates account for the increase.

XX-Interest (+ Rs. 42.60 lakhs).

The improvement is on account of larger receipts of interest (1) from the State Road Transport Corporation (Rs. 8 lakhs), (2) from investment of State Balances (Rs. 7 lakhs) and (3) from arrears of interest from the Housing Board (Rs. 27 lakhs).

XXIX-Agriculture (+ Rs. 146.31 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to receipts of Rs. 124 lakhs from sale of ammonium sulphate to cultivators and the credit of Rs. 25 lakhs on account of adjustment of the Food Bonus.

XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments (+ Rs. 34.10 lakhs).

The betterment is on account of the credit to this head of receipts from Palghar and Jamner Farms and the Aarey Milk Colony before their transfer to the Milk Fund.

XXXIX—Civil Works (— Rs. 31.56 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to the less transfer from the Central Road Fund consequent on the reduced expenditure on works financed from that Fund under “50-Civil Works”.

XLIII—Transfer from Famine Relief Fund (+ Rs. 41.07 lakhs).

The larger amount available from the Famine Relief Fund for the transfer to revenue section, for meeting the expenditure on scarcity accounts for the variation.

XLVI—Miscellaneous (— Rs. 34.25 lakhs).

The transfer of receipts from Community Development Projects from this head to “LI-Extraordinary Receipts” mainly accounts for the decrease.

LII-A—Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund (— Rs. 200 lakhs).

The budget estimates provided for a withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund for meeting capital expenditure. This has been reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs in the revised estimates in view of the reduction in capital expenditure. The withdrawal from the Fund is shown under this head for technical reasons of accounting and this accounts for the decrease.

(b) REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

12-Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts (+ Rs. 24·85 lakhs).

The larger transfer to the State Road Fund (Rs. 18 lakhs) and payment of arrears of compensation to the District Local Board, Kolhapur (Rs. 7 lakhs) account for the excess.

13-Other Taxes and Duties (+ Rs. 30·83 lakhs).

The excess is mainly due to the larger transfer to the Sugarcane Cess Fund (Rs. 23 lakhs) and increased expenditure on the Sales Tax Administration (Rs. 6 lakhs).

**18-Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues
(+ Rs. 129·74 lakhs).**

The increase is on account of the larger expenditure on minor irrigation works in scarcity areas, most of which were financed from the loan sanctioned by the Government of India.

25-General Administration (— Rs. 17·85 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of the provision for Community Development Projects to the head "63-B—Community Development Projects" (Rs. 75 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on "District Administration" (Rs. 30 lakhs) and new expenditure on local development works and National Extension Scheme (Rs. 25 lakhs).

39-Public Health (— Rs. 24·37 lakhs).

The reduced expenditure on Village Water Supply Works accounts for the variation.

40-Agriculture (+ Rs. 219·18 lakhs).

The revised estimate is higher because of (i) payment of Rs. 124 lakhs to the Central Government for the supply of ammonium sulphate and (ii) additional provision of Rs. 83 lakhs for bunding works.

47-Miscellaneous Departments (+ Rs. 88·32 lakhs).

The transfer of receipts from Milk Schemes including arrears of past years from "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments" to the Milk Fund through "47-Miscellaneous Departments" mainly accounts for the variation.

50-Civil Works (— Rs. 88·78 lakhs).

The decrease is mainly on account of less expenditure on road works financed from the Central Road Fund (Rs. 35 lakhs) and on National Highways (Rs. 39 lakhs) and slow progress of building works (Rs. 23 lakhs).

53-Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (— Rs. 205·06 lakhs).

The revised estimates provide for the withdrawal of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund to finance capital expenditure against the withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs provided in the current year's budget. These amounts are shown under this head for technical reasons and this accounts for the decrease.

54-Famine (+ Rs. 92·23 lakhs).

The increase is mainly due to larger expenditure on scarcity works, gratuitous relief and supply of fodder and water in areas affected by scarcity conditions.

57-Miscellaneous (+ Rs. 92.44 lakhs).

The excess is mainly on account of the following factors :—

(i) adjustment (Rs. 52.82 lakhs) of surplus receipts of the former State Transport Department,

(ii) payment of arrears (Rs. 14 lakhs) of charges in connection with the Village Panchayat Act and

(iii) payment of grants to certain electric supply concerns (Rs. 12 lakhs).

63-B—Community Development Projects (+ Rs. 35 lakhs).

This represents the total expenditure on Community Development Projects estimated to be incurred during 1953-54.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

8. The budget estimates for 1953-54 provided for a gross capital expenditure of Rs. 1781 lakhs under the heads other than "85-A Capital outlay on State Schemes of State Trading". On the basis of the revised estimates, the corresponding capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 1181 lakhs. The fall is mainly due to the reduced expenditure on (i) rehabilitation of displaced persons and works of the Aarey Milk Colony (Rs. 198 lakhs), (ii) electricity schemes (Rs. 198 lakhs), (iii) major irrigation projects (Rs. 146 lakhs), (iv) Tube Well Scheme (Rs. 72 lakhs) and (v) capital works of building and communications (Rs. 45 lakhs), counterbalanced by the additional expenditure of Rs. 113 lakhs for contribution to the share capital of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1181 lakhs, Rs. 496 lakhs would be met from the loans from the Government of India—Rs. 340 lakhs for the major irrigation and power projects approved for the Central assistance under the Five-Year Plan, Rs. 100 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs. 33 lakhs for Tube Well Scheme and Rs. 23 lakhs for medium irrigation works. Of the rest of the expenditure, Rs. 550 lakhs would be financed from the proceeds of the open market loan floated this year, Rs. 74 lakhs from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund and Rs. 50 lakhs by drawing on the Bombay State Development Fund.

FUNDS.

9. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1953-54 is estimated to be as follows :—

	(In lakhs of rupees)
(1) Central Road Fund	—0.12
(2) Famine Relief Fund	8.68
(3) State Road Fund	236.99
(4) Press Depreciation Fund	2.65
(5) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	0.41
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	186.12
(7) Dangs District Reserve Fund	25.71
(8) Contingency Fund	300.00
(9) Bombay State Development Fund	828.81
(10) Bombay State Milk Fund	8.83
(11) Bombay State Insurance Fund	9.91

SECTION C—1954-55 (Budget Estimates).

10. The estimates of receipts (on the basis of existing taxation) and expenditure for the year 1954-55 are as follows :—

	(In lakhs of rupees)
Revenue receipts	7238.21
Revenue expenditure	7222.23
	<hr/>
Surplus	15.98

Though receipts under several heads are affected by general slump, sufficient funds are provided for schemes included in the Five-Year Plan and for other items of inescapable nature.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

11. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is being withdrawn from the Bombay State Development Fund for financing capital expenditure in 1954-55 against the withdrawal of Rs. 50 lakhs assumed in the revised estimates for 1953-54. 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 estimates of receipts for 1954-55 amount to Rs. 69.88 crores as against Rs. 69.97 crores in the revised estimates for 1953-54. Important variations are explained below.

The next year's estimate (Rs. 1203 lakhs) from the State share of Union Excise Duties and of Income-tax is based on the latest information received from the Government of India and shows a fall of Rs. 46 lakhs as compared to the revised estimates for 1953-54. The Estate Duty Act, 1953 has come into force from the 15th October 1953 and it is expected that not less than Rs. 25 lakhs will be assigned in 1954-55 to this State as its share from Estate Duty. A credit of Rs. 25 lakhs on this account is taken into account in the budget estimates. A betterment of Rs. 29 lakhs is expected under "VII-Land Revenue" mainly on account of additional receipts from the operation of certain Land Tenure Abolition Acts. The reduction of Rs. 29 lakhs under "VIII-State Excise" is mainly due to the introduction of Sales Tax on intoxicants, the receipts from which now will be credited to "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties". The estimate under "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties" is adopted at Rs. 24.62 crores and includes Rs. 17.46 crores on account of receipts from Bombay Sales Tax Acts as against Rs. 16.86 crores in the revised estimates. The improvement of Rs. 31 lakhs expected under "XVII-Irrigation, etc. Works for which capital accounts are kept" is due to the income from Irrigation Cess and Betterment Levy. As already explained in Section B, the revised estimate under "XXIX-Agriculture" includes two amounts of non-recurring nature: Rs. 124 lakhs from sale proceeds of ammonium sulphate to cultivators and Rs. 25 lakhs on account of adjustment of Food Bonus. The absence of receipts from these two items and also reduced receipts from mechanical cultivation section (Rs. 10 lakhs) account for the fall of Rs. 160 lakhs in the next year's budget under "XXIX-Agriculture". The next year's estimate under "XXXIX-Civil Works" is higher by Rs. 115 lakhs because of the larger transfer (Rs. 119 lakhs) from the Central Road Fund to finance a larger programme of road development. Under "XLIII-Transfer from Famine Relief Fund" there is a reduction of Rs. 40 lakhs as a smaller amount is expected to be available for transfer from the Fund for famine expenditure next year. The next year's estimate under "LI-Extraordinary Receipts" provides for the subvention from the Central Government for (i) employment of primary teachers under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment (Rs. 65 lakhs), (ii) Community Development Projects (Rs. 57 lakhs), (iii) Local Development Works (Rs. 25 lakhs), (iv) Grow More Food Schemes (Rs. 14 lakhs) and (v) schemes for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and Scheduled Castes (Rs. 11 lakhs). The subvention from the Central Government for National High Ways which heretofore was shown as receipts under "LI-Extraordinary Receipts" will, from next year, be classified as deduction of expenditure under "50-Civil Works."

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

12. Excluding the amounts withdrawn from the Bombay State Development Fund mentioned in para 11, the total expenditure for 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 69.72 crores as against Rs. 71.56 crores in the revised estimates for 1953-54. Important variations are mentioned below.

An additional provision of Rs. 48 lakhs has been made under "7-Land Revenue" for new items of expenditure. Of this, Rs. 16 lakhs is for the introduction of record of rights in Khoti and Inam Villages and in villages of merged areas, Rs. 10 lakhs for survey and settlement in villages of merged areas, and Rs. 10 lakhs for the implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act. A provision of Rs. 191 lakhs under "12-Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts" and of Rs. 93 lakhs under "13-Other Taxes and Duties" has been made for the transfer to the State Road Fund for expenditure on road development. The increase of Rs. 61 lakhs under "22-Interest on Debt and Other Obligations" is due to the larger provision for interest on (i) loans taken from the Central Government (Rs. 50 lakhs) and (ii) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 (Rs. 11 lakhs). The budget estimate under "23-Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" includes a new provision of Rs. 47 lakhs for the Sinking Fund and the Depreciation Fund of the new 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 and increased provision (Rs. 12 lakhs) for repayment of loans taken from the Central Government. Under "25-General Administration" a provision of Rs. 43 lakhs has been included for National Extension Scheme, Rs. 40 lakhs for Local Development Works and Rs. 3 lakhs for discretionary grants to Ministers for financing unforeseen expenditure on research and development schemes.

The next year's estimate under "37-Education" shows an increase of Rs. 135 lakhs which is mainly due to the additional provision of (i) Rs. 77 lakhs made for employment of primary teachers under the Government of India Scheme for relieving educated unemployment, (ii) Rs. 35 lakhs for grants to non-Government Secondary and Special Schools, and (iii) Rs. 27 lakhs for scholarships and for other ameliorative measures for backward classes. An increased provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made under "39-Public Health" for additional grants for public health purposes and for water supply works. Under "63-B-Community Development Projects", a provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made for the next year against Rs. 35 lakhs included in the revised estimates.

13. Under certain budget heads the next year's estimates show a considerable fall because of the inclusion of extraordinary items of expenditure in the revised estimates. There is a fall of nearly Rs. 2 crores under the next year's estimate under "18-Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues". This is mainly due to the fact that the revised estimate provides for irrigation works financed from the loans sanctioned by the Government of India. For the next year, the provision for these works has been made in the Capital Section. Under "40-Agriculture" the revised estimate for 1953-54 includes an amount of Rs. 124 lakhs for payment to the Government of India for ammonium sulphate supplied to this Government and of Rs. 107 lakhs for bunding works which are financed from revenue. For the next year under this head, there is no corresponding provision for the first item while out of the total estimate of Rs. 91 lakhs accepted for bunding works, the expenditure to be met from the Government of India subsidy and from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and to be transferred to Loans and Advances amounts to Rs. 64 lakhs, reducing the net burden on revenue to Rs. 27 lakhs. This mainly accounts for a comparatively large fall of Rs. 230 lakhs under this head. The revised estimate under "47-Miscellaneous Departments" includes Rs. 150 lakhs on account of food subsidy to meet the loss on sales of coarse grains at reduced rates. Absence of such a provision for the next year and also reduced provision (Rs. 52 lakhs) for the transfer of receipts from Milk Supply Schemes to the Milk Fund explains a big drop under this head. The budget estimate under "54-Famine" provides for Rs. 25 lakhs for increasing the limit of the Famine Relief Fund and Rs. 10 lakhs for the normal expenditure as against the total revised estimate of Rs. 139 lakhs for 1953-54. In comparison with the revised estimate, the next year's estimate under "57-Miscellaneous" is lower by Rs. 76 lakhs mainly because the former includes an amount of Rs. 52.82 lakhs on account of the adjustment of receipts of the former State Transport Department and of Rs. 14 lakhs for payment of arrears of grant-in-aid to certain Village Panchayats.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

14. For the next year a total expenditure of Rs. 1799.60 lakhs is provided for the capital schemes other than State Schemes of State Trading. This includes an amount of Rs. 786 lakhs for irrigation works, Rs. 344 lakhs for electricity schemes, Rs. 250 lakhs for buildings and roads, Rs. 150 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs. 100 lakhs for investment in share capital of the Bombay State Road Corporation, Rs. 64 lakhs for Water Supply Schemes, and Rs. 51.66 lakhs for Tube Well Scheme. The provision of Rs. 344 lakhs for electricity schemes is inclusive of Rs. 127 lakhs for the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project. Of the total expenditure for capital schemes, Rs. 528.85 lakhs will be met from the loans that are expected to be sanctioned by the Government of India for specific schemes—Rs. 296.35 lakhs for minor and medium irrigation works, Rs. 127 lakhs for the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project, Rs. 53.84 lakhs for rehabilitation of displaced persons and Rs. 51.66 lakhs for Tube Well Scheme. In addition Rs. 200 lakhs are expected as a loan from the Central Government to finance approved schemes of major irrigation and power projects as a part of the Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to finance part of the remaining expenditure by the withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund and of Rs. 32.64 lakhs from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund. The balance will have to be met by raising a development loan and from past balances.

FUNDS.

15. On the basis of the revised estimates of the current year and the budget estimates of the next year, the position of the various funds at the end of 1954-55 is expected to be as follows :—

				(In lakhs of rupees).
(1) Central Road Fund	..	..	..	—·12
(2) Famine Relief Fund	..	..	..	8·68
(3) State Road Fund	..	..	..	102·39
(4) Press Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	0·93
(5) Nasik Distillery Reserve Fund	..	..	..	·55
(6) Sugarcane Cess Fund	..	..	..	158·53
(7) Dangs District Reserve Fund	..	..	..	3·09
(8) Contingency Fund	..	..	..	300·00
(9) Bombay State Development Fund	..	..	..	578·81
(10) Bombay State Insurance Fund	..	..	..	28·79
(11) Bombay State Milk Fund	..	..	..	26·11
(12) Fishermen's Relief Fund	..	..	..	·01

23rd February 1954.

V. T. DEHEJIA,
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT "A"

**STATEMENT SHOWING, IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES, ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE UNDER EACH MAJOR HEAD IN THE
YEARS 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53,
AND BUDGET, AND REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR 1953-54 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES 1954-55.**

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Accounts).	1953-54 (Budget).	1953-54 (Revised).	1954-55 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Principal Heads of Revenue.								
II	Union Excise Duties ...	...	...	...	...	1,82,14	1,83,60	1,72,45	1,80,65
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax ...	9,97,59	9,60,54	9,94,98	10,98,51	10,67,15	10,81,45	10,75,90	10,22,00
V	Estate Duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,00
VII	Land Revenue ...	8,72,89	5,58,68	6,31,24	6,14,42	6,00,31	6,67,22	7,11,74	7,40,43
VIII	State Excise ...	6,17,46	4,08,78	1,07,06	91,65	94,50	1,12,28	96,70	67,48
IX	Stamps ...	8,42,92	8,58,07	4,10,22	4,14,07	3,86,99	4,20,16	4,06,13	4,12,16
X	Forest ...	2,81,43	8,27,54	8,74,53	3,86,16	2,87,05	3,21,24	2,92,64	2,82,82
XI	Registration ...	27,59	28,84	31,54	31,06	29,24	31,10	31,69	30,10
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	1,21,07	1,27,97	1,45,18	1,46,45	1,90,63	2,15,17	2,41,50	2,37,32
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties ...	12,06,35	20,87,27	22,63,35	20,62,10	19,15,62	22,60,77	24,17,72	24,61,70
	Total ...	89,17,80	48,57,69	49,58,10	47,94,42	47,53,63	52,42,39	54,46,47	54,59,66
	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.								
XVII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept ...	27,22	83,00	28,74	35,14	62,13	50,87	72,13	1,03,29
XVIII	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,53	9,50	11,03	14,09	17,60	17,98	17,14	28,93
	Total ...	28,75	42,50	89,77	49,23	79,73	68,85	89,27	1,32,22
	Debt Service.								
XX	Interest ...	80,66	94,07	1,25,39	98,80	1,37,53	1,28,60	1,71,20	1,75,75
	Civil Administration.								
XXI	Administration of Justice ...	75,08	77,40	90,53	88,97	81,70	91,96	82,62	83,13
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	6,71	10,08	12,58	18,62	14,31	16,81	13,89	18,51
XXIII	Police ...	52,79	48,87	51,69	50,82	76,54	50,42	52,29	52,68
XXIV	Ports and Pilotage ...	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
XXV-A	Dangs District ...	18,32	23,96	34,03	28,43	39,64	36,04	31,28	51,30
XXVI	Education ...	33,02	1,00,46	95,24	1,90,48	1,50,16	73,11	76,64	79,32
XXVII	Medical ...	47,54	51,92	53,30	56,07	55,26	56,77	62,60	61,15
XXVIII	Public Health ...	42,12	57,08	40,44	50,56	48,11	43,84	47,56	49,86
XXIX	Agriculture ...	1,47,93	1,84,98	—5,81	69,08	72,19	76,32	2,22,63	62,21
XXX	Veterinary ...	1,22	74	4,10	5,32	1,64	93	1,42	1,19
XXXI	Co-operation ...	5,48	7,91	10,26	9,52	12,81	11,28	18,45	11,69
XXXII	Industries ...	14,89	18,63	15,07	20,16	26,69	21,46	39,67	49,12
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments ...	87,91	67,50	1,45,31	91,68	79,09	57,67	91,77	94,83
	Total ...	5,93,06	6,44,58	5,49,79	6,79,76	6,58,20	5,36,66	7,40,86	6,15,23
	Civil Works.								
XXXIX	Civil Works ...	86,88	29,03	34,03	58,64	70,15	1,68,35	1,36,79	2,51,81
XL	Bombay Development Scheme ...	16,77	18,15	22,13	21,04	22,15	23,58	27,70	26,51
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	88	1,03	2,21	2,07	5,75	24,14	23,42	22,90
	Total ...	54,48	48,21	58,42	81,75	98,05	2,16,07	1,87,91	3,01,22
	Miscellaneous.								
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	3,29	2,59	4,54	13,65	24,68	7,03	48,10	7,66
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	9,01	6,06	13,00	12,78	10,69	12,57	10,08	9,54
XLV	Stationery and Printing ...	7,86	10,12	11,28	12,47	14,64	17,69	22,94	18,70
XLVI	Miscellaneous ...	45,91	1,30,36	80,53	1,36,40	82,25	92,42	76,99	72,03
XLVI-A	Receipts on the Nationalisation of Road Transport Scheme ...	17,44	44,72	...	—16,41	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Grant-in-aid from Central Government ...	...	...	...	...	8,14	10,00	12,00	15,97
	Total ...	88,01	1,93,85	1,09,35	1,58,89	1,40,40	1,39,71	1,70,11	1,23,90
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ...	14	26	33	22	54	29	21	21
	Total ...	14	26	33	22	54	29	21	21
	Extraordinary Items.								
LI	Extraordinary Receipts ...	1,26,62	2,72,13	1,89,59	2,06,52	1,31,73	2,01,00	1,90,79	1,80,01
LII-A	Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund ...	1,70,00	...	4,00,00	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00
LII-B	Civil Defence ...	—3,02	2	7	8	5	1	1	1
	Total ...	2,93,60	2,72,15	5,89,66	4,06,60	3,81,78	4,51,01	2,40,80	4,30,02
	Total, Revenue ...	49,91,00	61,53,81	64,30,86	62,69,67	62,49,86	67,83,58	70,46,83	72,38,21

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Revenue.	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Accounts).	1953-54 (Budget).	1953-54 (Revised).	1954-55 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.			8,00,00	...	9,86	...	...	...
	Contingency Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent Debt ...	...	6,00,16	8,02,09	8,72,15	8,66,73	...	5,50,85	...
	Floating Debt ...	...	28,05,00	6,38,00	2,00,00	5,89,00	4,00,00	86,00	...
	Loans from the Central Government ...	...	8,15,00	2,97,89	5,90,50	5,56,16	10,96,80	9,99,00	10,50,93
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special loans ...	...	2,89	...	6	...	70	8,50	70
	State Provident Funds ...	94,69	1,18,22	1,48,00	1,69,81	1,93,02	2,46,14	4,12,14	2,46,14
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Insurance Fund ...	...	...	...	1,298	6,10	6,53	8,67	20,48
	Milk Fund ...	...	...	...	...	53,71	97,63	1,24,87	67,89
	Fishermen's Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Famine Relief Fund ...	8,10	2,43	5,12	23,81	24,05	7,03	46,71	32,66
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	83,76	50,92	1,11,58	1,98,05	1,14,78	2,43,79	2,22,96	2,88,34
	Sinking Fund Investment Account.	1,92,77	1,97,27	2,67,21	2,46,98	2,99,35	...	1,94,23	...
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,31,25	32,22	33,14	34,09	30,89	36,53	1,23,65	32,60
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	...	97,62	46,40	35,47	59,86	41,85	64,85	54,35
	State Road Fund ...	69,38	73,40	86,16	93,67	1,76,19	2,54,76	2,72,85	2,83,30
	Special Development Fund ...	1	2,71	...	15	7,49	...	...	...
	Bombay State Development Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	38	67	1,19	1,30	2,94	240	3,09	3,91
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	20	20	20	18	20	20	20	20
	Danga District Reserve Fund ...	...	25,22	10,81	8,25	16,67	...	1,57	...
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	12,51,51	11,22,37	19,57,33	21,03,89	25,64,50	25,00,00	28,00,00	25,00,00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits ...	11,04,25	17,56,28	19,69,70	15,25,47	13,72,27	15,00,00	16,00,00	14,50,00
	Other Accounts ...	7,40,29	38,30,47	8,51,74	8,19,24	61,19	1,47,05	1,14,26	4,01,59
	Advances repayable ...	64,69	1,04,38	1,17,68	1,01,24	66,82	1,00,00	1,22,00	90,00
	Permanent Advances ...	1,24	61	1,59	42	1,38	60	2,00	1,50
	Accounts with the Government of Burma ...	11	3	17	28	1	15	5	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	46	18,59	12,65	2,96	45	250	75	70
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	49,14	98	51	...	...	...	44,82	...
	Accounts with Part 'B' States ...	...	...	3,17	13,44	54,97	15,00	60,00	60,00
	Suspense Accounts ...	1,00,19,10	12,67,12	41,50,69	58,96,00	12,28,93	22,50,00	36,77,47	37,89,25
	Cheques and Bills ...	14,22,12	18,99,32	16,89,13	15,89,73	15,58,02	15,00,00	18,00,00	15,00,00
	Departmental and similar Accounts.	7,37	5,22	8,54	8,74	5,63	4,00	8,00	6,00
	Accounts with Governments of other countries—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	65,30	...	...	...
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government	1,82,88	8,31,99	4,24,82	5,86,35	8,74,26	8,91,09	4,89,57	5,36,02
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	65,76,22	1,10,50,79	1,80,73,77	1,45,76,73	1,28,02,48	1,34,00,00	1,25,00,00	1,28,00,00
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,33,35	3,86,28	2,20,05	3,85,44	3,31,93	2,90,00	3,35,00	3,50,00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	62,69	68,82	18,93	14,00	12,69	20,00	15,00	12,00
	Inter-State suspense account.	12,59	6,39	8,80	8,46	1,73	20,00	10,00	15,00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	39,27,42	53,04,01	64,83,37	78,83,04	70,69,19	77,90,00	65,00,00	70,00,00
	U—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	61,97,56	46,71,02	68,96,56	1,85,72,25	97,44,03	...	...	...
	Other Bank Deposits ...	...	...	88,11,45	13,41,91	6,65,78	...	...	...
	Total, Debt Heads ...	8,25,08,20	8,56,48,98	4,21,63,19	5,22,89,56	4,04,82,06	3,23,64,75	3,30,93,56	3,25,93,74
	Total Receipts ...	8,74,99,20	4,18,02,29	4,85,94,05	5,85,58,23	4,66,81,92	3,91,49,33	4,01,40,39	3,98,31,95
	Opening balance ...	2,20,98	2,39,13	16,35	1,14,78	28,62	8,25,96†	3,07,53*	3,05,37‡
	Grand Total ...	8,72,78,22	4,15,13,16	4,85,77,70	5,84,43,45	4,67,10,54	3,83,22,37	4,04,47,92	4,01,37,32

† 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) 595 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) 991 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, (c) 11,57 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities, and (d) 4,18 lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in Treasury Bills.

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1948-49 (Accounts).	1949-50 (Accounts).	1950-51 (Accounts).	1951-52 (Accounts).	1952-53 (Accounts).	1953-54 (Budget).	1953-54 (Revised).	1954-55 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Direct Demands on Revenue.								
7	Land Revenue... ..	1,18,25	1,71,53	1,79,98	1,83,57	1,67,59	1,74,20	1,67,93	2,16,16
8	State Excise	95,95	72,61	52,55	35,11	31,61	35,01	26,60	28,37
9	Stamps — — —	4,66	5,96	5,71	5,56	5,69	5,73	5,98	5,78
10	Forest	97,30	1,17,44	1,28,19	1,17,95	1,32,28	1,25,75	1,35,43	1,20,44
11	Registration	11,54	13,91	16,00	15,31	15,13	15,38	16,59	15,54
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	35,98	91,43	1,06,66	1,13,68	1,39,67	1,88,11	2,12,96	2,14,63
13	Other Taxes and Duties	18,89	1,22,96	74,87	67,77	1,52,40	1,66,98	1,97,81	1,93,82
	Total ...	4,32,07	5,95,84	5,58,96	5,42,95	6,44,37	7,11,16	7,63,35	7,94,74
	Irrigation Revenue Account.								
17	Interest on Works for which capital accounts are kept—Irrigation Works.	42,64	45,72	52,55	63,18	79,75	84,57	95,70	1,22,28
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—								
	A. Irrigation Works (P. W.) ...	6,35	11,70	41,40	1,03,53	1,42,84	1,06,57	2,55,62	55,26
	B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (P. W.).	94	1,02	183		3,86			
	A. and B. Irrigation Works (Civil).	76,16	64,79	22,18		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 ...	1,26,09	1,33,28	2,10,55	1,71,71	2,22,59	2,10,45	3,51,32	1,77,54
	Debt Services.								
22	Interest on Debt and other obligations.	74,94	67,22	82,22	63,89	42,22	71,28	72,10	1,32,59
23	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	2,73,66	39,47	75,14	1,19,31	1,20,95	1,66,74	1,59,89	2,17,98
	Total ...	3,48,60	1,06,69	1,57,36	1,83,20	1,63,17	2,38,02	2,31,99	3,50,57

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1948-49 (Accounts)	1949-50 (Accounts)	1950-51 (Accounts)	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Accounts)	1953-54 (Budget)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Civil Administration.									
25	General Administration ...	2,90,08	4,07,84	4,46,23	4,33,69	4,67,37	4,83,35	4,65,50	5,43,77
27	Administration of Justice ...	1,40,47	1,77,45	2,01,26	2,05,67	2,08,86	2,10,31	2,09,67	2,10,43
28	Jails and Convict Settlements ...	72,29	91,41	92,71	96,66	1,07,17	88,65	98,59	97,99
29	Police ...	7,04,29	8,42,74	9,12,47	9,35,35	9,11,58	9,16,51	9,06,97	9,10,47
30	Ports and Pilotage ...	5	11	6	15	44	6,45	6,65	15,09
33-A	Dangs District ...	11,23	24,05	34,08	28,43	39,64	36,04	31,28	51,30
36	Scientific Departments ...	5,20	7,83	21,47	7,54	7,80	7,15	9,03	6,74
37	Education ...	8,01,95	11,24,82	12,49,25	12,10,43	13,08,87	12,61,69	12,76,07	14,10,85
38	Medical ...	1,71,71	2,47,88	2,37,69	2,60,89	2,67,59	2,62,80	2,76,77	2,91,51
39	Public Health ...	1,57,28	2,18,59	2,08,25	1,72,17	1,58,48	1,90,04	1,65,67	2,10,86
40	Agriculture ...	2,89,27	3,25,23	2,42,73	2,44,04	2,53,58	1,91,00	4,10,18	1,80,38
41	Veterinary ...	17,03	25,89	51,20	46,91	27,79	27,13	28,31	29,30
42	Co-operation ...	65,36	90,37	1,13,53	31,27	72,76	76,86	76,70	80,09
43	Industries ...	43,64	41,08	41,86	65,10	67,53	82,58	92,47	1,11,31
43-A	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	3,62	1,14	3,44	4	13	49	7
47	Miscellaneous Departments ...	2,01,10	6,28,10	4,28,81	3,35,70	3,22,82	2,63,40	3,56,72	1,66,50
	Total ...	29,70,65	42,57,01	42,82,69	41,27,44	42,17,63	41,09,09	44,11,07	43,16,66
Civil Works.									
50	Civil Works ...	2,91,62	3,50,01	4,42,82	3,00,25	4,51,34	5,24,55	4,85,77	4,62,14
51	Bombay Development Scheme ...	15,41	17,59	16,38	12,25	16,11	20,13	20,28	26,92
51-B	Other Revenue expenditure connected with Multi-purpose River Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,12	33
52-A	Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	1,47	37	1,66	12	31	6	6	5
53	Capital outlay on Electricity schemes met out of revenue.	5	2,16	1,77,86	2,01,11	2,51,94	2,58,91	53,85	2,55,90
	Total ...	3,08,55	3,70,13	6,88,72	5,13,73	7,19,70	8,03,65	5,14,08	7,45,34
Miscellaneous.									
54	Famine—								
54-A	A. Famine Relief ...	20,06	1,10,50	11,46	73,50	1,94,72	47,25	1,39,48	35,00
54-A	Territorial and Political Pansions ...	...	10,03	14,30	9	32	25	58	33
54-B	Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.	...	...	...	22,00	19,30	16,78	16,72	15,59
55	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	1,58,33	1,89,70	2,13,87	2,40,85	2,82,49	2,62,20	2,73,66	2,75,23
56	Stationery and Printing ...	83,66	91,42	94,40	97,18	1,09,07	88,57	88,04	1,01,11
57	Miscellaneous ...	2,48,73	2,94,67	2,54,24	2,79,89	2,70,32	2,88,63	3,31,07	3,05,07
62	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,10,78	6,96,32	5,88,27	7,13,51	8,76,72	7,03,68	8,99,55	7,32,33
Extraordinary Items.									
63	Extraordinary Charges ...	1,73	9	35	6	6	4	4	3
63-B	Community Development Projects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,00	1,04,97
64-A	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-War Reconstruction and Development) Fund.	...	2,57	...	...	...	...	...	...
64-B	Civil Defence ...	6,97	50	23	4	3	...	1	...
	Total ...	8,70	3,16	63	10	9	4	35,05	1,06,00
	Total Expenditure on revenue account (including revenue expenditure and capital expenditure within revenue accounts).	47,05,64	61,52,38	64,37,18	62,57,64	68,44,27	67,76,09	72,06,41	72,22,23
Capital Account not charged to Revenue.									
68	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	42,30	1,33,93	1,56,88	2,73,36	2,72,87	5,11,75	3,65,99	7,78,23
70	Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health...	10,71	26,51	28,64	41,00	49,66	74,70	64,09	63,66
71	Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research ...	...	...	...	...	38,92	1,05,00	33,04	51,66
72	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	...	10,18	1,64,93	18,54	2,01,19	29,52	93,15	1,18,45
80	Bombay Development Scheme ...	-8,80	-2,92	-154	-96	-7	-1,33	-1,92	-88
81	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ...	85,75	1,57,74	30,86	2,09,70	1,17,41	1,66,28	1,21,68	2,50,39
81-A	Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes ...	43,71	1,16,74	597	66,00	57,27	2,47,20	2,49,03	94,15
82	Capital Account of other State works, outside the Revenue Account...	1,24,01	45,47	2,99,04	2,70,25	56,89	3,15,35	1,30,35	1,50,44
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 ...	-3,29	-1,17	1,87	1,96	-28	1,56	1,63	81
85	Payment to Retrenched Personnel ...	...	...	...	55	29	...	10	10,00
85-A	Capital Outlay on State Schemes on state trading ...	14,98,78	5,13,27	-5,29,00	11,72,46	-15,05,47	4,03,57	-4,82,30	-3,62,97
85-B	Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	...	...	3,00,00	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Capital Expenditure outside the revenue account.	19,52,89	11,75,77	4,57,65	20,52,36	-7,11,32	18,53,10	3,74,84	11,53,99

No. of Account Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1953-54	1954-55
		(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(Budget)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Debt, Deposits and Advances.								
	Contingency Fund ...	---	---	---	4,13	71	---	---	---
	N.—Public Debt.								
	Permanent debt ...	---	---	---	92	66,32	19,13	41,68	32,88
	Floating debt ...	---	28,06,18	6,41,18	73	7,38,27	4,00,00	36,00	---
	Loans from the Central Government ...	79,70	87,13	1,02,51	1,58,27	1,06,42	1,16,64	1,36,85	1,41,18
	O.—Unfunded Debt.								
	Special Loans ...	61	50	---	6	29	70	3,50	70
	State Provident Funds ...	68,02	70,31	71,64	82,49	87,02	1,05,00	95,00	1,00,00
	P.—Deposits and Advances.								
	Insurance Fund ...	---	---	---	1,16	2,64	1,95	4,04	160
	Milk Fund ...	---	---	---	---	1,21,80	90,26	1,16,04	50,61
	Fishermen's Relief Fund ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
	Famine Relief Fund ...	8,10	2,43	4,54	13,70	24,68	7,03	48,10	32,66
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt Sinking Funds ...	21	15	49	68	29	1,11	30,80	33,10
	Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	2,72,23	2,44,94	3,55,82	3,66,35	3,82,50	1,82,04	3,78,94	2,39,57
	Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund ...	2,20,40	44,65	31,04	32,00	34,23	72,29	1,59,41	68,36
	Sugarcane Cess Fund ...	---	3	1,93	24,50	36,52	47,81	52,80	81,94
	State Road Fund ...	11,02	10,04	83,15	1,01,90	1,84,89	3,96,84	2,66,08	4,17,90
	Special Development Fund ...	12,44	18,70	21,15	30,10	21,02	---	---	---
	Bombay State Development Fund ...	1,70,00	---	4,00,00	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00
	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ...	42	1,83	1,39	1,04	71	2,81	2,48	5,63
	Deposits of depreciation reserves of commercial concerns (Nasik Distillery) ...	29	37	55	85	1	6	15	6
	Dangs Dist. Reserve Fund ...	---	---	---	3,41	43,98	15,81	---	22,62
	Deposits of Local Funds ...	11,58,41	10,41,60	18,53,48	22,63,26	25,26,30	24,50,00	27,50,00	25,00,00
	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—								
	Civil Deposits ...	9,83,75	16,61,79	18,81,11	14,26,17	13,61,58	14,00,00	15,50,00	14,00,00
	Other Accounts ...	6,10,31	41,36,75	10,69,67	2,03,75	35,28	1,53,25	1,46,15	2,66,24
	Advances repayable ...	1,76,96	2,71,78	1,11,18	1,00,68	21,97	1,00,00	70,00	90,00
	Permanent advances ...	4,12	1,86	79	51	3,25	60	8,00	1,50
	Accounts with the Government of Burma ...	18	1	16	—24	—3	15	20	15
	Accounts with the Reserve Bank ...	23	45	6,15	2,88	67	2,50	45	70
	Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ...	82,53	25,06	24,59	14,40	15,58	36,00	10,00	10,00
	Accounts with part 'B' States ...	---	---	11,01	49,97	59,86	15,00	15,00	60,00
	Suspense Accounts ...	82,74,73	3,67,39	47,20,56	52,60,35	14,30,18	22,50,00	42,61,88	33,70,84
	Cheques and Bills ...	14,20,13	18,69,86	16,24,18	15,57,18	15,47,87	15,00,00	18,00,00	15,00,00
	Departmental and similar accounts ...	8,05	5,23	3,50	3,88	6,45	4,00	8,00	6,00
	R.—Loans and Advances by State Government	4,16,46	11,66,47	5,99,25	4,20,97	5,05,05	7,40,44	9,60,25	8,95,05
	S.—Remittances.								
	Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	65,25,97	1,09,89,90	1,30,53,28	1,46,54,89	1,27,42,37	1,34,00,00	1,25,00,00	1,28,00,00
	Adjusting account between Central and State Governments ...	2,21,17	4,43,38	1,62,66	3,77,37	3,43,25	2,90,00	3,35,00	3,50,00
	Adjusting accounts with Railways ...	60,49	75,24	11,99	18,01	10,86	20,00	15,00	12,00
	Inter-State Suspense Account ...	—12,89	6,32	8,79	—8,22	1,45	20,00	10,00	15,00
	Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	39,36,72	54,14,77	63,70,69	77,97,78	71,46,00	77,90,00	65,00,00	70,00,00
	U.—Reserve Bank Deposits.								
	Reserve Bank Deposits ...	61,97,56	46,71,02	68,96,56	1,35,72,24	97,44,03	---	---	---
	Other Bank Deposits ...	---	---	38,11,45	13,41,91	6,65,78	---	---	---
	Total, Disbursements under Debt Heads	3,09,08,92	3,42,01,86	4,17,97,65	5,00,80,03	4,02,70,06	3,18,81,42	3,23,61,30	3,17,56,31
	Total, Capital and Debt Heads	3,28,61,71	3,53,77,13	4,22,55,30	5,21,32,29	3,95,58,74	3,37,34,52	3,29,36,14	3,29,10,30
	Total, Disbursements	3,75,67,35	4,15,29,51	4,86,92,48	5,83,90,53	4,64,03,01	4,05,10,61	4,01,42,55	4,01,32,53
	Closing Balance	—2,89,13	—16,85	—1,14,78	52,92	3,07,53*	—21,88,24@	3,05,37†	4,79‡
	Grand Total	3,72,78,22	4,15,13,16	4,85,77,70	5,84,42,45	4,67,10,54	3,83,22,37	4,04,47,92	4,01,37,32

* 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) 991 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) 595 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, (c) 11,57 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities, and (d) 418 lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in Treasury Bills.

‡ This is exclusive of (a) about 79 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) 11,57 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 1954-55 Budget Estimates.			Expenditure up to 31st March 1953.	Estimated Expenditure in		Balance required in future.
	Works in progress.	New works.	Total.		1953-54.	1954-55.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Irrigation Works ...	22,33,29	9,86,69	32,19,98	9,96,62	3,81,36	7,64,15	10,77,85
Bombay Development Scheme.	7,18,19	.....	7,18,19	6,23,28	9	20	94,62
Other Works ...	68,87,71	5,35,61	69,23,32	14,64,94	5,37,22	8,79,89	39,91,27
Total ...	99,99,19	15,22,30	1,08,61,49	30,84,84	9,68,67	16,44,24	51,63,7

Note.—The statement includes all capital expenditure whether met from (a) loan or (b) from ordinary balances, the State Development Fund the State Milk Fund and the State Sugarcane Cess Fund, except expenditure under "72 Capital outlay on Industrial Development, 83—Payments of Commutal Value of pensions, 85—Payments to Retrenched personnel 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".

The above statement is intended to show the position of capital expenditure in respect of works provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55; as such the figures in column 6 represent the expenditure provided for in the Revised Estimates for the year 1953-54 in respect of only those works which are also included in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55.

STATEMENT "C".

Statement of Outstanding Debt.

(In thousands of Rs.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total outstanding on 1st April 1953.	To be borrowed in 1953-54.	To be repaid in 1953-54.	Total outstanding on 31st March 1954.	To be borrowed in 1954-55.	To be repaid in 1954-55.	Total outstanding on 31st March 1955.
I. Consolidated Debt—							
(a) Government share ..	6,27,73	....	9,34	6,18,39	....	9,84	6,08,55
(b) Share of the Bombay Municipal Corporation viz., three long dated loans of the Improvement Trust ..	3,23,66	....	7,09	3,16,57	....	7,34	3,09,23
Total, Consolidated Debt ..	9,51,39	....	16,43	9,34,96	....	17,18	9,17,78
II. Permanent Debt—							
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 ..	3,33,49	....	5,30	3,28,19	....	....	3,28,19
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 ..	3,34,50	....	5,20	3,29,30	....	....	3,29,30
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 ..	3,28,76	....	5	3,28,71	....	....	3,28,71
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 ..	5,90,92	....	9,00	5,81,92	....	9,00	5,72,92
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960 ..	2,97,28	....	4,53	2,92,75	....	4,53	2,88,22
(vi) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961 ..	68,29	....	1,04	67,25	....	1,04	66,21
(vii) 3 1/2 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962 ..	3,04,07	....	4,56	2,99,51	....	4,56	2,94,95
(viii) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 ..	3,66,73	....	....	3,66,73	....	5,50	3,61,23
(x) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 ..	....	5,50,35	....	5,50,35	....	8,25	5,42,10
Total, Permanent Debt ..	26,24,04	5,50,35	9,68	31,44,71	....	32,88	31,11,83
III. Loans from the Government of India ..	16,38,99†	7,99,00*	57,25	23,80,74	10,50,93*	79,20	33,52,47
IV. Floating Debt—							
(a) Treasury Bills ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Other Floating Debt ..	....	36,00	36,00	....	....	....	....
Total, Floating Debt ..	....	36,00	36,00	....	....	....	....
V. Loans to Bombay Municipal Corporation.	1,48,55	2,25,00	63,17	3,10,38	....	43,73	2,66,65
Total ..	53,62,97	16,10,35	2,02,5	67,70,79	10,50,93	1,72,99	76,48,73
Net debt on Government account —i.e., Items I(a), II, III & IV] ..	48,90,76	13,85,35	1,32,27	61,43,84	10,50,93	1,21,92	70,72,8

† The loans were taken for financing (i) the Rehabilitation of displaced persons (8,86,70), (ii) Agricultural Schemes (30,52), (iii) Industrial Housing Programme (1,52,37), (iv) Minor Irrigation Works (1,20,00), (v) Major Irrigation Projects (1,80,00), (vi) Tube Wells Scheme (37,97), (vii) Lift Irrigation Scheme (13,43), (viii) Loans to Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. (18,00) and (ix) Electricity Projects (2,00,00).

* The details are mentioned in paragraph 469 under "Loans from the Central Government."

N.B.—The above figures do not include unfunded debt, mainly State Provident Funds which on 1st April 1953, amounted to 8,80,62 and are expected to amount to 11,94,26 on 1st April 1954. These obligations will have to be met sometime 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 1953 to 18,83,76.

In addition a small sum of 6 on account of the Bombay Development Loan, 1920, was still lying unclaimed on 1st April 1953.

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)

	1952-53 (Accounts)			1953-54 (Revised)			1954-55 (Budget)		
	Interest.	Principal.	Total.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.	Interest.	Principal.	Total.
Total Debt charges included in the budget.	1,90,72	1,06,42	2,97,14	2,21,26	1,36,85	3,58,11	2,93,90	1,41,18	4,35,08
Debt charges paid by local bodies in Bombay City and passed on to the Government of India.	21,67	80,19	1,01,86	17,63	70,26	87,89	24,86	51,07	75,93
Net Debt charges borne by State Revenues.	1,69,05	26,23	1,95,28	2,03,63	66,59	2,70,22	2,69,04	90,11	3,59,15

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 Seventy six lakhs and sixty five thousands.

STATEMENT "D-I".

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Government of Bombay.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	31st March 1953	31st March 1954	31st March 1955
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES:			
A. Interest bearing Obligations—			
1. Public Debt—			
(a) Due to Central Government	27,38,93	36,26,08	45,36,90
(b) Open Market Loans—			
(i) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955	3,33,49	3,28,19	3,28,19
(ii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956	3,34,50	3,29,30	3,29,30
(iii) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958	3,28,76	3,28,71	3,28,71
(iv) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	5,90,92	5,81,92	5,72,92
(v) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	2,97,28	2,92,75	2,88,22
(vi) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961	68,29	67,25	66,21
(vii) 3 ¼ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	3,04,07	2,99,51	2,94,95
(viii) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964	3,66,73	3,66,73	3,61,23
(ix) Bombay Development Loan, 1920	6	6	6
(x) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 .. .. .	....	5,50,35	5,42,10
(xi) Loans raised by merged States	-1,02	-1,02	-1,02
Total—Loans	53,62,01	67,69,83	76,47,77
2. Unfunded Debt—			
Special Loans—			
(i) Charitable and other funds	9,11	9,11	9,11
(ii) Anand Institute	7,81	4,74	4,04
(iii) State Provident Funds	8,63,70	11,80,84	13,26,98
Total—Interest bearing Obligations	62,42,63	79,64,52	89,87,90
B. Interest Free Obligations—			
1. Earmarked Balances—			
(i) Contingency Fund	2,99,02	3,00,00	3,00,00
(ii) Famine Relief Fund	71,16	63,00	88,00
(iii) State Road Fund	2,30,22	2,36,99	1,02,39
(iv) Depreciation and Reserve Funds	20,17	20,83	19,25
(v) State Sugarcane Cess Fund	1,74,07	1,86,12	1,58,53
(vi) Dangs District Reserve Fund	1,08,56	1,10,13	97,51
(vii) Bombay State Development Fund	8,78,81	8,23,81	5,78,81
(viii) Bombay State Milk Fund .. .. .	....	8,83	26,11
(ix) Bombay State Insurance Fund	15,28	19,91	58,79
(x) Deposits, Advances and Remittances—			
(1) Deposit of Local Funds	3,18,26	3,68,26	3,68,26
(2) Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	8,10,19	8,60,19	9,10,19
(3) Other Accounts	7,00,54	6,68,65	8,04,00
(4) Cheques and Bills	97,00	97,00	97,00
(5) Remittances	1,21,19	1,21,19	1,21,19
Total—Earmarked Balances	38,44,47	38,89,91	37,10,03
2. Guarantees Liability of Government			
	13,82,46	13,82,46	13,82,46
Total—Interest Free Obligations	52,26,93	52,72,37	50,92,49
Grand Total—Obligations	1,14,69,56	1,32,36,89	1,40,80,39

STATEMENT "D-I"—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	31st March 1953	31st March 1954	31st March 1955
ASSETS.			
1. Interest yielding Assets—	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.
(a) Loans due from Municipalities, Bombay Housing Board etc.	23,49,90	28,69,00	32,27,06
(b) Loans due from Government servants	6,07	6,75	8,62
Total,—Loans and Advances	23,55,97	28,76,65	32,35,68
B. Investment in Securities—			
(a) Anand Institute	8,24	4,74	4,04
(b) Sinking Fund Investment Account	7,22,68	8,79,58	10,88,05
(c) Bombay Famine Relief Fund	61,09	54,32	79,32
(d) Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund	17,77	17,77	17,77
(e) Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund	11,08,64	10,72,88	10,37,12
(f) Cash Balance Investment Account	9,90,94	15,75,35	11,56,94
(g) Danga District Reserve Fund	84,42	84,42	84,42
(h) Bombay State Insurance Fund		10,00	10,00
Total—Investment in Securities	29,93,78	36,99,06	34,75,66
C. Investment in other commercial concerns and Government Commercial undertakings	6,87,96*	7,61,60	8,80,12
D. Capital Investment in Civil Supplies Schemes	12,14,23	7,31,93	3,68,96
Totals, Interest yielding Assets	72,31,94	80,69,24	79,60,42
2. Debt, Deposits and Remittances—			
(a) Advances Repayable	3,03,40	2,51,40	2,51,40
(b) Permanent Advances Civil	12,33	18,33	18,33
(c) Accounts with the Government of Burma		15	15
(d) Accounts with the Government of Pakistan	1,14,12	79,30	89,30
(e) Departmental and similar Accounts	1,89	1,89	1,89
(f) Accounts with the Reserve Bank	69	39	39
(g) Accounts with Part 'B' States	49,26	4,26	4,26
(h) Suspense Accounts	1,82,57	1,82,57	1,82,57
	6,64,26	5,38,29	5,48,29
3. Cash Balances	3,07,53	3,05,37	4,79
Grand Total—Assets	82,03,73	89,12,90	85,13,50
Excess of interest yielding asset over interest bearing liabilities	9,89,31	1,04,72	-10,27,48

The statement does not include all assets and liabilities pertaining to the merged State areas as the assets and liabilities are 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.

*Includes Rs. 5,78.34 lakhs invested in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

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

Till 1952-53 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 were 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 budget of 1952-53, 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. Accordingly gross demands in respect of all heads are being presented 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 those mentioned in the Schedule of Demands in the Budget Memorandum are gross figures. The amounts of recoveries, etc., excluded from the amounts 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 1954-55 SUBMITTED FOR THE VOTE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1 No. of Demand.	2 Designation of the Minister.	3 Service or administration to which Demand relates.	4 Head of account.	5 Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	6 Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	7 Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Land Revenue ...	7, Land Revenue ...	2,17,64,910	1,48,910	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 15 of the Budget Memorandum.
2	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	State Excise ...	8, State Excise ...	32,05,400	3,68,400	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 23 of the Budget Memorandum.
3	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Stamps ...	9, Stamps ...	5,78,000	.....	.....
4	The Minister for Civil Supplies, Local Self Government, Accommodation, Forests and Community Projects.	Forest ...	10, Forest ...	1,22,48,900	2,37,900	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 38 of the Budget Memorandum.
5	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Registration ...	11, Registration ...	15,54,000	.....	.....
6	The Chief Minister ...	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	12, Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	18,46,600	4,25,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 45 of the Budget Memorandum.
7	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Other Taxes and Duties.	13, Other Taxes and Duties.	47,12,000	15,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 58 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 revenue" and "19, Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works."	(a) 1,04,92,000	10,67,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraphs 95, 102 and 105 of the Budget Memorandum.
9	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	General Administration.	25, General Administration.	5,99,68,460	65,57,460	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 130 of the Budget Memorandum.

(a) This demand is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
XVII—Deduct—Working Expenses ...	42,83,000
18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues—	
Public Works ...	45,34,000
Civil ...	16,75,000
19, Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	Nil.

1,04,92,000

1 No. of Demand.	2 Designation of the Minister.	3 Service or administration to which Demand relates.	4 Head of account.	5 Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	6 Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	7 Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
10	The Chief Minister. ...	Administration of Justice.	27—Administration of Justice.	1,89,51,040	19,440	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.	1,00,55,000	2,56,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 153 of the Budget Memorandum.
12	The Chief Minister ...	Police ...	29, Police ...	9,18,29,370	7,82,370	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 161 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.	15,09,000	.....	.....
14	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Dangs District ...	33-A-Dangs District.	55,72,700	4,42,700	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 170 of the Budget Memorandum.
15	The Minister for Education, Law and Management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Scientific Departments.	36, Scientific Departments.	6,74,000	.....	.....
16	The Minister for Education, Law and Management of the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.	Education ...	37, Education ...	14,15,49,415	4,64,415	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 185 of the Budget Memorandum.
17	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Medical ..	38, Medical ..	2,91,97,450	46,450	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 205 of the Budget Memorandum.
18	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Public Health ..	39, Public Health	2,97,33,270	86,47,270	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 212 of the Budget Memorandum.
19	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation and Agriculture).	Agriculture ..	40, Agriculture ..	2,81,55,091	1,01,17,091	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 228 of the Budget Memorandum.
20	The Minister for Revenue, (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Veterinary ..	41, Veterinary ..	29,77,500	47,500	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 235 of the Budget Memorandum.
21	The Minister for Co-operation.	Co-operation ..	42, Co-operation ..	1,00,43,800	20,34,800	The details of the recoveries are shown in paragraph 243 of the Budget Memorandum.

1 No. of Demand.	2 Designation of the Minister.	3 Service or administration to which demand relates.	4 Head of Account.	5 Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	6 Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	7 Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
22	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Industries ..	43, Industries ..	1,11,79,076	48,076	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 254 of the Budget Memorandum.
23	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Industrial Development.	43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	7,000	....	....
24	The Minister for Civil Supplies, Local Self Government, Accommodation, Forests and Community Projects.	Miscellaneous Departments (except labour).	47, Miscellaneous Departments.	2,98,26,677	1,59,06,677	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 270 of the Budget Memorandum.
25	The Minister for Labour and Public Health.	Labour ..	47, Miscellaneous Departments.	27,30,000	....	....
26	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Civil Works ..	50, Civil Works ..	9,05,23,150	4,47,50,850	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 283 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.	26,92,000	....	....
28	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Multipurpose River Schemes.	51-B, Other Revenue expenditure connected with Multipurpose River Schemes.	33,000	....	....
29	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes.	XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Deduct—Working Expenses.	1,28,52,200	200	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 326 of the Budget memorandum.
30	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.	23,69,300	23,64,300	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 330 of the Budget Memorandum.
31	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes.	53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	2,55,90,000	....	....
32	The Minister for Revenue (excluding matters relating to Accommodation) and Agriculture.	Famine ..	54, Famine ..	36,00,000	1,00,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 340 of the Budget Memorandum.
33	The Chief Minister ..	Territorial and Political Pensions.	54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions.	33,000	....	....
34	The Chief Minister ..	Privy Purses and Allowances.	54-B, Privy Purses and Allowances of the Indian Rulers.	15,59,000	....	....
35	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	55, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	2,78,39,600	7,81,600	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 354 of the Budget Memorandum.

1 No. of Demand.	2 Designation of the Minister.	3 Service or administration to which demand relates.	4 Head of Account.	5 Amount put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	6 Recoveries excluded from the amount of Demand.	7 Remarks.
A.—Expenditure from Revenue—contd.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
36	The Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Stationery and Printing.	56, Stationery and Printing.	1,17,77,640	16,66,640	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 365 of the Budget Memorandum.
37	The Minister for Civil Supplies, Local Self-Government Accommodation, Forests and Community Projects.	Miscellaneous ..	57, Miscellaneous ..	3,58,43,000	53,36,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 379 of the Budget Memorandum.
38	The Chief Minister ..	Extraordinary Charges.	63, Extraordinary Charges.	3,000	....	....
39	The Chief Minister ...	Community Development Projects.	63-B, Community Development Projects.	1,04,97,000	....	....
40	The Chief Minister ..	Civil Defence ..	64-B, Civil Defence.	1,01,500	1,01,500	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 398 of the Budget Memorandum.
Total, A.—Expenditure from Revenue				75,56,74,049	10,27,33,549	
B.—Expenditure charged to Capital						
41	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Irrigation ..	68, Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.	7,88,86,400	10,58,400	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph of 404 the Budget Memorandum.
42	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Public Health ..	70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	63,66,000	....	....
43	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.	51,66,000	....	....
44	The Chief Minister ..	Industrial Development.	72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1,23,45,000	5,00,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 432 of the Budget Memorandum.
45	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Bombay Development Scheme.	80, Bombay Development Scheme.	20,200	1,08,200	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 438 of the Budget Memorandum.
46	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.	2,50,39,000	....	....

No. 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.
2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Rs.	Rs.	
			B.—Expenditure charged to Capital—contd.			
47	The Minister for Public Works Department excluding matters pertaining to the Housing Board.	Electricity Schemes.	81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	3,44,40,000	2,50,25,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 446 of the Budget Memorandum.
48	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.	1,69,87,700	19,43,700	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 452 of the Budget Memorandum.
49	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	83, Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	9,40,000	8,24,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 456 of the Budget Memorandum.
50	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	10,00,000	....	....
51	The Minister for Civil Supplies, Local Self-Government, Accommodation, Forests and Community Projects.	Schemes of State Trading.	85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading.	77,96,40,000	81,95,29,000	The details of these recoveries are shown in paragraph 464 of the Budget Memorandum.
	Total,	B.—Expenditure charged to Capital		96,08,30,300	84,89,88,300	
		C.—Expenditure	under Debt, Deposits	and Remittance Heads.		
52	The Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries.	Loans and Advances bearing Interest.	Loans and Advances by State Government.	8,93,91,000	....	....
			Grand Total	1,80,58,95,349	95,17,21,849	

II, Union Excise Duties.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55	Page 13, Civil Budget Estimates.
Share of net proceeds assigned to States ..	1,82,14	1,83,00	1,72,45	1,80,65	

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 State 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 this basis.

IV, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Share of taxes on income	13,67,15	10,31,45	10,75,90	10,22,00

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 10,75,90 and the next year's budget estimate of 10,22,00 are based on the intimation received from the Government of India.

V, Estate Duty.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 13, Civil Budget Estimates.
Share of net proceeds assigned to States	25,00	
Total	25,00	

4. The Estate Duty Act, 1953, has come into force from the 15th October 1953 and the net proceeds accruing therefrom will be assigned to States in the manner provided for in clause 2 of Article 269 of the Constitution. It is expected that the legislation laying down the principles of the distribution of the proceeds from Estate Duty among the States will be passed by Parliament in 1954-55. In the absence of such legislation while it is not possible to estimate even the approximate share of this Government from the proceeds of Estate Duty, it is expected that not less than Rs. 25 lakhs will be assigned to this State as its share during 1954-55.

VII and 7, Land Revenue.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Ordinary Revenue	5,62,03	6,50,00	6,83,22	7,03,93
Sale of Government Estates	1,68	1,00	4,00	50
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax	27,63	3,50	5,51	5,00
Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges	7,38	8,25	11,00	24,17
Rent, etc., of Fisheries .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recoveries of cost of maintenance of boundary pillars	13	93	83	88
Rates and cesses on lands	84	84	1,50	80
Recoveries for overpayments	2,64	80	1,70	80
Collection of payments for services rendered	2,93	2,09	2,50	2,00
Miscellaneous	22,31	20,50	22,03	21,95
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—6,71	—10,60	—6,55	—9,60
Total—Land Revenue	6,20,86	6,77,22	7,25,74	7,50,43
Deduct—Refunds	—20,55	—10,10	—14,00	—10,00
Total	6,00,31	6,67,22	7,11,74	7,40,43

Expenditure.

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124, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Charges of Administration	44,12	40,07	40,82	39,01
Land Records	97,37	1,02,98	99,00	1,48,94
Assignments and Compensations	23,10	31,15	28,00	28,21
H—Works .. .. .	.....	.....	16	.....
Total	1,67,59	1,74,20	1,67,98	2,16,16
Charged	52	.....	75	.....
Voted	1,67,07	1,74,20	1,67,23	2,16,16

Revenue.

5. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The receipts under this head are inclusive of the portion of land revenue due to irrigation which is subsequently transferred to the irrigation heads (XVII and XVIII). The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimates take into account good prospects of crops and the receipts on account of the introduction of certain Land tenure Abolition Acts.

6. *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.

7. *Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement charges.*—The revised estimates are based on the current actuals. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to greater provision made for Survey and Settlement work under "7—L.R." which is recoverable in major portion.

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 estimate are based on the current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

12. *Charges of Administration.*—The small increase in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to the expenditure incurred to satisfy decrees of the Courts.

13. *Land Records.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) junior persons having been appointed in place of senior persons, (ii) less expenditure incurred on cost of boundary marks, (iii) vacant posts shown under Record of Rights and (iv) late starting of Recoverable City Survey Operation. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to (i) greater provisions admitted for the Schemes under the Five-Year Plan (Please see New Items Nos. 1-4), (ii) provisions made for introduction of Survey and Settlement in merged State Villages (Please see New Item No. 11) and (iii) greater provisions made for construction of Chavdis and Reclamation of Khar and Khajan Lands.

14. *Assignment 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. 2,16,16,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	2,17,64,910	2,17,64,910
Deduct—Total recovery as per details shown in the statement below	—1,48,910	—1,48,910
Net Expenditure	2,16,16,000	2,16,16,000

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. 2,17,64,910 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

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

Minor head or sub-head.	Deduct Entry.	Amount.
		Rs.
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	13,800
Do. ..	Amount transferred to "13-Other Taxes and Duties" on account of Sales Tax Establishment under the Collector of Bombay	2,100
Do. ..	Charges recoverable from Sales Tax Department	2,850
Do. ..	Expenditure recoverable from the Government of India (Income Tax Establishment)	89,160
	Total—Deduct—Recoveries	1,48,910

VIII and 8, State Excise.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Country Spirits	69	5,01	1,02	3,01
Country Fermented Liquor	35	1,74	1,00	1,43
Malt Liquor	51	6	35	35
Wines and Spirits (Foreign Liquors other than Beer, Medicated Wines and Commercial Spirits)	45,54	54,74	46,00	12,09
Receipts from Commercial Spirits including denatured spirits and Medicated Wines	7,03	6,10	8,00	7,00
Opium	2,53	2,48	2,00	2,20
Duties on Medicinal and Toilet preparations containing Alcohol, Opium, etc.	17,65	9,47	20,00	15,00
Hemp and Other Drugs	70	43	43	51
Receipts from Distilleries	11,42	23,92	11,43	18,23
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	9,26	10,00	8,08	9,25
Recoveries of Overpayments	16	5	14	10
Collection of payment for services rendered	43	30	30	33
Total ...	96,27	1,14,30	98,75	69,50
Deduct—Refunds ...	—1,77	—2,02	—2,05	—2,02
Total ...	94,50	1,12,28	96,70	67,48

Expenditure.

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132, Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Superintendence	5,33	5,88	5,50	5,27
District Charges ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Charged ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Voted	15,12	11,49	11,49	11,78
Distilleries	9,70	16,88	9,00	10,68
Departmental and Commission Shops	61	62	45	52
Purchase of Ganja and Other Drugs	1	2	.....	.....
Compensations	81	12	12	12
Works	3	.....	3	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Charged ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Voted	31,61	35,01	26,59	28,37

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 Courts.

17. *Wines and Spirits (Foreign Liquors other than Beer, Medicated Wines and Commercial Spirits)*.—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to reduced rates of assessment and vendor fees on foreign spirits and wines and the introduction of Sales Tax on Intoxicants, the receipts of which will now be credited to "XIII-Other Taxes and Duties". The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals.

18. *Receipts from Commercial Spirits including denatured spirits and Medicated Wines.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is based on the current actuals.

19. *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. The next year's estimate is based on past actuals.

20. *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. The next year's estimate is based on normal expectations.

21. *Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.*—The current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates are based on the current and past actuals.

Expenditure.

22. *Distilleries.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-introduction of the Power Alcohol Scheme during the major part of the year.

23. The net budget estimate of Rs. 28,37,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	32,05,400	32,05,400
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement	—3,68,400	—3,68,400
Net expenditure	28,37,000	28,37,000

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. 32,05,400 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

Statement showing Deduct—Recoveries.

Minor head or sub-head.	Deduct Entry.	Amount.
		Rs.
B—District Charges	Contribution for establishment employed at the cost of other parties	3,42,900
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	19,500
C—1—Nasik Distillery	Amount transferred from Depreciation Fund	6,000
	Total—Deduct—Recoveries.	3,68,400

IX and 9, Stamps.

Revenue.

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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—Non-Judicial—				
Sale of Stamps	2,25,46	2,81,11	2,55,00	2,54,34
Duty on impressing documents	14,88	9,70	23,00	15,00
Fines and Penalties	36	35	35	36
Miscellaneous	5,77	5,11	6,25	5,70
Deduct—Refunds	—1,99	—2,86	—1,89	—2,48
Total ..	2,44,48	2,93,41	2,82,71	2,72,92
B—Judicial—				
Court Fees realised in Stamps	1,49,19	1,30,07	1,30,00	1,48,44
Fines and Penalties	23	15	20	18
Miscellaneous	11	20	9	15
Deduct—Refunds	—7,02	—3,67	—6,87	—9,50
Total ..	1,42,51	1,26,75	1,23,42	1,39,24
Grand Total ..	3,86,99	4,20,16	4,06,13	4,12,16

Expenditure.

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134, Civil
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—Non-Judicial—				
A—Superintendence	86	79	79	76
B—Charges for the sale of Stamps	2,18	2,33	2,32	2,29
C—Cost of Stamps supplied from Central Stamp Stores	1,06	92	1,14	1,00
Total ..	4,10	4,04	4,25	4,05
B—Judicial—				
A—Superintendence	57	78	79	75
B—Charges for the sale of Stamps	67	66	66	68
C—Cost of Stamps supplied from Central Stamp Stores	35	25	28	30
Total ..	1,59	1,69	1,73	1,73
Grand Total ..	5,69	5,73	5,98	5,78

Revenue.

24. *A—Non-Judicial—Sale of Stamps.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to slump in prices. The next year's budget estimate is based on past actuals.

25. *Duty on Impressing Documents.*—The increase in revised and next year's budget is due to more receipts on account of duty on documents voluntarily brought for adjudication.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimate is based on progress of actuals, and more receipts on "Composition on stamp duty". The next year's budget estimate is based on the actuals for 1952-53.

27. *B—Judicial—Court fees realised in Stamp (including probate duty).*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is based mainly on account of passing Court Fees Amendment Bill.

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

Expenditure.

29. *A—Non-Judicial.*—The increase in current year's revised estimate is on account of enhanced rates of the manufacture cost of the stamps. The next year's budget estimate is based on normal expenditure.

X and 10, Forest.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 21-22, Civil Budget Estimates.
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	82,75	89,33	86,51	77,81	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	1,92,43	2,20,15	1,95,22	1,93,33	
Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	5	6	6	6	
Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	52	70	66	50	
Miscellaneous	11 85	12,00	12,19	12,00	
Total	2,87,60	3,22,24	2,94,64	2,83,70	
<i>Deduct—Refund</i>	<i>— 55</i>	<i>— 1,00</i>	<i>— 2,00</i>	<i>— 88</i>	
Total	2,87,05	3,21,24	2,92,64	2,82,82	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 135- 140, - Civil Budget Estimates.
General Direction	1,42	3,93	4,10	2,32	
Conservancy and Works	63,39	51,95	62,27	45,77	
Establishment	67,12	69,54	68,73	71,92	
Interest on Capital Outlay (Charged Expenditure)	34	33	33	33	
Charges in England	1	....	....	10	
Total	1,32,28	1,25,75	1,35,43	1,20,44	
Charged	34	33	33	33	
Voted	1,31,94	1,25,42	1,35,10	1,20,11	

Revenue.

30. *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to less extraction of matchwood and haldu logs, no sale of timber in Belgaum Depot on account of stoppage of departmental extraction of timber and firewood, and fall in prices of sandalwood. The further decrease in the next year's budget, as compared with the revised estimate, is due to downward trend in market prices, less quantity of material expected from sale at the depots in Southern Circle from the departmental logging contracts, and non-extraction of haldu logs departmentally.

31. *Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) lower prices realised for coups sold this year, and some fuel coups remaining unsold in Khandesh Division, and (ii) low prices received for kurans and other minor forest produce. The further decrease in the next year's budget, as compared with the revised estimate, is due to general downward trend in market prices.

32. *Revenue from Forests not managed by Government.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate as compared with the current year's budget and revised estimates, is mainly due to less import of timber and other produce, and also due to the fact that Kumbal blocks in Kolhapur Division are not to be sold during the next financial year.

33. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to high recoveries of receipts under fines, game license fees and royalty for extraction of manganese ore.

34. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) refund of revenue to Thakors of Gad-Boriad State and the Sankheda Mewas States, and (ii) refunds made to the Civil Supply Department, Housing Department and the National Defence Academy, Poona. The next year's budget estimate is based on the average of past 3 years' actuals.

Expenditure.

35. *General Direction.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the deputation of candidates for training in the 1953-55 Rangers' Course at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore. The current year's budget and revised estimates include a non-recurring provision of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of the reimbursement of the cost for survey of unorganised forest areas in West Khandesh District which is undertaken by the Surveyor General of India. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to non-inclusion of the above non-recurring provision of Rs. 2 lakhs.

36. *Conservancy and Works.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) arrear payments of logging contracts and also arrears payments to grass contractors in Northern Circle, (ii) arrears payments in respect of Alnawar Dandeli Railway, and (iii) payment of share bills to the Bombay Municipality and other miscellaneous payments. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to absence of the above arrear payments.

37. *Establishment.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) abolition of the post of the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Eastern Circle's office, and one Range Office in Chota Udepur Division, and (ii) discontinuance of the scheme regarding Improvement of denuded area in Athani, Satara and Sangola Talukas. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to :—

(i) appointment of forest settlement officers and some staff under them,

(ii) appointment of additional staff for the offices of Conservators of Forests and Chief Conservator of Forests, to cope with the increase in the work relating to the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies, and

(iii) provision made for the post of the Wild Life Preservation Officer and the staff under him.

38. The gross demand for grant under "10, Forest" amounts to Rs. 1,22,48,900 after taking into account the expenditure of Rs. 2,35,000 to be met from the Baroda Local Cess Fund and excluding the recovery of Rs. 2,400 due from Raisingpur State and the transfer entry of Rs. 500. A sum of Rs. 33,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

XI and 11, Registration.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 23, Civil Budget Estimates.
Fees for registering documents	27,95	30,03	30,39	29,00	
Fees for copies of registered documents	71	79	66	77	
Miscellaneous	65	38	70	38	
Total	29,31	31,20	31,75	30,15	
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	<i>—7</i>	<i>—10</i>	<i>—6</i>	<i>—5</i>	
Total	29,24	31,10	31,69	30,10	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 141- 142, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Superintendence	94	93	95	97	
B—District Charges	14,19	14,45	15,64	14,57	
Total	15,13	15,38	16,59	15,54	

Revenue.

39. The increase in revised estimate of the current year is due to the fact that the Landlords are executing documents of their properties in view of the Estate Duty Act. The budget estimate for the next year is based on past actuals.

Expenditure.

40. The increase in revised estimate for 1953-54 is due to larger expenditure on account of payment of arrears due to fixation of pay of Baroda State Servants and also grant of retrospective promotion and increased rates of postal charges from 1st April 1953.

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

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act ...	38,34	16,80	24,00	14,78
Receipts under the State Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ...	1,54,85	2,00,00	2,25,00	2,25,00
Fees and Other receipts (Indian Motor Vehicles Act) ...	1,85	37	1,00	24
Total ...	1,95,04	2,17,17	2,50,00	2,40,02
Deduct—Refunds ...	—4,41	—2,00	—8,50	—2,70
Total ...	1,90,63	2,15,17	2,41,50	2,37,32

Expenditure.

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147, Civil
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Charges of Collection ...	4,10	4,15	4,41	4,25
Inspection of Motor Vehicles ...	9,17	9,63	9,61	9,95
Compensation to Local Bodies ...	7,28	7,52	7,48	9,62
			6,52	.....
Other Charges ...	.....	2	2	2
Transfer to the State Road Fund ...	1,18,97	1,66,77	1,84,88	1,90,79
Charges in England ...	14	2	4	.....
Total ...	1,39,67	1,88,11	2,12,96	2,14,63
Charged ...	1,26,25	1,74,29	1,92,36	2,00,41
Voted ...	13,42	13,82	20,60	14,22

Revenue.

41. *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.

42. *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.

43. *Compensation to Local Bodies.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate of 6,52 (Voted) is due to compensation granted to the D.L.B., Kolhapur, for abolition of tolls since 1949-50.

44. *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:—

	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Total receipts under the Act ...	2,00,00	2,25,00	2,25,00
Deduct—Refunds ...	—1,87	—8,50	—2,70
Cost of Collection in India ...	—4,15	—4,41	—9,25
Lump amount mentioned in section 9(3) of the Act ...	—26,57	—26,57	—26,57
Overhead Charges ...	—64	—64	—69
Total ...	1,66,77	1,84,88	1,90,79

45. The net budget estimate of Rs. 2,00,41,400 (Charged) and Rs. 14,21,600 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	2,00,41,400	18,46,600	2,18,88,000
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the Statement below ... ..	.....	—4,25,000	—4,25,000
Net Expenditure	2,00,41,400	14,21,600	2,14,63,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1954–55, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 18,46,600 is included in the Schedule of Demand and a sum of Rs. 2,00,41,400 (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".	1,86,350
B(b) (5) Establishment Charges paid to or recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	Do.	2,38,650
	Total ...	4,25,000

XIII and 13, Other Taxes and Duties.

Revenue.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Rev. sed Est. mate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Taxes on Luxuries including taxes on entertainments, betting and gambling.	2,34,19	2,69,61	2,84,60	2,84,24
Receipts from Electricity Duties	1,98,67	2,00,18	2,25,72	2,07,89
Receipts from Tobacco Duties	54,00	.....	.....	.....
Other Items—				
Urban Immoveable Property Tax	1,63,86	1,59,80	1,47,40	1,59,00
Receipts under the Sales Tax Acts	11,86,67	15,74,98	16,86,34	17,45,62
Prize Competitions	15,68	12,60	8,00	9,50
Receipts under the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 ...	59,97	42,00	65,00	54,50
Newspaper Advertisement Tax	2,55	1,60	62	95
Recoveries of overpayments of past years	3	.....	4	.....
Total ...	19,15,62	22,60,77	24,17,72	24,61,70

Expenditure.

Page 148-152,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53,	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Est. mate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Collection charges—				
Entertainment Tax	1,37	1,04	1,17	1,23
Betting Tax	24	1	15	32
Urban Immoveable Property Tax	3,28	3,20	2,80	2,90
Sales Tax—Motor Spirit	1	.....	.....	.....
Prize Competition	4	2	2	2
Sales Tax	28,78	30,05	36,32	37,19
Sugarcane Cess	15	15	15	15
Charges under the Electricity Acts	2,69	2,66	5,18	5,16
Transfer to the State Sugarcane Cess Fund	59,84	41,85	64,85	54,35
Transfer to the State Road Fund	56,00	88,00	87,17	92,50
Charges in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,52,40	1,66,98	1,97,81	1,93,82
Charged ...	1,15,84	1,29,85	1,52,02	1,46,85
Voted ...	36,56	37,13	45,79	46,97

Revenue.

46. *Taxes on Luxuries including taxes on entertainment, betting and gambling.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is mainly on account of a larger number of people visiting cinemas and other entertainment shows, particularly in the city of Bombay. A larger recovery under Luxury Tax (Rs. 22 lakhs) from the Royal Western India Turf Club also accounts for the increase in the current year's revised estimate. In the next year's budget only a minimum provision of Rs. 10 lakhs due has been made under "Luxury Tax" as it is expected that profits of the Royal Western India Turf Ltd., on which this item of revenue is dependent, will not be substantial during the next year.

47. *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.

48. *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 accounts for 1952-53 represents the compensation paid to Government of Bombay. The Finance Commission had recommended last year 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, a "nil" provision has been made under this head in the current year's revised and the next year's budget.

49. *Urban and Immoveable Property Tax.*—The revised and the budget estimates are based on the progress of actuals and anticipated receipts. The next year's estimate takes into account the additional revenue expected in consequence of (i) the increases in rent recently sanctioned, and (ii) the factor of new building activity.

50. *Receipts under Sales Tax Acts.*—The increase in the revised estimates is mainly due to (i) the recovery of past arrears, and (ii) action taken against defaulters. The increase in Sales Tax receipts is, however, partly counterbalanced by larger refunds. The increase under Sales Tax receipt in the next year's budget is mainly due to the receipts anticipated under the Sales Tax on Intoxicants, which is leviable under the Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act, 1953.

51. *Prize Competitions.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is based on the progress of current actuals.

52. *Receipts under Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948.*—The increase in revised estimate for 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 is mainly due to the larger production of Sugarcane on which the Sugarcane Cess is levied.

53. *Newspaper Advertisement Tax.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the slow progress of recoveries and the default in even easy instalments. 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 1954-55.

Expenditure.

54. *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.

55. *Charges under the Electricity Acts.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly due to the transfer to this head, of a larger amount representing the establishment charges for the work of Electrical inspection carried out by the Public Works Department.

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

57. *Transfer to the State Road Fund.*—In accordance with the existing orders, 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and penalties, other than fines, imposed under the Act are to be retained with the general revenues and the balance transferred to the State Road Fund. The revised estimate of Rs. 87.17 lakhs and the budget estimate of Rs. 92.50 lakhs for 1954-55 represent the amounts, transferable to the State Road Fund.

58. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,46,85,000 (Charged) and Rs. 46,97,000 (Voted) under this budget is made up as under :—

	<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Voted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	1,46,85,000	47,12,000	1,93,97,000
Deduct—Collection charges—Sugarcane Cess ... ..	.....	—15,000	—15,000
Deduct—Total Recoveries ... ..	.....	—15,000	—15,000
Net Expenditure	1,46,85,000	46,97,000	1,93,82,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 47,12,000 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 1,46,85,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

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

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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".

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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".

67. 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 others outlay, are included in the demand for grants.

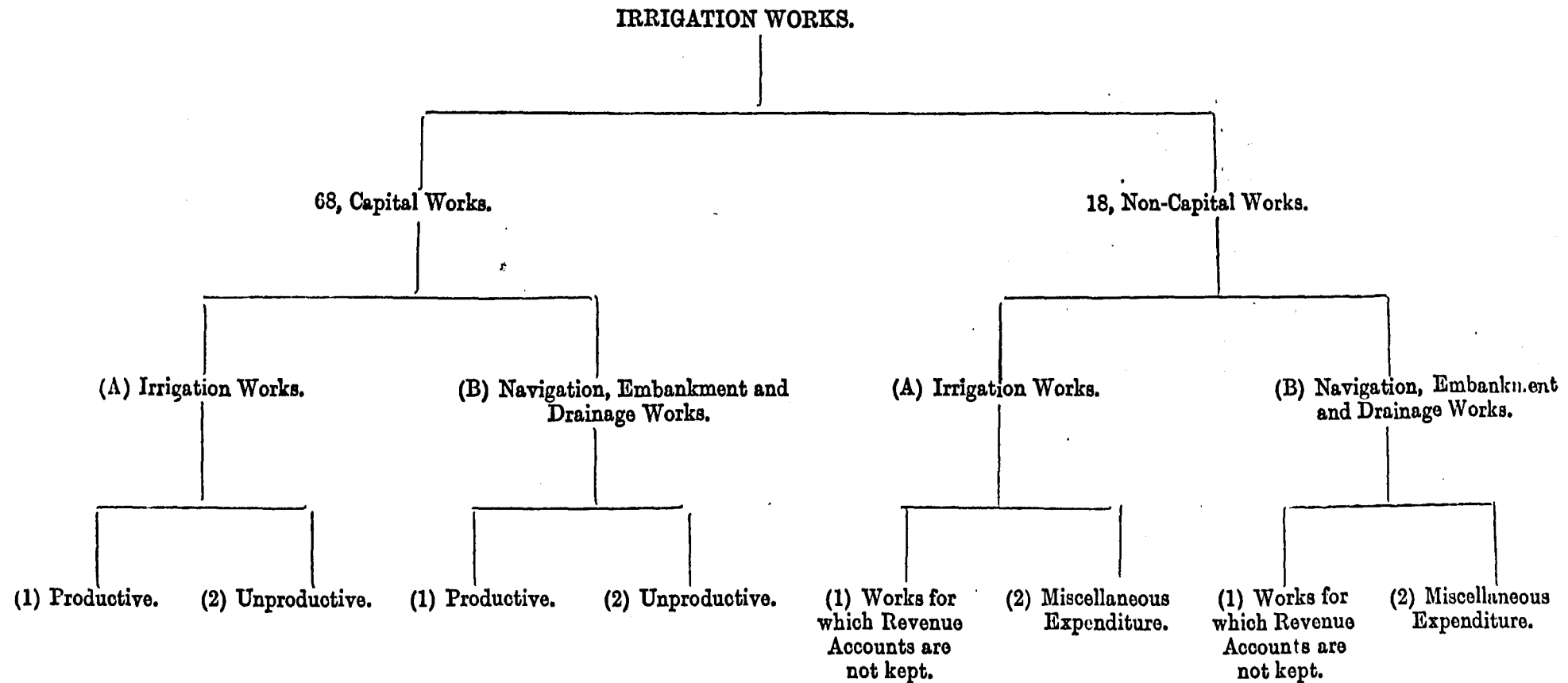
68. There is one more *minus* entry to be made in the budget estimates of revenue under the head "XVII" before the net revenue is shown and that is "refunds of revenue".

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

70. 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”.

71. 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.

72. Cultivation in this State 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.

73. *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.

74. *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.

75. *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.

76. *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.

77. *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.

78. *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.

79. *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.

80. *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.

81. *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.

82. *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 17 miles of the canal have been completed and irrigation started in June 1951.

83. *Kakrapar Weir and Canals Project.*—The project consists of a diversion weir at Kakrapar about 50 miles upstream of Surat together with a system of canals commanding a gross area of 8 lakhs acres estimated to cost Rs. 6.26 crores which is likely to be revised. The scheme is expected to irrigate 6,52,000 acres in Surat District. The Chaltan Branch of the canal system has been completed and put into commission for irrigation since June 1953.

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

85. The financial results of irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept for the triennium ending 1951-52 are shown in the accompanying statement.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR
WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, FOR THE TRIENNIUM ENDING 1951-52.**

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 receipt	Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Productive.</i>										
1	Gadikeri Tank	1949-50.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110	2,110
		1950-51.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110	2,110
		1951-52.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	16,363	555	16,918	..	16,918	..	2,110	2,110
2	Mavinkop Tank.	1949-50.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	180	1,812	1,992
		1950-51.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	235	1,812	2,047
		1951-52.. 1882-83..	1881-82..	30,185	3,319	33,504	..	33,504	242	1,812	2,054
3	Ekruk Tank...	1949-50.. 1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	2,69,340	..	2,69,340
		1950-51.. 1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	2,77,359	..	2,77,359
		1951-52.. 1872-73..	1890-91..	12,28,117	1,12,269	13,40,386	..	13,40,386	3,25,056	..	3,25,056
4	Shahada Channel.	1949-50.. 1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	44,200	1,51,747	15,745	5,474	21,219
		1950-51.. 1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	55,553	1,63,080	10,987	5,474	16,461
		1951-52.. 1922-23..	1921-22..	1,00,739	6,808	1,07,547	60,282	1,67,829	17,184	5,474	22,658
5	Sabarmati Valley.	1949-50.. ..	..	43,271	..	43,271	757	44,028	..	..	..
		1950-51.. ..	..	1,38,757	768	11,39,525	3,942	1,43,467	..	..	..
		1951-52.. ..	..	2,12,390	1,514	2,13,904	10,526	2,24,430	..	..	..
6	Narmada Project	1949-50.. ..	..	2,73,758	..	2,73,758	4,791	2,78,549	..	..	..
		1950-51.. ..	..	7,23,823	3,680	7,27,503	22,249	7,49,752	..	..	..
		1951-52.. ..	..	8,70,117	7,168	8,77,285	41,249	9,18,534	..	..	..
7	Kakrapur ...	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	..	..	..
		1951-52.. ..	..	1,80,15,489	1,51,913	1,81,67,402	5,44,028	1,87,11,430	..	..	..
	<i>Unproductive.</i>										
8	Chikhli Canal	1949-50.. 1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,639	57,442	1,52,860	2,10,302	781	..	781
		1950-51.. 1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,629	57,442	1,56,388	2,13,830	679	..	679
		1951-52.. 1870-71..	1882-83..	53,803	3,629	57,442	1,61,075	2,18,517	332	..	332
9	Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals	1949-50.. 1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	23,04,299	36,23,028	11,690	..	11,690
		1950-51.. 1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	24,05,972	37,24,701	62,981	..	62,981
		1951-52.. 1873-74..	1883-84..	12,43,648	75,081	13,18,729	25,59,068	38,77,797	46,590	..	46,590
10	Dambal Tank	1949-50.. 1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,24,433	2,83,413	715	828	1,543
		1950-51.. 1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,26,742	2,90,722	1,421	828	2,249
		1951-52.. 1880-81..	1884-85..	60,847	3,133	63,980	2,26,804	2,90,584	3,043	828	3,871
11	Medleri Tank	1949-50.. 1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,21,383	3,02,775	515	..	515
		1950-51.. 1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,24,466	3,05,858	1,150	..	1,150
		1951-52.. 1884-85..	1885-86..	78,354	3,038	81,392	2,29,294	3,10,686	1,133	..	1,133

*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 1951-52.

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.
239	1,871	544	1,327	....	11.06	4	418	423
4,242	-2,132	544	....	2,676	....	4	418	423
305	1,805	544	1,261	....	11.26	4	418	423
1,084	908	1,004	....	96	2.71	4	617	520
3,872	-1,625	1,004	....	2,629	....	4	617	521
1,130	924	1,004	....	80	2.76	4	617	552
1,33,357	1,35,983	40,837	95,146	....	10.15	4	16,941	5,456
43,275	2,34,084	40,837	1,93,247	....	17.46	4	16,941	6,533
48,641	2,76,415	40,837	2,35,578	....	20.62	4	16,941	6,971
35,457	-14,238	3,976	....	18,214	....	5	2,400	1,870
23,818	-7,357	3,976	....	11,333	....	5	2,400	2,284
23,431	-773	3,976	....	4,749	....	5	2,400	4,222
....	....	757	....	757	....	....	....	....
....	....	3,185	....	3,185	....	4	....	....
....	....	6,584	....	6,584	....	4	....	....
....	....	4,791	....	4,791	....	....	....	....
....	....	17,458	....	17,458	....	4	....	....
....	....	26,089	....	26,089	....	4	....	....
....	....	2,013	....	2,013	....	....	....	....
....	....	98,428	....	98,428	....	4	....	....
....	....	4,36,498	....	4,36,498	....	4	....	....
1,887	-1,106	1,789	....	2,895	....	4	1,478	394
2,418	-1,739	1,789	....	3,528	....	4	1,478	....
3,230	-2,898	1,789	....	4,687	....	4	1,478	295
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
1,04,650	-58,060	41,396	....	99,456	....	4	24,000	6,842
1,898	-355	2,023	....	2,378	....	4	1,000	464
2,535	-286	2,023	....	2,309	....	4	1,000	813
1,710	2,161	2,023	138	....	0.74	4	1,000	296
1,509	-994	2,805	....	3,599	....	4	600	150
1,628	-478	2,805	....	3,083	....	4	600	148
3,356	-3,223	2,805	....	4,828	....	4	600	183

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	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>											
12	Mhaswa Tank	1949-50..	1877-78..	1886-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,30,465	4,69,421	2,736	..	2,736
		1950-51..	1877-78..	1186-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,38,926	4,77,882	2,866	..	2,866
		1951-52..	1877-78..	1186-87..	1,28,781	10,175	1,38,956	3,46,258	4,85,214	5,136	...	5,136
13	Madag Tank..	1949-50..	1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,79,398	6,46,996	2,843	..	2,843
		1950-51..	1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,84,523	6,52,121	4,609	..	4,609
		1951-52..	1866-67..	1888-89..	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	4,99,542	6,67,140	4,051	...	4,051
14	Asundi Tank	1949-50..	1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,64,279	2,39,274	3,584	641	4,225
		1950-51..	1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,64,946	2,39,941	1,719	641	2,360
		1951-52..	1884-85..	1889-90..	60,741	14,254	74,995	1,64,175	2,39,170	2,927	1,290	4,217
15	Muchkundi Tank.	1949-50..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,59,068	5,17,775	781	..	781
		1950-51..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,64,288	5,22,995	1,133	..	1,133
		1951-52..	1884-85..	1890-91..	1,40,217	18,490	1,58,707	3,69,020	5,27,727	1,470	...	1,470
16	Bhadalwadi Tank.	1949-50..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,30,355	11,21,865	10,355	..	10,355
		1950-51..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,52,913	11,44,423	9,767	..	9,767
		1951-52..	1881-82..	1890-91..	5,74,205	17,305	5,91,510	5,73,995	11,65,505	8,627	...	8,627
17	Bhatodi Tank	1949-50..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	9,21,021	13,00,257	4,801	146	4,947
		1950-51..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	9,43,832	13,23,068	9,658	146	9,804
		1951-52..	1871-72..	1891-92..	3,52,214	27,022	3,79,236	9,58,682	13,37,918	1,142	146	1,288
18	Koregaon Tank.	1949-50..	1868-69..	1891-92..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
		1950-51..	1868-69..	1891-92..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
		1951-52..	1868-69..	1891-92..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
18	Krishna Canal.	1949-50..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	8,93,400	18,43,207	68,112	..	68,112
		1950-51..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	18,40,397	27,90,204	79,139	..	79,139
		1951-52..	1869-70..	1891-92..	8,98,163	51,644	9,49,807	20,79,162	30,28,969	23,591	...	23,591
19	Upper Man River Works.	1949-50..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,41,680	16,80,966	5,996	..	5,996
		1950-51..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,57,819	16,97,204	5,090	..	5,090
		1951-52..	1872-73..	1891-92..	4,15,835	23,451	4,39,286	12,83,742	17,23,028	1,232	...	1,232

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.
5,111	-2,375	4,282	.....	6,657	.....	4	1,700	712
7,045	-4,179	4,282	.....	8,461	..	4	1,700	173
8,186	-3,050	4,282	.....	7,332	.....	4	1,700	609
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
13,708	-9,657	5,362	.....	15,019	.....	4	1,345	666
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
1,428	2,791	2,020	771	.....	1.17	4	1,011	485
1,827	-1,046	4,662	.....	5,708	.....	4	750	27
1,691	-558	4,662	.....	5,220	.....	4	750	18
1,540	-70	4,662	.....	4,732	.....	4	750	33
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
9,082	-455	20,627	.....	21,082	.....	4	2,000	2,061
16,224	-11,277	11,709	.....	22,986	.....	4	12,124	993
20,906	-11,102	11,709	.....	22,811	.....	4	12,124	701
4,430	-3,142	11,708	.....	14,850	.....	4	12,124	584
.....
.....
.....
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
2,32,408	-2,08,817	29,948	.....	2,38,765	.....	4	12,320	14,990
18,879	-12,883	13,827	.....	26,710	.....	4	2,080	1,629
7,501	-2,411	13,827	.....	16,238	.....	4	2,080	1,586
13,229	-11,997	13,827	.....	25,824	.....	4	2,080	1,415

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.	
<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>												
20	Maini Tank ...	1949-50 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,51,520	17,32,454	14,040	...	14,040
		1950-51 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,70,262	17,51,196	9,282	..	9,282
		1951-52 ...	1875-76...	1891-92...	6,53,629	27,305	6,80,934	10,86,966	17,67,900	13,387	..	13,387
21	Aashti Tank ...	1949-50 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,48,140	23,89,848	27,401	...	27,401
		1950-51 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	15,72,093	24,13,801	34,430	..	34,430
		1951-52 ...	1881-82...	1892-93...	7,62,493	79,215	8,41,708	16,42,915	24,84,623	32,221	..	32,221
22	Rewari Canal	1949-50 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,23,069	1,82,880	4,667	...	4,667
		1950-51 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,23,968	1,83,779	5,708	..	5,708
		1951-52 ...	1865-66...	1892-93...	56,771	3,040	59,811	1,29,514	1,89,325	6,821	..	6,821
23	Shirsuphal Tank.	1949-50 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,190	12,369	2,24,568	5,20,755	7,45,323	13,081	...	13,081
		1950-51 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,22,082	7,46,650	17,118	..	17,118
		1951-52 ...	1879-80...	1892-93...	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	5,57,985	7,82,553	162	..	162
24	Lower Panjhra River Works.	1949-50 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,34,039	9,02,660	13,650	8,189	21,839
		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
		1951-52 ...	1851-52...	1894-95...	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	4,71,723	9,40,344	50,379	8,189	58,568
25	Yerla River Irrigation Works.	1949-50 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	17,05,934	24,87,442	28,159	...	28,159
		1950-51 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	17,07,958	24,89,466	37,999	..	37,999
		1951-52 ...	1869-70...	1895-96...	7,35,672	45,836	7,81,508	17,49,537	25,31,045	5,117	..	5,117
26	Parsul Tank...	1949-50 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	3,95,469	8,78,338	6,746	...	6,746
		1950-51 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	4,05,825	8,88,694	14,076	..	14,076
		1951-52 ...	1889-90...	1895-96...	4,73,673	9,196	4,82,869	4,26,581	9,09,450	5,141	..	5,141
27	Mutha Canal including Matoba Tank.	1949-50 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	22,46,150	92,65,318	5,44,280	66	5,44,346
		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
		1951-52 ...	1874-75...	1896-97...	67,20,610	2,98,558	70,19,168	19,43,692	89,62,860	6,26,005	66	6,26,071
28	Gokak Canal First Section and Storage Works.	1949-50 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	4,18,397	19,97,910	1,57,641	...	1,57,641
		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
		1951-52 ...	1884-85...	1896-97...	14,95,090	84,423	15,79,513	2,91,246	18,70,759	1,38,071	..	1,38,071

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
8,795	5,245	22,187	.....	16,942	0.30	4	4,625	1,694
5,837	3,545	22,187	....	18,432	0.20	4	4,625	1,714
7,446	5,941	22,645	....	16,704	0.34	4	4,625	1,695
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
77,603	-45,382	25,440	....	70,322	....	4	11,780	8,425
12,414	-7,747	1,888	.....	9,635	.....	4	1,920	982
4,719	989	1,888	....	899	0.54	4	1,920	1,069
10,479	-3,658	1,888	....	5,546	....	4	1,920	769
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
29,009	-28,847	7,056	.....	35,903	.....	4	1,800	1,702
22,339	-500	14,810	.....	15,310	....	4	12,627	1,991
48,589	-16,950	14,810	....	31,760	....	4	12,627	2,818
49,682	8,886	14,810	....	5,924	0.97	4	1,2627	5,092
25,653	25,06	24,716	.....	22,210	0.10	4	5,480	5,769
15,307	22,692	24,716	....	2,024	0.91	4	5,480	5,037
21,980	-16,863	24,716	....	41,579	....	4	5,480	6,579
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	2,342
9,017	-3876	16,880	....	20,756	....	4	1,000	1,435
2,74,651	2,69,695	2,30,224	39,471	.....	2.91	4	20,000	20,325
2,01,427	4,08,322	2,30,224	1,78,098	....	4.49	4	20,000	19,257
2,71,392	3,54,679	2,30,319	1,24,360	....	3.96	4	20,000	15,763
65,008	92,633	51,193	41,440	....	4.64	4	17,627	14,937
17,203	1,34,440	51,193	83,247	....	7.02	4	17,627	14,855
38,698	99,373	51,472	47,901	....	5.31	4	17,627	15,063

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.	Tot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>										
20	Mhaswad Tank.	1949-50 ... 1884-85..	1896-97..	20,05,553	90,463	20,96,016	38,66,830	59,62,846	54,358	..	54,
		1950-51 .. 1884-85..	1896-97..	20,50,553	90,463	20,96,016	38,99,316	59,95,332	67,784	..	67,
		1951-52 .. 1884-85..	1896-97..	20,50,553	90,463	20,96,016	40,24,782	61,20,798	59,321	-	59,
30	Jamda Canal	1949-50 ... 1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,50,847	43,02,207	49,873	..	49,
		1950-51 .. 1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	32,81,021	43,32,381	52,662	..	52,
		1951-52 .. 1870-71..	1901-02..	10,01,146	50,214	10,51,360	33,37,551	43,88,911	49,557	..	49,
31	Pathri Tank..	1949-50 ... 1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,42,816	13,85,662	28,747	..	28,
		1950-51 .. 1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,46,415	13,89,261	23,752	..	23,
		1951-52 .. 1906-07..		6,27,825	15,021	6,42,846	7,63,443	14,06,289	9,500	..	9,
32	Nira Left Bank Canal and Shotphal Tank.	1949-50 ... 1885-86..	1905-06..	1,43,19,024	4,98,704	1,48,17,728	10,41,588	1,58,59,316	10,02,627	..	10,02,
		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,
		1951-52 .. 1885-86..	1905-06..	1,46,13,930	5,01,270	1,51,15,200	56,16,642	1,56,76,842	13,91,676	...	13,91,
33	Kadva River Works.	1949-50 ... 1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	16,02,528	26,38,404	1,18,277	594	1,18,
		1950-51 .. 1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	15,92,956	26,28,832	97,431	594	98,
		1951-52 .. 1868-69..	1907-08..	9,73,359	62,517	10,35,876	16,08,949	26,44,825	90,664	594	91,
34	Wangroll Tank	1949-50 ... 1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,11,827	7,05,122	5,853	..	5,
		1950-51 .. 1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,26,732	7,20,027	2,536	..	2,
		1951-52 .. 1904-05..	1908-09..	2,42,512	50,783	2,93,295	4,29,224	7,22,519	14,233	..	14,
35	Tranza-Nag-rana Tanks.	1949-50 ... 1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,64,570	7,45,205	1,206	..	1
		1950-51 .. 1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,73,083	7,53,718	1,806	..	1.
		1951-52 .. 1904-05..	1909-10..	2,38,032	42,603	2,80,635	4,80,841	7,61,476	2,586	..	2

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.
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
1,18,098	-58,777	66,689	.....	1,25,466	.....	4	24,800	15,931
42,171	7,502	33,447	.....	25,945	0.17	4	5,000	6,622
49,389	3,273	33,447	.....	30,174	0.08	4	5,000	16,418
72,640	-23,083	33,447	.....	56,530	.....	4	5,000	7,192
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
5,652	3,848	20,876	.....	17,028	0.27	4	2,500	1,537
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
4,23,847	9,67,829	6,02,784	3,65,045	.....	6.17	4	1,13,280	75,861
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
74,860	16,398	32,391	.....	15,993	0.62	4	18,022	4,492
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
8,605	5,623	8,120	.....	2,492	0.78	4	3,400	347
18,012	-16,806	7,915	.....	24,721	.....	4	300	.....
2,404	-598	7,915	.....	8,513	.....	4	300	220
2,429	157	7,915	.....	7,758	0.02	4	300	21

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.	
	<i>Unproductive—contd.</i>											
36	Savli Tank	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1908-09... 1908-09... 1908-09	{ 1909-10... 1909-10... 1909-10	{ 2,34,179 2,34,179 2,34,179	{ 21,031 21,031 21,031	{ 2,55,210 2,55,210 2,55,210	{ 3,68,548 3,79,191 3,88,894	{ 6,23,758 6,34,401 6,44,104	{ 3,920 2,993 3,348	{	{ 3,920 2,993 3,348
37	Chan kapur Tank.	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1909-10... 1909-10... 1909-10	{ 1909-10... 1909-10... 1909-10	{ 20,10,784 20,10,784 20,10,784	{ 68,757 68,757 68,757	{ 20,79,541 20,79,541 20,79,541	{ 19,79,019 19,54,147 18,83,350	{ 40,58,560 40,33,688 39,62,891	{ 2,87,986 2,41,796 2,19,897	{	{ 2,87,986 2,41,796 2,19,897
38	Godavari Canals.	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1911-12... 1911-12... 1911-12	{ 1915-16... 1915-16... 1915-16	{ 1,77,22,870 2,24,51,933 2,86,63,960	{ 5,66,076 6,05,249 6,57,272	{ 1,82,88,946 2,30,57,182 2,93,21,232	{ 31,75,385 32,11,175 38,49,449	{ 2,15,64,331 2,62,68,351 3,31,60,681	{ 11,03,995 10,83,762 11,14,371	{	{ 11,03,995 10,83,762 11,14,371
39	Futelao Tank	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1915-16... 1915-16... 1915-16	{ 1916-17... 1916-17... 1916-17	{ 1,07,356 1,07,356 1,07,356	{ 9,105 9,105 9,105	{ 1,16,461 1,16,461 1,16,461	{ 2,00,948 2,05,356 2,11,065	{ 3,17,409 3,21,817 3,27,526	{ 285 574 11,157	{	{ 285 574 11,157
40	Dharma Canal	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1913-14... 1913-14... 1913-14	{ 1921-22... 1921-22... 1921-22	{ 1,02,948 1,14,092 1,20,019	{ 2,384 2,476 2,525	{ 1,05,332 1,16,568 1,22,544	{ 3,51,322 3,74,588 3,97,901	{ 4,56,654 4,91,156 5,20,445	{ 2,603 4,397 3,710	{ -1,016 -1,016 -1,017	{ 1,587 3,381 2,693
41	Nira Right Bank Canal.	{ 1949-50 ... 1950-51 ... 1951-52 ...	{ 1924-25... 1924-25... 1924-25	{ 1937-38... 1937-38... 1937-38	{ 4,09,95,708 4,12,01,347 4,13,61,629	{ 10,96,741 10,98,464 10,99,795	{ 4,20,92,449 4,22,99,811 4,24,61,424	{ 4,75,95,932 4,87,50,274 4,96,30,767	{ 8,96,88,401 9,10,50,085 9,20,92,191	{ 12,04,632 15,13,492 15,95,699	{	{ 12,04,632 15,13,492 15,95,699

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.
7,287	-3,367	7,787	.....	11,154	.....	4	3,000	244
5,849	-2,858	7,787	.....	10,643	.....	4	3,000	2,193
5,264	-1,016	7,787	.....	9,703	.....	4	3,000	745
1,33,509	1,54,477	69,214	85,263	.....	3.81	4	3,500	19,158
1,47,710	94,086	69,214	24,872	.....	2.33	4	3,500	19,959
70,829	1,40,068	69,271	70,797	.....	3.54	4	3,500	20,321
2,80,131	8,23,864	5,28,178	2,95,686	.....	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
8,18,495	2,95,876	9,24,150	.....	6,28,274	0.89	4	79,400	55,874
1,492	-1,207	3,570	.....	4,777	.....	4	300	231
1,412	-838	3,570	.....	4,408	.....	4	300	.....
13,296	-2,139	3,570	.....	5,709	.....	4	300	204
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
21,865	-19,172	4,141	.....	23,313	.....	5	13,870	9,624
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	82,139
6,29,909	9,65,790	18,46,283	.....	8,80,493	1.05	6	1,32,000	78,368

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	
	<i>Unproductive—concl'd.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
42	Pravara River Works.	1949-50 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,46,77,636	5,14,714	1,51,32,350	86,81,352	2,38,13,702	13,66,053	76	13,66,053
		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
		1951-52 ...	1909-10...	1926-27...	1,48,81,421	5,16,742	1,53,98,163	81,21,360	2,35,19,523	13,34,432	76	13,34,508
43	Gokak Canal, Second section.	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	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,76,306	13,978	1,90,284	4,72,276	6,62,560	...	...	...
44	Meshwa Canal	1949-50 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	28,36,789	23,588	28,60,377	81,740	29,42,117	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43,49,430	36,251	43,85,681	2,07,499	45,93,180	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	46,16,386	38,456	46,54,842	3,75,608	50,30,450	...	...	...
45	Wardala Tank	1949-50 ...	...	...	5,209	34	5,243	117	5,360	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	12,822	97	12,919	433	13,352	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	14,213	108	14,321	940	15,261	...	...	...
46	Mahi Canal...	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	1,05,54	39,07,984	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	54,53,138	40,246	54,93,384	2,78,654	57,72,038	...	...	...
47	Ghatprabha Left Bank Canal.	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	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	1,67,75,454	1,33,625	16,909,082	9,44,636	1,78,53,718	...	...	...
48	Budhihal Tank	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	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	5,05,401	18,521	5,23,922	6,98,320	2,22,242	...	...	...
49	Kolohiwar	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	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	10,46,285	8,562	10,54,847	47,801	11,02,648	...	...	...
50	Vijapur Tube Well Scheme.	1949-50 ...	...	...	4,465	37	4,502	4,361	8,863	...	...	...
		1950-51 ...	...	...	8,159	63	8,227	60,054	68,281	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	45,053	376	45,429	...	45,429	91,362	...	91,362
51	Ranand Tank.	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	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	6,73,452	5,594	6,79,046	30,744	7,09,790	...	...	...
52	Wadhwana Tank.	1949-50 ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	16,022	...	16,022
		1950-51 ...	...	...	560	5	565	29,792	30,357	18,244	...	18,244
		1951-52 ...	...	...	560	5	565	8,114	8,679	72,528	...	72,528
53	Radhanagri Hydro Electric Scheme,	1950-51 ...	...	...	12,81,223	14,213	12,95,436	22,421	13,17,857	...	...	...
		1951-52 ...	...	...	25,08,228	27,275	25,35,503	93,020	26,28,523	...	...	...
		1949-50 ...	...	...	12,24,70,939	41,55,822	12,66,26,761	9,13,81,266	21,80,08,027	64,51,000	18,920	64,69,920
		1950-51 ...	...	...	14,74,18,168	43,69,121	15,17,87,289	9,39,66,705	24,57,53,994	69,03,031	18,920	69,21,951
		1951-52 ...	...	...	17,50,93,156	45,95,156	17,96,88,312	9,70,36,192	27,67,24,504	73,83,101	19,568	74,02,669

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

Working expenses and maintenance during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Interest during the year.	Net gain during the year.	Net loss during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on sum at charge.	Prescribed rate of interest as test of productivity.	Area irrigable at present.	Area irrigated during the year.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.
4,89,197	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	83,872
5,18,177	8,16,331	6,03,850	2,12,481	.....	3.47	6	57,000	60,817
.....	.....	5,863	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,863	.....	5,863	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	65,372	.....	65,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,25,759	.....	1,25,759	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,68,109	.....	1,68,109	.....	4	.....	3,583
.....	.....	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	316	.....	316	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	507	.....	507	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,734	.....	19,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	85,755	.....	85,755	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,73,105	.....	1,73,105	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	88,396	.....	88,396	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,02,363	.....	3,02,363	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	5,49,008	.....	5,49,008	.....	.....	4	744
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,905	.....	16,905	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,928	.....	16,928	.....	4	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	13,717	.....	13,717	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,877	.....	30,877	.....	4	.....	.....
4,283	—4,283	78	.....	4,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,472	—55,472	221	.....	55,693	.....	4	.....	2,198
75,217	16,145	998	15,147	.....	.....	4	.....	3,277
.....	.....	2,327	.....	2,327	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,815	.....	8,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19,591	.....	19,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,261	761	.....	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48,388	—30,543	10	.....	30,553	.....	4	.....	4,001
50,829	21,699	21	21,678	.....	.....	4	.....	4,312
.....	.....	22,421	.....	22,421	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	70,599	.....	70,599	.....	4	.....	.....
31,82,600	32,87,320	45,72,475	.....	12,85,155	1.51	.....	.....	4,51,949
40,65,435	28,56,516	52,54,774	.....	23,98,258	1.16	.....	.....	4,70,114
39,04,780	34,97,889	63,17,887	.....	28,19,998	1.26	.....	.....	4,40,400

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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. The figures of gross and net revenue for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 and the budget estimate for the year 1954-55 are shown below :—

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	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Direct Receipts	9,703	83,18	1,11,91	1,41,68
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	19	62	20	60
Gross Receipts	9,722	83,80	1,12,11	1,42,28
Deduct—Working expenses	—35,08	—32,93	—39,98	—38,99
Not Receipts	62,14	50,87	72,13	1,03,29

89. The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 under Direct Receipts as compared with the current year's budget estimate is mainly due to enhancement of water rates and greater demand for water which is available on account of improvements carried out to Nira Right Bank Canal. The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly on account of income from Irrigation Cess and Betterment Levy.

90. The distribution of the figures of expenditure under the "XVII-Deduct Working Expenses" for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 and the budget estimate for the year 1954-55 is as follows :—

Pages 28-35
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	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Extensions and Improvements	1,35	1,76	4,02	6,01
Maintenance and Repairs	11,57	9,44	11,75	11,18
Establishment	21,97	21,56	23,73	24,95
Tools and Plant	19	17	48	69
Total	35,08	32,93	39,98	42,83
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—3,84
Total—Voted	35,08	32,93	39,98	38,99

91. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to (i) additional works undertaken in the Central Circle and (ii) on account of the cost of six scoda engines which has remained to be adjusted by debit to the work of improvement to Khodshi Weir.

92. The budget estimate of 1954-55 as compared with the current year's budget takes into account new minor works and the amount required for works in progress.

93. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to certain repairs works under taken in the Gujarat Irrigation Circle. The next year's estimate takes into account new Minor Works and the amount required for works in progress.

94. *Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.*—The details of the schemes to be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund are as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Raising the waste weir of the Ekruk Tank, Sholapur Division	1,80,000
(2) Improvements to the Mhaswad Canal No. 1 (Tunnel portion lining etc.), Sholapur Division.	72,500
(3) Improvements to Khodshi Weir (pressure grouting), Satara Division	53,500
(4) Constructing three experimental tanks for the staunching of Canal banks in mile No. 9 of the Nira Left Bank Canal, Poona Irrigation Division.	31,000
(5) Remodelling Distributary 13 of Nira Right Bank Canal, Poona Irrigation Division.	32,000
(6) Restoration of the Madag Right Bank Canal from Miles 5 to 8½, Dharwar Irrigation Division.	15,000
	3,84,000

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 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 42,83,000 which does not take into account the receipts amounting to 1,42,28 and the expenditure of 3,84 to be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

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

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 30, Civil Budget Estimates.
Direct Receipts	11.08	8.00	10.79	19.93	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6.52	9.98	6.35	9.00	
Total	17.60	17.98	17.14	28.93	

96. *Direct Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate as compared to the current year's budget is mainly on account of additional receipts anticipated under water rates in Kolhapur and Bijapur Divisions and under Miscellaneous receipts. Increase in the next year's estimate is mainly due to (i) enhancement of water rates, (ii) larger receipts anticipated under water rates as a result of lift irrigation schemes undertaken, and (iii) increase in irrigable area.

97. *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.*—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimates have been based on the departmental reports.

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

*Expenditure.*Page 152,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Interest on Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works—Charged ...	79,75	84,57	95,70	1,22,28

98. 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.

99. The revised estimate for 1953-54 and budget estimate for 1954-55 have been framed as follows:—

	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(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 4.9 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 4.5 per cent. on the capital outlay of 60,87 on Irrigation Works from 1937-38 to 1948-49 ...	2,74	2,74
(4) Interest charges at 4.5 per cent. on the capital outlay of 9,47,14 on Irrigation Works from 1949-50 to 1952-53 ...	42,71	42,71
(5) Interest charges at 4.5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 3,92,53 on Irrigation Works during 1953-54 ...	8,83	17,66
(6) Interest charges at 4.5 per cent. on half the estimated capital outlay of 7,88,86 on Irrigation Works during 1954-55 ...	.....	17,75
Total ...	95,70	1,22,28

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

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 153-154 Civil Budget Estimates.
Works and Extensions and Improvements	71,62	68,12	1,70,74	11,26	
Maintenance and Repairs	29,63	15,16	18,21	17,62	
Establishment	22,75	21,18	44,23	9,80	
Tools and Plant	1,56	1,38	2,98	69	
Other charges	2,44	8,81	10,00	5,89	
Grant-in-aid	8	8	8	8	
Total—Gross	1,28,11	1,14,73	2,46,24	45,34	
<i>Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund</i> ... ..	.....	—4,30	—4,30	—6,83	
Total	1,28,11	1,10,43	2,41,94	38,51	
<i>Charged</i>	1	.....	7	.....
<i>Voted</i>	1,28,10	1,10,43	2,41,87	38,51	

100. The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to larger expenditure on scarcity works and minor irrigation works undertaken from the loans from the Government of India. The next year's estimate does not include provision for works under the Loan Programme as the same is included under "68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works."

101. 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".

102. The net budget estimate of Rs. 38,51,000 is made up as follows :—

	<i>Charged</i>	<i>Voted</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	45,34,000	45,34,000
<i>Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund</i>	—6,83,000	—6,83,000
Net Expenditure	38,51,000	38,51,000

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	93,000
(ii) Construction of a percolation tank of Mirdhe, Taluka Phaltan ..	1,00,000
(iii) Construction of barrage type weirs at Kochri and Gotur on the Hiranyakeshi River.	1,00,000
(iv) Maintenance and working of Lift Irrigation Schemes at Kolhapur ..	3,60,000
(v) Constructing a drainage channel for removing water logged area from the Kyari lands of Samarkha and Lambavel villages, Taluka Anand.	30,000
	6,83,000

103. In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 45,34,000 (Voted) is included in the Schedule of Demands.

18, Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.

(Civil)

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Minor Irrigation Works	4,49	....	....	....
Establishment	— 14,66	15,45	13,68	16,75
Total—Gross ..	19,15	15,45	13,68	16,75
Deduct—Expenditure met from State Sugarcane Cess Fund ..	—422	....	....	....
Total—(Net) ..	14,73	15,45	13,68	16,75

104. The estimates represent expenditure on Lift Irrigation schemes undertaken by Government in the State. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared to the current year's budget estimate is mainly due to non-operation of some of the Lift Irrigation Schemes to their full capacity as there was less demand for water for irrigation due to satisfactory rains.

105. In accordance with the revised procedure 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. 16,75,000 (Voted), which has been included in the Schedule of Demands.

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

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 168, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Financed from Famine Relief Fund	
B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
C—Financed from Bombay State Development Fund	
Total	

106. 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 amounts provided from ordinary revenues and Bombay State Development Fund for financing the capital expenditure on irrigation works.

XX and 22, Interest.

*Receipts.*Page 37,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporation	21,68	17,63	17,63	24,86
(2) Interest on other loans and advances by the State Government ..	76,65	77,11	1,12,88	1,14,15
(3) Interest on arrears of revenues	1,31	1,00	1,00	1,00
(4) Interest realised on investment of State balances	36,15	31,17	37,81	34,09
(5) Miscellaneous	1,79	1,69	1,90	1,65
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i> ..	(—) 5	(—) 2
Total ..	1,37,53	1,28,60	1,71,20	1,75,75

*Expenditure.*Page 169,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A. Interest on Ordinary Debt—				
(1) Interest on Permanent Loans	73,00	90,93	95,82	1,09,07
(2) Interest on Loans in course of discharge .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(3) Discount on loans .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(4) Interest on other floating loans	1,40	7,00	2	....
(5) Management of Debt	46	53	56	64
(6) Expenditure connected with the issue of new loans ..	61	....	1,10	....
(7) Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(8) Interest on consolidated debt	43,35	42,63	42,63	41,88
(9) Interest on loans to Presidency Corporation excluding those included in the consolidated debt	10,57	6,76	7,36	12,61
(10) Interest on Agricultural Loans .. .. .	....	2,68	1,02	85
(11) Interest on Loans in connection with Rehabilitation of Dis- placed Persons	26,08	21,14	16,00	38,12
(12) Interest on P. W. D. Loans	6,64	6,57	22,04	45,31
(13) Interest on loans for Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	....	....	1,01	....
(14) Interest on loans taken for Development of Hand-Loom Industry. ....	....	....	....	33
(15) Interest on loans in connection with the Community Develop- ment Projects .. .. .	....	....	....	107
B. Interest on Unfunded Debt—				
(16) Special Loans Endowments for Charitable and Education Institutions	74	79	80	79
(17) State Provident Funds	27,29	30,31	32,25	42,63
C. Interest on other Obligations—				
(18) Interest on Charitable and other Funds	51	70	50	50
(19) Miscellaneous	7	....	15	10
Total A, B & C ..	1,90,72	2,10,04	2,21,26	2,93,90

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
D. Transfers—Deduct—				
(20) Interest transferred to Commercial Departments—				
(i) "17, Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	—79,75	—84,57	—95,70	—1,22,28
(ii) Commercial undertakings, Dapuri workshop ..	—6	—12	—12	—12
(21) Interest transferred to "10—Forests" ..	—33	—33	—33	—33
(22) Interest transferred to "85—A" Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading ..	—65,86	—51,15	—50,47,000	—35,91
(23) Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions ..	—2,50	—2,59	—2,54	—2,67
Total D ..	—1,48,50	—1,38,76	—1,49,16	—1,61,31
Net Total ..	42,22	71,28	72,10	1,32,59

Revenue.

107. 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 increase in the 1954-55 budget estimates is due to fresh loans sanctioned to the Municipality in connection with the establishment of oil refineries and in connection with Vaitarna—*cum*—Tansa Scheme.

(2) *Interest on other Loans and Advances by the State Government.*—The 1953-54 revised estimate and 1954-55 budget estimate are based on the progress of the actuals and the estimates of Departmental Officers. The increase in the current years revised estimate and next years budget estimate is on account of increase in interest from Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the Bombay Housing Board anticipated recoveries of arrears of interest from the Bombay Housing Board during the current year and increase in interest on tagai advances.

(3) *Interest realised on investment of State Balances.*—The increase in the 1953-54 revised estimates and the 1954-55 budget estimate is due to interest on the investments of balances in treasury bills.

Expenditure.

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

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

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

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

(d) Interest payable on other miscellaneous items, credit is given to this head under the heads:

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

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

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

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

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

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

109. (1) *Interest on Permanent Loans.*—The increase in the 1953-54 revised estimate and the 1954-55 budget estimate is mainly due to the provision of interest on the 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963.

(4) *Interest on other floating loans.*—The decrease in the 1953-54 revised estimate is due to the fact that the Cash Credit account opened with the Imperial Bank of India for Civil Supplies Scheme is not operated upon.

(6) *Expenditure in connection with the issue of new loan.*—The provision in 1953-54 revised estimate is in respect of incidental expenditure incurred in connection with the issue of 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963.

(8) *Interest on the consolidated debt.*—The consolidated debt is payable 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 1954-55 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 increase in 1954-55 budget estimate is due to grant of fresh advances for establishment of oil refineries and for Tansa Vaitarna Schemes.

(10) *Interest on Agricultural Loans.*—The provision in the 1953-54 revised estimate and the budget estimate 1954-55 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 next year's budget estimate is for payment of interest 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 1952-53 and 1953-54.

(12) *Interest on Public Works Department Loans.*—The amounts provided for in the 1953-54 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are for payment of interest on loans taken from the Government of India for Minor Irrigation Schemes, Tube Wells Schemes, Industrial Housing Schemes and Major Irrigation and Electricity Projects.

(14) *Interest on loans taken for the Development of Handloom Industry.*—The Government of India have sanctioned loans for financial assistance to the Weavers for the development of Handloom Industry. The interest is to be paid to the Government of India in the next year and hence the provision has been made.

(15) *Interest on loans in connection with the Community Development Projects.*—The interest charges on loans received from the Government of India for Community Development Project become payable from the next year.

(17) *State Provident Funds.*—The expenditure under this head is on account of interest payable on accumulations in the Provident Funds of State Servants. The large increase in 1954-55 budget estimates is on account of payment of interest on the provident fund balances of primary teachers in the employ of District School Boards.

(19) *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the 1953-54 revised estimate and the 1954-55 budget estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

(20) *Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.*—“17, Interest of works for which capital accounts are kept”. The figures are explained in paragraph 99 under the head “17”.

(21) *Deduct—Interest transferred to “10, Forests”.*—A corresponding debit appears under the head “10, Forests”.

(22) *Deduct—Interest transferred to “85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading”.*—The amounts deducted are for interest on the Capital Outlay advanced for the various schemes included under the head “85-A”. The decrease in the 1954-55 budget estimates is on account of less amount anticipated to be invested in the Civil Supplies Schemes.

(23) *Deduct—Interest portion of equated payments on account of commuted value of pensions.*—See paragraph 453 under “83, Payments of commuted value of pensions”.

110. The net budget estimate for 1954-55 is Rs. 1,32,59,000 as follows:—

	Charged.
	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	2,93,90,000
Deduct—Transfers	1,61,31,000

<i>Net Expenditure</i>	1,32,59,000

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted from 1954-55 only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,93,90,000 (charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 170, 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	29,43	29,43	29,43	29,43	
(e) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	21,80	21,80	21,80	21,80	
(f) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961	5,01	5,01	5,01	5,01	
(g) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	19,18	19,18	19,18	19,18	
(h) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 .. .. .	.....	18,86	18,91	18,91	
(i) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	38,66	
(j) Sinking Fund for repayment of Government of India Loan taken for Industrial Housing	2,20	3,57	3,57	3,57	
Depreciation Charges—					
(k) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1955 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(l) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1956 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(m) 3 per cent. Bombay Government Loan, 1958 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(n) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	
(o) 3 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1960	4,53	4,53	4,53	4,53	
(p) 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961	1,04	1,04	1,04	1,04	
(q) 3½ per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	4,56	4,56	4,56	4,56	
(r) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964 .. .. .	.....	5,49	5,50	5,50	
(s) 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	8,25	
B—Other Appropriations—					
(i) Repayment of the consolidated debt	15,72	16,43	16,43	17,18	
(ii) Repayment of Loans taken for Agricultural purposes	13,55	9,11	20,62	3,93	
(iii) Repayment of loans taken for Rehabilitation of Displaced persons	1,78	15,68	20,53	54,02	
(iv) Repayment of loans taken for Public Works purposes	2,03	12,25	16,10	19,95	
(v) Repayment of loans taken for Development of Handloom Industry .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2,37	
Total A and B	1,29,33	1,75,94	1,96,31	2,66,89	
C—Transfers—Deduct—					
(i) Repayment by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of loans included in the consolidated debt	—8,86	—7,09	—7,09	—7,34	
(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	—2,02	—211	—29,23	—41,57	
Total	—8,88	—9,20	—36,32	—48,91	
Grand Total—Charged	1,20,95	1,66,74	1,59,89	2,17,98	

111. *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 2½ 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 1½ per cent. of the total nominal amount (Rs. 6,41,55,500) 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 1½ 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 1½ 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 1½ 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) *Four per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964*.—The annual contribution (5,50) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at 1½ 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) *Four per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1963*.—The annual contribution (8,25) to the Depreciation Fund is provided at 1½ per cent. of the total nominal amount (Rs. 5,50,35,400) of loan. The Fund is to be used, if necessary, for purchasing the 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 the Sinking Fund is made on this basis.

(j) *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.

112. 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 109 (8) 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 1954-55 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 109.

113. *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 and the next year's budget estimate is due to the fact that the repayments to the Government of India on account of Rehabilitation loans will be made to some extent from the recoveries effected from the displaced persons.

114. The net budget estimate for 1954-55 is Rs. 2,17,98,000 as follows :—

	<i>Charged.</i>
	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	2,66,89,000
<i>Deduct—Transfers</i>	48,91,000
	<hr/>
Net Expenditure ...	2,17,98,000
	<hr/>

In accordance with the revised procedure to be adopted for 1954-55 only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,66,89,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

25, General Administration.

Pages 171-
230, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—President, Vice-President, Heads of States, Cabinet and Ministers—				
Emoluments and/or allowances of the Governor	52	51	51	51
Secretariat staff of the Governor	59	62	52	53
Staff and Household of the Governor	3,05	3,10	3,10	2,90
Sumptuary Allowance of the Governor	23	23	23	23
Expenditure from the Contract Allowance	1,27	1,28	1,27	1,28
Tour Expenses	47	65	51	65
Ministers	7,79	6,69	6,80	9,79
Total ..	1,392	13,08	12,94	15,89
B—Parliament and the State Legislature—				
State Legislature Secretariat	2,51	2,68	2,78	2,92
Legislative Assembly	8,51	9,56	9,56	9,08
Legislative Council	2,08	2,14	2,14	2,04
Total ..	13,10	14,38	14,48	14,04
C—Elections—				
Other Election Charges	31,25	12,95	9,63	8,65
Total ..	31,25	12,95	9,63	8,65
D—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment—				
Civil Secretariat	91,55	87,15	90,68	92,27
Public Service Commission	2,61	2,82	2,83	2,93
Board of Revenue, etc.—Bombay Revenue Tribunal	29	30	31	30
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records	81	91	85	91
Local Fund Audit Establishment	4,37	4,69	5,00	4,98
Total ..	99,63	95,87	99,67	1,01,39
F—District Administration—				
District Administration	2,99,34	3,36,90	3,18,42	3,93,47
H—Miscellaneous—				
Discretionary grants by Heads of States	17	25	22	25
Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction grants	6,50	7,14	7,22	7,07
Charges in England	3,10	2,78	2,92	3,01
Total ..	9,77	10,17	10,36	10,33
Repayment to Contingency Fund	36	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	4,67,37	4,83,35	4,65,50	5,43,77
Charged	9,25	9,77	9,68	9,66
Voted	4,58,12	4,73,58	4,55,82	5,34,11

Expenditure.

115. *Emoluments and/or allowances of the Governor.*—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate represent the salary payable to the present Governor.

116. *Secretariat Staff of the Governor.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly on account of the fact that the post of the Secretary to Governor has been held in abeyance.

117. *Staff and Household of the Governor.*—The current year's revised estimate includes expenditure on the purchase of a new car for the Governor. The next year's budget estimate provides for grants admissible under Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order, 1950.

118. *Ministers.*—The increase in the current year's revised is mainly due to the intensive touring undertaken by some Ministers and Deputy Ministers. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs made for placing discretionary grants at the disposal of Ministers. The discretionary grant is intended for meeting unforeseen but important items of expenditure on research and development schemes in different Departments.

119. *State Legislature Secretariat and Legislative Assembly.*—The current year's revised estimate takes into account the expenditure incurred on the extra small session of the Legislative Assembly held in December 1953. The next year's budget provides for normal requirements in the light of the current actuals.

120. *Legislative Council.*—The current year's revised estimate takes into account the expenditure incurred on the extra small session of the Legislative Council held in December 1953. The next year's budget provides for normal requirements in the light of current actuals.

121. *Elections.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to the low rates of the printing of the electoral rolls. 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 etc.

122. *Civil Secretariat.*—The increase in the revised estimates for 1953-54 is mainly due to (i) the expenditure incurred on the purchase of flags, (ii) the creation of additional establishment in the Public Works Department, (iii) the larger expenditure in the Revenue Department as a result of the fixation of pay of some of its officers and (iv) the purchase of a helicopter for survey and inspection work and for rescue work during fire and floods. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to (i) the establishment of a State Treasury at Bombay and (ii) larger expenditure on the Schemes of Publicity.

123. *Public Service Commission.*—The increase in the next year's budget is mainly on account of the larger provision made under "Fees for conducting shorthand and translation tests".

124. *Bombay Revenue Tribunal.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of current actuals.

125. *Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*—The decrease in the current year's revised is mainly due to the retrenchment carried out by the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records.

126. *Local Fund Audit Establishment.*—The increase in the revised estimates for 1953-54 is mainly due to the recovery of pay, allowances etc. on account of the absorption of the ex-Baroda staff from 1st May 1949 instead of from 1st August 1949.

127. *District Administration.*—The decrease in the current year's revised is mainly due to the decision of Government to record the expenditure incurred on the development of Community Projects under a new major head "63-B-Community Development Projects" instead of under "25-General Administration", as hitherto. This decision has been responsible for rendering the provision made under this head for Community Projects, unnecessary. The above decrease in the current year's revised was, however, partly counterbalanced by new expenditure on (i) Local Development Works, (ii) National Extension Scheme, and (iii) larger expenditure under "Q-1-General Establishment" and "S-Other Establishment". The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to the provisions of (i) Rs. 39.50 lakhs for Local Development Works and of (ii) Rs. 42.74 lakhs for the National Extension Scheme in the next year's budget. The next year's budget also provides for the extra expenditure to be incurred on the grant of the revised rate of remuneration to the Patels of the areas merged in the State of Bombay.

128. *Expenditure from Rural Reconstruction Grants.*—The current year's revised estimate is based on the progress of current actuals. The next year's estimate includes a provision of Rs. 41,000 for grant of ordinary travelling allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 125 per mensem to Vice-Chairmen of the District Development Boards.

129. *Charges in England.*—The revised estimates for 1953-54 and the budget estimates for 1954-55 are based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner.

130. The net budget estimate of Rs. 9,66,000 (Charged) and Rs. 5,34,11,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	9,66,000	5,99,68,460	6,09,34,460
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement below ..	....	—65,57,460	—65,57,460
Net Expenditure ..	9,66,000	5,34,11,000	5,43,77,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953–54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 5,99,68,460 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and sum of Rs. 9,66,000 (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	C-Elections	Recovery (of election expenditure) from Government of India.	8,64,500
<i>D-Secretariat and Head-quarters establishments.</i>			
2	Political and Services Department	Amount recoverable from the Union Government ..	5,000
3	Passport Branch	Contribution recovered from Government of India ..	1,24,200
4	Management of Insurance Fund	Amount met from the Insurance Fund.. ..	1,40,000
5	Finance Department	Insurance charges transferred to K-4(b) Management of Insurance Fund.	1,310
6	Charity Commissioner	Amount recoverable from Public Trust Administration Fund.	2,46,160
7	Public Works Department	Expenditure on account of the establishment of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department transferred to "50, Civil Works".	2,73,000
8	..... .. .	Amount recovered from Government of India on account of agency work done in the Secretariat Departments.	44,600
<i>F-District Administration.</i>			
9	Q. 1 (c) Regional Staff of Charity Commissioner	Amount recoverable from the Public Trust Administration Fund.	2,41,700
10	T. Establishment Charges payable to or recoverable from other Governments, Departments, etc. ....	.....	46,16,970
Total—Deduct Recoveries			65,57,460

XXI and 27, Administration of Justice.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 38, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sale Proceeds of unclaimed and escheated Property	1,61	2,64	2,52	2,10	
Court-fees realised in cash	52	1,45	1,36	1,38	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	61,66	70,60	62,00	63,08	
Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examination Fees	10	.. .. .	20	.. .. .
Receipts of the Official Assignee	55	1,00	1,00	80	
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	13,53	14,00	14,00	14,00	
Miscellaneous	4,66	3,85	3,64	4,20	
Recoveries of overpayments	75	50	50	60	
Collection of payments for services rendered	46	30	40	35	
Total	83,84	94,34	85,62	85,51	
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	<i>—2,14</i>	<i>—2,38</i>	<i>—3,00</i>	<i>—2,38</i>	
Total	81,70	91,96	82,62	83,13	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 231- 251, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—High Court	18,72	20,11	19,31	20,21	
B—Law Officers	10,06	8,14	9,58	10,00	
C—Administrator General and Official Trustee	92	84	86	87	
D—Sheriff and Reporter	84	87	87	89	
E—Official Assignee	1,41	1,49	1,56	1,49	
F—Coroner's Court	38	40	40	39	
G—Presidency Magistrate's Courts	9,58	9,99	9,90	10,02	
H—Civil and Sessions Courts	1,11,67	1,13,77	1,14,00	1,18,11	
I—Courts of Small Causes	7,68	7,91	7,25	7,34	
J—Criminal Courts	37,39	36,17	37,12	34,02	
L—Charges in England .. .. .	.. .. .	4	2	26	
M—Charges in connection with the administration of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act	10,16	10,58	8,80	6,83	
Total	2,08,86	2,10,31	2,09,67	2,10,43	
<i>Charged</i>	<i>20,98</i>	<i>20,76</i>	<i>19,96</i>	<i>21,11</i>	
<i>Voted</i>	<i>1,87,88</i>	<i>1,89,55</i>	<i>1,89,71</i>	<i>1,89,32</i>	

Revenue.

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

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

133. *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.

134. *Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examination Fees.*—As the High Court Pleadership Examination has been discontinued no provision for the current year is made. The revised has however been based on the basis of actual expenditure realised.

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 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 one of the Hon. Judge being on deputation and the post being kept vacant. Secondly provision made during the current year for inspection tour is not fully utilised.

140. *B. Law Officers.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to increase in contingent expenditure and honorarium for the increase in number of Civil and Criminal cases which has become a normal feature and appeals heard in Supreme Court. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to increase in provision on account of Fees in Government Civil and Criminal cases.

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 increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the following reasons :—

(i) Creation of 5 additional posts of leave reserves in the cadre of Civil Judges-*cum*-Magistrates, (ii) provision on account of continuance of 35 posts of Civil Judges being made under this minor head which was previously made under "J. Criminal Courts", (iii) continuance of 17 posts of Civil Judges, (iv) Grant of actual bus fare to Bailiffs in Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts, (v) increase in contingent expenditure in respect of H-2—District and Session Judges and increase in dearness allowance provision of H-4 Process Serving Establishment.

143. *I. Courts of Small Causes.*—The decrease in the revised estimate as well as next year's budget is mainly due to the Small Causes Court at Baroda being abolished.

144. *J. Criminal Courts.*—The increase in the current year's revised is mainly on account of additional posts of Resident Magistrates and their establishment at Ahmedabad, Baroda, East Khandesh, Banaskantha and Bijapur being created. The increase is also partly due to increase in expenditure in connection with Road and diet money to witnesses. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to the fact that an additional provision of 1,15 included last year under this minor head on account of appointment of 35 Civil Judges due to separation of Judiciary from Executive has now correctly been made under minor head "H—Civil and Sessions Courts."

145. *L. Charges in England.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimates is due to the provision made on account of leave salary of Shri Justice Bavdekar.

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. 1,89,51,040 after excluding the recoveries of Rs. 19,440, the details of which are as follows :—

B—2(5) Establishment charges recovered from other Governments and Departments :	
Deduct—Contribution on account of work done by State Law Officers on behalf of the Central Government.	10,000
B—6(6) Establishment charges recovered from other Governments and Departments :	
Deduct.—Contribution from the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.	1,440
J—1(5) Establishment Charges paid to recovered from other Governments and Departments and Private Bodies :	
Deduct—Cost recoverable from Municipalities on account of Stipendiary Magistrates and their Establishment.	8,000

19,440

XXII and 28, Jails and Convict Settlements.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 39, Civil Budget Estimates.
Jails	1,87	1,66	2,14	2,38	
Jail Manufactures	11,99	14,58	11,62	15,53	
Recoveries of overpayments	38	50	10	50	
Collection of payments for services rendered	11	8	8	10	
Total ..	14,35	16,82	13,94	18,51	
Deduct—Refunds ..	—4	—1	—5	....
Total ..	14,31	16,81	13,89	18,51	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 252- 260, Civil Budget Estimates.
Jails	96,67	77,73	91,63	81,65	
Jail Manufactures	10,50	10,92	6,96	16,34	
Total ..	1,07,17	88,65	98,59	97,99	

Revenue.

148. *Jails.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the increasing number of prisoners employed in the Yeravda Prison Press and higher rates of wages paid to them.

149. *Jail Manufactures.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to additional receipts expected from the sale of chappals as a result of the proposed erection of a leather factory at the Yeravda Central Prison.

150. *Recoveries of Overpayments.*—The current year's 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) supply of C. W. Blankets and carpets in place of Coir mats hitherto issued for bedding; and (iii) deputation of Officers for training. The estimate for the next year is framed on the progress of past and current year's actuals.

152. *Jail Manufactures.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to smaller purchases of raw materials. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to installation of power-house in Ahmedabad Central Prison and Haskell Ghania in other prisons.

153. The net budget estimate of Rs. 97,99,000 is made up as under :—

	Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.
Gross expenditure	1,00,55,000
B-Jail Manufactures—		
B-3-Deduct amount transferred to "Jails-Clothing and beddings of Prisoners".	2,56,000
Total	97,99,000

According to the revised procedure to be adopted, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote for the Legislature. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,00,55,000 is included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

XXIII and 29, Police.

Revenue.

Page 40.
322, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Estimates, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Contribution for Railway Police	13,46	12,97	13,50	13,21
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and persons	1,09	1,15	2,00	1,57
Receipts and recoveries on account of Presidency Police ..	12,87	12,00	12,23	12,50
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	2,76	2,40	2,75	2,70
Fees, fines and forfeitures	6,73	7,00	7,00	7,00
Recoveries of overpayments	8,23	2,00	3,70	4,00
Collection of payment for services rendered	20,90	2,00	1,50	2,00
Miscellaneous	10,89	11,00	10,00	10,19
Receipts in England	7	....	....	....
Total ..	77,00	50,52	52,68	53,17
<i>Deduct—Refunds ..</i>	<i>—46</i>	<i>—10</i>	<i>—40</i>	<i>—30</i>
Total ..	76,54	50,42	52,28	52,87

Expenditure.

Pages 261-
291, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Presidency Police	8	....	....	....
{ Charged ..				
{ Voted ..	1,81,74	1,74,65	1,83,30	1,77,03
Superintendence	6,59	6,27	6,53	6,07
District Executive Force	2	....	....	....
{ Charged ..				
{ Voted ..	6,24,08	6,35,09	6,24,00	6,20,35
Police Training School	3,53	2,20	2,30	2,17
Special Police	3	4	3	4
Railway Police	37,89	37,69	36,00	38,51
Criminal Investigation Department	43,69	44,95	41,57	50,27
Home Guards	13,37	15,12	13,03	15,94
Charges in England	46	50	21	9
Repayment to the Contingency Fund	10	....	....	....
Total { Charged ..	10	....	....	....
Total { Voted ..	9,11,48	9,16,51	9,06,97	9,10,47

Revenue.

154. *Recoveries of overpayment.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of the past actuals and takes into account the receipts on account of deputation of Police Officers and men to Saurashtra.

155. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates and the next year's budget estimates is due to less receipts anticipated under Police canteens.

Expenditure.

156. *Presidency Police.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to more expenditure incurred on (i) telephone and advertisement charges, (ii) upkeep and running of motor vehicles, (iii) lighting and water supply and (iv) conservancy charges.

157. *District Executive Force.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of the current and past actuals.

158. *Railway Police.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates is due to vacancies. The increase in the next year's budget estimates is due to full provision made for vacant posts.

159. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimates is due to (i) more recoveries and (ii) late entertainment of staff during the year. The increase in the next year budget is mainly due to re-organisation of Police Wireless System in Greater Bombay.

160. *Home Guards.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is mainly due to less expenditure on washing charges and stitching charges.

161. The net budget estimate of Rs. 9,10,47,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under:—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure	9,18,29,370	9,18,29,370
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement below	—7,82,370	—7,82,370
Net expenditure	9,10,47,000	9,10,47,000

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. 9,18,29,370 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

Statement showing "Deduct Recoveries" under "29-Police".

	Rs.	
A-2—City Police ..	Amount recovered from the Reserve Bank of Bombay	11,670
Do. ..	Amount recoverable from the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.	5,830
	Amount recovered from Central Government for the cost of Police for the port Haj Committee, Bombay.	11,480
Do. ..	Amount recovered from Central Government for Sanitary Police Establishment.	26,330
Do. ..	Amount recovered from Bombay Municipality for the cost of Police for the two Municipal Courts.	10,920
Do. ..	Amount recovered from Bombay Municipality being the cost of Police establishment in connection with Hawkers nuisance.	13,100
Do. ..	Amount recovered from Central Government for the cost of Police Guards at the Shipping Office, Bombay.	6,570
Do. ..	Amount recovered from Central Government for the unarmed guard for income tax office.	13,100
A-6 Guards for Public Buildings. ..	Contribution from Central Government	62,770
Do. ..	Contribution from Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	18,590
Do. ..	Contribution from Reserve Bank, Bombay	39,040
A-7—Hospital charges ..	Amount transferred to "27—Administration of Justice."	5,700
G—Criminal Investigation Department (Bombay). ..	Establishment charges paid to or recovered from other Government, Departments, etc.	1,62,600
C-1(a) Police proper ..	Amount recovered for police supplied to security Printing, India and Currency Notes Press.	1,34,500
Do. ..	Contributions from Imperial Bank of India Amount recovered from Ahmedabad and Poona Municipalities.	
C-1—(b) Hospital Charges ..	Payments transferred to "38, Medical"	500
C-2—(a) Police Supplies to Private Companies and Persons. ..		66,870
D—Police Training School ..	Amount recovered from Indian States, Private Bodies, etc.	10,500
F-1—Western ..	Contribution from Western Railway	1,66,300
F-2—Central and Southern Railway. ..	Recoveries from Southern Railways	16,000
	Total, Deduct Recoveries ..	7,82,370

XXIV and 30, Ports and Pilotage.

*Revenue.*Page 40,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate 1953-54.	Budget Estimate 1953-55.
<i>Ports and Pilotage—</i>				
Ports Establishment	6	5	5	5
Receipts from the Minor Ports Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6	5	5	5

*Expenditure.*Page 292,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
<i>Ports and Establishment—</i>				
Marine Survey Sub-Division	37	6,38	3,73	2,28
Charges for the survey of steam vessels	7	7	6	6
Works ... ..	.....	.....	2,86	12,75
Total ...	44	6,45	6,65	15,09

162. 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 vessels 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 percent 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.

Expenditure.

163. *Ports Establishment.*—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 some posts remaining vacant and less expenditure on purchase of equipment. Next year's budget includes less provision on account of purchase of equipment.

164. *Works.*—This Government has drawn out a programme of development of Intermediate and Minor Ports estimated to cost Rs. 32 lakhs out of which Government of India has promised to give a loan of Rs. 16 lakhs. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget represent the estimated cost of this programme during these years.

165. The demand for grant under the major head "30, Ports and Pilotage" will be Rs. 15,09,000.

XXV-A and 33-A, Dangs District.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 41, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Dangs Receipts	35,24	20,23	32,85	28,68	
(2) (i) Transfer from the Dangs District Reserve Fund	4,40	15,81	.....	22,62	
(ii) Transfer to the Dangs District Reserve Fund ... ..	.....	.....	-1,57	.....
Total	39,64	36,04	31,28	51,30	

Details of Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Forest	32,75	17,17	30,00	25,24
Land Revenue	29	25	46	40
Other Items	2,20	2,81	2,39	3,04
Total	35,24	20,23	32,85	28,68

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 293- 304, Civil Budget Estimates.
(1) Dangs Expenditure	32,97	36,04	31,28	51,30	
(2) Transfer to the Dangs Reserve Fund	6,67	.....	.....	.....
Total	39,64	36,04	31,28	51,30	

Details of Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—Excise	19	25	20	23
B—Forest	7,85	9,37	6,31	7,75
C—Capital Outlay on Forest	5	.....	1,00	3,62
D—Land Revenue	1,33	1,99	2,10	2,89
D—1-General Administration	2,08	2,39	2,34	2,38
E—Police	92	95	95	1,05
F—Education	2,59	3,54	2,60	5,53
G—Medical	1,09	1,10	1,10	1,70
H—Public Health	1,00	1,67	1,00	1,77
H—1-Mobile Hygiene Units	32	38	35	37
I—(a) Agriculture	59	97	97	1,05
II—(b) Veterinary	37	38	38	44

Details of Expenditure—contd.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
I—(c) Rural Development	92	1,42	1,20	1,25
J—Industries	77	56	56	1,02
Q—Co-operation	20	3,65	25	74
S—Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....
K—Miscellaneous	4,48	62	3,76	2,87
L—Village Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....
M—Superannuation allowances and Pensions	.....	1	2	1
N—Civil Works	7,87	5,44	5,44	15,53
O—Civil Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....
P—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	35	1,35	75	1,10
Total	32,97	36,04	31,28	51,30

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 therefor 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 the large number of coupes sold during the year. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1954-55 is due to smaller quantity of timber expected to be sold during the next year. 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 the investments of the cash balances of the Dangs Reserve Fund in the recent 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964.

Expenditure.

169. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to lesser expenditure under "B—Forest", "F—Education", "H—Public Health" and "P—Capital Outlay, etc." estimated on the basis of the progress of current year's actuals. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to increased grants provided for the implementation of various schemes for the allround development of Dangs District. Additional provision has been made for (i) the opening of Ashram Schools and additional hostels, (ii) the opening of Central Hospital and Infectious Ward at Ahwa, (iii) grant of financial assistance to Dangs for the construction of houses on co-operative basis, (iv) the erection of buildings for three Veterinary Aid Centres and an Inspection Bungalow at Ahwa, and (v) construction of Bandharas for minor irrigation works and bridges, etc., for the improvement of communications.

170. The net budget estimate of 51,30 is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	55,72,700
<i>O—Civil Supplies—</i>		
Deduct—Amount to be transferred to the P. L. A. of the Collector of Dangs pertaining to the Civil Supply Schemes.	—21,000
<i>P—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading—</i>		
(1) Personal Ledger Account of Collector of Dangs (Civil Supply) (2) Suspense Credit	—4,21,700
	51,30,000

According to 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. 55,72,700 is included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

36, Scientific Departments.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 305- 312, Civil Budget Estimatee.
Grants-in-aid and donations to Scientific Societies and Institutions.	55	55	53	68	
Museums	2,53	2,56	3,05	2,59	
National Parks and Gardens	4,29	3,54	3,20	3,35	
Works	43	50	2,25	12	
Total ...	7,80	7,15	9,03	6,74	

171. *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 Kochrab, Ahmedabad.

172. *National Parks and Gardens.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to (i) abolition of the posts of Director of Parks and Gardens and Deputy Engineer of Parks and Gardens and (ii) transfer of certain mofussil gardens to the Public Works Department. The next year's budget estimate represents normal grants.

173. *Works.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to additional improvement works taken up during the current year for the development of Krishnagiri Uppvan, Borivli. The next year's budget estimate is in respect of small works of fencing etc. to be carried out at Balodyan, Charni Road.

XXVI and 37, Education.

Revenue.

Pages 42-43,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—University	21,12	21,41	23,29	25,27
B—Secondary	8,47	7,86	6,81	7,77
C—Primary	77	....	40	1,06
D—Special	1,47	1,46	1,52	1,57
E—General	1,20,26	42,43	45,02	43,70
Total ..	1,52,09	73,16	77,04	79,37
Deduct—Refunds ..	—1,93	—5	—40	—5
Total ..	1,50,16	73,11	76,64	79,32

Expenditure.

Pages 313-
359, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—University	1,01,97	96,81	98,26	1,13,24
B—Secondary	1,87,65	1,72,26	1,75,06	1,83,84
C—Primary	8,65,16	8,33,85	8,51,61	9,10,86
D—Special	67,80	69,58	64,00	90,14
E—General	85,42	88,92	85,00	1,12,30
F—Charges in England	87	27	2,14	47
Total ..	13,08,87	12,61,69	12,76,07	14,10,85

Revenue.

174. *A. University.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1953-54 and the budget estimates of 1954-55 is mainly due to the increase in the number of students and in the rate of fees in the Art and Science Colleges and the rise in the number of students in Law and Commerce College due to the opening of additional divisions.

175. *B. Secondary.*—The decrease in the revised estimates as compared to the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to some secondary schools in merged areas having been transferred to private bodies.

176. *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 it was expected 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. The increase in budget estimates for 1954-55 as compared with the budget estimate for 1953-54 is on account of grants to District School Boards for non-pensionable special pay to primary teachers.

177. *E. General.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to (i) larger recoveries of excess grants paid to District School Boards last year, (ii) more receipt from examination fees, and (iii) credit of Mohmad Yusuf Trust Funds. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 as compared to the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to increased receipts from examination fees.

178. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The revised estimates of 1953-54 is based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure:

179. *A. University.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to payment of additional grants for contingencies and establishment for the Government Engineering, Science and Law Colleges. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 as compared to the revised estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to additional provision for grants to Regional Universities.

180. *B. Secondary.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1953-54 and the budget estimates of 1954-55 over the budget estimates of 1953-54 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.

181. *C. Primary.*—The increase in the revised estimates of 1953-54 as compared to the budget estimates of that year is mainly due to more grants proposed to be paid to District School Boards for appointment of 4,000 additional primary teachers in their areas. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 as compared to the revised estimates of 1953-54 is due to employment of 10,000 primary school teachers under the Government of India's scheme to relieve unemployment among the educated.

182. *D. Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimates as compared with the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to (i) discontinuance of Junior N. C. C., (ii) closure of Training College, Bijapur, (iii) discontinuance of short-term courses for Secondary Teachers. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 as compared to the revised estimates of 1953-54 is due to (i) more provision made on account of Social Education and Visual Education Schemes and (ii) more provision for stipends to students and (iii) larger provision for basic schools and School for the Blind and Deaf-mutes.

183. *E. General.*—The decrease in the revised estimates over the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to less expenditure on free-studentships to backward class students. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 over the revised estimates is partly due to more provision made for ameliorative measures for backward classes and grant to central and taluka libraries.

184. *F. Charges in England.*—The increase in revised estimates over the budget estimates of 1953-54 is mainly due to receipt of equipment for which orders were placed in the previous years. The decrease in the budget estimates of 1954-55 as compared to the revised estimates is on account of smaller provision for purchase of stores and equipment for educational institutions.

185. The net budget estimate of Rs. 14,10,85,000 (voted) under this budget head is made up as under:—

	Voted.
	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	14,15,49,415
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount on account of "Financial assistance to displaced persons" transferred to "57, Miscellaneous"	—4,64,415
Net Expenditure	14,10,85,000

186. 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. 14,15,49,415 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

XXVII and 38, Medical.

Revenue.

Pages 44-45, Civil Budget Estimates.	XXVII—Medical.	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Est. mates, 1953-54.	Revised Est. mates, 1953-54.	Budget Est. mates, 1954-55.
	Medical School and College fees	5,99	6,15	6,35	6,54
	Hospitals Receipts	8,37	9,35	9,35	9,00
	Mental Hospital Receipts	5,16	5,95	5,95	5,15
	Sale of Medicines	77	1,00	50	50
	Bacteriological Laboratories Receipts	17,96	20,00	23,50	21,79
	Contributions	7,13	8,50	8,50	10,70
	Income from endowments	81	35	35	35
	Recoveries of overpayments	1,29	80	80	80
	Collection of payments for services rendered	4	10	10	10
	Miscellaneous	8,29	5,07	8,00	6,73
	Transfer from the Special Development Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Receipts in England	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	55,82	57,27	63,40	61,66
	Deduct—Refunds	—55	—50	—80	—51
	Total	55,27	56,77	62,60	61,15

Expenditure.

Pages 360-395, Civil Budget Estimates.	38—Medical.	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Estimates, 1953-54.	Budget Estimates, 1954-55.
	A—Medical Establishment	7,28	13,91	7,70	11,66
	B—Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,83,38	1,75,35	1,90,00	1,96,44
	C—Grants for Medical Purposes	1,74	1,87	2,25	2,22
	D—Medical Colleges and Schools	21,65	22,07	24,00	28,37
	E—Mental Hospitals	26,54	25,56	27,00	27,98
	F—Special Development Fund Programme	20	.....	.....	.....
	G—Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes ... ..	.....	81	40	.....
	H—Chemical Examiner	90	80	77	80
	I—Bacteriological Laboratories	21,96	21,15	24,00	22,58
	J—Charges in England	97	1,03	40	1,46
	K—Works	2,97	25	25	.....
	Total	2,67,59	2,62,80	2,76,77	2,91,51

Revenue.

187. *Medical School and College Fees.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is due to increase in the number of admissions to Medical Colleges.

188. *Hospital Receipts.*—The decrease in the next year's budget is based on the progress of past actuals.

189. *Mental Hospital Receipts.*—The decrease in the next year's budget is based on past actuals.

190. *Sale of Medicine.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to less receipts realised under this head in the merged States areas than previously anticipated.

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

192. *Contributions.*—The increase in the next year's estimate is due to increase in the rate of contribution and number of officers lent to local bodies.

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

194. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates are due to larger incomes on account of Chemical Analysis and increased receipts expected under Miscellaneous items of a fluctuating nature.

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

Expenditure.

196. *A—Medical Establishment.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-enforcement of the Employees State Insurance Scheme, non-employment of the additional staff for Drug Controller's office, and less number of B. M. S. Officers going on leave. The next year's budget provision includes 1,00 on account of the Employees State Insurance Scheme which is expected to start from the next year.

197. *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, purchase of locally available European stores and non-recurring grant of 3,00 to the University of Baroda. Next year's estimates include provision for purchase of equipment for Hospitals (Rs. 4.5 lakhs) improvements to J. J. Hospitals, increase in B. C. G. Vaccination Teams and opening of Ayurvedic wards in Government hospitals.

198. *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, Pharmacy Registration Tribunal, the University of Baroda, etc.

199. *D—Medical Colleges and Schools.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimates is due to expenditure incurred on shifting of B. J. College Ahmedabad to the new building and purchase of equipment and scientific books. Next year's estimate provides for expenditure on increased admissions to Medical Colleges and purchase of European Stores.

200. *E—Mental Hospitals.*—Increase in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimates is due to more expenditure on "contingencies" as a result of increase in the number of patients. The next year's budget provides for higher diet scales in Mental Hospitals.

201. *G—Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—The reduction in the current year's revised estimate is due to slow progress of the schemes. Next year's provision for Ameliorative Measures of Backward classes has been made under a separate sub-head "B-7-IX" under "B—Hospitals and Dispensaries".

202. *I—Bacteriological Laboratories.*—Increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to higher expenditure for purchase of material for vaccines due to cholera epidemic. Next year's estimate provides for more establishment.

203. *J—Charges in England.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to purchase of stores required for some of the institutions locally. The next year's budget estimate represents actual requirements of the High Commissioner for India in London.

204. *K—Works.*—The current year's budget and the revised estimates represent expenditure on certain minor works on the Pimpri Farm of the Haffkine Institute. No expenditure is required in this connection in the next year.

205. The demand for grant under "38—Medical" will be Rs. 2,91,97,450 after excluding recoveries amounting to Rs. 46,450 details of which are as under :—

Sub-head.	Amount.
<i>A-5—Drugs Controller—</i>	Rs.
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount transferred to "8—State Excise" on (account of cost of the Board of Experts under the Bombay Prohibition Amendment Act, 1952.)	—5,930
<i>C—Grants for Medical purposes.—</i>	
<i>Deduct.—</i> Amount transferred to "57—Miscellaneous" (on account of stipends to displaced students in Medical and Dental Colleges).	—34,800
<i>H—Chemical Analyser—</i>	
<i>Deduct.—</i> Amount transferred to "8—State Excise" (on respect of additional staff employed under Chemical Analyser for Prohibition work).	—5,720
Total	46,450

XXVIII and 39, Public Health.

Revenue.

Page 46,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Est. mates, 1953-54	Budget Estimates, 1954-55.
Sale proceeds of Sera and Vaccines	3,54	4,00	3,60	3,58
Contribution	3,49	3,44	3,90	6,23
Recoveries of over payments	2,82	1,50	1,80	1,50
Collection of payments for services rendered	1,00	1,31	1,43	1,14
Transfer from the Special Development Fund .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	37,35	33,69	36,93	37,51
Total	48,20	43,94	47,66	49,96
Deduct Refunds	-9	-10	-10	-10
Grand Total	48,11	43,84	47,56	49,86

Expenditure.

Pages
396-421,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimates, 1953-54.	Revised Estimates, 1953-54.	Budget Estimates, 1954-55.
A—Public Health Establishment	46,60	46,45	44,08	43,41
B—Grants for Public Health Purposes	35,46	41,21	41,21	51,53
C—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases	30,44	38,01	39,00	38,87
D—Works	40,92	63,76	41,00	76,76
E—Special Development Programme ... ..	.....	50	25	25
F—Charges in England	6	11	13	10
Total	1,53,48	1,90,04	1,65,67	2,10,86

Revenue.

206. *Contribution.*—Increase in the budget estimates for 1954-55 as compared to the budget estimates for 1953-54 is mainly due to additional recoveries of contribution on account of pay and allowances of vaccinators in the merged and other districts.

207. *Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimates show increase over the budget estimates for 1953-54. It is due to (i) additional water connections given to the public and (ii) more recoveries on account of supply of water to 8 villages from the Madh Marva pipe line. The increase in the budget estimates for 1954-55 is due to receipts on account of (i) anticipated revenue from the Kalyan-Dombivli water supply scheme and (iii) more consumption of water by factories at Mulund.

Expenditure.

208. *A—Public Health Establishment.*—The decrease in the revised estimates over the budget estimates for 1954-55 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 1954-55 is due to more recoveries anticipated on account of percentage charges on establishment on contribution and provincial works which is a fluctuating item.

209. *B—Grants for Public Health Purposes.*—The increase in the budget estimates of the next year as compared to the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to increased provision for grants for public Health purposes.

210. *C-Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases.*—The increase in the revised estimates is due to (i) increased expenditure on medicines, vaccines, running of anti-epidemic trucks to combat cholera epidemic in the State, (ii) larger grants to pilgrim Committee, Pandharpur. The increase in the estimates for 1954-55 over the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to larger provision for grants to local bodies for anti-epidemic measures.

211. *D-Works.*—The decrease in the revised as compared to the budget estimates of 1953-54 is due to slow progress of works. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 is due to larger provision for new works.

212. The net budget estimate of Rs. 2,10,86,000 (voted) under this budget head is made up as under :—

	Voted.
	Rs.
Gross expenditure	2,97,33,270
<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.	—10,00,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Percentage charges of establishment on Defence Works	—30,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Supervision charges for Dapuri Sub-Division	—5,800
<i>Deduct.</i> —Cost of the Public Health Establishment and his establishment debited to “70—Capital Outlay etc.”	—14,20,150
<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.	—51,630
<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.	—1,040
<i>Deduct.</i> —Amount transferred to “29—Police” on account of acquisition of land	—170
<i>Deduct.</i> —Recoveries of tools and plant charges for works under “70—Capital Outlay”	—1,42,480
<i>Deduct.</i> —Total credits under D-3 (ii) Suspense ..	—60,26,000
	<hr/>
<i>Deduct.</i> —Total Recoveries	—86,47,270
	<hr/>
Net Expenditure ..	2,10,86,000
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In accordance with the revised procedure adopted only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,97,33,270 (voted) is included in the “Schedule of Demands”.

XXIX and 40, Agriculture.

Revenue.

Pages 47-50,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Agricultural receipts	90,29	76,17	2,22,90	57,11
Recoveries of overpayments	3,59	15	72	15
Collection of payments for services rendered	-11	....	1	....
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	24	....	....	....
Deposit Account of grants made under other Governments, Local Funds or other outside bodies.	....	....	....	4,95
Total	94,01	76,32	2,23,63	62,21
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	- 21,82	....	- 1,00	....
Total	72,19	76,32	2,22,63	62,21

Expenditure.

Pages 422-
521, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Direction	6,97	6,50	6,39	6,27
Superintendence	1,47	1,18	1,24	1,73
Subordinate and Expert Staff	29,01	29,90	30,76	29,67
Experimental Farms	3,39	2,99	3,28	3,20
Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda	39,09	17,62	1,54,95	6,62
Agricultural Experiments and Research	79,39	54,46	1,38,10	58,48
Agricultural Education	25,48	26,26	26,07	28,02
Agricultural Engineering	55,52	41,02	37,09	35,88
Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc.	13,12	10,00	11,13	10,00
Works	7	68	78	31
Other charges	6	....	1	....
Special Development Programme	24	33	33	....
Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes }				
Charges in England	7	....	5	20
Total	2,53,88	1,91,00	4,10,18	1,80,38

Revenue.

213. *Agricultural Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) receipts on account of sale of sulphate of ammonia (1,24,47), and (ii) credit to this head from Food Bonus Fund (25,04). The decrease in the next year's budget estimate, as compared with the revised estimate, is due to (i) absence of receipts from sale of ammonium sulphate and from Food Bonus Fund, (ii) less receipts anticipated from Mechanical Cultivation Section, (iii) transfer of receipts from Deposit Accounts of grants from various Committees from this minor head to the new minor head opened under this major head, (iv) transfer of work relating to boring operations to the District Local Boards, (v) closure of experimental farms at Kolhapur, Kopargaon, and Ranjani, and (vi) discontinuance of certain Schemes.

214. *Recoveries of overpayments.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to recoveries from the Milk Supply Scheme, Cooper Engineering Works, Messrs. Kirloskar and the District Local Board, Ahmedabad.

215. *Deposit Account of grants made under other Governments, Local Funds or other outside bodies.*—This new minor head has been opened in consultation with the Accountant General, Bombay, and the Auditor General, for recording the transfers from the Deposit Accounts of grants from the following Committees other Governments, etc.

- (i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
- (ii) Indian Central Coconut Committee,
- (iii) Indian Central Sugarcane Committee,

- (iv) Indian Central Oilseeds Committee,
- (v) Indian Central Cotton Committee,
- (vi) Indian Central Tobacco Committee,
- (vii) Central Government for the Food Production Drive Scheme,
- (viii) Madhya Bharat Government,
- (ix) Indian Central Arecanut Committee.

216. *Deduct—Refunds.*—The increase in the revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

217. *Direction.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to the post of Joint Director of Agriculture (Extension) being vacant.

218. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to the creation of three new posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and appointment of additional special staff with a view to carry out intensive cattle development work of the Live-Stock Section.

219. *Subordinate and Expert Staff.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to (i) appointment of substitutes in place of Agricultural Officers while undergoing training at the Extension Training Centres at Kolhapur and Arbhavi, (ii) provision required for the scheme for development of the Malnad-tract, and (iii) appointment of Research Officers under the Scheme for Checking and tabulating data. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate, as compared with the revised estimate, is due to less expenditure anticipated on the scheme for measures for intensification of Grow More Food Campaign.

220. *Experimental Farms.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to repairs to water channels, high cost of cultivation of additional area recently acquired, more manure requirement due to Japanese method of paddy cultivation at Ratnagiri farm, and high cost of Kapur cultivation at Dharwar farm. It is also due to provision for Kopergaon poultry farm, conversion of kutchha silo pit with pucca one, repairs to old fencing at Tegur farm, purchase of buffalo bulls for keeping for breeding purposes, and installation of engine at the Bankapur farm.

221. *Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to (i) debit of 1,24,47 raised by the Government of India on account of quantity of ammonium sulphate supplied by them to this Government, (ii) provision required for adjusting the losses in groundnut cake P. L. As. which are to be closed, (iii) additional provision required for adjustment of losses in the P. L. A. for seed distribution at the disposal of the various District Agricultural Officers for the past years, which could not be adjusted during those years, and (iv) amount sanctioned for the scheme for award of prizes for the best performance in the production of farm yard manure. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate, as compared with the current year's budget estimate, is due to reduced provision required to meet the losses in the various P. L. As. of Agricultural Schemes, and absence of provision for construction of new wells and tanks and repairing of old tanks in view of discontinuance of the scheme of grant of subsidy to cultivators.

222. *Agricultural Experiments and Research.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to provision for the Soil Conservation Section. The extensive bunding works were undertaken for providing work to the affected areas. The increase in the next year's budget, as compared with the current year's budget, is mainly due to larger provision for rectification of bunding works, + 66,45 partly counter-balanced by larger deductions on account of amount transferred to "R—Loans etc." (—40,00), and amount met from Sugarcane Cess Fund (—24,36).

223. *Agricultural Education.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to less expenditure under "Scholarships" on account of less number of students joining the schools than originally estimated, and non-utilisation of the provision for construction of Agricultural School buildings at Kumta, due to closure of the School. The increase in the next year's budget is due to increased provisions for Agricultural Colleges at Poona and Dharwar.

224. *Agricultural Engineering.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to less turnout of ploughing and levelling work, due to re-organisation of the Mechanical Cultivation Section and retrenchment of certain posts. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to the expenditure on the Boring Section being met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund.

225. *Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to payment of subsidy to cultivators and Co-operative Societies equal to the amount of Sales Tax on agricultural machinery, provision required for payment of subsidies to Agricultural Associations, and provisions required for payment to the Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

226. *Works.*—The reduced provision in the next year's budget is due to completion of certain works provided for in the current year's budget.

227. *Special Development Programme—Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—It has been decided that expenditure on ameliorative measures for backward class should, with effect from the next financial year, be classified under a new sub-head under the existing minor heads. Accordingly, provision for 1954-55 in respect of these schemes have been made under the various minor heads under "40, Agriculture".

228. The gross demand for grant under "40, Agriculture" amounts to Rs. 2,81,55,091 after taking into account the expenditure of Rs. 34,30,422 to be met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund, and excluding the recoveries amounting to Rs. 55,49,208, and the transfer entries amounting to Rs. 11,37,461.

XXX and 41, Veterinary.

Revenue.

Page 51,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Veterinary College and School Fees	7	2	2	2
Other Receipts	1,85	92	1,41	1,16
Collection of payments for Services Rendered	1	.....	.....	2
Transfer from the Special Development Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,93	94	1,43	1,20
Deduct—Refunds	—29	—1	—1	—1
Total	1,64	93	1,42	1,19

Expenditure.

Pages 522-
541, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Superintendence	3,67	4,14	4,23	3,94
Veterinary Education and Research	5,06	5,32	5,00	5,80
Subordinate Establishment	4,00	4,25	4,00	4,45
Hospitals and Dispensaries	9,92	10,27	10,28	11,06
Breedings Operations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other charges	5,01	3,15	4,80	4,05
Special Development Programme ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charges in England	13	.....	.....	.....
Total	27,79	27,13	28,31	29,30

Revenue.

229. *Other Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to introduction of fees under the Bombay Animal Preservation Act, and larger receipts anticipated under the Act. The next year's budget estimate is based on normal receipts.

Expenditure.

230. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to large expenditure anticipated under service postage and other charges. The decrease in the next year's budget is due to normal provision made for service postage etc., and lesser expenditure anticipated on purchase of Sera and Vaccine by the Veterinary Department.

231. *Veterinary Education and Research.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to certain posts of officers and establishment of the Bombay Veterinary College lying vacant. The increase in the next year's budget estimate, as compared with the current year's budget estimate, is mainly due to appointment of additional staff for (i) Scheme for Immunization of Cattle diseases etc., and (ii) Scheme for mass immunization of village poultry against Ranikhet disease, and (iii) Expansion of investigation staff.

232. *Subordinate Establishment.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly on account of vacant posts. The increase in the next year's budget, as compared with the current year's budget estimate, is due to grant of free services of Veterinary Officers and Stockmen to new Veterinary dispensaries opened at various places by the local bodies.

233. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to opening of veterinary dispensaries at Jath, Tharad (District Banaskantha), Dwarka, and in the Schedule areas.

234. *Other charges.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to additional provision required for the scheme for immunization of cattle against diseases and consequent reduction in livestock mortality. The increase in the next year's budget, as compared with the current year's budget, is also due to the same reason.

235. The gross demand for grant under "41-Veterinary" amounts to Rs. 29,77,500 after excluding the recoveries of Rs. 15,500 from the Government of India on account of work in connection with Livestock Improvement Importation Act, and of Rs. 32,000 on account of the Scheme for opening of Veterinary dispensaries.

XXXI and 42, Co-operation.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 52, Civil Budget Estimates.
Audit Fees	8,15	7,34	7,34	7,75	
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,51	4,00	11,51	4,00	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	20	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,86	11,34	18,85	11,75	
Deduct—Refunds	—4	—6	—40	—6	
Total	12,82	11,28	18,45	11,69	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 542- 553, Civil Budget Estimates.
Direction	2,58	2,52	2,52	2,81	
Superintendence	27,86	28,19	28,19	30,64	
Grants-in-aid	22,60	24,99	24,68	26,30	
Other charges	19,72	19,65	19,31	20,34	
Special Development Programme	20	.....	.....	.....
Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes .. .. .	.....	1,51	2,00	.....
Charges in England .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	72,76	76,86	76,70	80,09	
Charged .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....
Voted	72,76	76,86	76,69	80,09	

Revenue.

236. *Audit Fees.*—The increase in the budget estimate for 1954-55 is due to anticipated larger receipts on account of increase in the number of Co-operative Societies.

237. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is mainly due to adjustment of the amount of food bonus received from the Government of India for the expenditure incurred during 1950-51 on account of Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes, carried out by this Government.

Expenditure.

238. *Direction.*—The increase in the budget estimate for the next year is due to additional expenditure on account of creation of temporary posts of one Deputy Registrar, one clerk and one peon for preparation of a Brochure on "10 Years of Co-operation in the State of Bombay" and creation of a Statistical Section, consisting of the posts of one Statistician, one Head clerk, one clerk and one peon for maintaining upto-date statistics in connection with the various schemes undertaken by Government.

239. *Superintendence.*—The increase in the budget estimate for 1954-55 is on account of creation of additional staff for audit work in the offices of Assistant Registrars and the audit work of Co-operative Societies and creation of temporary posts of Assistant Registrars, Assistant District Co-operative Officers, Marketing Inspectors, Sub-Auditors, Senior and Junior clerks and Supervisors in connection with Co-operative Training Scheme, conducted at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

240. *Grants-in-aid.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is due to reduced expenditure on Sarvodaya Schemes, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on subsidies and grants-in-aid to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Supervising Unions, Co-operative Marketing, Co-operative Production and Better Farming Societies and Rural Credit Societies. The increase in the budget estimate for 1954–55 as compared with the revised estimate is mainly on account of provisions for subsidies to Backward Class Societies for house building and other purposes, having been shown under this minor head and additional expenditure on payment of subsidies to the Provincial Co-operative Institute and Land Mortgage Banks.

241. *Other Charges.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is mainly due to reduced expenditure on the schemes viz., Co-operative Training and Education, Organisation of Co-operative Better Farming Societies and certain other Schemes, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the schemes, viz., organisation of Milk Supply Unions, Staff for Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme and Staff for Recovery work. The increase in the budget estimate for 1954–55 is on account of creation of additional posts of 40 Supervisors for supervising the work of Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Supervising Unions and four posts of 2 Mechanical Supervisors and 2 junior clerks, in connection with the execution of Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme.

242. *Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is due to larger expenditure on payment of subsidy to a number of Backward Class Co-operative Housing Societies for purposes of acquisition of lands. It has been decided that the expenditure on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes, should with effect from the year 1954–55, be classified under a new sub-head, viz., “Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes” under the existing minor heads under the respective major heads. Accordingly provisions for 1954–55 in respect of the schemes relating to the ameliorative measures for Backward Classes, have been made under the minor heads concerned under “42—Co-operation”.

243. 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. 1,00,43,800 after taking into account the amount of Rs. 20,00,000 financed from the Sugar cane Cess Fund and after excluding the recoveries amounting to Rs. 34,800.

XXXII and 43, Industries.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 53, Civil Budget Estimates.
Industries	12,19	12,51	14,50	16,53	
Cottage Industries	7,26	2,24	18,56	26,36	
Fisheries	5,65	6,22	6,59	6,12	
Recoveries of overpayments	17	51	19	17	
Collection of payments for services rendered	4	2	2	1	
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,47	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	26,78	21,50	39,86	49,19	
<i>Deduct—Refunds ..</i>	<i>—9</i>	<i>—4</i>	<i>—19</i>	<i>—7</i>	
Total ..	26,69	21,46	39,67	49,12	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 554- 606, Civil Budget Estimates.
Industries	29,62	36,73	35,00	35,25	
Cottage Industries	25,25	31,93	44,04	62,01	
Fisheries	10,59	11,32	11,26	13,19	
Special Development Programme	1,47	.....	.....	.....
Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes .. .. .	.....	1,70	1,45	.....
Works	1	11	.....	11	
Cost of stores for other Offices	49	60	60	50	
Charges in England	10	19	12	25	
Total ..	67,53	82,58	92,47	1,11,31	
Charged ..	59	.....	.....	.....
Voted ..	66,94	82,58	92,47	1,11,31	

Revenue.

244. *Industries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 is due to anticipated larger receipts on account of dividend on investments in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., and Co-operative Sugar Factories and receipts under Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

245. *Cottage Industries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 is on account of larger receipts from the Government of India in connection with the development of Handloom Industry Schemes and anticipated larger receipts from Cottage Industries.

246. *Fisheries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1953-54 is due to increased production of departmental products and larger receipts anticipated from fish-curing yards and Taraporewalla Aquarium. The decrease in the budget estimate for 1954-55 is mainly on account of smaller receipts from the Fisheries Technological Laboratory.

247. *Recoveries of Overpayments.*—The revised estimate for 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 are based on the progress of actuals.

Expenditure.

248. *Industries.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is on account of certain posts sanctioned for the Stores Purchase Section, Industrial Schools at Satara, Hubli, Bijapur, Ratnagiri and Vocational Training Institutes for technical education, having been kept vacant and smaller expenditure under allowances and contingencies, etc., under the various schemes under the departments of Industries and Technical Education, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure under certain schemes under the Industries and Technical Education Departments. The increase in the budget estimate for 1954–55 as compared with the revised estimate is mainly on account of additional expenditure on new schemes, partly counterbalanced by reduced expenditure under certain existing schemes.

249. *Cottage Industries.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1953–54 and the budget estimate for 1954–55 is mainly on account of larger expenditure on the development of Handloom Industry Schemes financed from the grants from the Central Government.

250. *Fisheries.*—The increase in the budget estimate for 1954–55 as compared with the revised estimate for 1953–54 is mainly on account of additional expenditure in connection with expansion of the scheme for manufacture of Shark Liver Oil, training of Fisher Youths in improved methods of fishing and payment of subsidies to fishermen for establishment of ice plant and adopting improved type of fishing craft.

251. *Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is mainly due to reduced expenditure on certain schemes relating to the amelioration of Backward Classes. It has been decided that the expenditure on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes should with effect from the year 1954–55, be classified under a new sub-head, viz., “Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes” under the existing minor heads under the respective major heads. Accordingly provisions for 1954–55 in respect of the schemes relating to the ameliorative measures for Backward Classes, have been made under the minor heads concerned under “43–Industries”.

252. *Works.*—No expenditure on the work regarding construction of 12 cement concrete platforms at the fish-curing yard, Jaitapur, is expected to be incurred during the current year, as the original plans and estimates for the work are under revision. The revised estimate for the current year is, therefore, nil. The budget estimate for the next year represents expenditure on this work.

253. *Charges in England.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953–54 is mainly due to smaller expenditure on the purchase of equipment required for the Industrial Chemist's Laboratory. The increase in the next year's budget estimate for 1954–55 is on account of additional expenditure on leave salaries and deputation pay and purchase of trawal nets and miscellaneous stores required by the Fisheries Department.

254. 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. 1,11,79,076 after taking into account the amount of Rs. 1,500 financed from Fishermen's Relief Fund and after excluding the recovery of Rs. 2,576 due from Saurashtra Government and the transfer entries amounting of Rs. 44,000.

43-A, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 606, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Investment in commercial undertakings .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total—A .. ..	....	....	....	....
B—Investment in other commercial concerns—					
(i) Investment in the shares to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay	4	8	1	7	
(ii) Investment in shares of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. ....	....	....	50	....
(iii) Investment in the shares of the Industrial Co-operative Banks .. ..	....	5	5	....
(iv) <i>Deduct—</i> Receipts and recoveries on capital account—Investment in shares of Sangli Bank Ltd. ....	....	....	—7	....
Total—B	4	13	49	7	
Total	4	13	49	7	

255. The current year's budget estimate of 13 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.

256. The current 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. Increase in the revised estimates is an account of payment of call money in respect of shares of Kolhapur Bank.

257. A provision of 7 for the next year's budget estimate has been made for making amount available for investment in the share of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Bank.

Total Investment made in Government Commercial Undertakings and in Other Commercial Concerns for the period ending 31st March 1953.

Name of the Concern.	Investment in Government Com- mercial undertakings.	Investment in other Commercial Concerns.
	Rs.	Rs.
Investment in the Shares of Bombay Wools Distillation Co. Ltd. (Scheme to Develop Charcoal manufacture in Kanara District).	6,12,000
Investment in the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay	42,190
Investment in the Shares of Ramdurg Bank Ltd.	5,000
Bombay Sales Depot	2,00,000	....
Investment in Shares of Janjira Bank Ltd.	1,00,000
Vijaya Industrial Ltd.	2,500
Ayurveda Rasashala	1,000
Paper Pulp Conversion Ltd.	500
Industrial Bank Ltd., Sangli	50,000
Southern Gujarat District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5,000
Sholapur District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5,000
Bijapur District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5,000
Investment in the Shares of Sangli Bank	75,000
Total	2,00,000	9,03,190

XXXVI and 47, Miscellaneous Departments.

Revenue.

Pages 50-55,
Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Fees for the Registration of Trade Unions	1	3	1	1
Examination Fees	77	90	1,06	1,20
Sale of Stores and Materials (State)	33	20	10	10
Fees for the Inspection of Steam Boilers	2,88	2,60	3,00	3,00
Fees realised under the Factories Act, 1948	7,89	7,03	9,50	9,13
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	18	14	20	15
Miscellaneous	49,47	14,40	46,72	47,03
Beggars' Scheme	21	1,00	2,53	1,20
Fees from the institute for Training of Labour Welfare Workers in Bombay.	.....	22	10	16
Government Transport Service	16,61	25,00	23,00	26,00
Transfer from the Special Development Fund	1,51	.....	.....	.....
Habitual Offenders Scheme	16	15	15	20
Fees under the Cotton Control Order, 1949	34	40	40	40
Receipts in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from P. Deposits and Advances on account of food bonus received from Government of India ... ..	.....	6,20	6,20	7,25
Total ...	80,36	58,27	92,97	95,83
Deduct—Refunds ...	—1,27	—60	—1,20	—1,00
Total ...	79,09	57,67	91,77	94,83

Expenditure.

Pages 607-
640, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Inspector of Factories	5,28	5,76	5,50	6,93
Labour	23,66	19,81	17,45	15,13
Inspector of Steam Boilers	2,09	2,16	1,96	2,16
State Statistics	21	6	5	1
Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts	3	3	3	3
Examinations	45	45	52	54
Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932	15	14	15	14
Miscellaneous	2,66,79	2,17,15	3,06,83	1,15,31
Government Transport Service	20,69	19,51	21,08	21,01
Special Development Programme	1,51	.....	.....	.....
Charges in England ... ..	.....	10	3	1
Ameliorative measures for Backward Classes ... ..	.....	1,00	1,00	3,00
Employment Exchange	1,96	2,23	2,12	2,23
Total ...	3,22,82	2,68,40	3,56,72	1,66,50

Revenue.

258. *Examination Fees.*—The increase in the revised and the next year's budget estimates is due to increasing number of candidates appearing for the G.D.C.A. examination and competitive examinations held for purposes of recruitment.

259. *Fees for the Inspection of Steam Boilers.*—The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on the past and current actuals.

260. *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.

261. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate as also in the next year's budget is mainly on account of the post-budget decision to credit the receipts from the sale proceeds of buffalows, milk etc. at the Palghar and Jamner Farms and Aarey Milk Colony to this head initially before their transfer to Bombay State Milk Fund by debit to "47—Miscellaneous Departments".

262. *Beggars Scheme.*—The increase in the revised estimate is primarily due to the receipt of contribution from the Bombay Municipal Corporation for 1952-53.

263. *Government Transport Service.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the non-realisation of arrears to the extent anticipated. The next year's estimate is based on the assumption that past arrears will be recovered from the Departments concerned.

264. *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 procurement prizes during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Expenditure.

265. *Inspector of Factories.*—The increase in the next year's provision is due to the additional Inspectorial staff to be sanctioned for the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

266. *Labour.*—The decrease in the revised estimate is mainly due to the transfer of labour welfare activities to the Labour Welfare Board. This also partially accounts for the decline in the next year's estimate, the other contributory factor being nil 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".

267. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the post budget decision to transfer the receipts of Milk Supply Schemes from "XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments" to the Bombay State Milk Fund through "47—Miscellaneous Departments". It is also partially due to larger expenditure required under Director of Backward Class Welfare for increased grant-in-aid payable to the managements of Backward Class Hostels as a result of the change in the academic year and to the introduction of several welfare schemes for the benefit of the ex-Criminal Tribes in the State. The decrease in the next year's estimate is due to non-inclusion of any provision on account of State subsidy hitherto provided to meet the loss in connection with the coarse grains sold at reduced rates in the Bombay State.

268. *Government Transport Service.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to larger expenditure under contingencies on such items as petrol, spare parts for and repairs to Diesel Vehicles, etc. The increase in the next year's budget is due to the inclusion of provision on account of contribution in the Depreciation Fund for Government Transport Service.

269. *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.

270. The net budget estimate of Rs. 1,66,50,000 for the next year under this head is made up as under:—

	Charged.	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure—Labour	.....	27,30,000
Gross Expenditure	.....	2,98,26,677
Deduct—The amounts as shown in the accompanying statement	} Except Labour.	—1,59,06,677
	.....	1,66,50,000

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. 27,30,000 and Rs. 2,98,26,677 are included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

Deduct Entries under "47-Miscellaneous Departments".

	Rs.
H-5. Civil Supplies.	
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme ..	91,000
Amount transferred to P. L. As. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme (Bombay City)	16,09,200
Amounts transferred to the P. L. As. of Civil Supplies Schemes—Mofussil ..	6,19,000
Amount to be transferred to "57-Miscellaneous" .. .. .	....
Amount to be transferred to "85-A, Textile Schemes"	1,38,000
H-5. Civil Supplies—Mofussil.	
Amount Transferred to the P. L. A. of Civil Supplies"	1,18,591
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of Government Grain Shops and C. S. Scheme and Cloth and Yarn distribution scheme	34,35,000
H-6. Rationing (Bombay City).	
Amount transferred to "85-A, Capital Outlay etc."	35,00,000
H-6. Bombay Suburban District.	
Amount transferred to P. L. A. of General Civil Supply Scheme	5,00,000
H-6. Rationing—Other Districts.	
Amount transferred to the P. L. As. of General Civil Supply Schemes ..	25,00,000
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.	2,78,700
Amount transferred to the Bombay State Milk Fund	31,17,186
	<hr/>
Total—Deductions under "47-Miscellaneous Departments"	1,59,06,677
	<hr/>

XXXIX and 50, Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 56, Civil Budget Estimates.
1	2	3	4	5	
Rents	12,90	14,00	14,00	13,50	
Ferry Receipts	96	1,00	1,00	1,00	
Tolls on Roads	1	1	1		
Receipts from self-supporting workshops	68	50	50	68	
Recoveries of expenditure	1,73	1,00	1,50	1,50	
Miscellaneous	21,52	16,80	20,00	16,80	
Transfers from Central Road Fund	33,12	1,35,24	1,00,00	2,18,53	
Transfers from Special Development Fund					
Total	70,92	1,68,55	1,37,01	2,52,01	
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	<i>—77</i>	<i>—20</i>	<i>—22</i>	<i>—20</i>	
Net Total	70,15	1,68,35	1,36,79	2,51,81	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budge Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 644- 695, Civil Budget Estimates.
1	2	3	4	5	
A. Original Works—					
(a) Civil Buildings—					
(i) Ordinary	42,55	69,97	47,12	1,04,59	
(ii) Buildings works financed from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund				49	
(iii) <i>Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund</i>				—49	
(b) Communications—					
(i) Ordinary	1,11,53	68,52	89,20	79,98	
(ii) Central Road Fund	65,03	1,35,24	1,00,00	2,18,53	
(iii) National Highways	45,77	1,14,05	75,00	1,38,65	
(iv) <i>Deduct—Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways</i>				—1,38,65	
(v) Road works financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	5,80	6,31	5,71	3,26	
(vi) <i>Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund</i>	—5,80	—6,31	—5,71	—3,26	
(c) Miscellaneous	65	2	4	2	
Total—Original Works	2,65,53	3,87,80	3,11,36	4,03,12	
B. Repairs—					
(i) Ordinary	83,95	86,21	84,52	88,22	
(ii) National Highways	38,45	47,73	40,24	47,55	
(iii) <i>Deduct—Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways</i>				—47,55	
Total—Repairs	1,22,40	1,33,94	1,24,76	88,22	

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
1	2	3	4	5
O. Establishment—				
(i) Gross Charges (including recoveries from other Governments, Departments, etc.)	77,12	28,64	51,70	47,00
(ii) Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads	—54,99	—65,32	—86,54	—1,05,74
(iii) National Highways	7,58	14,56	10,37	16,76
(iv) Deduct—Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—16,76
Net Total—Establishment	29,71	—22,12	—24,47	—58,74
D. Tools and Plant—				
(i) Ordinary	20,42	24,50	24,50	32,38
(ii) National Highways	84	1,62	1,15	1,86
(iii) Deduct—Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways ... ..	.....	.....	.....	—1,86
(iv) Deduct—Tools and Plant charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc., including National Highways and other Public Works Department Heads	—4,55	—16,03	—14,67	—21,32
Total—Tools and Plant	16,71	10,09	11,08	11,06
E. Grants-in-aid—				
(i) Ordinary	18,54	16,56	16,83	18,38
(ii) Central Road Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Grants-in-aid	18,54	16,56	16,83	18,38
F. Suspense (Net) ... ..	.....	16	—1,32	16
G. Charges in England—				
(i) Gross charges	2	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Deduct—Establishment charges under other Public Works Department heads	—1,57	—1,88	—2,47	—6
Net Total—Charges in England	—1,55	—1,88	—2,47	—6
Grand Total	4,51,34	5,24,55	4,35,77	4,62,14
Charged	5,63	4,34	4,89	4,42
Voted	4,45,71	5,20,21	4,30,88	4,57,72

Revenue.

271. *Transfer from Central Road Fund.*—The estimate under this head corresponds to the estimate of expenditure on works financed from Central Road Fund. The decrease in the revised estimate and the increase in the next year's budget is explained under *expenditure* side under Central Road Fund below.

Expenditure.

272. *A—Original Works—(a) Civil Buildings—(i) Ordinary.*—The revised estimate is based upon the progress of expenditure during the current year. The increase in the next year's budget is mainly due to provision for construction of new buildings belonging to the various departments.

273. *(ii) Buildings Works financed from State Sugarcane Cess Fund.*—The provision is for construction of cattle shed and Servants' Quarters at the Sugarcane Research Sub-stations at Alnawar and Vyara. The expenditure will be met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and hence a deduct entry is made under this head.

274. *(b) Communications—(ii) Central Road Fund.*—The decrease the current year's revised estimate is due to non-acceptance of tenders, non fixation of agency charges, delay in acquiring land and want of required machinery in case of certain works. The increase in the next budget is due to larger provision for works in progress as also due to taking up of new works under Central Road Fund programme.

275. (iii) *National Highways*.—The revised estimate is based on the progress of actuals during the current year. The increase in the next year is based on the requirements of this State for the first five year programme for the development of National Highways. With effect from next year, the recoveries from the Central Government for National Highways are to be shown as *Deduct* entries under "50, Civil Works". Hence, the recoveries are shown as deduct entries.

276. (v) *Road Works financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund*.—The estimates are in respect of road works to be executed for the development of concentrated sugarcane producing areas. This expenditure is to be met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and hence a deduct entry is made under this head.

277. (c) *Establishment*—(i) *Gross Charges*.—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to less recoveries of establishment charges from State Road Fund as a result of slow progress of expenditure under that head.

278. (ii) *Deduct—Establishment charges under other P. W. D. heads*.—The charges vary with works expenditure under other P. W. D. Heads. The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimate is due to larger expenditure on works under other P. W. D. Heads.

279. (d) *Tools and Plant*—(i) *Ordinary*.—The increase in the next year's budget is due to larger provision for ordinary tools and plant.

280. (iv) *Deduct—Tools and Plant recovered from other Governments Departments, etc.*—For the reasons for the decrease in the current year's revised and next year's budget estimate please see explanation under *Deduct—Establishment charges under other P. W. D. heads*, above.

281. E. *Grant-in-aid*.—The increase in the next year's budget is due to larger provision for grants to local bodies for local public works.

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

283. 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.	Rupees.
1	A—Original Works—(a) Civil Buildings—(iii) <i>Deduct</i> —Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	49,000
2	A—Original Works—(b) Communications—National Highways—(iv) <i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways.	1,38,05,000
3	A—Original Works—(b) Communications—Road Works financed from State Sugar Cane Cess Fund—(vi) <i>Deduct</i> —Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	3,26,000
4	B—Repairs—National Highways—(ii) <i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways	47,55,000
5	C—Establishment— <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	91,16,350
6	C—Establishment—(ii) <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges under other Public Works Department Heads	1,05,73,600
7	C—Establishment—National Highways—(iv) <i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways	16,75,800
8	D—Tools and Plant—National Highways—(iii) <i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways	1,86,200
9	D—Tools and Plant— <i>Deduct</i> —Tools and Plant charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc. including National Highways	8,09,400
10	D—Tools and Plant— <i>Deduct</i> —Tools and Plant charges under other Public Works Department Heads	13,22,380
11	F—Suspense— <i>Deduct</i> —Credits	20,65,600
12	G—Charges in England—(ii) <i>Deduct</i> —Establishment charges under other Public Works Department Heads	6,520
Total— <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries		4,47,50,850

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

284. 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.

285. 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 Governments are concerned, the establishment and tools and plant charges are first debited to "50" and then recovered on a definite percentage basis, namely, 16 per cent. establishment and 2 per cent. tools and plant which represent the average of the incidence of such costs, except in respect of the following works for which charges are as shown against them :—

Works.	Charges.
(1) District Local Board works	15 per cent. (Establishment).
(2) Central, Western and Southern Railways (on reciprocal basis).	12.5 per cent. (Establishment).
(3) Relief Camps (Rehabilitation Department)	10 per cent. (9 per cent. Establishment and 1 per cent. Tools and Plant).
(4) Defence Department works	24 per cent. (21 per cent. Establishment and 3 per cent. Tools and Plant).
(5) National Highways	10 per cent. (9 per cent. Establishment and 1 per cent. Tools and Plant).
(6) Central Road Fund	<i>Nil.</i>

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.

286. 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.

287. 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.

288. 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.

289. 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.

290. 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.

291. 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, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Irrigation Heads—				
“ XVII ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	14,99,586	15,73,900	15,23,000	16,51,800
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	4,11,719	3,95,400	5,51,800	5,49,900
Charges in England ... Voted ...	11,776	11,400	15,800	300
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	95,569	99,200	1,04,500	1,10,070
(d) Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt ... Voted ...	1,78,060	76,000	1,78,000	1,83,000
“ 18 ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	3,40,080	3,54,500	6,17,000	3,60,900
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	17,58,114	16,11,400	34,81,600	5,56,000
Charges in England ... Voted ...	50,217	46,200	99,500	300
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	1,11,671	1,01,000	2,09,900	45,500
(d) Collection charges in Civil Department in respect of direct receipt ... Voted ...	14,838	4,500	15,000	17,000
“ 68 ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	3,31,911	3,26,000	5,96,000	8,33,400
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	14,35,010	17,15,400	25,34,000	56,74,400
Charges in England ... Voted ...	41,252	50,100	72,000	3,500
(c) Pensionary charges ... Voted ...	90,780	1,05,200	1,60,000	3,25,500
(d) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	.....	1,27,000	80,000	1,67,700
(e) Supervision charges ... Voted ...	29,633	91,000	1,41,000	2,19,600
(2) Civil Works—				
“ 50 ”—				
Establishment charges—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	22,13,372	—36,67,890	—34,84,100	—58,73,200
Charges in England ... Voted ...	—1,57,350	—1,87,900	—2,47,000	—6,520
National Highways Deduct—Recovery from the Central Govern- ment for National Highways ...	7,57,985	14,56,000	10,37,000	16,75,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	—16,75,800
“ 81 ”—				
Ordinary establishment calculated on per- centage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	17,05,535	24,35,100	17,82,000	33,93,000
Charges in England ... Voted ...	48,729	69,600	51,000	2,120
(3) Bombay Development Scheme—				
“ 51 ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	3,26,791	3,44,900	3,30,000	3,43,200
(b) Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	1,80,683	2,40,700	2,45,000	3,15,000
Charges in England ... Voted ...	5,162	6,800	7,000	200
“ 80 ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	6,056	6,600	6,500	6,700
(b) Ordinary establishment calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	101	400	300	1,900
Charges in England ... Voted ...	3	.....	.....	.....
(4) Electricity Schemes—				
“ XLI ”—				
(a) Special establishment ... Voted ...	8,12,138	11,90,700	12,13,100	15,36,200
(b) Ordinary establishment— Charges calculated on percentage basis—				
Charges in India ... Voted ...	3,253	2,900	2,900	3,500
Charges in England ... Voted ...	93	100	100	.....
(c) Secretariat charges ... Voted ...	36,139	54,600	54,600	1,07,100
(d) Supervision charges ... Voted ...	700	4,000	3,800	3,900
Deduct—Share of cost of Special Establish- ment transferred to 81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ...	—4,766	.....	.....	—200

Item.	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
" 52-A "				
(a) Special Establishment— Charges in India Voted ...	21,58,287	21,78,300	21,27,000	23,35,700
Charges in England Voted ...	6,393	10,200	6,000	28,600
(b) Secretariat charges Voted ...	.....	500	.....	.....
<i>Deduct</i> —Share of cost of Special Establish- ment transferred to " 81-A—Capital Out- lay on Electricity Schemes "				
Charges in India Voted ...	—21,32,875	—21,78,300	—21,27,000	—23,35,700
Charges in England Voted ...	—5,727	—10,200	—6,000	—28,600
" 53 "				
Establishment charges (Ordinary)—				
Charges in India	1,556	1,30,500	56,300	79,900
Charges in England	44	3,700	1,600	100
Secretariat Charges	1,816	.....	.....	.....
81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—				
Share of cost of Special Establishment under " XLI " ...	4,766	.....	.....	200
Secretariat charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervision charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Share of cost of Special Establishment under " 52-A "				
Charges in India	21,32,875	21,78,300	21,27,000	23,35,700
Charges in England	5,727	10,200	6,000	28,600
Secretariat charges	2,32,607	4,70,700	2,75,000	3,17,500
Total ...	1,47,40,309	1,14,38,710	1,38,47,200	1,32,93,770

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

292. The total gross estimated cost of the Public Works Department establishment for the year 1954-55 is Rs. 2,19,29,050 (Voted) while total net estimated cost is Rs. 1,32,93,770 (Voted).

The following table shows variation between the figures of the cost of establishment for the years of 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Total Establishment charges excluding pensionary charges.	1,96,96,953	2,13,93,700	2,17,55,530	2,19,29,050
2. Deduct—Establishment charges recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc.	—52,54,664	—1,07,65,390	—83,82,730	—91,16,350
3. Net Establishment charges excluding pensionary charges..	1,44,42,289	1,11,33,310	1,33,72,800	1,28,12,700
4. Pensionary charges of Irrigation Department ..	2,93,020	3,05,400	4,74,400	4,81,070
Total ..	1,47,40,309	1,14,38,710	1,38,47,200	1,33,93,770

Item 1.—Total establishment charges excluding pensionary charges: The increase in 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 1954-55.

Name of Officers.	Amount. Rs.
Superintending Engineer, South Gujarat Circle	
Superintending Engineer, North Gujarat Circle	
Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle	
Superintending Engineer, Central Circle	
Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle	
Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle	22,38,000
Electrical Engineer to Government	
Public Health Engineer to Government	
Superintending Engineer, Karnatak Irrigation Circle	
Superintending Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation Circle	
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Projects Division (Central)	
Machinery ordered from Foreign Countries	10,00,000
National Highways	1,86,200
<i>Deduct—Recovery from the Central Government for National Highways...</i>	<i>—1,86,200</i>
Total	32,38,000
State Road Fund	6,23,100
39—Public Health	100
50—Civil Works	11,06,220
National Highways	1,86,200
51—Bombay Development Scheme	39,400
53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	10,000
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Bhatgar)	400
XVII—Irrigation etc.	68,700
18—Irrigation etc. (Public Works Department)	69,500
68—Irrigation etc.	7,09,800
80—Bombay Development Scheme	200
81—Civil Works	4,24,380
Total	32,38,000

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

	Rs.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1952	3,67,181
Receipts during 1952-53	29,32,649
	32,99,830
Expenditure during 1952-53	33,12,041
	-12,211
Balance on 31st March 1953	-12,211
Estimated receipts during 1953-54	1,00,00,000
	99,87,789
Estimated expenditure during 1953-54	1,00,00,000
	-12,211
Estimated Balance on 1st April 1954	-12,211
Estimated Receipts during 1954-55	2,18,53,000
	2,18,40,789
Estimated expenditure during 1954-55	2,18,53,000
	-12,211
Estimated balance on 31st March 1955	-12,211

XL and 51, Bombay Development Scheme.

293. 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 were 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.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Rent from Properties	21,11	21,31	26,00	24,31
Sale of Electricity	79	1,37	80	1,49
Miscellaneous Receipts	25	92	92	73
Deduct—Refunds	—2	—2	—2
Total ..	22,15	23,58	27,70	26,51

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Original Works	3,57	6,06	4,00	11,62
Repairs	7,22	7,69	10,00	8,07*
Establishment—				
Ordinary	1,85	2,40	2,45	3,15
Special	3,27	3,45	3,30	3,43
Tools and Plant	15	21	21	40
Charges in England—Voted	5	7	7	....
Grant-in-aid .. .. .	....	25	25	25
Total—Voted ..	16,11	20,13	20,28	26,92

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

Executive Division.	Buildings.	Communica- tions.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Presidency	4,24	....	3,03	7,27
North Thana	1	....	....	1
South Thana	2	17	....	19
Electrical	30	....	....	60
Total ..	4,87	17	3,03	8,07

Revenue.

294. *Rent from Properties.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to the revised rents fixed for unauthorised tenants in the Development Department Chawls whose tenancies have since been regularised. The next year's budget estimate is based on the progress of past actuals as well as the revised rents mentioned above.

295. *Sale of Electricity.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the fact that the anticipated receipts on account of electric charges to be recovered from the tenants have not materialised as the work of electrification of some chawls could not be finished early in the year. The next year's estimate takes such receipts into account.

296. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The next year's estimate has been based on the past actuals.

Expenditure.

297. *Original Works.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to slow progress of works. The next year's estimate provides for essential works and the increase is mainly due to larger amenities to be provided for the Development Department Chawls at Worli which includes adequate water supply arrangements and providing windows in place of cement concrete louvers in the chawls.

298. *Repairs.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate is due to increase in Municipal Taxes resulting out of the increase in rateable value of Buildings mentioned under "Rents from Properties" above and some other urgent and essential repairs to the Chawls including electrification of some of them. The next year's budget estimates provide for normal expenditure under this item.

299. *Establishment (ordinary) and Tools & Plant Charges.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate is due to increased provision made under "original works" and "repairs" on which these charges are calculated on percentage bases.

300. *Charges in England.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is due to lesser percentage fixed for calculation of these charges in the next year as mentioned in the above paragraph.

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 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 26,92,000.

XLI, Receipts from Electricity Scheme.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Bhatghar Hydro-Electric Supply Scheme—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	80	70	70	70
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	—23	—20	—20	—28
Net Receipts	57	50	50	44
(2) Hubli Electric Supply Undertaking—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	4,58	4,00	4,80	5,00
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	—2,70	—3,65	—3,37	—3,80
Net Receipts	1,88	35	1,43	1,40
(3) Baria Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	1,01	1,01	90
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,10	—1,08	—96
Net Receipts	*	—9	—7	—6
(4) Himatnagar Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	48	48	55
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—62	—61	—60
Net Receipts	*	—14	—13	—5
(5) Rajpipla Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	1,60	1,60	1,85
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,33	—1,43	—1,38
Net Receipts	*	27	17	47
(6) Santrampur Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	15	25	25
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—32	—31	—29
Net Receipts	*	—17	—6	—4
(7) Mansa Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	10	10	11
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—19	—19	—19
Net Receipts	*	—9	—9	—8
(8) Ohhota Udepur Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	45	56	60
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,47	—1,44	—80
Net Receipts	*	—1,02	—88	—20
(9) Bansda Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	20	20	35
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—32	—32	—32
Net Receipts	*	—12	—12	3
(10) Dharampur Power House—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	38	37	38
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—68	—67	—68
Net Receipts	*	—30	—30	—30

*Separate details for each scheme are not available.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages Civil Budget Estimates.
(11) Varsoda Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1	—2	—1	
Net Receipts	*	—1	—2	—1	
(12) Rahdhanpur Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	30	30	30	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—53	—52	—62	
Net Receipts	*	—23	—22	—32	
(13) Vijapur Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	3	12	2	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,32	—1,26	—1,21	
Net Receipts	*	—1,29	—1,14	—1,19	
(14) Gandevi Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	90	1,04	96	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,11	—96	—1,07	
Net Receipts	*	—21	8	—11	
(15) Janjira Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	28	28	28	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—53	—53	—44	
Net Receipts	*	—25	—25	—16	
(16) Kolhapur Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	4,59	4,59	5,89	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—3,89	—1,94	—2,39	
Net Receipts	*	70	2,65	3,50	
(17) Jawhar Power House—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	16	16	16	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—21	—20	—18	
Net Receipts	*	—5	—4	—2	
(18) Grid Scheme for Ratnagiri Town—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	98	98	1,18	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—1,10	—1,19	—1,22	
Net Receipts	*	—12	—21	—4	
(19) Grid Scheme for Chiplun Town—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	54	54	57	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—64	—69	—62	
Net Receipts	*	—10	—15	—5	
(20) Grid Scheme for Mahwan Town—					
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	48	48	49	
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—60	—67	—58	
Net Receipts	*	—12	—19	—9	

* Separate details for each scheme are not available.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(21) Grid Scheme for Vengurla Town—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	48	48	50
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—64	—75	—69
Net Receipts	*	—16	—27	—19
(22) Grid Scheme for Islampur and Peth Towns—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	39	39	66
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—59	—53	—59
Net Receipts	*	—20	—14	7
(23) Electrification of Villages in Satara Taluka—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	24	24	24
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—45	—45	—37
Net Receipts	*	—21	—21	—13
(24) Electrification of Villages in Bulsar Taluka—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	14	26	25
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—35	—36	—31
Net Receipts	*	—21	—10	—6
(25) North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	49,24	42,70	45,27
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—33,48	—30,16	—33,80
Net Receipts	*	15,76	12,54	11,47
(26) South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	*	23,79	23,79	31,08
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	*	—11,79	—11,84	—19,82
Net Receipts	*	—12,00	11,95	11,46
(27) Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	2,25	1,31	20	19
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	—36	—1,07	—93	—91
Net Receipts	1,89	24	—73	—72
(28) Guledgad Power House, Bijapur District—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts .. .. .	.....	15	4	57
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses .. .. .	.....	—32	—30	—80
Net Receipts .. .. .	.....	—17	—26	—23
(29) Hukeri Power House in Belgaum District—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts .. .. .	.....	25	32	75
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses .. .. .	.....	—39	—52	—1,03
Net Receipts .. .. .	.....	—14	—20	—28
(30) Dharangaon Power House in Khandesh District—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts .. .. .	.....	11	1	51
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses .. .. .	.....	—27	—7	—39
Net Receipts .. .. .	.....	—16	—6	12
(31) Ikhal Power House in Bijapur District—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts .. .. .	.....	2	.....	36
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses .. .. .	.....	—10	.....	—30
Net Receipts .. .. .	.....	—8	.....	6

* Separate details for each scheme are not available.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(32) Bailhongal Power House in Belgaum District—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	.....	.....	.....	9
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	.....	—4	.....	—11
Net Receipts	.....	—4	.....	—2
(33) Grid Scheme for Jog-Karnatak—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	.....	.....	.....	2,11
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	.....	.....	.....	—2,37
Net Receipts	.....	.....	.....	—26
(34) Chola Steam Power Station—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	.....	.....	26,10	48,30
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	.....	.....	—26,10	—49,75
Net Receipts	.....	.....	.....	—1,45
(35) Trimbak Vidya-Mandir Scheme, Nasik—				
(i) Total—Gross Receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Deduct—Working Expenses	.....	.....	—6	—6
Net Receipts	.....	.....	—6	—6
Grand Total ..				
{ Gross Receipts	36,66	93,44	1,13,09	1,51,42
{ Deduct—Working Expenses	—50,91	—69,30	—89,67	—1,28,52
Net Receipts	5,75	24,14	23,42	22,90

303. *Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Supply Scheme.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate under "working expenses" is due to replacement of worn out parts and repairs to overhead lines.

304. For the purpose of appropriation, out of the total provision of 26 under "Deduct Working Expenses" for the next year, ordinary establishment and tools & plant charges of 4 have also been included under the head "50—Civil Works".

305. *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 up to 1946-47 were shown under the head "81—A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes". It was then decided that revenue accounts in respect of this undertaking should be opened under "XLI".

306. The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under "gross receipts" is due to additional connections given to consumers for lighting and power. The decrease in the current year's revised estimate under "working expenses" is due to non-receipt of certain materials as expected.

307. *Rajpipla Power House.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate under "gross receipts" is on the basis of the anticipated increase in load.

308. *Chhotta Udepur Power House.*—The decrease in the next year's budget estimate under 'working expenses' is due to the fact that the new diesel plant will be put into operation next year which will require less expenditure on its working than the present steam plant.

309. *Radhanpur Power House.*—The next year's provision under 'working expenses' is based on the actual requirements for operation of this power house.

310. *Vijapur Power House.*—The increase in the current year's revised estimate under "gross receipts" is due to the adjustment of cost of stores utilized by the Vijapur Municipality in 1949.

311. *Gandevi Power House.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate under 'working expenses' is due to certain additional staff proposed to be sanctioned for the efficient working of this power house.

312. *Janjira Power House.*—The next year's provision under "working expenses" is based on the progress of actuals.

— 313. *Kolhapur Power House.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate under "gross receipts" is due to anticipated increase in supply of power. The apparent decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under "working expenses" is due to the fact that the book adjustment for bulk purchase of power from Radhanagari Power House has been decided to be discontinued with effect from the current year, being unnecessary.

314. *Grid Scheme for Islampur and Peih.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimate under "gross receipts" is due to extension of power lines and anticipated more service connections.

315. *Electrification of Villages in Satara Taluka.*—The next year's estimate under 'working expenses' is based on past actuals.

316. *Electrification of Villages in Bulsar Taluka.*—The increase in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under "gross receipts" is due to more supply of power.

317. *North Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under "gross receipts" is due to lesser demand for load than anticipated at the time of framing current year's budget estimate.

318. The decrease under "working expenses" in the current year's revised is due to lesser cost on purchase of bulk power as a result of lesser demand for load as mentioned above. The next year's estimate under this item provides for normal expenditure.

319. *South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.*—The increase in the next year's budget estimates both under "gross receipts" and "Working Expenses" is due to proposed supply of power to Navasari, Bilimora and Bulsar areas and consequent more cost on purchase of bulk power for this purpose.

320. *Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The decrease in the current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under "gross receipts" is due to the deletion of the book adjustment for bulk purchase of power mentioned above under Kolhapur Power House.

321. *Guledgud Power House.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate under "gross receipts" is due to late starting of the power house. The current year's provisions both under "gross receipts" and "working expenses" were for part of the year only, while the next year's estimates are for the whole year.

322. *Hukeri and Dharangaon Power Houses.*—The remarks under Guledgud power house above so far as they relate to the current and next year's budget provisions, hold good in the case of these power houses also.

323. *Ilkal and Bailhongal Power Houses.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-starting of the power houses in the course of the year. The next year's provisions are for the full year.

324. *Grid Scheme for Jog-Karnatak.*—This is a new scheme provided for in the next year.

325. *Chola Steam Power Station.*—The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates represent the operation and maintenance charges of this power house as a result of the four turbo sets going into commercial operation from the current year.

326. The gross demand to be put up to the vote of the Legislature under 'XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Deduct—working expenses' for the year 1954-55 would be Rs. 1,28,52,200 which represents the 'working expenses' excluding the amount of Rs. 200 transferred to the head '81-A.'

51-B, Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Multi-purpose River Schemes.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 686, Civil Budget Estimates.
Miscellaneous Expenditure	4,12	33	
Total (Voted)	4,12	33	

327. In accordance with the procedure followed by the Government of India it has been decided that expenditure on investigations of Irrigation Projects be recorded under the head mentioned above. The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are on account of the following items:—

(i) Investigations for the Sabarmati Project.

(ii) Investigations for the Narbada Project.

328. In accordance with the revised procedure only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. As there are no recoveries the whole expenditure of Rs. 33,000 is included in the schedule of demands.

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

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
I. Establishment—				
(a) Establishment charges	21,58	21,78	21,27	23,36
(b) Secretariat charges .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Deduct—Cost on account of Establishment debitable to “81-A”.	—21,33	—21,78	—21,27	—23,36
II. Miscellaneous Expenditure (Including surveys) ..	4	5	5	4
III.—Grant-in-aid	1	1	1	1
IV. Charges in England	6	10	6	29
Deduct—Cost on account of Establishment debitable to “81-A”.	—5	—10	—6	—29
Total ..	31	6	6	5

Expenditure.

329. Expenditure on the Electric Grid Schemes met from Ordinary Revenues is recorded under this head :—

I. *Establishment.*—The decrease in the *current year's* revised estimate is due to certain posts lying vacant. The next year's budget estimate is based on actual requirements.

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

IV. *Charges in England.*—The *current year's* revised estimate is based on the information furnished by the High Commissioner for India in London. The next year's budget estimate which stands at a higher figure of 29, is due to the payment of Sterling overseas pay, deputation pay and leave salary to officials of the Electric Grid Department abroad.

330. In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the legislature. The gross demand under the head “52-A,” thus amounts to Rs. 23,69,300 after excluding the deduct entries of Rs. 23,64,300.

53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Expenditure

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 701, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Electricity Schemes.</i>					
Works	1,91	7,46	3,22	5,00	
Establishment, Tools & Plant and Charges in England ...	3	1,45	63	80	
<i>All</i> —Amount transferred from Bombay State Development Fund to Finance capital works under "81-A" ...	2,50,00	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00	
	2,51,94	2,58,91	53,85	2,55,90	

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

332. The decrease in the current year's revised estimate under "Works" is due to slow progress of work of renovation of certain power houses in the merged State areas provided for in the budget. The next year's estimate provides for expenditure on account of the renovation of (i) Chhota Udepur, (ii) Himatnagar and (iii) Rajpipla Power Houses.

333. The provision under "Establishment and Tools & Plant Charges" has been calculated on the basis of fixed percentage charges on 'works expenditure'.

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

335. The demand to be put to the vote of Legislature under "53, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" for 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 2,55,90,000

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

*Revenue.*Page 97,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	24,68	7,03	48,10	7,66
Total	24,68	7,03	48,10	7,66

*Expenditure.*Page 702,
Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
54-A, Famine Relief—				
A—Salaries and Establishment	4,83	1,75	6,40	10
B—Relief Work	90,51	25,00	40,00	5,00
D—Gratuitous Relief	7,26	2,00	18,00	90
E—Miscellaneous	81,98	18,50	66,40	4,00
Total—54-A, Famine Relief—Voted	1,84,64	47,25	1,30,80	10,00
54-B, Transfer to Famine Relief Fund—				
Charged	10,08	.....	8,68	.....
Voted ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25,00
Total—54, Famine	1,94,72	47,25	1,39,48	35,00
Charged	10,08	.....	8,68	.....
Voted	1,84,64	47,25	1,30,80	35,00

Revenue.

336. 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 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 are based on the amounts of the famine fund receipts which will be available for this purpose.

Expenditure.

337. 54-A. *Famine Relief.*—The abnormal increase in the revised estimate for 1953-54 is due to the prevalence of scarcity and famine conditions in many of the Districts of the State. Normal conditions are expected during the year 1954-55.

338. 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 1953-54 as it was not possible to forecast the market value of securities so far in advance. For the same reason no provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1954-55. The revised estimate for 1953-54 has, however, been placed at 8,68 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 1953-54 to that extent.

339. According to 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. This limit has been fixed under Bombay Act No. XIX of 1936 after the separation of Sind. During recent years scarcity conditions have been more frequent. Since 1949, several Indian states have merged with Bombay State and the additional area on account of the merged states is approximately 30 per cent. Moreover the approach to relief measures to be taken in the event of a scarcity has also changed. In view of this it is proposed to increase the present limit of Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores during the next three years. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has, therefore, been made in the next year's budget on this account.

340. The next year budget estimate of 35,00 under the Major Head "54 Famine" is made up as under :—

	Charged	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	36,00,000
Deduct—Receipt on account of sale of materials supplied to scarcity areas	—1,00,000
	35,00,000

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. 36,00,000 is included in the Schedule of Demands under this Major Head.

54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions.

*Expenditure.*Page 703,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Territorial and Political Pensions	16	12	12	12
(2) Charitable Allowances	15	12	45	20
(3) Charges in England	1	1	1	1
Total ..	32	25	58	33

Expenditure.

341. *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 1954-55 represents expenditure on Paravashi and Charitable allowances and Denagi to pensioners in the Sabarkantha, Surat and Bijapur Districts.

342. The demand for grant under "54-A, Territorial and Political Pensions" will be Rs. 33,000.

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

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 703, Civil Budget Estimates.
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) ..	19,80	16,78	16,72	15,59	
(2) Charges in England—					
Cash allowances and Political Pensions .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total ..	19,80	16,78	16,72	15,59	

Expenditure.

343. *Privy Purses and Allowances of ex-Rulers of Integrated States and Allowances of their relatives and servants.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is due to reduced expenditure on “Allowances to Relatives of Rulers”, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on “Cash Allowances and Political Pensions, etc.” and “Pensions of Khasgi or Khangri employees of the merged States.” The budget estimate for 1954-55 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”.

344. The demand for grant under “54-B, Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers” will be Rs. 15,59,000.

XLIV and 55, Superannuation.

*Revenue.*Page 97,
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Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Contribution for pensions and gratuities	8,06	6,52	7,56	7,04
Miscellaneous	2,61	6,05	2,50	2,50
Receipts in England	2	.....	2	.....
Deduct—Refunds .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,69	12,57	10,08	9,54

*Expenditure.*Pages 704-
707, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	2,10,15	1,97,90	2,00,51	2,05,51
Equated payment of commuted value of pensions transferred from Capital	11,63	11,02	11,31	10,82
Compassionate Allowance	1,93	1,80	1,77	1,77
Gratuities	32,41	26,00	36,32	34,25
Pensions for distinguished and Meritorious service	3	3	7	3
Donations to Service Funds	35	33	30	33
Donations to Provident Funds	100	95	1,09	75
Government Contribution payable under I. C. S. Family Pension Rules	3	2	2	3
Covenanted Civil Service Pensions	1,17	1,10	1,10	1,10
Charges in England	28,97	29,61	28,46	28,02
Deduct—Actual amount of pensions recovered from other Governments	—2,70	—4,01	—3,04	—3,01
Deduct—Pensionary charges transferred to Commercial Departments	—2,98	—3,05	—4,75	—4,82
Family Pensions	50	50	50	50
Total	2,82,49	2,62,20	2,73,66	2,75,28
Charged	5,01	4,74	5,17	4,70
Voted	2,77,48	2,57,46	2,68,49	2,70,58

Revenue.

345. The estimates for the year 1953-54 (revised) and the year 1953-54 (budget) have been framed on the basis of the progress of the actuals.

Expenditure.

346. *Superannuation and retired allowances.*—The revised estimate for 1953-54 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.

347. *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 1938-39 to 1952-53 and the estimated expenditure in 1953-54.

348. *Gratuities.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 and the budget estimate of 1954-55 is mainly due to the estimated sanctioning of the death-cum-retirement gratuities under the Revised Pension Rules.

349. *Donations to Provident Fund.*—The revised estimate of 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 is based on the progress of past and current actuals and include Government contribution in respect of the Contributory Provident Fund for the subscribers serving in the Electric Grid.

350. *Charges in England.*—The revised estimate of 1953-54 and the budget estimate of 1954-55 are based on the latest report received from the High Commissioner.

351. *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 revised estimate for 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 are based on the progress of actuals.

352. *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.

353. *Family Pensions.*—The revised estimate of 1953-54 and the budget estimate of 1954-55 represent the expenditure estimated on payment of family pensions under the Revised Pension Rules.

354. The net budget estimate of Rs. 4,70,000 (Charged) and Rs. 2,70,58,000 (Voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	4,71,000	2,78,39,600	2,83,10,600
<i>Deduct</i> —Actual amount of Pensions recovered from other Governments ..	—1,000	—3,00,000	—3,01,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Pensionary-Charges transferred to Commercial Departments ..	.....	—4,81,600	—4,81,600
<i>Deduct</i> —Total Recoveries	—1,000	—7,81,600	—7,82,600
Net Expenditure ..	4,70,000	2,70,58,000	2,75,28,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislature. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2,78,39,600 is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 4,71,000 (Charged) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

XLV and 56, Stationery and Printing.

Revenue.

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Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Stationery receipts	1,90	1,20	2,50	1,50
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	5,20	3,00	5,50	5,00
Other receipts	7,53	13,44	14,91	12,17
Receipts in England	1	1	1	1
Recoveries of overpayments	4	5	5	5
Total	14,68	17,70	22,97	18,73
Refunds	— 4	— 1	— 3	— 3
Total	14,64	17,69	22,94	18,70

Expenditure.

Pages 707-
716, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
<i>I—Stationery.</i>				
A—Stationery Office and Stores	3,45	3,13	3,52	3,42
B—Purchase of Stationery Stores	58,33	52,75	52,75	62,25
C—Stationery supplied by other Governments .. .. .	....	....	2	....
D—Deduct value of Stationery supplied to other Governments and paying Departments.	— 11	— 8,11	— 8,11	— 8,11
<i>II—Printing.</i>				
E—Government Presses	44,39	38,90	40,00	43,49
F—Printing at Private Presses	6	9	9	9
G—Cost of Printing work done by other Governments .. .. .	....	....	....	....
H—Deduct cost of printing work done for other Governments and paying Departments.	— 2,00	— 1,44	— 3,48	— 2,94
I—Charges in England	3,25	3,25	3,25	2,91
Total	1,07,47	88,57	88,04	1,01,11

Revenue.

355. *Stationery receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to larger recoveries from the supply of stationery to the officers of Central Government and Commercial Departments. The decrease in Budget Estimate for 1954-55 is framed on the basis of normal recoveries.

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

357. *Other Press receipts.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to recoveries of outstanding bills and more chargeable work received for printing than anticipated.

358. The decrease in the budget estimate of 1954-55 is due to lesser number of advertisements anticipated in next year.

Expenditure.

359. *Stationery Office and Stores.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to heavy consumption of service postage stamps at the Government Book Depot as the Bombay Police Gazettes are being posted by Book Post instead of at the usual concessional rates. Provision has been included in the budget estimates for 1954-55 to cover increased expenditure on this account.

360. *Purchase of Stationery Stores.*—The increase in the budget estimates for 1954-55 is due to increased requirements of stationery and paper consequent upon the introduction of the system of staggering of indents and centralisation of printing of text books at the Government Photozinc Press, Poona.

361. *Government Presses.*—The increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to (i) additions to plant and machinery (ii) purchase of Stores and Raw Materials and (iii) Customs Duty.

362. The increase in the budget estimates of 1954-55 is mainly due to larger provision for machinery and stores, raw materials etc.

363. *Deduct cost of Printing work done for other Governments and Paying Departments.*—The reason for the increase in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is due to the fact that more printing work is now being undertaken at the Presses.

364. *Charges in England.*—The budget Estimates of 1954-55 include smaller provision on account of stores.

365. The net Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,01,11,000 (voted) under this budget head is made up as under :—

	Voted.
	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	1,17,77,640
<i>Deduct—Amounts transferred to the Depreciation Fund of Government Presses.—</i>	
(1) Government Central Press	—55,000
(2) Yeravda Prison Press	—1,19,600
(3) Government Photozinc Press, Poona	—42,270
(4) Kolhapur Press	—63,270
(5) Charges in England	—2,81,800
<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 Departments.</i>	—2,94,200
<i>Deduct—Total Recoveries</i>	16,66,640
Net Expenditure	1,01,11,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,17,77,640 (voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

XLVI and 57, Miscellaneous.

Revenue.

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Civil
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Estimate.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Unclaimed Deposits	37,54	6,00	18,75	24,49
Sale of Old Stores and Materials	49	1,00	1,30	75
Sale of Land and Houses, etc.	1	1	1	1
Fees for Government Audit	36	40	40	33
Contributions	19	4,00	50	50
Rents, rates and taxes ... ..	.....	5	1	1-
Other fees, fines and forfeitures	12,33	10,00	10,00	10,00
Recoveries of overpayments	5,73	6,00	6,00	5,00
Collection of payments for services rendered	1,20	1,30	1,30	1,20
Miscellaneous	29,50	67,18	45,82	35,92
Receipts on account of Displaced Persons	1,56	6,48	2,50	52
Receipts in England ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Gain on Remittance Transaction ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gain by Exchange on Local Transactions	47	.....	35	30
Arrears of Match Excise Duty	2,20	.....	.....	.....
Loss or gain by exchange ... ..	.....	.....	5	.....
Total ...	91,58	1,02,42	86,99	82,03
<i>Deduct</i> Refunds ...	<i>-9,33</i>	<i>-10,00</i>	<i>-10,00</i>	<i>-10,00</i>
Total ...	82,25	92,42	76,99	72,03

Expenditure.

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730, Civil
Budget
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget. Est. mate, 1954-55.
Cost of Books and Periodicals ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....
Donations for Charitable Purposes	2,24	3,72	7,51	4,64
Special Commissions of Enquiry	8	.....	7	16
Petty Establishments	7,50	75	80	75
Irrecoverable Temporary Loans Written off	3	8	3,37	41
Rents, rates and taxes	3,35	2,61	2,61	2,62
Contributions	1,61,55	1,79,91	1,79,91	1,82,91
Miscellaneous Compensations	1	1	2	1
Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act	43,83	60,96	80,00	67,89
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	8,50	24	67,75	2,27
Expenditure on Displaced Persons	43,16	40,33	38,96	43,41
Charges in England ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....
Loss or Gain by Exchange	7	.....	7	.....
Total ...	2,70,32	2,88,63	3,81,07	3,05,07
<i>Charged</i> ...	<i>10</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>1,66</i>	<i>.....</i>
Voted ..	2,70,22	2,88,63	3,79,41	3,05,07

Revenue.

366. *Unclaimed deposits.*—This item is of a fluctuating nature. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are framed on the basis of past and current actuals.

367. *Contributions.*—This head is intended for contributions from Municipalities and Local Funds which are not made for any specific purpose. The revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are based on past actuals.

368. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head include receipts from the construction works met out of the loans from the Government of India for displaced persons, the administration fees of Custodian of Evacuee Property and the outstanding balances in the merged areas. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared to the budget estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to the transfer of provision for the subsidy received from the Government of India on account of community projects to "L-1—Extraordinary Receipts", partly counterbalanced by recovery from the Government of India on account of expenditure incurred on elections in past years. The decrease in the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to absence of provision for the recovery of expenditure on elections as the same will be taken as reduction of expenditure under "25-General Administration".

369. *Receipts on account of Displaced Persons.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate and also the next year's budget estimate is mainly due to smaller production at Vocational Training-Centres and crediting of sale proceeds of the goods produced at the work centres to the Personal Ledger account of the Administrative Officer, Vocational Training Centre.

Expenditure.

370. *Donations for Charitable Purposes.*—The increase in the revised estimate as compared to the budget estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to the sanction of grant-in-aid to the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Fund during the current year.

371. *Special Commissions of Enquiry.*—The revised estimate for 1953-54 represents expenditure on the Bombay State Committee appointed for compilation of History of Freedom Movement in India and the Hindi Teaching Enquiry Committee. The next year's estimate is for the former Committee only.

372. *Irrecoverable Temporary Loans written off.*—The current year's revised estimate mostly represents writing off of the loans granted to the Vaso Peace Committee by the former Baroda Government and to the Godhra Municipality. The next year's estimate is based on the departmental report.

373. *Contributions.*—The increase in the next year's estimate is mainly on account of grants to District Local Boards of Ex-Baroda State and to the Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad and Poona.

374. *Charges in connection with the Village Panchayats Act, Bombay.*—The increase in the revised estimate as compared to the budget for 1953-54 is mainly due to payment of accumulated arrears of past years to the village Panchayats.

375. *Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.*—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly on account of a book adjustment of 52,82 of surplus receipts of the former State Transport Department from Revenue Accounts to capital Accounts under "72-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

376. The next year's estimate includes provisions on account of the following new items of expenditure :—

(i) Acquisition and development charges in respect of the plots allotted to the Ex-Servicemen's Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Kolhapur, by the Former Kolhapur State Government under its City Extension Scheme.

(ii) Grant of annual increment of annas eight instead of biennial increments of a rupee each to class IV servants in the lowest scale.

(iii) Payment due to His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor for reconstruction of a Palace.

377. *Expenditure on Displaced Persons.*—Charges on some of the items of expenditure are recoverable wholly or partly from the Government of India.

378. The increase in the budget estimate of 1954-55 is mainly due to less recoveries from the Government of India.

379. The net budget estimate of Rs. 3,05,07,000 (voted) under this head is made up as under :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure	3,58,43,000	3,58,43,000
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details shown in the statement attached	—53,36,000	—53,36,000
Net Expenditure	3,05,07,000	3,05,07,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54 only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 3,58,43,000 (voted) is included in the Schedule of Demands.

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

Minor or sub-head.	Deduct Entry.	Amount.
D—Expenditure in connection with Local Assigned Revenues.	<i>Deduct</i> —Receipts retained to meet charges ...	1,87,100
F—Rent, Rates and Taxes—		
F—2—Payment of the General Taxes to the Bombay Municipality.	<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to Central Government on account of their buildings.	3,34,500
	Amount transferred to 50—Civil Works—Repairs on account of the tax payable on State buildings which are partly residential and partly non-residential.	49,900
	Amount transferred to "51, Bombay Development Schemes" on account of the tax payable on properties of the Bombay Development Scheme.	9,600
M—Expenditure on Displaced Persons	F—1 <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from the Government of India on account of expenditure on relief.	36,72,500
	F—2— <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from the Government of India on account of expenditure on Rehabilitation Scheme.	8,16,500
	D—5 (8)— <i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to P. L. A. of the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Welfare of the Displaced Women	16,800
	E—10—Survey staff at Uhasnagar Township.	
	<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to "82—Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account."	24,900
	H—Expenditure in connection with the Administration of Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951.	
	<i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Government of India...	2,25,100
	Total ...	53,36,000

XLIX, Grant-in-Aid from the Central Government.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 100 Civil Budget Estimates.
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government on account of schemes for the development of scheduled areas and welfare of the scheduled tribes.	8,14	10,00	12,00	15,97	

380. Special measures adopted by Government for the Welfare of Backward Classes including Scheduled Tribes were being financed till 1952-53 from the Special Development Fund which was established in the year 1946-47. The Fund has now been practically exhausted. In the ordinary course, it would have become necessary to discontinue the measures on account of the present financial stringency. Government, however, having regard to the necessity of continuing these measures for the speedy uplift of the Backward Classes particularly the Scheduled Tribes, has included the schemes in the budget in anticipation of the Government of India's grant for these schemes under Articles 275 of the Constitution. The Central Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1953-54 which has been taken in the revised estimate.

381. In the next year's budget a provision of 32 lakhs has been made for the schemes 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.*Page 100
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Agency Charges under the Petroleum and Explosive Acts ..	54	29	21	21

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Amounts to be passed on to the Government of India from the State Taxation on tobacco.

Revenue.

332. 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 1953-54 and the budget estimate for 1954-55 represent this adjustment, equal amounts having been deducted from the receipts under "Stamps" and "Police".

Expenditure.

333. This Government had 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, 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 1953-54 as well as the budget estimate for 1954-55 on account of the amount to be paid to the Government of India are nil.

LI and 63, Extraordinary Receipts and Charges.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
1 Sale of Land .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2 Sale of other Government Assets	1,27	....	....	....
3 Other Items	3,20	....	10,65	73,15	
4 Subvention from the Central Government					
(a) Grow More Food Schemes	24,88	23,04	9,30	13,85	
(b) National Highways	1,00,16	1,77,96	1,26,76	....
(c) Local Development Works .. .. .	....	....	13,33	25,00	
(d) Schemes for the welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes and Scheduled castes .. .. .	....	....	7,00	11,19	
5 Receipts on account of Community Development Projects					
(a) Cash grant-in-aid from Government of India	2,22	....	23,75	56,82	
Total	1,31,73	2,01,00	1,90,79	1,80,01	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55	Page 731, Civil Budget Estimates.
Expenditure on account of grant of Ex-gratia Compensation to families of persons killed during the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1942	6	4	4	3	
Total	6	4	4	3	

Revenue.

384. *Other Items.*—These mainly represent grants from the Government of India in respect of Primary School Teachers in pursuance of its Scheme to relieve unemployment among the educated.

385. *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.

386. *(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 represents the recovery from the Central Government on the basis of the expenditure expected to be incurred on National Highways under '50-Civil Works'. The next year's budget is nil as the recovery from the Government of India will henceforth be exhibited as a deduct entry under '50-Civil Works.'

387. *(c) Local Development Works.*—The expenditure on these works is shared between this Government and the Government of India in the proportion of 1 : 2. The full expenditure on this account is provided for under '25-General Administration' and the recovery from the Government of India of its share is exhibited under this head.

388. *(d) Schemes for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and Scheduled Castes.*—This represents the subvention expected to be received from the Government of India in respect of the above schemes the expenditure for which is provided under various heads.

389. *Receipts on account of Community Development Projects.*—The expenditure on account of these projects is provided for under '63-B-Community Development Projects.' The Government of India pays cash grant-in-aid to this Government to the extent of 75 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure. On this basis grants to the extent of Rs. 23,75,000 and Rs. 56,82,000 are expected to be received in the current and next year's respectively. In the current year a provision of Rs. 52,00,000 has been made on this account under 'XLVI-Miscellaneous' as the decisions to record these receipts under 'L-1' has been taken during the current year.

390. The demand for grant under the head '63-Extraordinary Charges' will be Rs. 3,000.

63-B, Community Development Projects.

Expenditure.

Pages 732-
736, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget, 1953-54.	Revised, 1953-54.	Budget, 1954-55.
Community Development Projects	35,00	1,04,97
Total ..	*	*	35,00	1,04,97

391. In pursuance of the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement, Government has undertaken Community Development Projects in eleven areas of the State shown below. These projects contemplate integrated development of the areas and the programme of work under them embraces Agriculture, Irrigation, Public Health, Arts and Crafts, Education and other Social activities. Under the financial arrangement, Government of India shares 75 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure (other than loan expenditure) and 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure. The subvention received from Government of India (Rs. 56.82 lakhs) as its share of expenditure is credited to "L1—Extraordinary Receipts". The net burden on the general revenues is, therefore, small in comparison with the total outlay of expenditure:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Thana-Kolaba. | 2. Mehsana. |
| 3. Sabar Kantha. | 4. Belgaum. |
| 5. Kolhapur. | 6. Shahada. |
| 7. Rajpipla. | 8. Baglan. |
| 9. Indi. | 10. Dapoli, and |
| 11. Kalol. | |

392. In accordance with the orders issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General for India, the expenditure incurred on the revenue account on the Community Development Projects is to be recorded under the new major head "63-B. Community Development Projects" introduced for the purpose. Prior to the introduction of the above head, the expenditure was being recorded under "25—General Administration—E—District Administration—Q—1(d)—Community Development Projects". The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates provide for the expenditure to be incurred in the old as well as the new blocks (viz., Shahada, Rajpipla, Baglan, Indi, Dapoli and Kalol) started with effect from 2nd October 1953. It is expected that the preliminary spade-work to be done in respect of these new blocks will be completed during the current financial year and a substantial intensification of the various schemes and activities contemplated in the Community Development Programme undertaken next year. Consequently a relatively larger provision has been made in the next year's budget.

393. In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from the last year, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. There are no provisions under "Deduct entries" under this head. The entire provision of Rs. 1,04,97,000 (voted) is accordingly included in the "Schedule of Demands".

* This appears under "25, General Administration—E—District Administration—Q—1 (d) Community Development Project",

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

THE BOMBAY STATE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Est. mate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Est. mate, 1954-55.	Page 101, Civil Budget Estimates.
Transfer from the Bombay State Development Fund	2,50,00	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00	

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Est. mate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Transfer to the Bombay State Development Fund				

394. 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.

395. It is proposed to withdraw sums of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 2.5 crores from the balance in the Bombay State Development Fund to finance capital expenditure to the extent in the current and the next year respectively. This sum has, therefore, been shown on receipt side.

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

LII-B and 64-B, Civil Defence.

*Revenue.*Page 101,
Civil Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts on account of Civil Defence (Other than A. R. P.) ...	5	.....	.....	.....
Recoveries made from the Central Government... ..	.....	1	1	1
<i>Deduct</i> —Share paid to the Central Government... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5	1	1	1

*Expenditure.*Pages 737-
739, Civil
Budget
Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Est. mate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Expenditure in connection with Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 ...	76	77	76	75
Expenditure in connection with examination of activities of foreigners	26	26	28	27
Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme	2	.....	2	.....
<i>Deduct</i> —Share recovered from other Governments, Departments, etc....	[—1,01	—1,03	[—1,05	—1,02
Total ...	3	.....	1	.....

Expenditure.

397. (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.

398. The Demand for grant under '64-B-Civil Defence' will be Rs. 1,01,500, after excluding the recoveries to be made from the Central Government.

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

Expenditure.

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

400. The figures for the three years ending 1954-55 are shown below:—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 740- 747, Civil Budget Estimate.
I—Works	2,27,54	4,02,50	3,25,00	6,58,58	
II—Establishment—					
(A) Ordinary (excluding charges in England)	14,35	17,16	25,34	56,74	
(B) Special	16,62	3,26	26,38	28,79	
(C) Pensionary charges	91	1,05	1,60	3,25	
(D) Secretariat charges	....	1,27	80	1,68	
(E) Supervision charges	30	91	41	2,20	
III—Tools and Plant—					
(a) Ordinary	1,23	1,48	2,17	7,10	
(b) Special	1,62	1,39	1,88	5,78	
IV—Charges in England	41	50	72	3	
V—Suspense—					
Debit		5,00		24,49	
Deduct—Credit		—3,50		—1,40	
Total—Suspense (Net)	20,58	150	—9,76	23,09	
VI—Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account—					
Gross provision				22	
Recoveries				—98	
Net provision	—2,68	—1	—77	—76	
Total I to VI	2,80,88	5,21,01	3,74,77	7,86,48	
Deduct—					
Expenditure met from the State Sugar Cane Cess Fund	—8,01	—9,26	—8,78	—8,20	
Amount financed from ordinary revenues	....	.....	.....	.....
Amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,72,87	5,11,75	3,65,99	7,78,28	

401. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1953-54 is due to less expenditure on the Kakrapara Project. The increase in the budget estimate for 1954-55 as compared with the current year's budget is mainly due to larger provisions for Mahi project and for irrigation works to be financed from the Government of India's 4.87 Crore loan programme.

402. The increase in the revised estimate for 1953-54 under "Establishment—Special" is due to the provision for Special Establishment for Kakrapara Project which was included in the Works estimate in the current year's budget.

403. 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 and tools and plant charges have been included in the demand under "50, Civil Works" also.

404. The net budget estimate is as follows :—

	Charged.	Voted.	Total.
Gross expenditure		7,88,86·4	7,88,86·4
Deduct—Recoveries under "Suspense"		—1,40·4	—1,40·4
Deduct—Receipts and recoveries of capital Account		—98	—98
Deduct—Expenditure met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund		—8,20	—8,20
Net expenditure		7,78,28	7,78,28

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

	Rs.
(i) Constructing (Kolhar Bhagwatipur) Drainage Scheme on Pravara Left Bank Canal	50,000
(ii) Construction of drainage scheme between Harison Branch and C. V. No. 30 (Kokamthan and Jeur) on Godavari Right Bank Canal	65,000
(iii) Construction of Distributories Nos. 29 and 30 of (Gunewadi) Drainage Scheme on the Nira Left Bank Canal	50,000
(iv) Construction of three drains in the AC Nalla Drainage Scheme (Undirgam) on the Pravara Left Bank Canal	84,000
(v) Construction of Mula Mutha Vadgaon Drainage scheme relating to Factory area on Belapur Co. Ltd.	27,000
(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	2,000
(viii) Constructing Drains Nos. 1 to 4 of Takli Brahmangaon Drainage Schemes on Distributories Nos. 9 and W. C. No. 27 of Godavari Right Bank Canal.	1,70,000
(ix) Construction of (Chas) Drainage Scheme between Distributories Nos. 1 and 2 of Godavari Right Bank Canal	20,000
(x) Constructing (Tawashi) Drainage Scheme between Distributories Nos. 35 and 36 of Nira Left Bank Canal	30,000
(xi) Constructing Hol Drainage Scheme on Distributories Nos. 8 and 11 of the Nira Left Bank Canal	20,000
(xii) Construction of Lasuna Nalla Drainage Scheme of the Nira Left Bank Canal.	60,000
(xiii) Construction of Chalkewadi Drainage Scheme	60,000
(xiv) Constructing (Haterna Nalla) C. V. No. 44 Drainage Scheme along boundry of S. P. III of Messrs. Walehandnagar Industries Factory area on Distributory Nos. 45 and 46 of Nira Left Bank Canal	50,000
(xv) Raising the full supply level of Bokh Reservoir project	32,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the L. A. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 7,88,86,400 (Voted) is included in the Schedule of Demands.

70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 748- 757, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Kirkos Water Works	8	8	.. .. .	.. .. .
B—Sholapur Development Scheme	— 2	32	32	1,50	
C—Poona Cantonment Water Works .. .. .	....	....	....	6,98	
D—Yeravda Colony Drainage Scheme	2	....	....	....
E—Pipe Line from the Hotgi Tank to Sholapur (Sholapur District) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
F—Miraj Water Supply Scheme	1,27	1,14	1,14	39	
G—Kundgol Water Supply Scheme	58	13	13	....
H—Kolhapur Water Supply Scheme	17	....	....	2,72	
I—Godhra Water Supply Scheme .. .. .	....	....	3,81	6,79	
J—Water Supply to Sind Hindu Co-operative Society	19	....	....	....
K—Neersagar Water Supply Scheme	30,92	40,66	40,64	21,72	
L—Piped Water Supply to Kalyan and Dombivli	14,30	5,91	4,63	27	
M—Nasik Distillery Water Works	2,12	9,00	9,00	9,51	
N—Water Supply to Penicillin Factory	3	7,63	....	....
O—Water Supply to the Developing Areas along Poona-Alandi Road .. .. .	....	1,88	1,88	56	
P—Piped Water Supply to Greater Poona from Khadakwasla .. .. .	....	8,00	2,55	8,49	
Q—Providing and laying 3' H. S. Pipe Line to Ekruk Tank Dam. ....	....	....	— 1	....
R—Ambernath Water Works Sub-Division .. .. .	....	....	....	34	
S—Poona Water Works .. .. .	....	....	....	33	
T—Mahabaleshwar Drainage Scheme-Stage I .. .. .	....	....	....	1,06	
U—Baroda Flood Control Scheme .. .. .	....	....	....	3,00	
Total	49,66	74,70	64,09	83,66	

405. *Item A.*—The decrease in the current year's revised is due to non-execution of the work of providing transformer etc. as a result of the decision to take up low tension current instead of high tension current.

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

407. *Item C.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for anticipated expenditure on improvements to low Service Gravity Main from Poona Cantonment Water Works to Ganeshkhind.

408. *Item E.*—The next year's estimate provides for the anticipated expenditure on providing meters for the distribution system of the Miraj Water Works.

409. *Item G.*—The next year's estimate provides for the anticipated expenditure on remodelling the old distribution system of Kolhapur Water Supply Scheme.

410. *Item H.*—This scheme has been started in the course of the current year. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates provide for the anticipated expenditure on it in these years.

411. *Item J.*—This work is in progress. The next year's estimate provides for the anticipated expenditure on this scheme including tools and plant required for the same.

412. *Item K.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-taking up of the work of the electric installation in the current year. The next year's estimate provides for the amount required for the completion of the work.

413. *Item L.*—This work is in progress. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates provide for the anticipated expenditure on it in these years.

414. *Item M.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to the Government of India's decision to take up this work under their administrative control from this year.

415. *Item N.*—This work is in progress. The next year's estimate provides for the anticipated expenditure on it.

416. *Item O.*—The decrease in the current year's revised estimate is due to non-availability of hume pipes required. The next year's estimate provides for the anticipated expenditure on this work in the next year.

417. *Item Q.*—The next year's estimate provides for the electrification of the staff quarters and office of the Ambernath Water Supply Sub-Division.

418. *Item R.*—The next year's estimate represents provision for providing and erecting Lister Oil Engine driven pumping set and some other minor additions and alterations in Poona Water Works.

419. *Item S.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure on the new work of Mahabaleswar Drainage Scheme—Stage I.

420. *Item T.*—The next year's budget estimate provides for expenditure on the new work of Baroda Flood Control Scheme.

The demand to be put up to the Vote of the Legislature under this major head for the next year is Rs. 63,66,000.

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

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 757 Civil Budget Estimates.
Grow More Food Schemes—					
(c) Construction of Tube Wells in North Gujarat	38,92	1,05,00	33,04	51,66	
Total	38,92	1,05,00	33,04	51,66	

421. 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 reduction in the revised estimate is due to the slow progress of the construction of tube wells. The expenditure on this Scheme is met from the loans sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose.

422. The Demand for Grant under this major head will be Rs. 51,66,000.

72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

Expenditure.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—				
(i) State Company for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-Malarial Drugs.	....	....	....	....
(ii) Investment in the State Industrial Finance Corporation ..	....	15,00	31,00	....
Total ..	....	15,00	31,00	....
B—Investment in other Commercial Concerns—				
(i) Investment in the shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Bombay.	1,00	....	....	3,75
(ii) Contribution of Government towards purchase of shares of Central Financing Agencies by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.				
(iii) Investment in the shares of the Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd. . . .	2,50	....	....	2,50
(iv) Government guarantee to dividend on shares of the Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Ltd.	....	2,00	41	20
(v) Investment in the shares of Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Ltd.	31,44	12,52	2,00	12,00
(vi) Subscription to share capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories (to be met from Sugarcane Cess Fund).	....	10,00	16,00	5,00
(vii) Investment in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation..	1,66,25	....	1,12,56	1,00,00
Total ..	2,01,19	24,52	1,30,97	1,23,45
(viii) Surplus receipts of the State Transport for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50.	....	....	-52,82	....
(ix) Deduct—Expenditure on subscription to share capital of Co-operative Sugar Factories met from Sugarcane Cess Fund.	....	-10,00	-16,00	-5,00
Total—B ..	2,01,19	14,52	62,15	1,18,45
Grand Total ..	2,01,19	29,52	93,15	1,18,45

423. A(ii) *Investment in the State Industrial Finance Corporation.*—The provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget. As decided by Government, Government will have to make total provision of Rs. 31 lakhs for subscription to 31 per cent. of the 1st issue of the share capital of the Bombay State Financial Corporation. Current year's revised estimate has been placed at 31,00 after taking into account the provision required for the subscription of the share capital of the Bombay State Financial Corporation.

424. B(i) and (ii) *Investment in the Shares of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Central Financing Agencies.*—The provision of 3,75 made in the next year's budget estimate is for contribution of Government towards contribution to the share capital of the State Co-operative Bank and the Central Financing Agencies through the State Co-operative Bank.

425. B(iii) *Investment in the Shares of the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited.*—This Government has agreed to underwrite about Rs. 10 lakhs shares capital so as to make a total of Rs. 75 lakhs which would enable the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited, to obtain commencement certificate. For the year ending 1951-52, Government has contributed Rs. 5 lakhs and in the year 1952-53 an amount of Rs. 2,50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the next year has been made on account of the last call money.

426. B(iv) *Government guarantee to the dividend on the shares of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd.*—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 3½ per cent. on the share capital, to be issued by the Society. During the Co-operative Year ending 30th June 1954, it is expected that the Society will not earn adequate profits to enable it to declare dividend at 3½ per cent. According to the conditions of the establishment of the Society, the guaranteed dividend was to be paid by Government. The provision made in the budget estimate of 1953-54 on account of the Government guarantee to the dividend on the shares of the Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited could not be fully utilised during the current year because the Housing Finance Society could not make progress towards the additional share collection from members other than Government because of the fact that the Society's shares have not been classified as approved Security. For the same reason a provision of 20 has been made in the next year's budget. 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.

427. B(v) *Investment in the Shares of the Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society.*—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 was expected to be about 12,52 provision equal to that amount was made for the current year. This amount could not be utilised because the Housing Finance Society could not make progress towards the additional shares collections from members other than Government. Current year's revised has been placed at 2,00. The Society expects to collect an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs during the next year and Government has provided an amount of Rs. 12,00 as its 50 per cent. contribution during the next year.

428. *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) Limited, 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. The next year's budget estimates of 5,00 is on account of Government's subscription to the share capital of the Co-operative Sugar Factories at Kopargaon and Kolhapur. As the Sugarcane Cess Fund is *inter alia* to be utilised for the development of the Sugar Industry, the expenditure is being met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund during 1954-55.

429. *B(vii) Investment in Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.*—The current year's budget estimate is Nil. The current year's revised of 1,12,56 consists of the following provisions :—

(i) Rs. 12,08,434 for dividend payable to State Government for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50.

(ii) Rs. 47,722 for the purposes of giving credit to the debt heads "Permanent Advances" and "Advances Repayable" on account of amount of permanent advance of Rs. 23,950 and Objection Book advances of Rs. 23,772, transferred to Bombay State Road Transport Corporation from State Transport run as a Government Department, and (iii) Rs. 1,00,00,000 sanctioned as capital contributions to the S. T. R. Corporation, have been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly during the last September 1953 session to enable the Corporation to meet its several obligations. The Bombay State Road Transport Corporation which is still expanding its activities is in need of funds to meet the expenditure of capital nature. It requires additional funds mainly for constructional works such as depots, garages, night out-sheds, bus stations and equipping them with the required machinery. It is also necessary to purchase additional vehicles for consolidation of the existing Divisions and for expansion of the State Transport Road Services in North Gujarat. A provision to contribute a capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 during the next financial year has been made.

430. *B(viii) Surplus receipts of State Transport for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50.*—The surplus receipts during 1948-49 and 1949-50 of the former State Transport Department were transferred to Bombay State Road Transport Corporation by debit to the head "72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development". As the receipts are to be passed on to the Corporation and not to be treated as capital contribution an amount of Rs. 52,82,000 has been provided under "57, Miscellaneous" by credit to this head.

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

432. 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. 1,23,45,000 after excluding the amount of Rs. 5,00,000 financed from Sugarcane Cess Fund.

Total investment made in Government Commercial Undertakings and in other Commercial Concerns for the period ending 31st March 1953.

Name of the Concern.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings.	Investment in other Commercial concerns.
	Rs.	Rs.
Investment in Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay ...	*3,49,25,615	.....
Investment in State Company for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and anti-Malarial Drugs.	3,90,475	.....
Investment in the shares of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank ...	.....	26,00,000
Agricultural credit organisation Committee ...	.....	3,00,000
Contribution to the share capital of the Central Financing Agencies contributed to Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to subscribe to the share capital of—		
(i) Kaira District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Nadiad ...	.....	3,00,000
(ii) Sholapur District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Sholapur ...	.....	2,00,000
(iii) Satara South District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Sangli ...	.....	50,000
(iv) Purva Panch Mahals Co-operative Banking Union, Dahod ...	.....	25,000
(v) Amreli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited ...	.....	50,000
(vi) Halol and Kalol Co-operative Banking Limited ...	.....	25,000
(vii) North Satara District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited ...	.....	25,000
Investment in the shares of Bagalkot Cement Company Limited ...	.....	7,50,000
Investment in the shares of Central Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited.	.....	31,43,625
	3,53,16,090	74,68,625

* The actual investment in State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay, is Rs. 5,78,34,615. Although the amount recorded under "72, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development" till the end of 1952-53 is Rs. 3,49,25,615, the balance is standing under other heads of accounts.

80, Bombay Development Scheme.

433. 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.

434. 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 1953 is Rs. 6,23,28,106 leaving a balance of capital expenditure of Rs. 95,00,894 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. 30.28 lakhs has been incurred to the end of 1952-53.

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

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Works	1	2	2	11
Establishment—				
Ordinary ... ..	.....	..	..	2
Special	6	7	7	7
Suspense—Other Suspense Accounts ... ..	....	....	....	....
Deduct—Receipts from sales of surplus plant .. ..	....	....	....	....
Deduct—Receipts of a capital nature	—14	—1,92	—2,01	—1,08
Total	—7	—1,83	—1,92	—88

436. The provision under 'works' represents expenditure on certain urgent works in connection with the improvement of the Back Bay Reclamation area. The increase in the next year's budget estimate is on account of the work of paving of footpaths in front of flat Nos. 198, 199 and 200 at Jamshedji Tata Road, Block No. II, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

437. The current year's revised and the next year's budget estimates under 'Receipts of a Capital Nature' are based on the anticipated sale of plots in the Development Scheme.

438. The gross demand to be put to the vote of the Legislature under "80-Bombay Development Scheme" for 1954-55 amounts to 20,200 which does not take into account the receipts of a Capital Nature amounting to 1,08,200.

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

Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 761, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Original Works	98,48	1,39,15	1,01,82	2,12,20	
B—Establishment charges	17,05	24,35	17,82	33,93	
C—Tools and Plant charges	1,46	2,09	1,53	4,24	
D—Charges in England (Establishment)	49	69	51	2	
E—Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Accounts	—7	....	....	....
Total	1,17,41	1,66,28	1,21,68	2,50,39	

439. *A-Original Works.*—The increase in the budget estimate for 1954-55 is due to expenditure on the new major works as well as on works already in progress.

440. 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 33,95 and tools and plant charges of 4,24 have been included in the demand under "50-Civil Works" also.

81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Expenditure.

Pages 769-770, Civil Budget Estimates .		Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Works	... ..	2,83,61	4,70,66	2,75,00	3,17,48
(2) Establishment charges	... ..	23,73	26,49	24,02	26,53
(3) Suspense	... ..	1,45	10	10	10
(4) Charges in England	... ..	6	10	6	29
(5) Tools and Plant	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....
(6) <i>Deduct</i> —Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	...	—1,59	—15	—15	—25
	Total ...	3,07,27	4,97,20	2,99,03	3,44,15
(7) <i>Deduct</i> —Amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund.		—2,50,00	—2,50,00	—50,00	—2,50,00
	Total ...	57,27	2,47,20	2,49,03	94,15

441. *Works*.—The current year's revised estimate, which appears at a reduced figure, is based on the actuals for the first eight months of the year, which are low due to late starting of Koyna Project and some other material and machinery not having been received from abroad as anticipated. The next year's budget estimate shows an increase over the current year's revised mainly due to the admission of new items, amounting in the aggregate to 22,51 and provision of 1,27,00 for Koyna Hydro Electric-cum-Irrigation Project.

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

443. *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.

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

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

446. In accordance with the revised procedure 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. 3,44,40,000 after excluding the deduct entries of Rs. 2,50,00,000 on account of amount financed from Bombay State Development Fund and of Rs. 25,000 on account of receipts and recoveries on Capital Account.

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

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 771-773 Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>A—Ordinary—</i>					
Expenditure on housing schemes for displaced persons	1,28,09	3,15,00	1,30,00	1,50,00	
<i>Original Works—</i>					
Miscellaneous Departments	10,91	59,67	47,16	14,65	
Establishment	1,68	2,33	1,97	2,49	
Tools and Plant charges	21	30	25	30	
Suspense	1,97	....	....	2,00	
Amount transferred from "39-Public Health" .. .. .	....	20	20	20	
Amount transferred from "57-Miscellaneous" .. .. .	....	15	15	24	
Total	1,42,86	3,77,65	1,79,73	1,69,88	
<i>Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund</i>	—85,97	—62,30	—49,38	—19,44	
Grand Total	56,89	3,15,35	1,30,35	1,50,44	

447. *Expenditure on housing schemes for displaced persons.*—Expenditure is incurred to the extent the housing schemes and loans are sanctioned by the Government of India.

448. *Original Works—Miscellaneous Departments.*—Decrease in the revised estimate of 1953-54 is mainly due to postponement of certain works provided in the current year's budget, partly counter-balanced by expenditure on unanticipated urgent works and also existing works which were expected to be finalised during 1952-53.

449. The budget estimate of 1954-55 provides for works, which it has been considered essential to provide.

450. *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 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 1953-54 and the budget estimate of 1954-55 represent expenditure on establishment and tools and plant charges calculated on the above lines.

451. *Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund.*—Amount shown against this entry, represents expenditure on the Milk Scheme provided under this head.

452. The net budget estimate of 1,50,44 (voted) under this head is made up as under:

	Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gross expenditure	1,69,87,700	1,69,87,700
<i>Deduct—Expenditure financed from the Bombay State Milk Fund.</i>	—19,43,700	—19,43,700*
Net Expenditure	1,50,44,000	1,50,44,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,69,87,700 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

*Details of these works will be found at page 772 of the Civil Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55.

83, Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.

Page 774,
Civil,
Budget,
Estimate.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	8,94	10,40	10,40	9,40
<i>Deduct</i> —(1) Amount recovered from other Governments .. .	—9	....	....	....
(2) Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue ..	—9,13	—8,84	—8,77	—8,59
Total ..	—28	1,56	1,63	81
<i>Charged</i> ..	—57	—44	—44	—35
Voted ..	29	2,00	2,07	1,16

453. 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.

454. *Payments of commuted value of pensions.*—The revised estimate for 1953-54 is based on the progress of actuals for that year. The budget estimate for 1954-55 represents anticipated demands based on past actuals.

455. *Deduct—Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue.*—The revised estimate for 1953-54 shows repayment from revenue of the principal portion of the equated instalments in respect of actual expenditure incurred on commutation of pensions from 1938-39 to 1952-53 while the estimate for 1954-55 shows such repayment in respect of actual expenditure from 1939-40 to 1952-53 plus the estimate expenditure in 1953-54.

456. The net budget estimate of Rs. 81,000 [Rs.—35,000 (charged) plus Rs. 1,16,000 (Voted)] is made up as under:—

	<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Voted.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure . . . . .	.....	9,40,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Capital portion of equated payments out of revenue.	—35,000	—8,24,000
Total ..	—35,000	+1,26,000

In accordance with the revised procedure adopted from 1953-54, only gross expenditure is to be put up to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 9,40,000 (Voted) is included in the "Schedule of Demands".

85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Est. mate, 1953-54.	Revised Est. mate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 774, Civil Budget Estimate.
85, Payments to Retrenched Personnel	29	.....	10	10,00	

457. 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 5 has already been incurred till the end of November 1953, 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 10. Next year's budget provides for an amount of 10,00 for payment of gratuity to the C. S. D. Staff likely to be retrenched.

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

Pages 775-787, Civil Budget Estimates.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A—Grain Supply Scheme	—8,72,92	3,16,26	—3,74,90	—3,77,74
B—Standard Cloth Scheme	—61	....	....	....
C—Other Miscellaneous Schemes	—6,31,94	87,31	—1,07,40	14,77
Total ..	—15,05,47	4,03,57	—4,82,30	—3,62,97
Charged ..	69,79	51,15	50,47	35,92
Voted ..	—15,75,26	3,52,42	—5,32,77	—3,98,89

458. In accordance with the Comptroller and Auditor Generals direction, 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 connection 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 Schemes 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.

459. The major heads opened under this head are, "Grain Supply Schemes", "Standard Cloth Scheme" and "Other Miscellaneous Schemes". The last minor head includes Schemes such as "Scheme for the purchase and sale of potatoes", "Scheme for 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 transactions of the various schemes are recorded under the following detailed heads :-

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

460. 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 incoming 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).

461. *Grain Supply Scheme*.—The betterment in the current year's revised and the next year's budget is mainly due to the release of the capital locked up in Civil Supplies operations as a result of the policy of gradual decontrol of food-grains introduced by Government.

462. *Standard Cloth Scheme*.—The scheme has already been closed. 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.

463. *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. The activities under the Textile Schemes are now confined to clearance of assets and liabilities only:—

- (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,
- (iv) Scheme for the distribution of milk—Mofussil.

The small worsening in the next year's budget is mainly due to the expansion of Government milk Supply Scheme at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hubli-Dharwar. The provision made in the next year's budget for Textile Scheme is for outstanding creditors and debtors only.

464. The net budget estimate of Rs. 35,92,000 (*Charged*) and — Rs. 3,98,89,000 (*Voted*) under this head is made up as under:—

	Charged	Voted	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Expenditure	35,92,000	77,96,40,000	78,32,32,000
Deduct—Total recoveries as per details show in the statement attached.	.....	—81,95,29,000	—81,95,29,000
Net Expenditure	35,92,000	—3,98,89,000	—3,62,97,000

In accordance with the existing procedure, only gross expenditure is to be put to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 77,96,40,000 is included in the "Schedule of Demands" and a sum of Rs. 35,92,000 (*Charged*) will be included in the Appropriation Bill.

Statement showing "Recoveries" under "85-A, Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trappings."

Serial No.	Minor or sub-head.	Head of Recovery.	Amount.
1	A(a) Civil Supplies Scheme, Bombay City	Suspense—Personal Deposits—	34,00,00,000
		Repayment of Advances	4,00,00,000
2	A(a) Civil Supplies Scheme, Mofussil	Suspense—Personal Deposits—	25,00,00,000
		Repayment of Advances	8,00,00,000
3	A (b) Government Grain Shops, Bombay City	Suspense—Personal Deposits—	1,50,00,000
	A (b) Government Grain Shops, Mofussil	Suspense—Personal Deposits	4,00,000
4	C (c) Scheme for the Purchase and Sale of potatoes	Suspense—Personal Deposits	34,000
5	C (e) Scheme for the purchase of seed for the "Grow More Food Campaign."	Suspense—Personal Deposits	46,00,000
6	C (g) Scheme for the distribution of Milk, Bombay City	Suspense—Personal Deposits	5,80,67,000
		Deduct—Other Receipts	32,00,000
7	C (h) Scheme for the purchase of iron and steel	Suspense—Personal Deposits	1,10,00,000
8	C (j) Secretariat Canteen Scheme	Suspense—Personal Deposits	70,000
		Deduct—Capital expenditure financed from Ordinary revenues.	5,000
9	C (m) Scheme for the distribution of Cloth and Yarn, Bombay City.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	30,000
10	C (m) Scheme for the distribution of Cloth and Yarn, Mofussil.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	2,65,000
11	C (n) Scheme for the extension of Potato Cultivation	Suspense—Personal Deposits	3,00,000
12	C (r) Scheme for the purchase and distribution of Iron, Steel and Cement for Agriculture purposes.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	1,34,00,000
13	C (g) Government Cloth Shops Scheme, Bombay City	Suspense—Personal Deposits	95,000
14	C (g) Government Cloth Shops Scheme, Mofussil	Suspense—Personal Deposits	1,31,000
15	C (r) Departmental Management of the Scheme for distribution of cloth and yarn mofussil.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	7,84,000
16	C (s) Scheme for the purchase and sale of Penicillin, mofussil.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	6,000
17	C (t) Scheme for the purchase and sale of Cotton seeds, mofussil.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	3,18,000
18	C (u) Milk Supply Scheme, Poona, Ahmedabad, Hubli-Dharwar.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	16,49,000
29	C (w) Scheme for the purchase and sale of iron ploughs and general seeds.	Suspense—Personal Deposits	1,75,000
		Grand Total	81,95,29,000

Contingency Fund.

Receipts.

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					Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts					3,88	....	....	....
Disbursements					71	....	....	....

465. 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.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Loan bearing interest	3,66,73	5,50,35

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466. This Government raised 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan 1963, during 1953-54 and the provisions represent loan proceeds.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Loan bearing interest	66,04	19,13	20,68	32,88
Loans raised by merged State before merger	28	12,00
Loans not bearing interest—				
Expired loans (Charged)

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467. 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. The provision of Rs. 12 lakhs in the 1953-54 revised estimate is intended for repayment of the 3 per cent. Miraj Water Works Loan, 1977.

(II) FLOATING DEBT.

Receipts and Disbursements.

	Receipts.				Payments.			
	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(a) Treasury Bills
(b) Other Floating Loans	5,39,00	4,00,00	36,00	7,38,27	4,00,00	36,00

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468. The provisions represent ways and means Advances and the cash credit from the Imperial Bank of India. The cash credit account with the Imperial Bank of India was not operated during the current financial year.

(III) LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(i) Loans for Housing Programme	2,00,00	52,94	1,44,96
(ii) Loans for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	3,41,50	1,07,06	77,32
(iii) Loans for Irrigation Schemes	60,00	24,90	2,93,35
(iv) Loans for Community Development Projects and National Extension Schemes	12,10	75,20
(v) Loans for Tube Wells Scheme	1,05,00	33,04	51,66
(vi) Loans for Bombay Municipality	2,00,00	....
(vii) Loans for Famine Operations (Irrigation Works)	91,30	1,15,50	300
(viii) Loans for Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills	28,50	....
(ix) Loans for Koyana Hydro Electric-cum-Irrigation Project	1,29,00	....	1,27,00
(x) Loans for Development of Ports	20,00	22,34	4,44
(xi) Loans for the purchase of chassis for the State Transport Corporation	50,00	....
(xii) Loans for Development Schemes	1,50,00	3,40,00	2,00,00
(xiii) Loans in connection with the Development of Handloom Industry	12,62	....
(xiv) Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme	50,00
(xv) Loans under "Special Medium and Long terms Finance"	24,00
Total	5,56,16	10,96,80	9,99,00	10,50,93

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469. (i) Loans of Rs. 52·94 lakhs and Rs. 1,44·96 lakhs are expected during 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively in connection with the Industrial Housing Programme of the Government.

(ii) A loan of Rs. 107·06 lakhs is expected during 1953-54 from the Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons. 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 Rs. 77·32 lakhs will be sanctioned by Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons during 1954-55 (Rs. 23·48 lakhs for loans to displaced persons and Rs. 53·84 lakhs for housing schemes).

(iii) Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 487 lakhs for irrigation works for permanent improvement of scarcity areas. Two further loans of Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs are also expected from the Government of India. Out of these amounts Rs. 24·90 lakhs are expected to be received during 1953-54 and Rs. 293·35 are expected to be received during 1954-55.

(iv) The loans are expected from Government of India in connection with the Community Development Projects and National Extension Schemes.

(v) The loans are expected from the Government of India during 1953-54 and 1954-55 in connection with Tube Wells Scheme.

(vi) The Government of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to the Bombay Municipality through this Government in connection with Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme. A further loan of Rs. 100 lakhs is also expected during the current year.

(vii) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,50 lakhs 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 financial year 1952-53. Rs. 115·50 lakhs are expected to be drawn during the current year, and a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs is expected to be drawn during the next financial year.

(viii) The Government of Bombay have sanctioned Rs. 57 lakhs to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company during the current financial year with a view to overcoming the temporary difficulties of the Company. Out of this a loan of Rs. 28·50 lakhs is expected from the Government of India.

(ix) A loan of Rs. 127 lakhs is expected from the Government of India for Koyna Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project during 1954-55.

(x) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for Capital expenditure on Port Okha and Rs. 16 lakhs for other minor ports. Out of this Rs. 22·34 lakhs are expected to be received during 1953-54 and Rs. 4·44 lakhs during 1954-55.

(xi) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Government for relending it to the Corporation.

(xii) A loan of Rs. 200 lakhs is expected from the Government of India during 1954-55 for development schemes included in Five-Year Plan.

(xiii) The loan has been sanctioned by the Government of India during the current financial year.

(xiv) Please see new item No. 210.

(xv) The loan of Rs. 24 lakhs is expected from the Government of India next year for advances to cultivators for lift irrigation, construction of wells, etc.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Repayment of loans from the Central Government—				
(1) Consolidated Debt	15,72	16,43	16,43	17,18
(2) Bombay Municipality	73,33	63,17	63,17	43,73
(3) Agricultural Loans	13,55	9,11	20,62	3,93
(4) Public Works Department Loan	2,03	12,25	16,10	19,95
(5) Rehabilitation Loans	1,79	15,68	20,53	54,02
(6) Repayment of loans taken for the Development of Handloom Industry .. .. .	....	....	....	2,37
Total—Charged ..	1,06,42	1,16,64	1,36,85	1,41,18

470. (1) *Vide* paragraph 112 under “23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt”. The repayment to Government of India of the consolidated debt is made through this head.

471. (2) *Vide* paragraph 551 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 those 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).

472. (3), (4), (5) and (6) The provisions during 1953-54 revised estimates and 1954-55 budget estimates include repayment in respect of loans taken from the Government of India and mentioned in paragraph 112 under “23, Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt”.

473. 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.

				Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	70	3,50	70
Disbursements	29	70	3,50	70

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474. 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 Munjalal Goenka Trusts on certain conditions, one of these being that Government should pay to Governing Body of the Institute interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on the donations, after deducting therefrom the actual expenditure on buildings and equipment of the Institute. The Trustee 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 1953-54 and in 1954-55 an amount of 3.50 and 70 respectively will be required for construction of building for Animal Nutrition Section and Construction of Guest House and Director's bungalow 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 824 at the end of 1952-53 and is estimated at 404 at the end of 1954-55. The position of total balances under "Special Loans" is mentioned below:—

		Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
		Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	..	9,11	8,53	9,11	8,24	9,11	4,74
Receipts	..	....	....	....	3,50	....	70
	Total ..	9,11	8,53	9,11	4,74	9,11	4,04
Disbursement	..	....	29	....	....	....	....
Closing Balance	..	9,11	8,24	9,11	4,74	9,11	4,04

UNFUNDED DEBT.

STATE PROVIDENT FUNDS.

*Receipts.*Page 102,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
General Provident Fund	1,84,69	1,35,92	2,36,84	2,13,96
I. C. S. Provident Fund	3,10	3,25	2,00	2,00
I. C. S. (Non-European Members) Provident Fund	80	72	80	80
Contributory Provident Fund	4,25	6,00	5,00	5,00
Primary Teachers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	1,00,00	1,66,00	22,88
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund	18	25	1,50	1,50
Total ...	1,93,02	2,46,14	4,12,14	2,46,14

*Disbursements.*Page 88,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
General Provident Fund	84,52	84,00	86,80	90,05
I. C. S. Provident Fund	73	4,50	1,50	1,50
I. C. S. (NEM) Provident Fund	4	50	10	10
Contributory Provident Fund	1,70	1,00	1,50	1,50
Primary Teachers' Provident Fund .. ..	.....	15,00	5,00	6,75
Other Miscellaneous Provident Fund	3	.....	10	10
Total ...	87,02	1,05,00	95,00	1,00,00

475. 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 revised estimates is on account of receipts of Provident Fund balances of primary teachers.

476. 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".

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

478. The balance in the State Provident Funds was 8,63,70 at the end of 1952-53 and is estimated at 13,26,98 at the end of 1954-55 as shown below—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	7,57,70	8,63,70	11,80,84
Receipts	1,93,02	4,12,14	2,46,14
Total ...	9,50,72	12,75,84	14,26,98
Disbursement ...	87,02	95,00	1,00,00
Closing Balance ...	8,63,70	11,80,84	13,26,98

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 103, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfer from the revenue account	10,07	....	8,68	25,00	
(b) Interest receipts	2,05	2,03	2,03	2,66	
(c) Recoveries of famine expenditure	11,22	5,00	36,00	5,00	
(d) Sale of securities	71	....	....	....
(e) Gain on realisation of securities .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	24,05	7,03	46,71	32,66	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 788, Civil Budget Estimates.
A—Famine Relief Fund—					
(a) Transfers to the revenue account	24,68	7,03	48,10	7,66	
(b) Purchase of securities .. ..	....	....	....	25,00	
Total ..	24,68	7,03	48,10	32,66	

479. 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.

480. 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. Conversion Loan, 1986	14,700
3 per cent. 1970-75 Loan	1,32,000
3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1959-61	24,800
	59,82,700

Owing to the frequent occurrence of scarcity conditions in the past and also owing to the merger of large number of States with the State of Bombay, it is decided to revise the limit of this fund to Rs. 2 crores by suitable investments. It is proposed to transfer the first instalment of Rs. 25 lakhs next year.

Interest receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure in 1953-54 are estimated at 2,03 and 36,00 respectively. An assignment of 8,68 is expected to this Fund at the end of the financial year 1953-54 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 10,07 was actually assigned during 1952-53. The amount available for transfer to the revenue accounts under head "XLIII—Transfer from the Famine Relief Fund" during the current year, is 48,10 i.e. the receipts of 38,03 plus the cash assignment of 10,07 made during 1952-53. The amount available for transfer to revenue account during 1954-55 is 76,63.

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

	Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	10,70	61,09	10,07	52,93	8,68	54,32
Receipts	24,05	.....	46,71	.....	7,66	.....
Total	34,75	.....	56,78	54,32	16,34	54,32
Disbursements	24,68	.....	48,10	.....	7,66	25,00
Closing Balance	10,07	52,93	8,68	54,32	8,68	79,32

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

APPROPRIATION FOR REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 103, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—					
(i) Sinking Funds	72,44	1,83,15	1,85,60	2,39,80	
(ii) Other Appropriations	42,34	60,64	37,36	48,54	
Total ..	1,14,78	2,43,79	2,22,96	2,88,34	

482. 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 1953-54 revised estimates and 1954-55 budget 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 1954-55 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, 1963.

483. 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 decrease in 1952-53 revised and 1953-54 budget estimate is due to part of the provision for repayment of loans taken from the Government of India for rehabilitation of displaced persons being met from recoveries from the displaced persons.

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 788, Civil Budget Estimates.
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—					
Sinking Funds	29	1,11	30,30	33,10	

484. The payment of advance interest on securities purchased from Sinking Funds is debited to this head. The revised estimates, 1953-54 and the budget estimates 1954-55 include the amount of loans that is proposed to be cancelled during the current year (*vide* paragraph 467).

SINKING FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 103, Civil Budget Estimates.
Sinking Fund Investment Account—					
Depreciation Fund	2,99,35	....	1,94,23	....

485. 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 1953-54 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, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Sinking Fund Investment Account—				
(i) Sinking Funds	1,14,17	1,35,81	1,41,63	1,85,34
(ii) Depreciation Fund	2,68,33	46,23	2,37,31	54,23
Total ..	3,82,50	1,82,04	3,78,94	2,39,57

486. (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 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate is on account of the position explained in paragraph 482 (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 1953-54 revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate are on account of the position mentioned in paragraph 485 above.

487. The position of the total investments on account of Sinking Fund Investment Account is shown in the following table :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	6,39,53	....	7,22,68	....	8,79,58
Receipts	83,15	3,79,83	1,86,58	2,39,80	2,39,34
Total	7,22,68	3,79,83	9,09,26	.....	11,18,92
Disbursements	3,79,83	29,68	2,39,80	32,87
Closing Balance	7,22,68	8,79,58	10,86,05

DEBT REDEMPTION AND AVOIDANCE FUND.

Receipts.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund :—				
(i) Contributions from State Revenue .. .. .	....	....	....	....
(ii) Interest Receipts	30,89	36,53	33,02	32,60
(iii) Investment Account and payment of advance interest .. .. .	.....	.....	90,63	.....
Total ..	30,89	36,53	1,23,65	32,60

488. 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, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 788, Civil Budget Estimates.
Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund:—					
(i) Investment of Account	—4,88	36,35	1,23,43	32,54	
(ii) Contribution from the Revenue Accounts—					
Payment of Advance Interest on securities purchased		18	22	6	
(iii) Transfer to Sinking Fund Investment Account	39,11	35,76	35,76	35,76	
Total	34,23	72,29	1,59,41	68,36	

489. 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.

490. The total investments in the Fund are shown in the following statement:—

	Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	11,13,52	.....	11,08,64	.....	10,72,88
Receipts and Additional Investments
Total	11,08,64	.....	10,72,88
Disbursements	488	.....	35,76	.....	35,76
Closing Balance	11,08,64	10,72,88	10,37,12

STATE SUGARCANE CESS FUND (BOMBAY).

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	59,86	41,85	64,85	54,35
Disbursements	36,52	47,81	52,80	81,94

491. According to section 11 (I) of the Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948, the proceeds of the cess and fees recovered under this Act are to be credited first to the revenues of the State and after deduction of the expenses of collection and recovery are to be transferred to a separate fund called the State Sugarcane Cess Fund. The Fund is to be expended for the development and improvement of the cultivation, growth and marketing of sugarcane and other irrigated crops and for the development of agriculture in general in the State of Bombay. To reckon the amounts transferred to the Fund and the expenditure incurred therefrom a new major head "State Sugarcane Cess Fund (Bombay)" has been opened with effect from the year 1948-49. The total amount of the expenditure spent from the Fund appears on the 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 subsidies to Co-operative Societies undertaking schemes of Lift Irrigation and cement concreting of certain roads in Ahrednagar Division, and Nira Right Bank Canal Division, and construction of buildings for sugarcane research for the stations at Alnawar and Vyara, extension and improvement of certain canals and weirs.

492. The position of the Fund is shown below:—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	1,50,73	1,74,07	1,86,12
Receipts	59,86	64,85	54,35
Total	2,10,59	2,38,92	2,40,47
Disbursements	36,52	52,80	81,94
Closing Balance	1,74,07	1,86,12	1,58,53

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE MILK FUND.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 103, 789, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	53,71	97,63	1,24,87	67,89	
Disbursement	1,21,80	90,26	1,16,04	50,61	

493. 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 for financing the milk development schemes. It has been decided that surplus realisation from all the milk schemes with effect from 1st April 1951 will be credited to this fund.

494. 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 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.

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.

495. The position of the fund is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	68,09	.....	883
Receipts	53,71	1,24,87	67,89
Total	1,21,80	1,24,87	76,72
Disbursements	1,21,80	1,16,04	50,61
Closing Balance	8,83	26,11

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE INSURANCE FUND.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	6,10	6,53	8,67	20,48
Disbursements	2,64	1,95	4,04	1,60

496. 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.

497. The position of "Bombay State Insurance Fund" is shown below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	11,82	15,28	19,91
Receipts	6,10	8,67	20,48
Total ..	17,92	23,95	40,39
Disbursements	2,64	4,04	1,60
Total ..	15,28	19,91*	38,79*

* Out of these Rs. 10 lakhs are invested in securities.

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

STATE ROAD FUND.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 103 C.vil Budget Estimates.
State Road Fund—					
1 Transfer to the State Road Fund from:—					
(i) 12—Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts ...	1,18,97	1,66,76	1,84,88	1,90,80	
(ii) 13—Other Taxes and Duties ...	56,00	88,00	87,17	92,50	
2 Other Receipts ...	1,22	.....	80	.....
Total ...	1,76,19	2,54,76	2,72,85	2,83,30	

Disbursements:

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Est. mate, 1953-54.	Budget Est. mate, 1954-55.	Page 789 C.vil Budget Estimates.
State Road Fund—					
(1) Public Works Department.					
(i) Construction of Roads ...	1,74,16	28,27	2,00,00	78,48	
(ii) Repairs to, and improvement and maintenance of Roads		86,61		76,27	
(iii) Cement Concreting of Roads ...		1,83,97	1,56,78		
(iv) Establishment charges ...		71,72	48,00	49,84	
(v) Tools and Plant charges ...		8,97	6,00	6,23	
(vi) Grant for purchase of road rollers ...	.....	.....	.....	12,50	
(2) Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.					
(i) Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies for improvement of roads	.....	.....	.....	20,00	
(ii) Approach roads to villages ...	10,73	14,00	12,00	16,00	
(3) Home Department.					
(i) Grants-in-aid for traffic amenities in the Bombay City ...	.....	3,30	8	1,80	
Total ..	1,84,89	3,96,84	2,66,08	4,17,90	

498. 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 therefrom is recorded under "State Road Fund". In addition to the receipts under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, the Fund also gets credits 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.

499. The amounts entered on receipt side show the transfers made to the State Road Fund from "12, Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts" and "13, Other Taxes and Duties" under the two Acts respectively mentioned above.

Disbursements.

500. The revised estimate for the current year is framed mainly on the basis of progress of actuals. A larger provision is made in the next year's budget for the construction and maintenance and improvement of roads and for cement concreting of roads. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is also made for grants-in-aid to local bodies for improvement of roads under this head, in addition to the normal provision under "50-Civil Works-Grant-in-aid".

501. The position of State Road Fund is as stated below :—

							Accounts, 1953-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	....	..	..	..	..	..	2,39,47	2,30,77	2,37,54
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,76,19	2,72,85	2,83,30
						Total	4,15,66	5,03,62	5,20,84
Disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84,89	2,66,08	4,17,90
Closing Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,30,77	2,37,54	1,02,94

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 103, 789, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	7,49				
Disbursements	21,02				

502. 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 was also 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 was to ensure that it would remain available only for specified purposes and that unutilised grants lapsed not to the general revenues but to the Fund itself. In order to ensure this, the following accounting procedure was laid down. Expenditure on different development schemes was recorded in the revenue section under the major heads concerned and equivalent credit was 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.

503. Government had 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 could appropriately be regarded as part of the co-ordinated and general programme of development which was designated Post-War Reconstruction. But Special development in context of the general plan had real significance if meant to describe that part of the programme which was for the special uplift of backward classes. The fund therefore, continued to operate with regard to schemes for the special uplift of backward classes. Since this Fund has been closed from the beginning of 1953, no provisions have been made for the current year and the next year :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	13,53	....	....
Receipts	7,49	....	....
Total	21,02
Disbursements	21,02
Closing Balance

FISHERMEN'S RELIEF FUND (BOMBAY).

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					Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Receipts	3
Payments	2

504. Under State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935 Loans are granted to fishermen or their Co-operative Societies. One of the conditions governing the loans was that the fishermen were required to insure their boats and nets to the extent of the amounts advanced. Government has decided in 1950-51 that the condition of insurance should be waived in the case of loans not exceeding Rs. 5,000 granted to fishermen or their Co-operative Societies under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935. Insurance is compulsory for loans above Rs. 5,000. The rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cases where assets are insured and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cases where they are not so insured. Out of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest received in the latter cases, 4 per cent. is credited to a separate Fund called the "Fishermen's Relief Fund". The Fund is to be utilised in the following manner:—

(i) If any loan is required to be written off due to loss of assets at sea, the loan should be repaid to Government from the Fund.

(ii) The balance remaining in the Fund should be utilised for granting relief to fishermen who have suffered loss at sea according to the merits of the cases.

505. The expenditure from the fund for purposes of writes off mentioned at (i) above is initially recorded in the revenue section under "57—Miscellaneous-E-Irrecoverable Temporary Loans and Advances" and the expenditure from the Fund for grant of relief to fishermen as mentioned at (ii) above, is initially recorded in the revenue section under "43—Industries and Supplies-C-Fisheries—C-12-Grant of relief to fishermen who suffered losses at sea". The expenditure is finally transferred to the Fund by a deduct entry.

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

BOMBAY STATE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts
Disbursements	2,50,00	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00

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506. 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". (*vide* paragraph 394). The balance in the Fund at the end of 1952-53 was 8,78,81 and is estimated at 5,78,81 at the end of 1954-55 shown below :

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	11,28,81	8,78,81	8,28,81
Receipts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,28,81	8,78,81	8,28,81
Disbursements	2,50,00	50,00	2,50,00
Closing Balance	8,78,81	8,28,81	5,78,81

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—GOVERNMENT PRESSES.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	2,95	2,40	3,09	3,91
Disbursements	71	2,81	2,48	5,63

507. 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.

508. The position of the Depreciation Fund as at the end of 1954-55 is shown below :—

	Accounts 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate 1954-55.
Opening Balance	—20	2,04	2,65
Receipts	2,95	3,09	3,91
Total ..	2,75	5,13	6,56
Disbursements ..	71	2,48	5,63
Closing Balance ..	2,04	2,65	93

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF DEPRECIATION RESERVE OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS (NASIK DISTILLERY).

Receipts.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery ...	20	20	20	20
Total ...	20	20	20	20

Disbursements.

	Accounts 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
A. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Nasik Distillery-Renewals and replacements ...	1	6	15	6
Total ...	1	6	15	6

509. 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 met 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.

510. The position of the Nasik Distillery Depreciation Reserve Fund is shown below:—

	Accounts 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance ...	17	17,77	36	17,77	41	17,77
Receipts ...	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Total ...	37	17,77	56	17,77	61	17,77
Disbursements ...	1	15	6
Closing Balance ...	36	17,77	41	17,77	55	17,77

DANGS DISTRICT RESERVE FUND.

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					Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	16,67	.....	1,57	.....
Payments	...	...	...	...	43,98	15,81	.....	22,62

511. 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.

512. 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 debts 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.

513. In accordance with the above procedure an amount of 1,57 representing the anticipated surplus during the current year is to be transferred to the Dangs District Reserve Fund and an amount of 22,62 representing anticipated deficit in 1954-55 is to be transferred from the Dangs District Reserve Fund to meet the estimated excess expenditure of the Dangs Administration during 1954-55.

514. The position of the Dangs District Reserve Fund is as follows :—

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			Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
			Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.	Cash.	Investment.
Opening Balance	...	...	51,45	54,59	24,14	84,42	25,71	84,42
Receipts	...	...	16,67	29,83	1,57	.....	.....	.....
		Total	68,12	84,42	25,71	84,42	25,71	84,42
Disbursements	...	...	43,98	.....	.....	.....	22,62	.....
Closing Balance	...	...	24,14	84,42	25,71	84,42	3,09	84,42

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPOSITS OF LOCAL FUNDS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55	Page 102, Civil Budget Estimates.
District Funds	4,60,58	5,25,00	5,00,00	4,75,00	
Other Funds—					
Municipal Funds	1,03,29	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	
Port and Marine Funds	3,35	5,00	3,00	3,00	
Education Funds	7,32,33	7,24,70	7,50,00	7,40,00	
Medical and Charitable Funds	3	10	10	10	
Village Panchayat Funds	22,48	20,00	20,00	22,00	
State Transport Working Fund	12,42,47	10,75,00	14,26,90	11,59,90	
Other Miscellaneous Funds	(—) 3	50,20	.....	.....
Total	25,64,50	25,00,00	28,00,00	25,00,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55	Page 789, Civil Budget Estimates.
District Funds	4,60,42	4,55,00	4,25,00	4,50,00	
Other Funds—					
Municipal Funds	1,02,91	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,02,00	
Port and Marine Funds	3,74	3,00	3,00	3,75	
Education Funds	7,65,89	8,51,45	8,50,95	7,70,00	
Medical and Charitable Funds	5	5	5	5	
Village Panchayat Funds	21,34	25,00	20,00	21,95	
State Transport Working Fund	11,71,95	9,50,50	13,51,00	11,52,25	
Other Miscellaneous Funds ... ..	.....	65,00	.....	.....
Total	25,26,30	24,50,00	27,50,00	25,00,00	

515. 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 1952-53 were 3,18,26 and are estimated at 3,68,26 at the end of 1954-55.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Opening Balance	2,80,06	3,18,26	3,68,26
Receipts	25,64,50	28,00,00	25,00,00
Total	28,44,56	31,18,26	28,68,26
Disbursements	25,26,30	27,50,00	25,00,00
Closing Balance	3,18,26	3,68,26	3,68,26

DEPOSIT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—CIVIL DEPOSITS.

*Receipts.*Page 104,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Revenue Deposits	2,76,64	2,90,16	2,49,95	2,76,75
Civil Courts Deposits	1,92,28	2,70,00	1,95,50	2,12,00
Criminal Courts Deposits	12,08	25,00	16,00	20,00
Personal Deposits	7,07,45	7,50,00	9,50,00	7,50,00
Forest Deposits	28,90	40,00	40,00	40,00
Public Works Deposits	1,05,49	80,00	90,00	1,00,00
Trust Interest Funds	4,37	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act	(-) 26	30	1,00	25
Deposits for work done for public Bodies or Private individuals	34,17	32,00	32,00	34,00
Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	4,77	4,40	4,40	4,50
Unclaimed Deposits in the Contributory and General Provident Funds	79	14	.....	75
Victory Thanks giving Fund	(-) 4	.....	.....	.....
Deposit for Government Loans at 3 per cent. Tapi Irrigation Loan, 1961	-16	.....	.....	.....
Deposit for 4 per cent. Bombay State Development Loan, 1964	.....	.....	8,50	.....
Deposit of fees for request commission and other documents for education in foreign countries ... ..	.....	.....	10	.....
Dangs Loan Fund Account	4,68	3,00	4,00	4,00
Dangs Deposit	86	.....	75	75
Deposit in connection with Election deposits made by candidate for State Legislature	27	.....	.....	.....
Competant's Office	2,80	2,00
Total	13,72,27	15,00,00	16,00,00	14,50,00

*Disbursements.*Page 790,
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	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54	Revised Estimate, 1953-54	Budget Estimate, 1954-55
Revenue Deposits	2,48,22	2,60,16	2,53,95	2,58,95
Civil Court Deposits	1,91,46	2,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
Criminal Courts Deposits	20,33	25,00	15,00	20,00
Personal Deposits	7,10,34	7,00,00	9,00,00	7,50,00
Forest Deposits	34,08	40,00	35,00	35,00
Public Works Deposits	94,90	80,00	90,00	80,00
Trust Interest Funds	5,79	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits for work done for Public Bodies or Private individuals	42,70	28,30	40,00	40,00
Deposits of Fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10,03	8,40	8,00	8,00
Deposit Fees received by Government servants for work done for Public bodies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclaimed Deposits in the General and other Provident Fund...	3	14	5	5
Victory Thanksgiving Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclaimed Deposits in Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (State) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Deposits or Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposit Account of receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyance Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dangs Loan Fund Account	3,05	3,00	3,00	3,00
Dangs Deposit	39	.....	.....	.....
Deposits in connection with Election Deposits made by candidates for State Legislature	26	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13,61,58	14,00,00	15,50,00	14,00,00

516. 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 done by Government for public bodies, deposits relating to forest administration and public works, etc.

517. The total deposits with the Government were 8,10,19 at the end of 1952-53 and are estimated at 9,10,19 at the end of 1954-55 as follows:—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	7,99,50	8,10,19	8,60,19
Receipts	13,72,27	16,00,00	14,50,00
Total ...	21,71,77	24,10,19	23,10,19
Disbursements	13,61,58	15,50,00	14,00,00
Closing Balance	8,10,19	8,60,19	9,10,19

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

DEPARTMENTAL AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS—OTHER ACCOUNTS.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	29,33	1,35,24	1,00,00	2,18,53
(2) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.	—3	6,35	7,00	7,00
(3) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	8,08	.....	.....	1,16
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	1,31	76	1,26	1,56
(5) Deposit account of grants made by the Central Coconut Committee.	15	21	13	29
(6) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee	39	71	2,11	2,29
(7) Deposit account of grants from Indian Central Tobacco Committee	21	25	23	24
(8) Deposit Account of grants made by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee	11	.....	.....	.....
(8a) Bidi Tobacco Research Scheme	3	.....	.....	.....
(9) Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes—Bonus for accelerating production of foodgrains	81,52	.....	.....	.....
(10) Deposit account of grant made by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7
(11) Land Warfage Fees Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Private Donations and Contributions Fund	2,15	3,50	3,50	3,50
(13) Deposit Account of the grants out of subsidy under the subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,44,95
(14) Deposit Account of the grants from the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22,00
(15) Local Cess Fund, Baroda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(16) Rehabilitation Finances Administration	9	.....	.....	.....
(17) Scheme for the Improvement of Buffalow and the Milk Supply ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(18) Accounts of the Deccan States	(—)7,62	.....	.....	.....
(19) Accounts of the Gujerat States	(—)6,02	.....	.....	.....
(20) Accounts of the Janjira State	1,68	.....	.....	.....
(21) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	(—)8,50	.....	.....	.....
(22) Accounts of the Baroda State	(—)41,71	.....	.....	.....
(23) Baroda Gujerat States Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(24) Grants from the Madhya-Bharat Government ... ..	.....	3	3	.....
(25) Baroda State Insurance	1	.....	.....	.....
(26) Bank of Baroda and other Accounts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(27) Scheme for the Improvement of Buffalow and the M.lk Supply	—1
Total	61,19	1,47,05	1,14,26	4,01,59

*Disbursements.*Page 790,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(1) Subvention from the Central Road Fund	33,12	1,35,24	1,00,00	2,18,53
(2) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	—45	6,35	7,00	7,00
(3) Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	7,35	.....	.....	1,16
(3a) Deposit account of grants from the Fund for the benefit of Cotton Growers	2,51	.....	.....	.....
(4) Deposit account of grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	63	76	1,26	1,56

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(5) Deposit account of grants made by the Central Coconut Committee	9	21	13	29
(6) Deposit account of the grants from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	(-10)	71	2,11	2,29
(7) Deposit account of grants from Indian Central Tobacco Committee	20	25	23	24
(8) Deposit Account of grants made by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee	12	.....	.....	.....
(9) Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the food production drive schemes-Bonus for accelerating production of foodgrains	.....	6,20	31,88	7,25
(10) Deposit Account of the grants from the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industries	.....	.....	.....	22,00
(11) Deposit Account of the grants out of subsidy under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Rehabilitation Finance Administration Fund	10	.....	.....	.....
(13) Private Donations and Contributions Fund	1,69	3,50	3,50	3,50
(14) Forest Local Cess Fund, Baroda	19	.....	1	2,35
(15) Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Arecanut Committee	.....	.....	.....	7
(16) Accounts of the Deccan States	(-4,15)	.....	.....	.....
(17) Accounts of the Gujerat States	(-6,56)	.....	.....	.....
(18) Accounts of the Janjira State	.....	.....	.....	.....
(19) Accounts of the Kolhapur State	2	.....	.....	.....
(20) Accounts of the Baroda State	.....	.....	.....	.....
(21) Bank of Baroda and other Accounts	37	.....	.....	.....
(22) Grants from the Madhya Bharat Government	.....	3	3	.....
(23) Baroda Insurance Fund	13	.....	.....	.....
(24) Security Deposits of Employees of Merged States	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	35,28	1,53,25	1,46,15	2,66,24

518. 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 1953-54 is 1,00,00, while the anticipated expenditure is 1,00,00. The expenditure on petrol tax works during 1954-55 has been estimated at 2,18,53 and the same figure has been adopted for the estimate on the receipt side.

519. 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.

520. The Accounting procedure for grants from the Central Government for Cotton Schemes under "Central Cotton Committee Research Fund" is the same as that followed in the case of subvention from the Central Road Fund.

521. 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" and "XXX 41, Veterinary" and "XXXI and 42, Co-operation".

522. 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".

523. 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", "Deposit Account of grant made by the Central Oilseeds Committee" and "Deposit Account of grant made by the Indian Central Arecanut 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".

524. 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.

525. 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-Miscellaneous Departments" and "47, Miscellaneous Departments" and "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.

526. The accounting procedure for grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industries is similar to that followed in the case of subvention from the Central Road Fund, the relevant heads in the revenue section being "XXXII, Industries" and "43, Industries—B—Cottage Industries—B—4—Development of Handloom Industries".

527. Deposit Account of grants of subsidy under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme called subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for housing Industrial workers. The Government of India is financing the schemes wholly by way of subsidy and loan in equal proportions, i.e., 50 per cent. as loan and 50 per cent. as subsidy. Pending final decision on the accounting procedure the receipts of subsidy amount has been shown under this head.

528. It was decided to maintain separate accounts for the integrated States collectively till merger of States. For that purpose a separate account was maintained each for Deccan States, Jarjira State, Gujerat 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.

The result of the several transactions under "Other Accounts" is shown below :-

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					Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	6,74,64	7,00,54	6,68,65
Receipts	...	...	...	...	61,19	1,14,28	4,01,59
				Total	7,35,83	8,14,80	10,70,24
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	35,29	1,46,15	2,66,24
				Closing Balance	7,00,54	6,68,65	8,04,00

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

ADVANCES REPAYABLE.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 108, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Civil Advances—</i>					
Objection Book Advances	12,93	30,00	35,00	25,00	
Forest Advances	63,60	60,00	75,00	55,00	
Advances to the students and other Indians in the U. K.	2	....	....	....
Other Advances	11,00	10,00	12,00	10,00	
Advances to officers of the Agricultural Department .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Advances to Bombay Housing Board	4,63	....	....	....
Advances for repayment of refunds of Revenue .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Advances for equipment to Government servants transferred from West Pakistan. ....	....	....	....	....
Danga District Advances .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total	66,32	1,00,00	1,22,00	90,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 792, Civil Budget Estimates.
<i>Civil Advances—</i>					
(i) Objection Book Advances	14,86	30,00	10,00	25,00	
(ii) Forest Advances	63,18	55,00	55,00	60,00	
(iii) Other Advances	3,47	15,00	5,00	5,00	
(iv) Employees of merged States	88	....	....	....
(v) Advances to officers for purchase of motor cars	55	....	....	....
(vi) Danga District Advances	5,00	....	....	....
(vii) Advances for equipment to Government servants transferred from West Pakistan.	1,94	....	....	....
(viii) Advances to Bombay Housing Board	2,09	....	....	....
(ix) Miscellaneous Advances	55,00	....	....	....
Total	21,97	1,00,00	70,00	90,00	

529. Advances of pay and travelling allowance made to Government servants under order of transfer, etc., and the recovery of such advances constitute the main transactions booked under "Objection Book Advances". Advances made to officers of the Forest Department to meet incidental expenses and the recovery of such advances are shown under "Forest Advances".

530. The advances outstanding at the end of 1952-53 are 3,03,40 and are estimated to be 2,51,40 at the end of 1954-55.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	3,47,75	3,03,40	2,51,40
Disbursements	21,97	70,00	90,00
Total	3,69,72	3,73,40	3,41,40
Receipts	66,32	1,22,00	90,00
Closing Balance	3,03,40	2,51,40	2,51,40

ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

PERMANENT ADVANCES.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	1,38	60	2,00	1,50
Disbursements	3,25	60	8,00	1,50

531. Permanent advances are advances granted to Government servants who have to meet certain clauses 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 of officers of permanent advances not required by them.

532. Outstanding balances of permanent advances as at the end of 1952-53 were 12,33 and the same is estimated at 18,33 at the end of 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening balance	10,46	12,33	18,33
Fresh Disbursements	3,25	8,00	1,50
Total	13,71	20,33	19,83
Recoveries	1,38	2,00	1,50
Closing Balances	12,33	18,33	18,33

ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	1	15	5	15
Disbursements	-3	15	20	15

533. This head records transactions of the Government of Burma through the books of the Government of Bombay.

534. The amount outstanding against the Government of Bombay as at the end of 1952-53 was "Nil" and is estimated to be the debit of 15 at the end of 1954-55 as follows :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Account outstanding in the beginning	-4	.....	-15
Receipts	1	5	15
Total	-3	5	.....
Fresh Expenditure	-3	20	15
Account outstanding at the end .. .. .	.....	-15	-15

ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 108, 793, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts	45	2,50	75	70	
Disbursements	67	2,50	45	70	

535. 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.

536. The net result of these transaction as at the end of 1952-53 is debit of 69 and is estimated at debit of 39 at the end of 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	—47	—69	—39
Receipts	45	75	70
Total ..	—2	+6	31
Disbursement	67	45	70
Closing Balance	—69	—39	—39

ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 108, 793, Civil Budget Estimates.
Receipts .. .. .	.....	.....	44,82	.....
Disbursements	15,58	36,00	10,00	10,00	

537. This head records transactions of the Government of Pakistan through the books of the Government of Bombay.

538. The amount outstanding against Government of Pakistan as at the end of 1952-53 was 1,14,12 and is estimated at 89,30 at the end of 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Account outstanding in the beginning	98,54	1,14,12	79,30
Fresh Expenditure	15,58	10,00	10,00
Total ..	1,14,12	1,24,12	89,30
Receipts .. .. .	...	44,82	....
Amount outstanding at the end	1,14,12	79,30	89,30

ACCOUNTS WITH PART "B" STATES.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	54,97	15,00	60,00	60,00
Disbursements	59,86	15,00	15,00	60,00

539. 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.

540. The amount outstanding against the Governments of Part 'B' States at the end of 1952-53 was 49,26 and is estimated at 4,26 at the end of 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Amounts outstanding in the beginning	44,37	49,26	4,26
Fresh Expenditure	59,86	15,00	60,00
Total ..	1,04,23	64,26	64,26
Receipts	54,97	60,00	60,00
Amount outstanding at the end	49,26	4,26	4,26

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 108, Civil Budget Estimates.
Suspense Accounts	2,96,93	5,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	
Local Public Works Expenditure .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Accounts Office Reserve Bank Suspense	42,29	50,00	50,00	50,00	
Cash Balance Investment Account	11,41,42	2,50,00	26,77,47	27,89,25	
Departmental Adjusting Account	-3,48,39	14,00,00	6,00,00	6,00,00	
Recoveries of Service Payments	96,68	50,00	50,00	50,00	
Total ..	12,28,93	22,50,00	36,77,47	37,89,25	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 793, Civil Budget Estimates.
Suspense Accounts	2,56,70	4,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	
Local Public Works Expenditure .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Accounts Office Reserve Bank Suspense	40,49	1,50,00	50,00	50,00	
Cash Balance Investment Account	9,96,49	2,50,00	32,61,88	23,70,84	
Departmental Adjusting Account	43,63	14,00,00	6,50,00	6,50,00	
Recoveries of Service Payments	92,87	50,00	50,00	50,00	
Total ..	14,30,18	22,50,00	42,61,88	33,70,84	

541. Under the minor head "Suspense Account" and "Local Public Works Expenditure" is recorded the expenditure on purchase of stores, road materials, etc., and the amounts expended are cleared by credit when the stores, etc., are issued to departments by debit to the proper head.

542. 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.

543. 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 amount 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.

544. The head "Departmental Adjusting Account" is intended for recording the provisional adjustments of departmental receipts and payments and inter-departmental transfers.

545. 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.

546. 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, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.	Cash.	Invest- ment.
Opening Balance	—1,63,63	11,35,87	1,82,57	9,90,94	1,82,57	15,75,35
Receipts or Investments	4,33,71	9,96,49	10,00,00	32,61,88	10,00,00	23,70,84
Total	2,70,08	21,32,36	11,82,57	42,52,82	11,82,57	39,46,19
Disbursements or Maturities, Sale Proceeds, etc.	87,51	11,41,42	10,00,00	26,77,47	10,00,00	27,89,25
Closing Balance	1,82,57	9,90,94	1,82,57	15,75,35	1,82,57	11,56,94

CHEQUES AND BILLS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 108, Civil Budget Estimates.
Pre-Audit Cheques	13,64,79	13,50,00	15,50,00	13,00,00	
Departmental Cheques	1,93,23	1,50,00	2,50,00	2,00,00	
Total ...	15,58,02	15,00,00	18,00,00	15,00,00	

Disbursements.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Page 793, Civil Budget Estimates.
Pre-Audit Cheques	13,60,10	13,00,00	15,50,00	13,00,00	
Departmental cheques	1,87,77	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,00,00	
Total ...	15,47,87	15,00,00	18,00,00	15,00,00	

547. 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.

548. The net transactions under this head as at the end of 1952-53 and 1954-55 are shown in the statement below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	Pages 108, 793, Civil Budget Estimates.
Opening Balance	86,85	97,00	97,00	
Receipts	15,58,02	18,00,00	15,00,00	
Total ...	16,44,87	18,97,00	15,97,00	
Disbursements	15,47,87	18,00,00	15,00,00	
Closing Balance	97,00	97,00	97,00	

DEPARTMENTAL AND SIMILAR ACCOUNTS.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Receipts	5,63	4,00	8,00	6,00
Disbursements	6,45	4,00	8,00	6,00

DEPARTMENTAL AND SIMILAR ACCOUNTS.

549. 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 disbursements sides, are framed on the basis of past actuals.

550. The cash balances held by the Departmental officers are shown in the statement below :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Est. mates, 1953-54.	Budget Estimates, 1954-55.
Opening balances held by departmental officers	1,07	1,89	1,89
Additional balances held	6,45	8,00	6,00
Total	7,52	9,89	7,89
Cash Balances cleared	5,63	8,00	6,00
Closing balances held by departmental officers	1,89	1,89	1,89

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

(1) REPAYMENT OF LOANS GIVEN TO PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS.

Receipts.

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(a) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of the loans given to it for improvement purposes and included in the consolidated debt.	6,86	7,09	7,09	7,34
(b) Repayment by the Bombay Municipality of other loans ..	74,17	63,18	63,18	43,72
Total Disbursements ..	81,03	70,27	70,27	51,06
(d) Loans for the establishment of oil refineries and Vaitarna cum-Tansa Scheme.	15,00	25,00	2,25,00

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551. 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 of loans advanced in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1935-36 under (i) have been included in the consolidated debt referred to in paragraph 109 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. For both of these 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 will be repaid 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 Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,00 lakhs to the Government of Bombay for passing it on to the Bombay Municipality for Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme. The Municipality is expected to draw Rs. 25 lakhs for Oil refineries and Rs. 200 lakhs for Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme during the current financial year.

552. The balance of the loan outstanding is shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Loans in- cluded in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans in- cluded in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.	Loans in- cluded in Consolidated Debt.	Other Loans.
Opening Balance	3,30,52	2,07,73	3,23,66	1,48,56	3,16,57	3,10,38
Recoveries	6,86	74,17	7,09	63,18	7,34	43,72
Total ..	3,23,66	1,33,56	3,16,57	85,38	3,09,23	2,66,66
Advances .. ..	....	15,00	....	2,25,00	....	....
Closing Balance	3,23,66	1,48,56	3,16,57	3,10,38	3,09,23	2,66,66

(2) LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.		Revised Estimate, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Advances	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
Loans to Government servants ..	4,46	3,71	4,60	3,30	4,60	3,92	5,67	3,80

553. The increase in 1954-55 budget estimate under advances is due to anticipated increased demands for house building advances from Government servants. The revised estimate under recoveries is based on progress of actuals. The total advances outstanding against Government servants are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimated 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance	5,32	6,07	6,75
Advances	4,46	4,60	5,67
Total	9,78	10,67	12,42
Recoveries	3,71	3,92	3,80
Closing Balance	6,07	6,75	8,62

(3) ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS, LOCAL BODIES AND OTHER ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.		Budget Estimates, 1953-54.		Revised Estimates, 1953-54.		Budget Estimates, 1954-55.	
	Advances.	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Re- coveries.	Advances.	Re- coveries.
1. Loans to Municipalities, District and other Local Fund Committees.	408	2,00	67,71	1,33	80,26	4,37	69,72	5,21
2. Advances to cultivators in connection with the scheme for the construction and improvement of wells.	.....	.....	30,00	20,00	40,26	.....	50,00	.....
3. Advances for intensive cultivation of rice growing areas (Intensive Paddy Cultivation Scheme).	.....	.....	39,50	.....	34,09	.....	50,00	.....
4. Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with the scheme regarding organisation of Co-operative Better Farming Societies.	17,97	5,87	4,75	47	2,70	75	1,50	70
5. Advances to Backward Classes in connection with the scheme regarding Ameliorative Measures for the Improvement of Backward Classes.	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	30	.....

	Accounts, 1952-53.		Budget Estimates, 1953-54.		Revised Estimates, 1953-54.		Budget Estimate, 1954-55.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
6. Loans to Settlers in connection with scheme of the establishment of a settlement colony at Indoor, Hillur and Rampur.	.....	.....	2,60	.....	1,54	.....	1,54	.....
7. Loans to Co-operative Societies undertaking Schemes of Lift Irrigation.	43	.....	15,33	45	15,17	90	20,00	95
8. Loans to Bombay Housing Board.	.....	27,93	2,43,50	7,82	1,79,00	17,41	2,89,91	3,78
9. Construction of Houses for the Backward Classes through the agency of Building Societies.	.....	.....	300	.....	3,00	.....	10,00	.....
10. Loans in connection with Soil Conservation Scheme.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,00	.....
11. Loans for supply of small pumping sets on instalment basis.	.....	.....	10,00	.....	10,67	.....	.....	.....
12. Loans to Land holders and other Notabilities.	.....	41	.....	40	.....	39	.....	2
13. Loans to cultivators ...	3,63,14	2,21,15	2,20,00	2,60,00	1,68,56	2,72,00	1,50,00	3,35,00
14. Advances to Co-operatives Societies for purchase of tractors under the Co-operative Societies Act.	.....	.....	.....	2,80	3	90	.....	60
15. Loans to Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns and ware-houses.	.....	22	1,50	37	1,00	37	4,42	29
16. Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with Housing Programme.	13,23	3,53	9,75	3,72	7,36	3,74	13,03	4,30
17. Loans for Development of Fisheries.	3,79	1,87	4,00	3,00	7,00	2,00	8,00	3,00
18. Loans to other Small Industries.	.....	.....	5,00	2,11	2,00	2,11	.....	1,85
19. Loans for establishment of grain depots.	2	45	6	26	6	10	18	.....
20. Loans to subsidised Medical Practitioners.	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
21. Advances in connection with Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.	31,75	1,92	26,84	10,12	13,91	27,24	34,34	39,48
22. Loans to Cottage Industries.	3,44	2,89	7,20	2,50	2,50	2,50	4,04	2,50
23. Other Miscellaneous Loans ...	25,59	16,15	6,43	1,07	1,29,34	26,90	34,72	61,93
24. Advances to sufferers of riots following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, riots in Godhra, advances to non-agriculturists in Flood and storm stricken areas.	1,88	5,13	5,00	1,10	2,00	3,45	5,00	2,50
25. Loans under Development of Handloom Industry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00	.....	22,00	19,05
26. Loans for the establishment of Trading Estates.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,00	.....
27. Community Development Projects.	27	.....	8,47	.....	10,00	25	47,88	.....
28. Loans under National Extension Scheme.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00	.....	29,75	.....
Total ..	4,85,59	2,89,52	7,10,84	3,17,52	7,30,65	3,65,38	8,89,38	4,81,16

554 1. *Loans to Municipalities, district and other Local Fund Committees.*—The provision of 80,26 in the 1953-54 revised estimate of advances is on account of 50,00 for construction of Primary School Buildings, 281 to Agricultural Produce Market Committees, 1,23 to Municipalities and local bodies in merged areas of former Baroda State, 2,00 Compost making Schemes, and 24,22 to other Municipalities viz., Mansa, Nadiad, Ratnagiri, Kalyan, Sinnar and District Local Boards viz., Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh. The 1954-55 budget estimate under Advances is for an advance of 5,00 to Agricultural Produce Market Committee, 1,72 to Municipalities and local bodies in merged areas of former Baroda State, 8,00 as loan to other Municipalities viz., Sinnar, Kalyan, Ratnagiri and Malegaon 2,00 for compost, making schemes, 50,00 for loans to District School Board Committee for construction of Primary School Buildings and 3,00 to District Local Boards and Village Panchayats. The next year's budget estimate under recoveries include repayment of 2,89 by Municipalities, 54 by District Local Board and Agricultural Produce Market Committees and 1,78 by District School Boards for construction of Primary School Buildings.

2. *Advances to cultivators in connection with the scheme for the construction and Improvement of wells.*—The provision 40,26 in the 1953-54 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. The next year's provision is 50,00.

3. *Advances for intensive cultivation of rice-growing areas.*—The current year's revised provision of 34,09 is for purchase of seeds and manure for land improvement in connection with the intensive paddy cultivation scheme. The next year's provision for the scheme is 50,00.

4. *Loans to cultivators, Co-operative Societies for organisation of Co-operative Better Farming Societies.*—The provision of 2,70 in 1953-54 revised 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. The next year's provision is 1,50.

6. *Loans to settlers in connection with the scheme of the Establishment of a Settlement Colony at Indoor or Hillur and Rampur.*—The decrease in 1954-55 budget estimate is due to less demands than anticipated.

7. *Loans to Co-operative Societies undertaking schemes of Lift Irrigation.*—The provision in the 1954-55 budget estimate takes into account increased demands for loans from Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.

8. *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 provision for the next year's budget is intended for carrying out new schemes under subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes of the Government of India.

9. *Construction of Houses for the Backward Classes through the agency of Building Societies.*—The increase in the next years budget takes into account loans to larger number of societies.

10. *Loans in connection with soil conservation scheme.*—Please see New Item No. 210 under "40-Agriculture".

11. *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 is in respect of tagai advances under the scheme.

13. *Loans to cultivators.*—The decrease in advances in 1953-54 revised estimate and 1954-55 budget estimates is due to lesser demands for tagai advances from cultivators. More recoveries of Tagai advances are expected from the cultivators in the next year.

16. *Loans to Co-operative Societies in connection with the Housing Programme.*—The decrease in the revised estimate 1953-54 is due to less demands. The provision for the next year is intended for paying further instalments of the loan already sanctioned.

18. *Loans to other Small Industries.*—The decrease in 1953-54 revised estimate is due to the fact that the loans will also be sanctioned by the proposed Industrial Finance Corporation. No provision for this purpose has been made for the next year.

21. *Advances in connection with relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons.*—The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimate include loans to urban displaced persons, rural displaced persons, students and Co-operatives Housing Societies of Displaced persons.

22. *Loans to Cottage Industries.*—The decrease in 1953-54 revised estimate is on account of lesser demands from trained artisans for the purchase of tools and appliances through Co-operative Societies of artisans.

23. *Other Miscellaneous Loans.*—In addition to several small advances, the revised estimate for 1953-54 includes following advances :—

1,14—Loans to Bagalkot Cement Factory.

1,67—Loans to Major Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Kalol.

- 57,00—Advances to Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
 50,00—Loans to Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.
 1,50—Loans to Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd.
 2,00—Loans to Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Scheme.
 38—Scholarships to Poor students in Engineering Colleges.
 2,50—Loans to Labour Welfare Board in Bombay State.

The budget estimate for 1954-55 under Advances includes following advances :—

- 2,00—To Sanchalaks of Sarvodaya Scheme.
 1,14—For Bagalkot Cement Company.
 7,80—Scheme for organisation of Co-operative grain depots in Adivasi areas.
 3,01—Organisation of Co-operative Housing Societies for ex-criminal tribes.
 2,00—Schemes for grant of loans to large scale dairy farms.
 7,50—Loans to Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.
 4,00—Loans to Bombay Labour Welfare Board.
 1,00—Loan Scholarships to students in Arts and Science Colleges.
 1,00—Loans to the Jambusar Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd.
 1,64—Loans in connection with the Scheme for organisation of 20 Grain Banks in Ratnagiri District.

25. The current year's revised estimate and next year's budget estimate is meant for loans to Handloom weavers for development of Handloom Industry.

26. The provision in the next 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.

27 & 28. The current year's revised estimate and the next year's budget estimates are for the loans in connection with the National extension service and Community Development Projects.

555. Total loans outstanding excluding loans granted to Bombay Presidency Corporation and Government servants :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance of Loans outstanding	16,81,61	18,77,68	22,42,95
Advances	4,85,59	7,30,65	8,89,38
Total	21,67,20	26,08,33	31,32,33
Recoveries	2,89,52	3,65,38	4,81,16
Closing Balance of Loans outstanding	18,77,68	22,42,95	26,51,17

REMITTANCES.

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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(a) Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General ...	1,28,02,49	1,34,00,00	1,25,00,00	1,28,00,00
(b) Adjustment account between Central and State Governments ...	3,31,93	2,90,00	3,35,00	3,50,00
(c) Adjustment Account with Railways ...	12,69	20,00	15,00	12,00
(d) Inter-State suspense Account ...	1,73	20,00	10,00	15,00
(e) Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	70,69,19	77,90,00	65,00,00	70,00,00
Total ...	2,02,18,03	2,15,20,00	1,93,60,00	2,01,77,00

*Disbursements.*Page 794,
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	Accounts, 1952-53.	Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
(a) Cash remittances and adjustments between officers rendering account to the same Accountant General ...	1,27,42,37	1,34,00,00	1,25,00,00	1,28,00,00
(b) Adjustment account between Central and State Governments ...	3,43,25	2,90,00	3,35,00	3,50,00
(c) Adjustment account with Railways ...	10,86	20,00	15,00	12,00
(d) Inter-State Suspense Account ...	1,45	20,00	10,00	15,00
(e) Reserve Bank of India Remittances ...	71,46,00	77,90,00	65,00,00	70,00,00
Total ...	2,02,43,93	2,15,20,00	1,93,60,00	2,01,77,00

556. 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).

557. The net transactions under this head are shown in the following statement :—

	Accounts, 1952-53.	Revised Estimate, 1953-54.	Budget Estimate, 1954-55.
Opening Balance ...	1,47,09	1,21,19	1,21,19
Receipts ...	2,02,18,03	1,93,60,00	2,01,77,00
Total ...	2,03,65,12	1,94,81,19	2,02,98,19
Disbursements ...	2,02,43,93	1,93,60,00	2,01,77,00
Closing Balances ...	1,21,19	1,21,19	1,21,19

**STATEMENT OF NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE TO BE PROVIDED
IN THE BUDGET FOR 1954-55**

7, LAND REVENUE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 1. Implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 8,35,660	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,42,600
Total	...	9,78,260	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—A provision of Rs. 64,00,000 has been made for the implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act in the first Five Year Plan (1951-56). With the existing establishment the probable expenditure during the scheme period would be about Rs. 32,85,000. A change in the space of the scheme during the remaining period of the Plan is therefore necessary to absorb the proportionate finance and to speed up the work. Government has therefore decided to employ for this purpose the undermentioned additional staff for the year 1954-55.

Designation of the post.	No. of posts.
Consolidation Officers	7
Assistant Consolidation Officers	30
Senior Clerks	7
Junior Clerks	30
Consolidation Nimtandars	29
Consolidation Circle Inspectors	29
Consolidation Surveyors	180
Peons	138

The cost on account of this additional establishment is estimated at Rs. 9,78,260. The detail regarding the same are as under:—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	4,14,860
Allowances and Honoraria	4,20,800
Contingencies	1,42,600
Total	9,78,260

The ultimate annual recurring cost will be known only when the staff to be continued during 1956-57 and thereafter will be decided. Under the present proposal the staff is to be increased every year up to 1955-56. The ultimate annual recurring cost is not therefore shown.

ITEM 2. Classification and Settlement of unsettled alienated villages.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,80,050	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 77,160
Total	...	2,57,210	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Originally under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 77-A i.e. Classification and Settlement of unsettled alienated villages 1259 villages were to be classified and settled. Out of these so far 509 villages have been classified and none has been settled. With the existing staff it would require another 6 years 9 months to complete the whole work. Government has decided to complete this work within a period of three years. In order to achieve this the following staff in addition to the existing staff will be required:—

Designation of the post.	Number of posts.	Scale of post.
Head Surveyors	9	100-8-140-10-170.
Classers	90	70-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
Peons	9	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35.
Shirastedar	1	100-8-140-10-170.
Shiraster	4	100-8-140.

The expenditure on account of the staff during the year 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 2,57,210. The details regarding the same are as under:—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	1,19,270
Allowances and Honoraria	60,780
Contingencies	77,160
Total	2,57,210

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 3. Introduction of Record of Rights in surveyed villages of the areas merged in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	... Rs. 1,52,400	Non-recurrent	... Rs. 1,59,000
Total	... ,, 3,11,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,, 1,52,400

Remarks.—Government has had under consideration the question of introducing Records of Rights in the villages of the ex-State areas merged in the State of Bombay and where the Record of Rights did not exist or though it existed was not on the lines of the Bombay system. Government has since decided that the work of introduction of Record of Rights should be undertaken in the merged areas of the following Districts of the State of Bombay with effect from 1st April 1954 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,64,600.

Northern Division.—Kaira, Broach, Banas Kantha and Mehsana.

Central Division.—Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolaba and Nasik.

Southern Division.—Satara South, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur.

It is expected that the work will be completed within one year in the Districts of Kaira, Broach, Banas Kantha, Mehsana Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Nasik and Belgaum while it is expected to take about 1½ years in South Satara, four years in Poona and Ratnagiri and five years in Kolhapur.

2. The details of the staff and the cost involved are as under :—

Name of the District.	Staff to be employed.	Period for which it is to be employed.	Expenditure during the first year.	Total cost during subsequent years.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Kaira	3 Aval Karkuns, 3 peons	6 months	6,000	Nil.
Broach	4 Circle Inspectors, 1 Aval Karkun, 5 Peons	3 months	3,500	Nil.
Banas Kantha	12 Talatis, 6 Circle Inspectors, 6 Peons	6 months	14,500	Nil.
Mehsana	39 Talatis, 5 Circle Inspectors, 5 Peons	1 year	54,800	Nil.
Ahmednagar	1 Circle Inspector, 1 Aval Karkun, 1 Peon	4 months	1,400	Nil.
Poona	9 Talatis, 12 Surveyors, 4 Aval Karkuns, 14 Peons.	4 years	53,500	1,60,500
Kolaba	36 Talatis, 2 Circle Inspectors, 2 Aval Karkuns, 5 Peons.	1 year	59,800	Nil.
Nasik	1 Aval Karkun, 1 Peon	3 months	1,100	Nil.
Satara South	10 Talatis, 1 Aval Karkun, 1 Peon	1½ years	14,400	7,200
Belgaum	10 Talatis, 1 Aval Karkun, 1 Peon	2 months	11,000	Nil.
Ratnagiri	36 Talatis, 3 Circle Inspectors, 3 Aval Karkuns, 6 Peons.	4 years	52,300	1,56,900
Kolhapur	24 Talatis, 2 Circle Inspectors, 1 Aval Karkun, 3 Peons.	5 years	32,200	1,28,800
			3,04,500	4,53,200
		Grand Total	....	7,57,700

It is also expected that an amount of Rs. 6,900 will be required during the first year on account of purchase of dead-stock articles, etc. Expenditure during the first year is therefore expected to be Rs. 3,11,400. The expenditure of Rs. 1,59,000 shown as non-recurring represents the expenditure on account of the work which will be completed within one year and also the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,900 mentioned above while the expenditure of Rs. 1,52,400 shown as recurring represents the expenditure on account of the work which will take more than one year for completion i.e., work in the Districts of Poona, Satara South, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur.

3. Similar work has been completed in the districts of Surat and Bijapur with the help of the existing staff while it is in progress in the districts of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Amreli, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Sholapur and Satara North and no additional staff has been sanctioned. Additional staff is proposed for the districts mentioned in the foregoing paragraph in view of the peculiar circumstances of the districts.

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 4. Introduction of Record of Rights in Khoti and Inam Villages.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 12,61,900	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.
Total ...	Rs. 12,61,900	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—"Introduction of Record of Rights" in Khoti and Inam Villages is one of the schemes included in the Five Year Plan and its implementation is required to be completed by 1955-56. It is observed that the progress of the scheme has been very slow but it is absolutely necessary that the Scheme gets through by 1955-56, in accordance with the general directives of the planning Commission. In order therefore to increase the tempo of implementation of the Scheme it is decided that the following additional staff should be employed during the next financial year. The existing staff is likely to take about 5 years for the completion of the Scheme but with the appointment of the additional staff now agreed to it would be possible to execute the scheme by 1955-56. The additional staff will be employed with effect from 1st April 1954. The extra cost of account of the additional staff during the period ending 31st March 1956 is estimated to be Rs. 26,87,150. The average cost during 1954-55 being Rs. 12,61,900.

Nature of the work.	Additional staff proposed to be employed during 1954-55.	Scales of pay.
		Rs.
(a) Survey work in Khoti Villages...	1 Survey Mamlatdar ...	250-15-325
	1 Shirastedar ...	100-8-140-10-170
	2 Clerks ...	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	14 Nimtandars ...	70-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	140 Cadastral Surveyors ...	46-3-85
	17 Peons ...	30-1/2-35
(b) Record of Rights work ...	1 Special Mamlatdar ...	250-15-325
	1 Shirastedar ...	100-8-140-10-170
	2 Clerks ...	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	3 Aval Karkuns ...	100-8-140
	6 Circle Inspectors ...	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	30 Talatis ...	46-1-50
	12 Peons ...	30-1/2-35
(c) Survey work of Inam Villages...	<i>Special Superintendent of Land Records' Office.</i>	
	1 Special Superintendent of Land Records.	350-30-500-E.B.-30-650
	1 Head clerk ...	100-8-140-10-170
	1 Shirastedar ...	100-8-140-10-170
	1 Second Clerk ...	100-8-140
	2 Junior Clerks ...	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	1 Typist ...	56-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	4 Peons ...	30-1/2-35
	<i>Survey Mamlatdars' Offices.</i>	
	5 Survey Mamlatdars ...	250-15-325
	5 Shirastedars ...	100-8-140-10-170
	10 Clerks ...	46-3-85-E.B.-125-5-130
	31 Nimtandars ...	70-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	310 Cadastral Surveyors ...	46-3-85
	46 Peons ...	30-1/2-35
	<i>Settlement Commissioner's Office.</i>	
	1 Senior Clerk ...	100-8-140
	1 Junior Clerk ...	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.

The details of the provision of Rs. 12,61,900 are as under :—

Pay of Officers ...	Rs. 27,996
Pay of Establishment ...	6,00,954
Allowances and Honoraria ...	6,32,950
	12,61,900

No provision for non-recurring expenditure is proposed as such expenditure is already incurred on the scheme in the beginning of its implementation.

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 5. Introduction of city survey in some of the towns in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,44,530
Total	...	Rs. 1,44,530	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed that the following towns in the districts shown against them should be city surveyed during the year 1954-55 as the local bodies of these towns have agreed to deposit the estimated cost of the survey work into Government treasuries:—

Name of the district.	Name of the town.
Kaira	Karamsad.
East Khandesh	Pachora.
Belgaum	Bailhongal.
Dharwar	Savnur.
Ratnagiri	Sawantwadi
Kanara	Haliyal.
Satara North	Rahimatpur.
Poona	Shivtakrar.

2. It is expected that the cost of the work in all the eight towns would be Rs. 1,44,530 the details of which are indicated below. The work is likely to be completed within one year.

Pay of Establishment	...	Rs. 52,560
Allowances and Honoraria	...	37,320
Contingencies	...	54,650
		<u>1,44,530</u>

3. As an amount equivalent to the estimated cost will be deposited by the local bodies of the respective towns there will not be any extra cost to Government. When the amount is ultimately recovered from the property holders it will be paid to respective Municipality or local bodies. Government had issued orders directing that in cases where the Municipality or local body pays the full cost of the City Survey in advance the work in such city town should be undertaken after obtaining the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

ITEM 6. Recruitment of probationary District Inspectors of Land Records.

Recurrent	.. Rs. 9,180	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. Nil.
Total	.. ,, 9,180	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,, Nil.

Remarks.—The Bombay Public Service Commission suggested that the recruitment of probationers in the Subordinate Service, and their retention that service for training for a minimum period of five years and a half is not likely to result in any appreciable improvement in the quality of candidates offering themselves, and they suggest that, in place of such recruitment, 30 per cent. of the vacancies in the cadre of the District Inspector of Land Records should be filled by direct recruitment through the Commission of Probationary Inspectors who will rank as such from the commencement of their service and who will be kept on Probation for a period not exceeding two to three years. Government has accepted the suggestion and decided to fill a maximum of 50 per cent. of the posts of District Inspector of Land Records by direct recruitment. The direct recruits will be on probation for three years during which they will be trained in all the technical and other matters pertaining to Land Records Department and also work in some of the lower posts in the department in order to gain first hand knowledge. It is expected that during the next five years there will be seven vacancies in the District Inspectors of Land Records' cadre three of which will be filled by direct recruitment. In order to give these three direct recruits the necessary training it is necessary to create three posts of supernumerary District Inspectors of Land Records.

2. The probationers will be given a fixed pay of Rs. 200 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 55 per mensem for a period of 3 years. The total cost for three years is Rs. 27,540. There will, however, be a saving of Rs. 7,688 by keeping vacant, some lower posts in which the probationers will work for specific periods. The expenditure during the year 1954-55 will be Rs. 9,180 and this amount is accordingly proposed to be provided in the budget for 1954-55.

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 7. Additional Establishment in connection with the implementation of the Salsette Estate (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,22,010
Total	...	„ 1,22,010	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—In order to implement the Salsette Estate (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Act, 1951 and to enable Government to fix the land revenue assessment in these villages, it has been decided that survey, settlement and record of rights should be introduced in 20 villages of Thana and Bombay Suburban District out of the 51 villages covered by this Act. It is therefore proposed that the following additional staff should be employed for the purpose during the financial year 1954-55.

District.	Designation of the post.	No. of the posts.
Bombay Suburban	{ Nimtandars	3
	{ Surveyors	22
	{ Classers	5
	{ Clerks	3
	{ Peons	8
Thana	{ Nimtandars	2
	{ Surveyors	16
	{ Classers	4
	{ Clerks	2
	{ Peons	6

The proposal is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,010 as detailed below:—

	Bombay Suburban District.	Thana.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	18,906	8,597	27,503
Allowances and Honoraria	21,915	11,785	33,700
Contingencies	28,697	17,901	46,598
Pension and leave Contribution	9,365	4,345	14,209
Total	78,882	43,128	1,22,010

The entire work is expected to be completed during the period of one year and the total cost is, therefore, shown as non-recurrent.

ITEM 8. Introduction of Survey and Settlement in the ex-Talukdari villages in Gujarat.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 67,870	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 8,150
Total	...	„ 76,020	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—As a result of the abolition of the Talukdari tanure in Gujarat, Survey, Classification and Settlement has to be undertaken in 57 villages in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts involving 37,660 holdings in all. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,25,100 out of which an amount of Rs. 76,020 is proposed to be provided during the next year. As the Survey is to be undertaken for the purposes of Record of Rights, the whole cost of survey will be recoverable under section 135 G, of the Land Revenue Code. A part of the expenditure on classification will also be recoverable under section 216, Land Revenue Code.

ITEM 9. Additional staff for clearance of the arrears of measurement work in some of the districts of the State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,53,939
Total	...	„ 1,53,939	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„ Nil.

Remarks.—Government has decided that temporary establishment consisting of 60 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

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

of the districts of the State. The proposal is estimated to cost an expenditure of Rs. 1,43,510, the details of which are as under :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	64,800
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
Permanent Travelling Allowance	23,100
Dearness Allowance	45,200
	63,300
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
Fixed Contingency to Cadastral Surveyors at Rs. 1-14-0 per month	1,350
Washing allowance to peons at Rs. 0-12-0 per month	360
Stationery and fines	3,000
Service Postage	1,500
Carriage of records	3,000
Miscellaneous	1,200
	10,410
Grand Total	1,43,510

The staff will be sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance.

2. It has also been decided that an establishment consisting of 1 Assistant District Inspector of Land Records, one clerk and two scrutiny clerks and one peon should be sanctioned in the case of Ahmednagar District only in addition to the general additional staff as proposed above to be sanctioned as in the case of the other districts in order to enable the Departments to exercise proper supervision over and scrutinise the measurement papers prepared by the additional staff now proposed to be sanctioned, since the work which the present staff is doing is considered to be very heavy. This staff will also be sanctioned for a period of one year only and the proposal is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,429, the details of which are as under :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	5,040
Allowances and Honoraria	3,880
Contingencies	1,509
	10,429

The total expenditure on account of the entire additional staff proposed works to Rs. 1,53,939.

ITEM 10. Cyclostyling the Schemes of Consolidation of Holdings.

Recurrent	Rs. 14,580	Non-recurrent	Rs. 25,656
Total	40,236	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—At present according to the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act the complete Schemes of Consolidation of Holdings has to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* involving considerable expenditure and delay in implementing the Schemes. Government has decided to discontinue the practice of printing such Schemes in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the necessary amendment to the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act was included in the L. A. Bill No. LXIV of 1953 which has been passed by the Legislature. After the Bill becomes an Act it will not be necessary to publish the Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings in the *Bombay Government Gazette* but they will have to be published in the villages concerned. For this purpose, it is proposed to get such schemes cyclostyled in the office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,540. The staff required for this will be 7 typists (including one Typist Branch Supervisor), 2 Clerks and 2 Peons. The details of the expenditure are as under :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	8,004
Allowances and Honoraria	6,576
Contingencies	25,656
	40,236

7, LAND REVENUE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

The details of establishment and allowances are as follows :—

Serial No.	Designation of the Post.	No. of Posts.	Scale of Pay. Rs.	Allowances.
1	Typist Branch Supervisor ...	1	90—4—130	Dearness allowance Rs. 45 per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 7 per mensem.
2	Typist ...	6	46—3—85—4—125 —5—130.	Dearness Allowance Rs. 45 per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 7 per mensem.
3	Comparing Clerks ...	2	46—3—85—4—125 —5—130.	Dearness Allowance Rs. 45 per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 7 per mensem.
4	Peon-cum-Roneo Operator ...	1	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	Dearness Allowance Rs. 35 per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 5 per mensem. Special Pay Rs. 2 per mensem
5	Peon ...	1	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	Dearness Allowance Rs. 35 per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 5 per mensem.

ITEM 11. Introduction of Survey and Settlement in merged State Villages.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 5,32,200	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 5,10,000
Total	...	Rs. 10,42,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—There is a large number of unsurveyed villages in the merged states areas which cause a positive discontent among the agriculturists and which is also a disadvantage to Government in the Revenue administration as also in the introduction of any important land reforms. Government has so far sanctioned introduction of Survey and Settlement in certain villages in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Dangs Districts. As a result of several requests received in this connection to speed up the work and to introduce survey and settlement in other merged states areas, a comprehensive five year plan has been formulated for introducing survey, classification and settlement in all the merged states villages. The total estimated cost of the plan is Rs. 1,29,22,700. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1,11,95,000 is recoverable from the holders. The details of the cost and the amount likely to be recovered from the holders, are as under :—

Item.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Approximate amount recoverable from the holders.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Training of Surveyors	1,82,000	....	1,82,000	1,84,000
II. Survey for Record of Rights	2,98,000	88,60,000	91,58,000	91,58,000
III. Classification	25,000	23,15,000	23,40,000	10,72,000
IV. Supervision	5,000	5,00,000	5,05,000	4,50,000
V. Settlement	1,600	2,95,800	2,97,400	1,34,000
VI. Akarband work	3,500	4,38,800	4,40,300	2,17,000
	5,15,100	1,24,07,600	1,29,22,700	1,11,95,000

7, LAND REVENUE—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

The villages to be surveyed, classified and settled are as follows :—

	Rs.
Villages to be surveyed	4,015
Villages to be classified	4,047
Villages to be settled	4,302

On the basis of the estimated cost of Rs. 1,29,22,700 for the whole Scheme, on account of Rs. 10,42,200 is proposed to be provided for in the next year's budget. The details of which are as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment	3,00,200
Allowances and Honorarium	2,32,000
Contingencies	5,10,000
	10,42,200

The ultimate annual recurrent is shown as nil as it cannot be said at this stage as to how much staff would be employed during the remaining period of the Scheme.

ITEM 12. Introduction of revision settlements in all talukas where revision is due.

Recurrent	Rs. 4,32,500	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Rs. 4,32,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—Government has decided to start the work of revision of land revenue settlement in all the talukas where the original settlement period has expired after the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report is received. Revision settlement is due in 209 talukas and for completing the work in about three or four years Government proposes to appoint thirty officers in the Deputy Collector's grade with the assistance of one Shirastedar and clerk each and to sanction some additional staff in the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Record's Office as well as in the offices of the Superintendents of Land Records. The expenditure on this account is as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	1,62,000
Pay of Establishment	90,272
Allowances and Honoraria	1,69,232
Contingencies	11,000
	4,32,504

It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs. 4,32,500 in the next year's budget.

	Rs.
Grand Total—7, Land Revenue	Recurrent .. 30,53,840
	Non-recurrent .. 17,75,545
	Total .. 48,29,385

8, STATE EXCISE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. J. N. MEHTA.

ITEM 13. 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	...	Rs.	11,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	11,200

Remarks.—With a view to encouraging Prohibition propaganda and recreation activities by private social service institutions for the successful implementation of the prohibition policy, Government had sanctioned payment of subsidies to those institutions at the following rates:

(i) Non-recurring grant up to Rs. 500 to be paid in the first instance for the purchase of dead-stock articles, musical instruments, etc.; and

(ii) Recurring grant up to Rs. 100 per annum to be paid at the end of each year for a period of three years only for meeting rent, cost of management maintenance of the centre, etc.

This Scheme was sanctioned in the year 1949 and continued up to 1953-54. At present 112 Social Service institutions have been working under the scheme. 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 obtain the general approval of the Legislative Assembly as to the working of the scheme, i.e., any Institution that undertakes to carry out prohibition propaganda and recreation activities and satisfies other conditions laid down from time to time in this behalf should be given a subsidy up to Rs. 500 per annum (non-recurring) and up to Rs. 100 per annum (recurring) for the first three years only, the subsidy for the third year becoming payable only after that year is over. As new institutions will be coming up every year for doing the propaganda work in conformity with the policy of Government in that behalf, the expenditure on account of subsidy will have to be incurred every year in future. The general approval of the Legislative Assembly for the scheme is therefore necessary.

ITEM 14. Creation of 6 posts of District Prohibition Officers and appointment of social workers thereto.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	14,400	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	14,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	14,400

Remarks.—The Estimates Committee has recommended that the propaganda part of prohibition work should be entrusted to non-official social workers enjoying the confidence of the people in the district concerned. This experiment in being tried in Surat District, where a social worker has been appointed as a Prohibition Officer and the results have been quite encouraging. Government has therefore decided to undertake the experiment in other districts also and to create 6 posts of Prohibition Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 150 per month plus dearness allowance admissible according to the orders of Governments. At least in six districts requiring special attention such as Thana, North Satara, Sholapur etc., for a period of six months in first instance. Experience shows that intensive propaganda carried out with sustained efforts, enthusiasm and co-operation of the people has been very successful and it is expected that the experiment now undertaken in Surat District and proposed to be extended to some more districts during the next financial year will yield very good results.

2. The proposal will involve an expenditure of Rs. 14,400 as detailed below:—

						Rs.
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
						14,400

						Rs.
	Grand Total—8, State Excise	..	Recurrent	..	25,600	
		..	Non-recurrent	..	....
			Total	..	25,600	

10, FORESTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

ITEM 15. Grant-in-aid to the Agricultural and Forestry Section of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	5,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	5,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum Act was passed in 1947 for the management and maintenance of the Museum. The Museum was receiving a yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 for the maintenance of its Agricultural and Forestry Section till 1952-53. The following are some of the aims and objects of the Museum :—

(i) to serve as an educative institution for the general public with a view to illustrating the various branches of science ;

(ii) to show by means of exhibits, machine, models, pictures and charts, the origin, development and modern practice of each branch of science and its application to industry, agriculture and commerce ;

(iii) to maintain a technical library including cinematographic film, lantern slides and photographs ;

(iv) to arrange, hold and undertake lectures demonstrations and tours with a view to promoting interest in industrial development ;

(v) to organise and help in organising industrial exhibitions ; and

(vi) to popularise the products of industries and handicrafts of Bombay.

The work being done by the Museum has been appreciated by all interested in the promotion of industrial Museums. The most laudable effort on the part of the Museum is the introduction, through its Agricultural and Forestry Section, since June, 1950, of the scheme for giving training to the students of the 9th Standard in practical agriculture, with a view to making younger generation agriculture-minded. Government had recorded its appreciation of the efforts on the part of the Museum in this direction by the issue of a Government Resolution. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 was discontinued by Government during 1953-54 in view of financial stringency. The activities of the Agricultural and Forestry Section of the Museum are mainly dependent on the grant-in-aid made available by Government. The Museum authorities have chalked out a programme for the development of this Section in conformity with the aims and objects of the Museum. The successful implementation of this programme entirely depends upon the availability of grant-in-aid from Government. The grant-in-aid will be utilised for ensuring proper and sufficient accommodation and for meeting the expenditure on purchase of equipment, exhibitional and material show-cases, furnishing and for continuance of the staff employed for the maintenance of the Agricultural and Forestry Section. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 to the Museum for maintenance of the Agricultural and Forestry Section, for a period of five years from 1954-55. An amount of Rs. 5,000 may, therefore, be provided in the next year's budget.

ITEM 16. Continuance of the post of Wild Life Preservation Officer and the staff under him.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	43,029	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	43,029	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951, has come into force throughout the State of Bombay with effect from the 1st May 1953. The provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder are carried out by the District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the Forest, Police and Revenue Officers, who have been authorized under the relevant sections of the Act. The co-ordination of work is, however, effected by the Wild Life Preservation Officer, which post has been created in November 1952 as provided in Section 4 (I) (a) of the Act in the scale of Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. Following office staff has also been sanctioned under him :—

Name of post.	Scale of Pay.
(a) One head clerk	.. .. Rs. 100—8—140—10—150—E.B.—10—180.
(b) Two clerks	.. .. Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 each.
(c) One junior accountant	.. .. Rs. 100—8—140.
(d) One typist	.. .. Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
(e) Three peons	.. .. Rs. 30—1/2—35 each.

10, FORESTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

The sanctioned period of the post of Wild Life Preservation Officer and the staff under him expires on the 28th February 1954. It is necessary to continue the post of Wild Life Preservation Officer and the staff under him till 28th February 1955. A total provision of Rs. 43,029 as detailed below may, therefore, be provided in the next year's budget:—

	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Officers—		
Wild Life Preservation Officer .. .. .	....	15,600
II. Pay of Establishment—		
One head clerk	2,160	
One junior accountant	1,408	
Two clerks	1,385	
One typist	683	
Three peons	1,083	
	<hr/>	6,719
III. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Dearness allowance	4,788	
House rent allowance	672	
Travelling allowance (inclusive of travelling allowance and daily allowance to members of the State Wild Life Advisory Board)	8,000	
	<hr/>	13,460
IV. Contingencies—		
Stationery	200	
Carriage of records	300	
Service postage stamps	2,400	
Books and publications	500	
Transport of material attached in offence cases	1,500	
Dead stock	500	
Preservation of Government Trophies	1,500	
Rewards to informants	250	
Washing allowance to peons	27	
Sundries	73	
	<hr/>	7,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..		43,029

ITEM 17. Purchase of two units consisting of one tractor with a bulldozer and Resaw Machine.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs.	95,160
Total	,,	95,160	Ultimate annual recurrent	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Out of the 3 Fordson Tractors in use in the Engineering Section of the Forest Department, 2 tractors which were purchased in 1925-26 and 1929-30 are not giving satisfactory service in spite of various repairs carried out from time to time. They are a liability to-day and the work during the haulage season suffers. The haulage of very big trees would be impossible except by efficient skidding operations. These operations are departmental operations producing immense revenue, by mechanical extraction. If the operational unit is not used to full advantage, it would result in all big forest material being left in valleys either to be burnt by fire or to be decayed. In order to continue these paying operations, it is necessary to purchase two tractors with two bulldozers, each unit costing Rs. 38,785. The total cost will be as follows:—

	Rs.
Two units	77,570
Sales tax, Freight charges, etc.	4,840
	<hr/>
Total ..	82,410

In addition to the above two units, a 4" band resaw machine is required for the Dandeli Saw Mills. At present the Mill is suited for production of scantlings but has not the capacity for higher production of planks. Higher production of planks is very essential for conversion of pieces which form the greater part of the raw material available for sawing. Addition of a 4" band resaw machine will help to step up the production to at least 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the normal outturn. This is thus a profitable proposition. The cost of the machine would come to Rs. 12,000 exclusive of the sales tax, freight, etc., which would come to Rs. 750 approximately.

10, FORESTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

The total expenditure on all the above items would therefore be as follows:—

	Rs.
Two units consisting of a tractor and a bulldozer at Rs. 38,785 each unit ...	77,570
Sales tax, freight, etc. ...	4,840
4" band Resaw Machine ...	12,000
Sales tax, freight, etc. ...	750
Total ...	95,160

It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 95,160 in the next year's budget estimates.

ITEM 18. Metalling of roads in the former Baroda State.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 2,33,050
Total ...	,, 2,33,050	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—The works in connection with metalling of 1st Section of Sara-Valothan Road, Lomarpada-Chokhpada Road and 1st Section of Chokhpada-Vadpada Road were originally approved administratively and sanctioned technically by the Chief Engineer and Architect, Baroda. On account of the merger of the Baroda State from 1st August 1949 these works in the Baroda Forest area have to be undertaken by the Forest Department. The expenditure on each road will be as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Metalling of 1st Section of Sara-Valothan Road ...	61,301
(ii) Metalling of Umarpada-Chokhpada Road ...	1,00,119
(iii) Metalling of 1st Section of Chokhpada-Vadpada Road ...	71,630
Total ...	2,33,050

It is proposed to start these works during 1954-55 and a provision of Rs. 2,33,050 may, therefore, be made in the next year's budget estimates. The expenditure on these three works will be ultimately recouped from the balance in the Baroda Forest Local Cess Fund. This fund was maintained by the former Baroda State and the balance now available is to be utilised for the purpose for which the fund was started, viz., for construction and repairs to roads in the forest area of the former Navsari Taluka of the Baroda State. The balance in the fund, as it stood on 31st July 1949, was Rs. 9,41,244-1-9. In 1949 metal and rubble were collected for proceeding with the construction of one of these works and it is being wasted. It is, therefore, necessary to start these works during the next year.

ITEM 19. Appointment of Forest Settlement Officers for merged State areas.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 1,47,000
Total ...	,, 1,47,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—Due to the merger of the various States in the State of Bombay, the forest areas of the merged States have been added to the existing forest area of this State. The entire merged forest areas cannot, however, be effectively brought under actual management of this Government as demarcation between the forest and the revenue lands was not done during the former State regimes, with the result that there have been many cases of illicit cuttings entailing heavy losses to Government. Even the owners of private forests in the merged areas cannot be restrained from cutting the trees as their rights to trees and forests have not been settled. According to the procedure, forest settlement has to be done by Forest Settlement Officer appointed under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, and no other officer is considered competent to do that work under the Act. It is, therefore, necessary to appoint Forest Settlement Officers immediately so that there may not arise any legal complications in the application of the Indian Forest Act. The expenditure to be incurred on the Settlement and other work will be insignificant as compared to the revenue to be realised from these areas which is not being realised in full at present. Six Forest Settlement Officers and some staff under them are, therefore, proposed to be appointed for a period of one year during which the work is expected to be completed for the following areas:—

Areas for which Officers are necessary.

- (1) Bariā and Chhota Udepur.
- (2) Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha.
- (3) Rajpipla, Dharampur and Bansda.
- (4) Kolhapur.
- (5) Janjira and Bhor.
- (6) Jawhar.

10, FORESTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

In addition to the above Forest Settlement Officers, it is also proposed to appoint two Forest Settlement Officers one for Satara South (for six months only) and one for Dharwar to carry out original settlement work. Some subordinate staff will also be required under them. The settlement work in Bijapur will be entrusted to the Prant Officers but some subordinate staff will have to be appointed under them. All the staff required for these districts is shown separately below :—

The total expenditure will come to Rs. 1,47,000 during 1954-55 as shown below :—

C—Establishment—	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Pay of officers (6)—		
In the scale of Second Grade Deputy Collectors <i>plus</i> special pay of Rs. 50 (average Rs. 440 <i>plus</i> Rs. 50) ..	35,280	35,280
(b) Pay of Establishment—		
8 Surveyors Rs. 46—3—85	5,316	
9 Clerks Rs. 55—3—85	6,300	
2 Accountants Rs. 100—8—140	2,400	
1 Ranger Surveyor Rs. 80—5—100—8—140	1,080	
1 Aval Karkun Rs. 100—8—140	1,488	
16 Peons Rs. 30—1—40	5,760	
	<hr/>	22,344
(c) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Permanent Travelling Allowance	20,430	
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	6,831	
Dearness Allowance	23,160	
	<hr/>	50,421
(d) Contingencies—		
Service, postage, telegrams, etc.	4,480	
	<hr/>	4,480
Total 'C Establishment'	1,12,525	<hr/>
 B—Conservancy and Works—		
Demarcation	5,000	
Forest Settlement	5,000	
	<hr/>	
	Total ..	10,000
		<hr/>
		1,22,525
 Bijapur District—		
(a) Bagalkot Division—		For twelve months.
II. Pay of Establishment—		
1 Senior Clerk—Rs. 85—5—125	1,020	
III. Allowances, Honoraria etc.—		
(a) Permanent Travelling Allowance		315
(b) Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)		
(c) Dearness Allowance		
		<hr/>
		855
IV. Contingencies		200
		<hr/>
	Total, Bagalkot Division ..	2,075
		<hr/>

10, FORESTS—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

(b) Jamkhandi Division—

		For six months
II. Pay of Establishment—		Rs.
3 Clerks at Rs. 55 per month (Rs. 46—3—85)	.. .. .	990
1 Surveyor Rs. 55 per month (Rs. 46—3—85)	.. .. .	330
1 Draftman Rs. 55 per month (Rs. 46—3—85)	.. .. .	330
		1,650
III. Allowances, Honoraria etc.		
Permanent Travelling Allowance	.. .. .	} 1,650
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	.. .. .
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .
IV. Contingencies	.. .. .	3,200
Total, Jamkhandi Division		6,500
Total for Jamkhandi and Bagalkot Divisions		8,575

Satara South.

		Expenditure for six months.
I. Pay of Officers—		Rs.
1 Forest Survey Officer in the scale of Deputy Collector in II Grade Pay at Rs. 350.	.. .. .	2,100
II. Pay of Establishment—		
1 Clerk (Rs. 46—3—85) at Rs. 55 per month	.. .. .	330
2 Peons (30—1/2—35)	.. .. .	360
		690
III. Allowances, Honoraria etc.		
Permanent Travelling Allowance (Officers)	.. .. .	1,170
Permanent Travelling Allowances (Subordinates)	.. .. .	} 1,110
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	.. .. .
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .
		2,280
IV. Contingencies	.. .. .	230
Total, Satara South		5,300

Dharwar.

		For twelve months						
I. Pay of Officers—		Rs.						
1 Forest Survey Officer in the scale of Deputy Collector in II Grade	4,200						
II. Pay of Establishment—								
1 Clerk at Rs. 55 per month (Rs. 46—3—85)	660						
2 Peons (Rs. 30—1/2—35)	720						
III. Allowance and Honoraria—								
Permanent Travelling Allowance (Officers)	2,340						
Permanent Travelling Allowance (Subordinate)	} 2,220						
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)							
Dearness Allowance							
IV. Contingencies	460						
Total, Dharwar		10,600						
Grand Total		1,47,000						
Grand Total—10, Forest		<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">Recurrent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48,029</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">Non-recurrent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,75,210</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">5,23,239</td> </tr> </table>	Recurrent	48,029	Non-recurrent	4,75,210	Total	5,23,239
Recurrent	48,029							
Non-recurrent	4,75,210							
Total	5,23,239							

XVII, IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT — DEDUCT WORKING EXPENSES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 20. Raising the waste weir of the Ekrak Tank.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	1,80,000
Total	.. ,,	1,80,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The present top of the dam is 17' above existing full supply level and 7' above the present high flood level. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to raise correspondingly the top of dam by 2'. Only lengths, where top of dam is sunk, below design level, are proposed to be brought up to that level. It is proposed to raise the height of the existing dam by 2' in order to ensure adequate water supply to Rabi crops under present canals. The fully remodelled and extended canal would irrigate land of about 12,000 acres, against present area irrigated with present working lengths of canal, viz., about 6,000 acres only.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2,33,800 and the plans and estimates have been approved by Government.

A provision of Rs. 1,80,000 is required for the work for the year 1954-55 and will be from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 21. Improvements to the Mhaswad Canal No. 1 (Tunnel portion—Lining, etc.).

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	72,600
Total	.. ,,	72,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—After the improvements to the work are carried out, the discharge of the tunnel will increase from its present capacity of 110 cusecs to about 178 cusecs with the result that the tank contents can be better and more economically utilised by 15th February each year, which would go to increase rabi area and food production. There will also be an increase of about 2,500 acres in rabi. It is therefore proposed to provide lining to the Mhaswad canal for reducing friction and increasing discharge.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 72,683 and the plans and estimates have been approved by Government.

A provision of Rs. 72,600 is required for the work for the year 1954-55 and will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 22. Improvements to Khodshi Weir (Pressure grouting).

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	53,600
Total	.. ,,	53,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The Khodshi weir is leaking. To strengthen the dam and to make it safe against danger and also to stop it from leakage, it is decided to fill up the inside joints in masonry of weir proper by providing pressure grouting.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 53,602 and the plans and estimates have been sanctioned by Government.

A provision of Rs. 53,600 is required for the work for the year 1954-55 and will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 23. Constructing three experimental tanks for the staunching of canal banks in mile No. 9 of the Nira Left Bank Canal.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	30,900
Total	.. ,,	30,900	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The Nira Left Bank Canal which is one of the oldest canal has no soil core in a regular form. As a result many a length leaks excessively and the bank remains soggy and slips occur quite often. In order to prevent this recurring trouble, certain alternative proposals were suggested. Before deciding upon the measure to be adopted, it is considered necessary to carry out tank experiments to find out the efficiency of a soil lining. It is accordingly proposed to construct 3 experimental tanks in mile No. 9 of the Nira Left Bank Canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,904. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government. The expenditure will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

This work was proposed as a new item for the Budget Estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not admitted.

XVII, IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—DEDUCT WORKING EXPENSES—contd.

A—Irrigation Works

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 24. Remodelling Distributary 13 of Nira Right Bank Canal.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	31,500
Total	...	Rs.	31,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Distributary 13 of Nira Right Bank Canal forms one of the important distributaries allotted to Messrs. Phaltan Sugar Works Limited factory area on Nira Right Bank Canal and has the maximum concentration of the Company's cane on the same. The irrigable area under command on this distributary is about 3,300 acres out of which nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ has been owned or leased by the Company. It is, therefore, necessary to provide facilities for the additional discharge to the Company so as to enable them to complete their irrigation in minimum time. Similarly it will help to complete the Local Irrigation also in a minimum time in Rabi rush period. The present discharging capacity of distributary is inadequate and requires remodelling to pass the increased discharge of 70 cusecs. It is, therefore, proposed to widen and raise it wherever necessary.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 31,558 and the plans and estimates have been approved by Government.

A provision of Rs. 31,500 is required for the work for the year 1954-55.

The expenditure on the work is to be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 25. Restoration of the Mudag Right Bank Canal from miles 5 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	15,000
Total	..	Rs.	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—This is a first class irrigation tank having assured replenishment. With the completion of the works of restoration of the canal it would be possible to increase the irrigated area by about 470 acres of rice land and thus promote the cause of Grow More Food Campaign. It is, therefore, proposed to restore the Mudag Right Bank Canal from miles 5 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 59,068 and the plans and estimates have been approved administratively by Government.

A provision of Rs. 15,000 is required for the work for the year 1954-55 and will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 26. Construction of Bridges over Dharma Canal near Hirar, Dolleshwar, Akkiwalli, Arleshwar and Kanchineglur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	29,400
Total	...	Rs.	29,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The villagers in the vicinity of the places mentioned above are required to cross the Dharma Canal very often for cultivating their lands situated on the other side and to convey their produce to the nearby marketing centres. It has, therefore, been decided to construct these bridges with a view to providing facilities to the cultivators. The total estimated cost of these five works is Rs. 59,000. An amount of Rs. 29,400 is, however, required for some of these works for the year 1954-55.

Grand Total—XVII, Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	}	Rs.	
		Recurrent	.....
		Non-recurrent	.. 4,13,000
		Total	.. 4,13,000

18, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES—
ESTABLISHMENT SPECIAL.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 27. Establishment for Hotgi and Palasdeo Tanks in the Central Circle.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	5,800	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ,,	5,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—(1) *Hotgi Tank*.—Irrigation of Hotgi Tank was started in 1945. Area irrigated in that year was only 110 acres. Since then the area irrigated has been increasing year by year and the area irrigated during the last year was 1,563 acres. It is expected that the area that is likely to be irrigated during the next year will increase to 1,600 acres. It is thus evident that it is not possible for the existing staff to manage the ever increasing work of irrigation of this tank. It is, therefore, considered absolutely necessary to create the following posts for a period of one year in the first instance :—

Posts.	Grade.
1 Karkun	Rs. 46—3—85
1 Measurer	Rs. 46—3—70

(ii) *Palasdeo Tank*.—This tank has been completed only last year. This tank is expected to irrigate during this year about 1,380 acres. The area of irrigation is likely to increase as time passes. To look after this work, which is of public interest, it is considered essential to engage the staff mentioned below for a period of one year in the first instance :—

Posts.	Grade.
1 Measurer	Rs. 46—3—70
1 Patkari	Rs. 30—1/2—35—1—40
1 Sluice-keeper	Rs. 30—1/2—35
1 Chowkidar	Rs. 30—1/2—35

The work of irrigation done through these two tanks is revenue yielding work and efficient management is bound to give better returns. In view of this, the establishment mentioned above is quite necessary.

The annual recurring cost on account of the abovementioned establishment will be as follows :—

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
(b) Pay of Establishment	2,800
(c) Allowances :—	
(i) Dearness Allowance	2,500
(ii) Travelling Allowance, etc.	500
Total	5,800

ITEM 28. Surveying and preparing plans and estimates for old Minor Irrigation Works and preparing projects for Special Repairs and Improvements to them.

Recurrent	... Rs.	45,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ,,	45,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—So far this annual work was being carried out from the grants from the Government of India Loan. As this loan has since been exhausted an amount of Rs. 45,000 is required for the year 1954-55 from the State Funds.

A—Irrigation Works.

(1) Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept—I Works.

ITEM 29. Construction of a percolation tank at Mirdhe, Taluka Phaltan.

Recurrent	.. .. .	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. .. .	Rs. 1,00,000
Total	.. .. .	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. .. .	Nil.

Remarks.—The work is expected to cost about Rs. 1,50,000 and it is proposed to be taken up in place of the Jawal Tank which work was approved by Government and for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for the year 1952-53. The latter work has been dropped as its cost per acre was found to be high and in its place it is now proposed to take up the work of construction of a percolation tank at Mirdhe since it is more economical than the work of the Jawali Tank. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is required for the year 1954-55 and will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—I-Works.

ITEM 30. Constructing a drainage channel for removing water logged area from the Kyari lands of Samarkha and Lambavel villages, Taluka Anand.

Recurrent	.. .. .	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. .. .	Rs. 30,000
Total	.. .. .	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. .. .	Nil.

Remarks.—Due to water logging of Kyari lands of Samarkha and Lambavel villages of Anand Taluka, the paddy crops in this area are damaged. It is therefore proposed to take up the work of constructing a drainage channel for removing water logging, at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,650. The work has been approved by Government and an amount of Rs. 30,000 is required for the same during the year 1954-55. The expenditure will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

18, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES
A—IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept—I—Works.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—Shri M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 31. Construction of barrage type weirs at Kochri and Gotur on the Hiranyakeshi River.

Recurrent	.. Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. 1,00,000
Total	.. ,, 1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,, Nil.

Remarks.—The lands on the banks of the Hiranyakeshi River between Khandol in Gadhinglaj Taluka of the Kolhapur District and Beniwad in Hukeri Taluka of the Belgaum District are fertile. Though this tract receives an annual average rain-fall of about 30 inches, yet the crops often fail for want of timely rainfall. It is therefore proposed to provide two weirs across the Hiranyakeshi River at Kochri and Gotur to enable lift irrigation since flow irrigation in general is not possible and also to enable the villagers to cross the river. The work of constructing the weir at Kochari is expected to cost Rs. 1,83,143 and that at Gotur Rs. 1,63,694. After they are constructed, it will be possible to irrigate a total area of about 10,000 acres. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000—Rs. 50,000 for each of the two works—is required for the year 1954-55. The expenditure will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

**18, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES—
A-IRRIGATION WORKS (2) MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE
VI-OTHER CHARGES.**

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 32. Investigation of Medium and Minor Irrigation Works in the scarcity affected Districts.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,82,000
Total	...	...	Rs. 1,82,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—In order to provide and improve irrigation facilities in the chronic Scarcity Areas in the State of Bombay, this Government moved the Government of India to sanction a loan of Rs. 4.87 crores for Medium and Minor Irrigation Works, which that Government has since agreed to sanction. The whole amount is to be spent in two years, i.e. by 1955–56. In order therefore to investigate the potentialities of such works, Government has created a new Division called “Medium Irrigation Projects Division” with head quarters at Poona with three Sub-Divisions directly under the control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation) and a new Sub-Division under the Executive Engineer, Irrigation and Projects Division (South), Dharwar. It is therefore absolutely necessary to carry out speedy investigation of the Medium and Minor Irrigation Works so that they can be completed by 1955–56. Accordingly it is proposed to provide for Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 1,10,000 in the Poona and Dharwar areas respectively during the year 1954–55.

			Rs.
Grand Total—18, Other Revenue Expenditure	{	Recurrent	50,800
		Non-recurrent	4,12,000
		Total	4,62,800

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 33. Local Development Work Programme under the Five-Year Plan.

Recurrent	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	Rs.	37,50,000
Total	Rs.	37,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—In order to draw forth local initiative and resources and encourage interest in the Five-Year Plan as widely as possible, the Government of India have made a lump sum provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Five-Year Plan for Local Development Works to be undertaken in backward areas and in those parts of the country which do not benefit directly from other schemes included in the Plan of the Central or the State Government. These works are sanctioned on the condition that some element of direct popular contribution is available so that the total of popular contribution and the contribution from local body—such contribution being either in cash or materials and voluntary labour—comes to about 50 per cent. of the total cost of each sanctioned work. It has been decided that the works to be undertaken under this programme should be as far as possible small works of an essential nature costing about Rs. 5,000 each, e.g., village water supply, roads, bridges and culverts, bandharas and tanks. In backward areas where popular contribution is difficult to get the limit of 50 per cent. has been relaxed and reduced to 25 per cent. the short-fall being met from the State funds.

2. During the current year 1953-54, the Central Government has provided for such local development works a sum of Rs. 3 crores for being distributed to the States on a population basis. Accordingly a grant of Rs. 25.20 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Bombay State during the current year. This grant was supplemented by the State contribution of Rs. 12.5 lakhs for local works during 1953-54. A total supplementary demand for Rs. 37.5 lakhs was accordingly voted by the Legislature in September 1953 to meet the net Government share of expenditure on a total programme of local works costing Rs. 75 lakhs during the year 1953-54.

3. It is proposed to take up a further programme of Local Development Works costing Rs. 75 lakhs during the next financial year 1954-55 as in the current year. On the basis of the current year's programme the Government share of cost of this programme will be Rs. 37.5 lakhs of which Rs. 25 lakhs may be expected to be borne by the Government of India and Rs. 12.5 lakhs by the State Government, the balance of Rs. 37.5 lakhs being met from direct popular and local contribution.

4. A provision of Rs. 37½ lakhs is therefore required during 1954-55 for the local development works programme. This represents a gross demand out of which Rs. 25 lakhs will be received from the Central Government as its share of the cost. The net State expenditure will therefore be Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

ITEM 34. Discretionary grants at the disposal of Ministers.

Recurrent	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	Rs.	3,00,000
Total	Rs.	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—For meeting unforeseen but important items of expenditure on research and development schemes in the different Departments, it is considered necessary to make adequate provision in the budget estimates. It is, therefore, proposed to place at the disposal of the Ministers a discretionary grant of Rs. 3,00,000 under the direction of the Chief Minister and to make provision for the same in the next year's budget. The allotment from the grant to the Ministers of the Departments concerned will be made by the Chief Minister and the expenditure from these allotments will be subject to the rules printed as annexure "A" to this item.

ANNEXURE A.

Rules for the regulation of discretionary grants at the disposal of Ministers.

1. The grants that will be placed at the disposal of Ministers for incurring unforeseen items of expenditure may be called 'discretionary' grants.
2. The grants will be non-recurring and will not involve any future commitments and should be sanctioned by the Minister personally.
3. Grants should be utilised only for the purpose of providing comparatively small scale financial help which should be subject to a limit specified but in no case exceeding the limit laid down for 'New Item' (i.e. Rs. 5,000 during a financial year).
4. The grant should be for a public purpose. It should not, however, be given for assisting Institutions or Organisations of a purely religious or communal character which do not extend their benefits to persons of all castes and creeds or to Institutions or Organisations of a purely political character or which are founded, controlled or sponsored by Political Organisations for the purpose of political propaganda.
5. As far as possible grants should not be given to the same party to which similar grants were given previously. If, however, it is considered expedient to make further payments to the same party and if the expenditure exceeds the limits laid down for the expenditure on 'New Items', a token vote of the Legislature will be necessary when the expenditure can be met from the discretionary grant.
6. If at the time of obtaining the budget provision full details (such as names of the institutions justification for the provision, etc.) and the maximum amount up to which payment can be made to each institution as are given in the case of 'New Items' of expenditure are given, a fresh vote of the Legislature will not be necessary for payment of individual grants from time to time.
7. There should exist sanction authorising expenditure which should be communicated to Audit. The orders authorising expenditure shall be expressed to be made by or by order of the Governor of Bombay. All expenditure from the discretionary grants shall be subject to audit by the Accountant General, Bombay.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

8. Vouchers for the expenditure bearing the payee's receipts should be produced for the purpose of audit.

9. Provision to meet such expenditure may be made in the demands for grants of the departments concerned.

10. When a scheme of which the expenditure in this first year is met out of a discretionary grant is continued in the next financial year, provision giving full details by primary units, etc. should be made in the budget in the normal way.

ITEM 35. Proposal for replacing existing Vans stationed at Banaskantha and Mehsana Districts.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	40,000
Total	..	.. ,,	40,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>	

Remarks.—Out of the fleet of 30 Mobile Publicity Vans in operation under the Mobile Publicity Vans Pool, twelve vans have become almost unserviceable. This has been supported by the reports of the Regional Transport Officers who examined them. It is uneconomical to run them. Some of these vans were put into service as far back as 1943 and have been used for extensive touring in the districts on country roads and hilly tracts. The bodies of these vans have become dilapidated and the engines are worn out. Considerable expenditure has already been incurred from time to time on repairs to the bodies and engines. Further expenditure on them would be ill-advised. As it is not possible to replace them altogether in view of considerable expenditure involved, it is proposed to replace them gradually i.e. two vans per year. It is therefore proposed to purchase two new vans during the year 1954-55 for replacing two old ones. The cost of the 2 new vans will be Rs. 40,000 approximately.

ITEM 36. National Extension Scheme in Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	6,77,000	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs.	14,35,000
Total	...	... ,,	21,12,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	<i>Nil.</i>	

Remarks.—15½ National Extension Service Blocks have been opened in this State from 26th January 1954, as shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of Taluka/Mahal where National Extension Service Block is to be located.	Rural population.	No. of blocks for budget purposes.
<i>Gujarat Region.</i>			
1	<i>Dehgam</i> Taluka in Ahmedabad District	1,30,928	2 Blocks.
2	<i>Kodinar</i> Taluka in Amreli District	49,146	¾ Block.
3	<i>Jabugam</i> Taluka in Baroda District	83,613	1½ Blocks.
4	<i>Deesa</i> Taluka in Banaskantha District	99,949	1½ Blocks.
5	<i>Songadh</i> Taluka in Surat District	59,047	1 Block.
<i>Maharashtra Region.</i>			
1	<i>Etlabad</i> Peta in East Khandesh District	45,766	¾ Block.
2	<i>Nagar</i> Taluka in Ahmednagar District	1,00,758	1½ Blocks.
3	<i>Mohol</i> Taluka in Sholapur District	94,206	1½ Blocks.
4	<i>Khanapur</i> Taluka in Satara South District	1,74,148	2½ Blocks.
5	<i>Haveli</i> Taluka in Poona District	1,80,653	2½ Blocks.

In these Districts no community Development Projects exist. Each National Extension Service Block to be opened will have an expenditure of Rs. 7.5 lacs for a period of 3 years as below :—

	Rs.
Recurring expenditure	1,50,000
Non-recurring	2,00,000
Loans for Minor Irrigations Schemes	1,00,000
Loans for providing short-term credit facilities	3,00,000
Total	7,50,000

The programme mainly consists of provision of agricultural seeds, implements, small works, such as roads, school buildings, wells, etc., and short term credit facilities to cultivators.

As in the case of Community Blocks Government of India will bear 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure and 75 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure. The Government of India have also agreed to provide loans for minor irrigation schemes to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 over a period of 3 years. Short term loans to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 over a period of 3 years are to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Government. The provision for these short term loans has been made in a separate new item statement. As the blocks are to be opened in January 1954, the provision required for the year 1954-55, has been worked out as in the accompanying statement. The estimates have been based on the expenditure proposed to be spent in 3 years. On the basis of the proportion to be shared by the State and Central Governments; this Government will receive a grant-in-aid of Rs. (13,33,750) from the Government of India. Against the provision of Rs. 5,08,000 under irrigation, the Government of India will make available necessary loans. A mention of this has been made in the new item statement under "R-Loans and Advances" by State Governments, under National Extension Scheme, in respect of the National Extension Service blocks opened in January 1954, which has been separately put up.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Budget estimates of expenditure under "25, General Administration 1954-55" National Extension Service Blocks to be opened in January 1954.

'Q' GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT. Q-1 (F) National Extension Scheme	Ahmedabad.		Amreli.		Baroda.		Banaskantha.	
	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurring.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurring.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurring.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Pay of Staff, Allowances and Honoraria, Contingencies (including cost of maintenance of jeep).	50,000	...	33,000	...	35,000	...	40,000	...
II.—Cost of jeep, Office equipment, Building for office, furniture etc.	...	20,000	...	10,000	...	12,000	...	15,000
III.—Local Works ...	...	1,00,000	...	36,000	...	62,000	...	75,000
IV.—Social Education ...	16,000	...	6,000	...	10,000	...	12,000	...
V.—Recurring expenditure on Schools, Hospitals and other institutions.	16,000	...	6,000	...	10,000	...	12,000	...
VI.—Irrigation ...	...	66,000	...	25,000	...	40,000	...	50,000
Total ...	82,000	1,86,000	45,000	71,000	55,000	1,14,000	64,000	1,40,000

	Surat.		East Khandesh.		Ahmednagar.		Sholapur.		Satara South.	
	Recurr- ing.	Non- Recurr- ing.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurr- ing.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurr- ing.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurr- ing.	Recurr- ing.	Non- recurr- ing.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Pay of Staff, Allowances and Honoraria, Contingencies (including cost of maintenance of jeep).	33,000	...	33,000	...	40,000	...	40,000	...	60,000	...
II.—Cost of jeep, Office equipment, Building for office, furniture, etc.	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	15,000	...	15,000	...	25,000
III.—Local Works ...	...	50,000	...	36,000	...	75,000	...	75,000	...	1,25,000
IV.—Social Education ...	8,000	...	6,000	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	20,000	...
V.—Recurring expenditure on Schools, Hospitals and other institutions ...	8,000	...	6,000	...	12,000	...	12,000	...	20,000	...
VI.—Irrigation ...	...	33,000	...	24,000	...	50,000	...	50,000	...	80,000
Total ...	49,000	93,000	45,000	70,000	64,000	1,40,000	64,000	1,40,000	1,00,000	2,30,000

	Poona.		Total	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Pay of staff etc.	...	65,000	4,29,000	...
II.—Cost of Jeep	...	25,000	...	1,57,000
III.—Local Works	...	1,36,000	...	7,70,000
IV.—Social Education	...	22,000	1,24,000	...
V.—Recurring Expenditure on Schools	22,000	1,24,000	...
VI.—Irrigation	...	90,000	...	5,08,000
Total ...	1,09,000	2,51,000	6,77,000	14,35,000

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 37. Separation of treasury establishment from revenue establishment and formation of distinct cadre "Bombay State Accounts Service" for the treasury establishment.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 2,09,635	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	2,09,635	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	2,99,134

Remarks.—In January 1949, Government appointed a Panel of Officers for examining the question of the reform of treasuries and sub-treasuries in Bombay State. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Panel, Government has given administrative approval to the proposal that the treasury establishment should be separated from the revenue establishment and that a distinct cadre of treasury officers, viz., "Bombay State Accounts Service" should be formed as a permanent measure and put under the administrative control of Finance Department. This proposal was put up as a new item for 1951-52 budget and was accepted by Government. Orders regarding the separation of cadres could not, however, be implemented in view of certain administrative difficulties involved in the proposal. The recommendations of the Panel were as shown below:—

(i) Replacing existing Treasury Aval Karkuns (in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—170) by Sub-Treasury Officers (in the scale of Rs. 140—10—200),

(ii) Substituting the existing scale of Deputy Accountants (viz., Rs. 100—8—140—10—200) by the scale of Rs. 140—10—200,

(iii) Formation of an Inspecting Unit of one Treasury Officer (in Class I scale), one Senior clerk and one Junior clerk,

(iv) Replacing the existing cadre of Treasury Officers by a new cadre in which four posts (excluding that of Inspecting Officer mentioned above) would be in Class I scale and the remaining posts in Class II scale.

2. Government has, however, decided to separate the treasury establishment from the revenue establishment at the district level only and not at the Taluka level as the separation of cadres at Taluka level would present administrative difficulties. As a result of the decision to separate treasury cadre from revenue cadre at district level only, item (i) referred to above has been dropped as the implementation of that recommendation would involve the separation of cadres at Taluka level. The items at (ii) and (iii) above have been taken into consideration while working out the cost of the separation. Regarding item (iv) Government has decided to create 7 posts of officers in the Mamlatdar's grade under the administrative control of Revenue Department in Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, West Khandesh, Satara South, Sabarkantha and Nasik as the non-treasury work in these districts such as City Survey work, revenue work, etc., cannot be distributed amongst other officers. The sanctioning of 7 posts of officers in the Mamlatdar's grade under the Revenue Department would result in Finance Department taking over all the 26 posts of Treasury Officers. It has been decided that the Treasury Officers should continue to serve on their present scales of pay in the "New Bombay State Accounts Service" and the question as to how many of the posts of Treasury Officers should be in Class I and Class II scales would be considered in details after gaining practical experience of the scheme. Thus the implementation of the recommendation at item (iv) paragraph 2 above has been held over for some time.

Consequent upon the separation of cadres at district level, the treasuries would cease to do all non-treasury work such as preparation of budget estimates, preparation of various accounts, statements regarding Tagai, Agriculture, preparation of pension papers certifying leave, etc.

It has been decided to sanction 3 posts of clerks and one post of Deputy Accountant for the Collector's office in each of the district for doing the above non-treasury work. As a result of the transfer of control over treasuries from the Revenue Department to the Finance Department, the work in the Finance Department will increase and for this purpose a separate branch consisting of one Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant, 1 Junior Assistant and 2 clerks will be necessary. The cost on account of the separation of cadres at district level during 1954-55 would amount to Rs. 2,09,635 for 11 months as shown below. The ultimate annual recurrent cost will be Rs. 2,99,134.

Serial No.	Designation of posts and pay scale.	Cost for 11 months during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurrent cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Cost on account of the up-grading of 48 posts of Deputy Accountants (Rs. 140—10—200)	12,144	13,248
2	Cost on account of upgrading of 33 posts of Head Accountants (Rs. 180—10—250)	3,267	3,564
3	Formation of an inspecting unit of one Treasury Officer in Class I scale, one Senior clerk and one Junior Clerk	3,267	.....
	(a) One Treasury Officer in class I scale of Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100	4,620	9,540
	(b) One senior clerk Rs. 100—8—140	1,595	2,100
	(c) One Junior clerk Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	891	1,404

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

Serial No.	Designations of posts and pay scale.	Cost for 11 months	Ultimate annual
		During 1954-55.	recurrent cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
4	Seven posts of Mamlatdars in the selection grade Rs. 420—20—500	37,730	45,750
5	Seventy-eight posts of clerks three for each district in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	64,498	1,09,512
6	Twenty-six posts of Deputy Accountants in the scale of Rs. 140—10—200	54,340	73,008
7	Cost on account of one branch in Finance Department for dealing with all treasury matters—		
	(a) One Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 320—20—440 plus Dearness Allowance Rs. 70	4,290	4,896
	(b) One Senior Assistant in the scale of Rs. 210—15—300 plus Dearness Allowance Rs. 60	2,970	3,312
	(c) One Junior Assistant in the scale of Rs. 120—10—200 10—250 plus Dearness Allowance Rs. 50	1,870	2,400
	(d) Two clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220 plus Dearness Allowance Rs. 45	2,640	3,360
8	Cost on account of leave reserve	18,780	27,040
	Total	2,09,635	2,99,134

ITEM 33. State Treasury at Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs. 75,989	Non-recurrent	Rs. 25,000
Total	1,00,989	Ultimate annual recurrent	3,05,396

Remarks.—In the year 1949 the Comptroller and Auditor General made a suggestion to the State Government to abolish the pre-audit at Bombay and to establish a treasury for doing this work. According to the present procedure pay bills of State Offices in Bombay City are pre-audited by the Accountant General, Bombay, and cheques are issued by him for the respective amounts on the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. The suggestion was made on the following grounds:—

(i) Combination in one and the same agency of the functions of pay bills and auditing them is fundamentally wrong in principle. It facilitates commission of fraud by unscrupulous persons in such an office.

(ii) The rush of bills presented for pre-audit does not permit a thorough and effective scrutiny as in the case of pre-audit.

(iii) Pre-audit involves delay in payment of bills unlike payment at treasuries.

(iv) The pre-audit system is not in force in Bihar, Assam, Orissa and the Punjab.

(v) Audit offices are becoming unwieldy and need to be relieved of all work which is not germane to purely audit functions.

The suggestion when implemented would result in economy to the Central Government and would throw additional burden on the State revenue as the work of pre-audit and issuing cheques would then be done by the new treasury. The Government of India is also of the opinion that the pre-audit at the headquarters by the Accountant General, Bombay, should be abolished and a new treasury set up. The question of finding out a suitable accommodation for the Bombay treasury is under consideration of Government and on the assumption that the accommodation would be available for the treasury in November 1954. The cost on account of rent for accommodation, furniture etc., the proposal on the Bombay scales of pay to the staff would be Rs. 1,00,989 as shown below for the period from November 1954 to February 1955.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

The cost indicated below does not take into account either the expenditure that may have to be incurred for carrying out additions and alterations to the building that would be available for the purpose of accommodating the treasury or the cost of construction that would be necessary if no building is available for the purpose.

Pay of Establishment—	Pay of Establishment.	Cost for 4 months	Ultimate annual
		during 1954-55.	recurrent.
		Rs.	Rs.
5 Treasury Officers in the scale of Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.— 45—1,100	8,400	47,700
6 Head Accountants in the scale of Rs. 250—10—300—15—330.	...	7,440	26,424
8 Deputy Accountants in the scale of Rs. 180—10—250	8,104	27,360
52 Clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	24,960	1,22,928
1 Head Cashier in the scale of Rs. 140—8—220 plus special pay of Rs. 30 per mensem	900	3,336
1 Assistant Cashier in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200 plus Rs. 30 special pay per mensem	620	2,784
2 Counter-men in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	2,640	4,728
11 Peons	2,800	9,636
	Total ...	55,864	2,44,896
Allowances, etc.	4,125	16,500
Contingencies	4,125	16,500
Rent for accommodation	16,000	44,000
	Total Recurring ...	75,989	3,05,396
Non-recurrent Furniture	25,000	.....
	Grand Total ...	1,00,989	3,05,396

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 39. Proposal for additional stores and clerical staff for the Rural Broadcasting Section of the Directorate of Publicity, Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs. 7,755	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	7,755	Ultimate annual recurrent	7,755

Remarks.—The work of the Rural Broadcasting Section has been gradually increasing in volume, since the inception of the Rural Broadcasting Scheme, in 1944. With the increased number of radio sets installed in villages there is corresponding increase of work in the head office of the Rural Broadcasting Section. Especially, the present strength of the stores and clerical staff (one Head Clerk, two clerks one Junior storekeeper and one typist) has been found to be totally inadequate. Whereas the number of sets installed when the existing stores and clerical staff was sanctioned in 1946, was about 350, over 800 sets have been installed now and still additional sets are to be installed in the immediate future. This makes it quite imperative to augment the existing stores and clerical staff to keep pace with the increasing work. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the staff mentioned below temporarily for a period of eleven months :—

Pay of Establishment—	Rs.
(1) One Accountant (Rs. 170—10—270)	1,870
(2) One clerk (Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220)	825
(3) One typist (Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220)	825
(4) One Senior Store-keeper (Rs. 150—10—200)	1,650
	5,170
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—	
Dearness allowance to the above staff, House rent allowance etc. to the Store Keeper and allowance to the typist	2,585
	7,755

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 40. Leave Reserves in the Public Works Department, Secretariat.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	9,500	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	9,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The existing permanent strength of the Public Works Department, Secretariat, is as under :—

Upper Division (i.e., Superintendents and Assistants).	Lower Division.	Typist.
64	50	14

According to the orders issued in Government Resolution, Political and Services Department, No. 6005/34, dated the 8th November 1947, the leave reserves are to be created at the rate of 10 per cent. of the permanent strength. If, after allowing one leave reserve for every ten permanent posts, the balance of such posts is more than 3 then one additional post of leave reserve is to be created. Accordingly the Public Works Department is eligible to have the following leave reserves :—

Upper Division	..	7 in the grade of Rs. 120—10—200—E.B.—10—250.
Lower Division	..	2 in the grade of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220.
Typists	..	2 in the grade of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220.

However, at present, this Department has—

- 5 Leave Reserves in the Upper Division,
- 4 Do. Lower Division, and
- 1 Do. Typist's cadre.

The Department is therefore short of—

- 2 Leave Reserves in the Upper Division,
- 1 Do. Lower Division, and
- 1 Do. Typist's cadre.

It is therefore considered necessary to create the four posts of Leave Reserves shown above. It is the legitimate strength of the Department.

The creation of two Leave Reserves in the Upper Division, one in the Lower Division and one in Typist's cadre will involve an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,500 per annum as shown below :—

					Rs.
(b) Pay of establishment	..	..	..	..	8,200
(c) Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	1,300
					9,500

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Section I.

ITEM 41. Grant of travelling allowance to Vice-Chairmen of District Development Boards.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	41,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	41,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..

Remarks.—It was suggested in the conference of the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretaries of District Development Boards, held in July 1953, that the Vice-Chairman should be permitted to undertake tours in the districts in connection with the work of the Boards. The Vice-Chairman have been appointed as Chairman of the Sub-Committees formed by the Boards and as such they may undertake tours in the district to see that the various Schemes undertaken by the Sub-Committee are properly implemented. It is, therefore, proposed to accept the suggestion and to give the Vice-Chairman a actual travelling allowance upto a maximum of Rs. 125 per mensem as in the case of Honorary Secretaries, subject to the condition that 300 miles are covered in a month. The expenditure involved in the proposal is estimated at Rs. 41,000 for the 27 District Development Boards in the State.

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

Section I.

ITEM 42. Training of Fire Service Personnel.

Recurrent	Rs. 7,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 30,000
Total	37,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	7,000

Remarks.—One of the recommendations made by Mr. N. Coombs, who was appointed by the Government of Bombay as Special Officer to report on the fire services organisation in the State of Bombay is that a training course for fire services personnel should be started at the Bombay Fire Brigade Head quarters at Byculla with the Co-operation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. According to Mr. Coombs, the expenditure on course would be as follows :—

<i>Non-recurring—</i>		Rs.
Cost of providing fire appliances and equipment for training purposes	..	30,000
<i>Recurring—</i>		
(i) Cost of running fire appliances	..	3,600
(ii) Cost of maintaining fire appliances and equipment	..	3,000
(iii) Contingencies	..	400
		7,000

It is proposed to start the training during the next year and it is therefore proposed to provide the requisite funds in the next year's budget.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

Section I.

ITEM 43. Creation of an additional post each of leave reservist in the Upper and Lower Divisions of the Development Department.

Recurrent	Rs. 3,420	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	3,420	Ultimate annual recurrent	5,340

Remarks.—At present the strength of the permanent establishment in the Development Department is as under :—

Upper Division.	Lower Division.	
	Clerks.	Typists.
35	29	11

For the above establishment the strength of the permanent leave reserves at present allowed to this Department is 3 in the Upper Division and 3 in the lower Division. Usually more than four persons in each division are on leave and it becomes very difficult to arrange for substitutes when persons fall ill suddenly or are required for other reasons to go on leave at short notice.

Also according to existing orders at least 4 leave reservists in each division would be admissible for the establishment mentioned above. It is therefore, proposed to sanction one additional leave reserve in each of the upper and lower divisions in the lowest grades in those divisions as under :—

Designation and scale of the post.	Number of posts.
Junior Assistant (Leave Reserve) Rs. 120—10—250	1
Clerk (Leave reserve) Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—8—220	1

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 44. Staff for sorting of ex-State records in districts.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	30,760
Total	...	Rs.	30,760	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Consequent upon the merger of the Various States in the State of Bombay, a large volume of ex-state records is lying in an unsorted and unclassified conditions in various Districts. It is very essential to classify and sort the records according to A, B, C, D lists. The proposal was put up as a new item for 1952-53 but was dropped. It was repeated for the year 1953-54 but was again dropped. The Collectors concerned were, therefore, asked to get the work done through the existing staff. It has, however, not been found feasible to get the work done through the existing staff. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the staff mentioned in the appended statement for the Districts mentioned therein for the periods shown against them.

2. A lump sum provision of Rs. 30,760 is, therefore, proposed to be provided in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for the above establishment—

STATEMENT.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Number and designation of posts to be created.	Period.	Average Establishment.
				Rs.
1	Banas Kantha	1 Aval Karkun	.....	1,050
		2 Clerks	6 months	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
2	Broach	2 Clerks	6 months	1,440
3	Kaira	1 Aval Karkun	6 months	1,050
		2 Clerks	.....	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
4	Panch Mahals	1 Aval Karkun	6 months	1,050
		2 Clerks	.....	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
5	Poona]	1 Aval Karkun	.....	525
		2 Clerks	3 months	720
		1 Peon	.....	204
6	Sholapur	2 Clerks for Mangalwadha.	6 months	1,440
		1 Clerk for Madha	4 months	480
		1 Clerk for Mohol	4 months	480
7	Dharwar	2 Clerks } for Shirhatti	6 months	1,440
		1 Peon }	.....	408
		1 Clerk for Mudgol	3 months	360
8	Belgaum	1 Aval Karkun	.....	1,050
		2 Clerks	6 months	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
9	Bijapur	(a) 1 Aval Karkun	.....	1,050
		2 Clerks	6 months	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
		(b) 1 Clerk for sorting library books in Collector's Office.	3 months	360
10	Ratnagiri	1 Aval Karkun for Sawantwadi.	6 months	1,050
		1 Clerks } for Mundgol	.....	720
		1 Peon }	.....	408
11	Surat	1 Aval Karkun	6 months	1,050
		2 Clerks	.....	1,440
		1 Peon	.....	408
12	Satara North	3 Clerks	6 months	2,160
		2 Peons	.....	816
13	Kolhapur	1 Clerk	3 months	360
Total ..				30,759
i.e.				30,760

25, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI

ITEM 45. Miscellaneous Local Development Schemes including construction of and repairs to roads.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	2,00,000
Total	.. ..	.. ,,	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	Nil.

Remarks.—In accordance with the Government Policy to spend the amounts left by the ex-Rulers of merged States in development works in the areas of those States, Government has from time to time sanctioned several schemes for merged areas. In the case of some States the total cost of the schemes sanctioned so far is still less than the tentative estimates of the balances left by the Rulers. As the final audited figures of the balance of each State are not yet available, it is considered desirable to sanction up to about 50 per cent. of the balances now tentatively estimated to be available for each State except in the case of States for which the margin available was Rs. 2 lakhs or less in which the entire amount is proposed to be spent in 1954-55. The margin available on the above lines in the case of States is indicated below :—

Name of the State.	Margin available.
	Rs.
Baroda	13,84,000
Chhota Udepur	2,50,000
Palanpur	1,66,000
Rajpipla	20,000
Sawnur	1,14,500
Cambay	4,66,500
Bhor	1,41,500
Sawantwadi	35,000
Phaltan	1,92,000
Mansa	1,36,000
Surgana	40,000
Vijaynagar	8,000
Jawhar	1,22,000
	Total .. 30,75,500

It is proposed to spend this amount on the undertaking or completion of works like the construction of primary school buildings or buildings or *equipment* for dispensaries, hospitals or maternity homes or for construction and repairs of village wells and roads for which donations have been received in the areas of the ex-States mentioned above either from individuals or from villagers as a whole after considering each proposal on merits by reference to the following factors :—

- (1) that looking to the general needs of the locality the work is considered urgent ;
- (2) that there is no or only nominal recurring expenditure involved ;
- (3) that the donation is adequate looking to the total cost of the work involved and is realisable in cash.

In case of the States in which there are no or very few works for which such donations have been received and the amount proposed to be spent is not therefore likely to be utilised it is proposed to make the amount available for undertaking new local development schemes like minor irrigation, roads, wells, school buildings, buildings or equipment for dispensaries, etc. which are considered essential and in respect of which 50 per cent. contribution from the people is forthcoming and which do not involve any recurring expenditure.

It is accordingly proposed to provide for the year 1954-55 a total amount of Rs. 28 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 will be required for miscellaneous local development schemes including construction of and repairs of roads.

	Rs.
..	Recurrent ... 10,31,299
..	Non-recurrent ... 58,10,760
..	Total ... 68,42,059

Grand Total—25, General Administration.

27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 46. Creation of three posts of Magistrates for the trial of Prohibition cases with the usual staff.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 22,176	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	22,176	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The question of appointing additional Magistrates to obviate the delay in the disposal of Prohibition cases was considered by Government in 1952 and three Magistrates were appointed at Kalyan, Bulsar and Kholapur exclusively for the trial of Prohibition cases. The position regarding the disposal of Prohibition cases has not yet improved and a large number of cases is pending in various courts in Districts. With a view to removing the delay in the disposal of Prohibition cases Government considers it necessary to appoint more Magistrates exclusively for the trial of Prohibition cases. Government accordingly proposes to appoint three Magistrates with the usual staff for this purpose during the financial year 1954-55. The following provision will be required on account of Pay and Allowances of the Magistrates and their staff under "27-Administration of Justice-J-Criminal Courts"—

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		Rs.
3 Magistrates in the scale of Rs. 300—300—320—20—500—E.B.—30—650	...	900
		× 11
		9,900
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
6 Junior Clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130	...	276
		× 11
		3,036
6 Peons in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	180
		× 11
		1,980
<i>Allowances and Honoraria etc.—</i>		
Dearness Allowance for 3 Magistrates at Rs. 70 per mensem	...	210
		× 11
		2,310
Dearness Allowance for 6 Junior Clerks at Rs. 40 per mensem	...	270
		× 11
		2,970
Dearness Allowance for 6 peons at Rs. 30 per mensem	...	180
		× 11
		1,980
		1,980
		22,176
	Total	22,176

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 47. Placing on permanent footing the change of former system of criminal prosecutions in Greater Bombay by establishing an office of the Public Prosecutor with full time establishment in place of the former arrangement.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,04,242

Remarks.—The former system of conduct of criminal cases in the City of Bombay by the Public Prosecutor for Bombay who used to be a Solicitor and who used to engage counsels for conduct of cases was abolished and a new system of full time office of Public Prosecutor for Bombay with three additional Public Prosecutors and staff was evolved with effect from 1st September 1951 for conducting such cases in the City Sessions Court and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts in Greater Bombay. After gaining experience for two years it is found that the new system is economical. It is, therefore, decided to put this new system on a permanent footing. The cost on this account is as follows:—

27. Administration of Justice—B—Law Officers—B—1—Presidency Law Officers.

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		Rs.
Public Prosecutor for Greater Bombay on a fixed pay of Rs. 500	...	6,000

27, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Pay of Establishment—

1 Head Clerk on Rs. 150—10—230	}	9,296
1 Stenographer on Rs. 140—8—220	...	...	...
2 Clerks on Rs. 75—5—140—6—200	...	...	...
1 Typist on Rs. 75—5—140—6—200	...	...	...
3 Peons on Rs. 35—1/2—40	...	...	...

Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance for the above staff and house rent for 3 peons	4,446
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Contingencies—

Non-contract purchase of Books	300
Service Postage Stamp	200

Contract—

Office rent and telephone charges	...	...	...	4,000
Other supplies and services fees to the Public Prosecutor and Additional Public Prosecutors and law charges	...	...	...	80,000

Grand total ... 1,04,242

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 48. Grant of actual bus fare to bailiffs in Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 17,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	17,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	17,000

Remarks—Bailiffs are allowed travelling allowance only for journeys by rail or steamer within their sphere of duty. When the place of serving processes or summons can be reached by journeys by rail or steamer, bailiffs get travelling allowance and in other cases when they perform journeys by bus or on foot, no travelling allowance is admissible to them. Some Districts have many railway lines and some have none. Bailiffs have therefore been representing that they should be paid travelling allowance when they perform journeys by road. Government has examined this question carefully and considers that bailiffs of those districts where there is no Railway need some relief. It accordingly proposes to sanction grant of actual bus fares to bailiffs in Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts for journeys made by them beyond five miles in those talukas of the three districts which are without railway. A total provision of Rs. 17,000 will be required on this account for all the three districts under the head "27-Administration of Justice". It is based on the average number of miles required to be travelled by bailiffs in the particular districts by road journeys beyond five miles for the purpose of serving processes, etc. and on the average cost of bus fare required to be paid for those journeys.

ITEM 49. Creation of 5 additional posts of leave reserve in the cadre of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates.

Recurrent	.. Rs. 30,800	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. Nil.
Total	.. .. ,, 30,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,, 33,600

Remarks—There is at present a leave reserve of 13 posts sanctioned in the cadre of Civil Judges. This leave reserve also serves as a deputation reserve. This number was fixed some years ago when there were in all 135 posts of Civil Judges including two posts of Small Causes Court Judges at Ahmedabad and Poona. The position has since changed and there are at present in all 187 posts of Civil Judges including two Small Causes Court Judges. Besides these permanent posts, there are many temporary posts of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates and First Class Magistrates. Owing to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive it is now not possible to draw officers from the Revenue Department for appointment as Judicial Magistrates in the leave vacancies, etc., as was being done hitherto. Further a large number of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates are required to do the criminal work after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive with the result that many of them do not get vacations and therefore become eligible to earned leave. In these circumstances, it is proposed to sanction 5 additional posts of leave reserve in the cadre of Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates at this stage. The provision required for this purpose during the year 1954-55 is as follows:—

*H-3-Civil and Sessions Court.**Pay of Officers—*

5 Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates in the scale of Rs. 300—300—320—20—500—E.B.—30—650.		Rs.
Average pay 490 × 5	.. .. ..	2,450
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Dearness allowance	.. .. ..	350
		2,800
		×11
		30,800

27, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. R. DESAI.

ITEM 50. Continuance of thirty-five posts of Civil Judges.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 2,15,600	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 2,15,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—In the year 1948 it was found necessary to create 70 additional posts of Civil Judges in order to cope with the resultant increased work on the transfer of cases of Debt Adjustment Boards to Civil Courts under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. Similarly 10 additional posts of Civil Judges were sanctioned in year 1951 to cope with increasing volume of work. These posts were continued from time to time. Out of these 80 temporary posts of Civil Judges, 68 posts have been continued till 28th February 1954 and 12 posts were abolished as they were no longer required. In the meanwhile the scheme of the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was introduced with effect from 1st July 1953. It has been found necessary to allocate criminal work in addition to Civil work to certain Civil Judges. In this connection the High Court has reported that under the Separation Scheme 35 Civil Judges out of 68 Civil Judges have been assigned criminal work in addition to the work under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. It is therefore absolutely necessary to continue these 35 posts of Civil Judges for a further period of 1 year during the financial year 1954-55. The provision required on this account during the year 1954-55 is as follows:—

H-3-Civil and Sessions Courts.

Pay of Officers—

35 Civil Judges-cum-Magistrate in the scale of Rs. 300—300—320—20—500—E.B.—
30—650.

				Rs.
Average Pay	...	490 × 35	...	17,150
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	...	...	...	2,450
				19,600
				× 11
				2,15,600

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 51. Grant of free legal assistance to Scheduled Tribes in Criminal proceedings.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 25,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 25,000

Remarks.—Under the rules for the grant of legal assistance to members of the Schedule Tribes in this State, a person belonging to these tribes can get free legal assistance in any civil proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act and also in any Criminal proceedings which are really disguised civil proceedings. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made in the current year's budget for the purpose. This scheme has been approved by the Government of India and a grant of Rs. 1,060 has been sanctioned by the Central Government for the purpose.

2. No provision has however, been made under these rules to grant legal assistance to a member of a Scheduled Tribe when Criminal proceedings are to be instituted by or against him. It has been represented to Government that a Scheduled Tribe person often fails to take advantage of the law to redress his grievances as he is liable to be harassed and cannot easily make his voice heard, and many non-cognizable offences of grave nature committed against the members of the Scheduled Tribes are not properly punished. Government therefore proposes to extend the scope of the present scheme in proper cases whenever a Scheduled Tribes person desires to institute criminal proceedings against an offender or whenever criminal proceedings are instituted against him in non-cognizable cases. The scheme will be extended in the first instance to the following districts and the expenditure will be initially met from the provision under "27 Administration of Justice-B-2 Mofussil Establishment B-2 (3), Allowances, Honoraria, Legal Assistance to Scheduled Tribes.

Name of District.

Extra cost per annum.

				Rs.
(1) Thana	..	..	..	7,000
(2) Broach	..	..	..	1,500
(3) Nasik	..	..	..	1,500
(4) West Khandesh	..	..	..	10,000
(5) Panch Mahals	..	..	..	5,000
				25,000
			Total	25,000

27, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

These areas have been selected, as the original scheme is being successfully implemented therein. After watching the progress of the scheme in these areas, it will, in due course, be extended to other Districts ; and also to cognizable offences.

Fifty per cent. of the expenditure on this Scheme will be borne by the Government of India. In case the Government of India do not sanction the grant on the Scheme, the same will not be implemented.

ITEM 52. Grant of free legal assistance to Ex-Criminal Tribes in Civil and Criminal proceedings.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	50,000	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ,,	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	50,000

Remarks.—Since the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, almost all the Criminal Tribes not already included either in the list of other Backward Classes or of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes have been so included in the lists and have been made eligible for all the concessions—educational, economic and social—which are admissible to the Backward Classes in this State. There is no scheme granting legal assistance to the members of Ex-Criminal Tribes which are since included in the list of Backward Classes and they do not therefore get the benefit of legal assistance provided for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

2. No provision has upto now been made granting legal assistance to the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes either when civil or criminal proceedings are to be instituted by or against them. It is now proposed to introduce a new scheme for the grant of legal aid to them in civil and criminal proceedings, as they often fail to take advantage of the law to get their grievances redressed through fear of harrassment. Government has, therefore, as an experimental measure, decided to introduce the scheme in the following Districts and the expenditure will be initially met from the provision under "27-Administration of Justice-B-2-Mofussil Establishment-B-2(3)—Allowances, Honoraria, etc.

Name of District.						Extra cost per annum.
						Rs.
1.	Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	30,000
2.	Poona	..	..	..	..	5,000
3.	West Khandesh	..	..	..	..	6,000
4.	Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	4,000
5.	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	5,000
Total						50,000

These areas have been selected as the members of Ex-Criminal Tribes actually reside there and are found to be involved in civil and criminal proceedings. When the scheme is sanctioned sufficient funds will be placed at the disposal of the Collectors concerned to popularise it as a measure adopted for implementing the scheme of rehabilitation of these communities. After watching the progress of the scheme in these districts, it will, in due course of time, be extended to other Districts, wherein such communities reside.

The entire expenditure on this Scheme will be borne by the Government of India. In case the Government of India do not sanction grant on the scheme, the same will not be implemented.

		Rs.
Grand Total—27, Administration of Justice.	.. {	Recurrent .. 3,60,576
		Non-recurrent.
		Total .. <u>3,60,576</u>

28, JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 53. Entertainment of Additional Staff for development of Jail Industries.

Recurrent	.. Rs	7,806	Non-recurrent	.. .. Rs.	Nil
Total	.. ..	7,806	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	10,208

Remarks.—In view of the introduction of various schemes for training of prisoners in trades which would be helpful in rehabilitating them after release and the system of payment of wages to prisoners for the work done, there has been a growing demand from prisoners for work. Though it is the policy of Government not to allow the Jail made goods to compete with the outside market, it has become necessary to take into consideration a new factor of calculating full wages of prisoners in working out the cost of Jail made articles in view of the system of payment of wages to prisoners. Government has accordingly accepted the necessity of organizing Jail Industries on a business footing and for this purpose it is proposed to recruit for a period of one year in the first instance, five technically qualified persons, out of whom four will be graduates and one will be a Diploma Holder, to be called Industrial Jailors on an initial salary of Rs. 76 per mensem and Rs. 70 per mensem respectively, in the Jailor Group III scale of Rs. 70—3—85—4—125—5—130. They will not only look after the more complicated machinery and equipment which has been and may be installed in Jails, but will also give guidance to prisoners in their trades on which they may be employed. They will in the initial stages be posted to some particular Jails and then shifted to other Jails in rotation so that each Jail in turn will get the full benefit of their technical knowledge and skill. The provision required on account of this staff during the year 1954-55 is as shown below :—

Pay of Establishment—

5 Industrial Jailors (one for the Ahmedabad Central Prison, one for the Thana District Prison, two for the Yeravda Central Prison and one for the Baroda Central Prison) on Rs. 76 per mensem (4 Graduates) and on Rs. 70 per mensem (1 Diploma Holder), each in the scale of Rs. 70—3—85—4—125—5—130.	Rs.	4,114
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Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance to 5 Industrial Jailors at Rs. 45 per mensem each	2,475
House Rent Allowance (if Government quarters are not provided) at Rs. 15 per mensem each	825
Compensatory Allowance to the Industrial Jailor at the Ahmedabad Central Prison at Rs. 5 per mensem	55
Compensatory Allowance to the Industrial Jailor, at the Thana District Prison at Rs. 10 per mensem	110
Clothing Allowance to 5 Industrial Jailors at Rs. 4-2-0 per mensem each	227
Total	3,692
Grand Total	7,806

ITEM 54. Appointment of five additional Compounders at certain Prisons on account of increased population therein.

Recurrent	... .. Rs.	6,365	Non-recurrent	... .. Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ..	6,365	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	Nil.

Remarks.—Most of the Jail Hospitals have a Compounder, but not Clerk. The Compounders have been doing compounding work as well as the clerical work, such as maintenance of hospital records, collection of statistical information and carrying on correspondence relating to indents for medical stores and complaints or applications by prisoners regarding medical treatment, etc. On account of increase in the Jail population, both the compounding and clerical work have increased to a considerable extent, and the compounders find it difficult to cope with the work. In order to give relief to the compounding staff the Inspector-General of Prisons proposes the appointment of a Junior compounder, who will do the statistical and reporting work for the most part of the day and help the compounder during the rush hours of the morning when the Medical Officer examines and treats the out-door patients amongst the prisoners, in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130, with the usual allowances, at each of the Jail Hospitals at the following Prisons :—

- (1) Yeravda Central Prison.
- (2) Nasik Road Central Prison.
- (3) Thana District Prison.
- (4) House of Correction, Byculla, Bombay.
- (5) Worli Prison, Bombay.

28, JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Government considers that the above posts are quite necessary and has approved of the Inspector-General of Prisons' proposal. It is proposed to sanction the posts for a period of one year from the 1st April 1954 in the first instance. The expenditure involved is as follows:—

	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
Pay of 5 Compounders	3,025
<i>Allowances, Honoraria—</i>	
Duty Allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem each	225
Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem each and House Rent and Local Compensatory Allowance at House of Correction, Worli Prison and Thana District ...	3,115
Total ...	6,365

ITEM 55. Creation of 8 posts of Store Keepers at Central and District Prisons.

Recurrent	Rs. 15,117	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	15,117	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—At present the grain stores are in charge of either Stewards or Senior Jailors. The non-consumable stores are in charge of Senior Jailors. The clothing and bedding is in charge of Jamadars or senior N. C. Os. The factory stores are in charge of Factory Jailors. Since these officers are entrusted with other duties and responsibilities also in addition to store keeping and since most of the stores are situated inside the Prisons at a considerable distance from the main office, they find it very difficult to exercise proper control and check over the receipt, issue, etc., of the stores. As a result there have been in recent times considerable malpractices and abnormal variations in the Jail stores. On account of the introduction of the Jail reforms the Jail staff has to devote far greater time and attention towards orientation, interviews, talks with prisoners, supervising payment of wages and canteen purchases, etc., etc., and the Jailors are left with very little time for paying attention to the stores in their charge. Due to increase in Jail population and expansion of Jail Industries, huge stocks of raw material, food-grains, etc., are required to be stored and the position has become serious. As the lack of proper control over stores involves losses to Government, it is absolutely necessary to put a stop to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in respect of stores whose value runs easily into several lakhs. Moreover if the Jailors and Stewards are relieved of their responsibilities in respect of the stores, they can devote sufficient time for their regular duties in the Jails which will also improve matters in the Jails. Moreover in the long run it will more than compensate for the cost involved on the creation of the posts of store-keepers, as it will put a stop to malpractices and misappropriation of public funds by unscrupulous members of the Jail staff. The cost involved in the scheme is about Rs. 15,117 per annum.

The distribution of the posts is as under—

4 Posts—Store keepers in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140.

1. Yeravda Central Prison.
2. Ahmedabad Central Prison.
3. Nasik Road Central Prison.
4. Thana District Prison.

4 Posts—Store-keepers in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130.

1. Dhulia District Prison.
2. Bijapur District Prison.
3. Worli Prison, Bombay.
4. Kolhapur District Prison.

28, JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Government considers that the above posts are quite necessary. It is therefore proposed to sanction the posts for a period of one year from the 1st April 1954 in the first instance. The expenditure involved is as under :—

	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
Pay of 4 Store-keepers (Rs. 100—8—140) at Rs. 130 per mensem average cost	5,720
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 50 per month	2,200
House Rent Allowance at Rs. 15 per month	660
Local Compensatory Allowance (admissible at Bombay and Ahmedabad)	289
Total ..	8,869
<hr/>	
Pay of 4 Store-keepers (Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130) at Rs. 82 per month average cost	3,608
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per month	1,980
House Rent Allowance at Rs. 15 per month	660
Total ..	6,248
<hr/>	
Grand Total ...	15,117
<hr/>	
Grand Total—28, Jails and Convict Settlements ..	Rs.
{ Recurrent ..	29,288
{ Non-recurrent ..	Nil.
{ Total ..	29,288
	<hr/>

29, POLICE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHEJI MORARJI B. DESAI.

ITEM 56. Establishment of a Handwriting and Photographic Bureau in the Criminal Investigation Department at Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 18,485	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 15,515
Total	...	34,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—In January 1949 the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, submitted for Government's consideration a proposal for the establishment of a Handwriting and Photographic Bureau at Ahmedabad on the lines of the existing Handwriting and Photographic Bureau in the Criminal Investigation Department at Poona. It has been found by experience that the present Bureau at Poona is not able to cope with the work of the whole State. Considerable difficulty is experienced in the quick disposal and examination of questioned documents owing to increasing pressure of work in the Poona Bureau. In recent years forensic photography has also developed into an important science of great value in providing useful evidence in Courts. The proposed Handwriting and Photographic Bureau at Ahmedabad is intended to meet the needs of Ahmedabad and neighbouring Districts, the Criminal Investigation Department Branch at Ahmedabad and the Western Railway Police. As large areas have been merged in this State particularly in the north and unless a separate Bureau is opened in Ahmedabad, it is immediately necessary to increase the staff in Poona. The Manager of the Bureau will be an expert possessing the requisite talent in both the spheres of photography and hand-writing. The proposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has been carefully considered by Government and it is proposed to establish a separate Handwriting and Photographic Bureau at Ahmedabad for a period of one year in the first instance with the following staff which is considered to be in the minimum essential:—

- 1 Manager.
- 1 Photographer.
- 1 Assistant Photographer.
- 1 Senior Technical Assistant.
- 1 Junior Technical Assistant.
- 1 Photo Record Keeper.
- 1 Peon.

The cost of the whole proposal for 1954-55 is as shown below:—

29, Police—C—Criminal Investigation Department (Mofussil).

Pay of Establishment (existing scales).	Cost per mensem,
	Rs.
1 Manager in the scale of Rs. 220—10—300—15—330	220
1 Photographer in the scale of Rs. 60—4—120—5—140	60
1 Assistant Photographer in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85	55
1 Senior Technical Assistant in the scale of Rs. 50—5/2—75	50
1 Junior Technical Assistant in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50	40
1 Photo Record Keeper in the scale of Rs. 80—4—100	80
1 Peon in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	30
	—
Total pay of establishment per mensem	535
Total pay of establishment for 11 months	×11
	—
	5,885

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

*Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**Dearness allowance to—* Rs.

1 Manager at Rs. 60 per mensem	}	300
1 Photographer at Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Assistant Photographer at Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Senior Technical Assistant at Rs. 35 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Junior Technical Assistant at Rs. 35 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Photo Record Keeper at Rs. 45 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Peon at Rs. 35 per mensem.	...	...	...	...

Compensatory local allowance to—

1 Manager at Rs. 10 per mensem	}	34
1 Photographer at Rs. 5 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Assistant Photographer at Rs. 5 per mensem...	...	...	...	...
1 Senior Technical Assistant at Rs. 3 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Junior Technical Assistant at Rs. 3 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Photo Record Keeper at Rs. 5 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Peon at Rs. 3 per mensem	...	...	...	...

House Rent Allowance to—

1 Manager at Rs. 15 per mensem	}	66
1 Photographer at Rs. 10 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Assistant Photographer at Rs. 10 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Senior Technical Assistant at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Junior Technical Assistant at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Photo Record Keeper at Rs. 10 per mensem	...	...	...	...
1 Peon at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	...	...	...

Total Allowances, Honoraria, etc. per mensem	400
					×11

Total Allowances, Honoraria, etc. for 11 months	4,400
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Contingencies—

Photographic films, papers, chemicals per annum	7,000
Photographic repairs, sundries, etc., per annum	1,200
					8,200

Total	18,485
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Add non-recurring expenditure on account of equipment for the Ahmedabad Bureau	15,515
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Grand Total	34,000
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Summary.

Pay of Establishment	5,885
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	4,400
Contingencies	23,715

Total	34,000
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29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 57. Entertainment of additional instructional and other staff at the Police Training School, Nasik.

Recurrent	Rs. 16,144	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil
Total	16,144	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil

Remarks.—The Head Constables' training classes have been transferred from the Tryambak Vidya Mandir to the Police Training School, Nasik, with effect from the 1st January 1952. It is also decided that about 410 Police Officers of Greater Bombay, who have received either a little training or no training at all, should be put through a refresher course of about five months, in batches of 30 to 32. The present instructional and other staff at the School is unable to cope with the increased work and therefore it is proposed to entertain an additional staff of 2 Practical Instructors (Police Inspectors, 1 Selection Grade Clerk, 1 Store-keeper (Head Constable), 1 Assistant Armourer (Constable), 1 Head Cook, 1 Assistant Cook and 2 Mess Servants, at the School for a period of one year in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1954. Accordingly, the following provision is required for the purpose, during the year 1954-55 :—

29, Police—D—Police Training School.

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>				Rs.
2 Police Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 250—10—350 .. ..	..	..	..	500
Special Pay to 2 Police Inspectors at Rs. 50 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	100
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>				
1 Head Constable at Rs. 50 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	50
1 Constable in the scale of Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40 .. ..	..	..	..	35
Special pay to 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable at Rs. 10 per mensem and Rs. 7 per mensem respectively .. ..	..	..	..	17
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>				
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>				
2 Police Inspectors at Rs. 60 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	120
1 Head Constable at Rs. 45 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	45
1 Constable at Rs. 35 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	35
<i>Compensatory Local Allowance—</i>				
1 Head Constable and 1 Constable at Rs. 5 per mensem and Rs. 3 per mensem, respectively .. ..	..	..	..	8
<i>Clothing Allowance—</i>				
2 Police Inspectors at Rs. 4-2 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	8 4
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>				
2 Police Inspectors at Rs. 40 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	80
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
<i>Pay—</i>				
1 Head Cook at Rs. 55 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	55
1 Assistant Cook at Rs. 40 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	40
2 Mess Servants at Rs. 30 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	60
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>				
1 Head Cook at Rs. 45 per mensem .. ..	..	..	..	45
1 Assistant Cook and 2 Mess Servants at Rs. 35 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	105
<i>Clothing Charges—</i>				
1 Head Constable and 1 Constable at Rs. 2-3 per mensem each .. ..	..	..	..	4 6
				1,307 10
				× 11
				14,383 14

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

29, Police—B—Superintendence.

Pay of Establishment—

1 Selection grade clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	100
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Allowances, Honoraria etc.

Dearness Allowance—

1 Selection grade clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem	50
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Compensatory Local Allowance—

1 Selection grade clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem	10
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160
×11

1,760

Grand Total 16,144

ITEM 58. Provision of sign boards and lamp posts at the check nakas.

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 12,500
Total	.. ..	12,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	12,672

Remarks.—Check nakas have been established all over the districts to control traffic and to check the smuggling of food grains. These check nakas are manned by Police Constables. In the absence of proper lighting arrangements at the check nakas at night serious accidents sometimes take place and in one case the death of a Police Constables was caused. It is therefore proposed to provide sign boards and lamp posts at every check naka in order to minimise the danger of accidents. There are in all 137 check nakas in the districts which require to be provided with sign boards and lamp posts. 83 of these check nakas are utilised for the purposes of detection of smuggling of food grains and 54 check nakas for the control of traffic. Of the 83 nakas used for the purposes of detection of smuggling in food grains, five check nakas are already provided with lamp posts. But they are required to be fitted with sign boards. Accordingly the following provision is required in the financial year 1954-55 for the purposes of providing the check nakas with sign boards and lamp posts :—

29, Police—C. 1 (a)—Police Proper.

Contingencies—

(i) 274 sign boards at Rs. 30 each for the 137 check nakas	.. ..	8,220
(ii) 264 lamp posts at Rs. 16 each for the 132 check nakas	.. ..	4,224
Total	.. ..	12,444
	or	12,500

There will be a recurring expenditure of Rs. 12,672 per annum (at Rs. 4 for 264 lamps each per mensem) which is proposed to be met from the sanctioned grants of the respective District Superintendents of Police.

ITEM 59. Opening of a Static Wireless Station at Dhond for State Reserve Constabulary, Group I.

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 8,612	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil
Total	.. ..	8,612	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	8,612

Remarks.—A Static Wireless Station was established for the State Reserve Constabulary Group I at Purandhar and a staff of one head wireless operator and two wireless operators was sanctioned for this station. It was closed down from 19th June 1950 when the personnel of the State Reserve Constabulary Group I went on deputation to Hyderabad for duty. The staff attached to the Wireless Station was retrenched. The Inspector-General of Police was requested to obtain fresh sanction for re-opening the station and to the employment of the staff when the State Reserve Constabulary Group I returns to this State. It has returned in January 1952 and has been stationed at Dhond on its return. The Inspector-General of Police has, therefore, approached Government for sanction to reopen the Wireless Station and to

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

employ the staff which was originally entertained. It being necessary to have a wireless station for the State Reserve Constabulary Group the Inspector-General of Police's proposal has to be accepted. The necessity of opening a wireless station at the place was felt even as far back as 1952. The provision required for the wireless station during the financial year 1954-55 will be as shown below :—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force.

	Cost per mensem.
	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
1 Head Wireless Operator (150—200)	150
2 Wireless Operators (60—5—100)	160
	310
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
Dearness Allowance to the Head Wireless Operator	55
Dearness Allowance to 2 Wireless Operators	100
Class pay to Wireless Operators	46
	191
Total per mensem ..	501
	× 12
Total per annum ..	6,012
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
Recurring expenditure for petrol oil, etc., per annum	2,600
	8,612
Grand Total ..	8,612

ITEM 60. Purchase of one motor vehicle for the use of the East Khandesh District Police.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	20,000
Total	...	Rs.	20,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Two motor vehicles of the East Khandesh District were condemned as they were out of commission and unfit for further use. In the interest of the efficient working of the Police it is absolutely necessary to replace these two condemned motor vehicles by new ones. The purchase of the new motor vehicles for the use of the East Khandesh District Police has therefore been approved. It is however proposed to provide for the purchase of only one vehicle for the time being. The provision required on that account in the budget for 1954-55 is as under :—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force—Non-Contract Contingencies—Motor car Contingencies.

<i>Contingencies—</i>		Rs.
Cost of a new motor vehicle	... ..	20,000
		20,000

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 61. Purchase of two new motor vehicles for the use of the Ahmedabad District Police.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	38,000
Total	...	Rs.	38,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Two motor vehicles of the Ahmedabad City Police have been condemned as they were found to be unserviceable and uneconomical to retain them for Police purposes. It is necessary to replace those condemned vehicles in the interest of the efficient working of the Police. The proposal of the Inspector General of Police to purchase 2 new motor vehicles to replace the old unserviceable ones, has therefore been approved.

The provision required in the budget for 1954-55 for purchase of 2 new motor vehicles is as under:—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force—Non-Contract Contingencies—motor car Contingencies.

Contingencies—	Rs.
Non-recurrent—	
Cost of two motor vehicles	38,000
	<u>38,000</u>

ITEM 62. Opening of a mess and canteen at the District Police Head-Quarters at Bijapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	7,560	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,000
Total	...	Rs.	8,560	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	7,560

Remarks.—A private canteen is being run at the District Police Headquarters, Bijapur, since 1949, but it caters only to the scantiest needs of the policemen and does not extend to them such facilities and advantages as could be extended by having a police mess and canteen. There are no good hotels in the vicinity of the Headquarters. The rates at some of the hotels farther away are also exorbitant. In the circumstances it is necessary to open a Police Mess and Canteen at the Headquarters for providing amenities to the policemen and 30 recruits sanctioned there. The provision required on this account for the year 1954-55 is as under:—

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)	80
2 Servants (on Rs. 30 per mensem)	60
	<u>347</u>
	× 12
Total of Establishment	4,164
	per annum.

Allowances, Honoraria etc.—

Dearness allowance—

1 Mess Manager Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Junior Grade Clerk Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Head Cook Rs. 45 per mensem	45
2 Assistant Cooks Rs. 35 per mensem	70
2 Servants Rs. 35 per mensem	70
Total	<u>275</u>

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

House Rent allowance, clothing allowance etc.—

1 Mess Manager Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem	...	...	...	7	8	0
			Total allowances	...	282	8 0
					per mensem.	
					× 12	
					3,390	0 0
					per annum.	
			Total recurrent	...	7,564	or 7,560
					per annum.	
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>						
Contingencies Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 1,000 for utensils and furniture)	...	...	...	1,000		
			Grand Total	...	8,560	0 0

ITEM 63. Additional staff for the Bombay State Police Wireless Grid.

Recurrent	...	...	Rs. 7,315	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	...	Rs. 7,315	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 7,315

Remarks.—Government has decided to appoint certain additional staff for the office of the Superintendent of Police, Wireless, Poona, for the proper disposal of office work and to maintain an effective check over costly articles, stores, etc., and their proper upkeep and disposal as may be necessary. One Selection Grade Clerk and one peon have already been appointed. The provision in respect of one Police Wireless Inspector, one Junior Grade Clerk and one peon which have to be appointed during the year 1954-55 is as under:—

29, Police.

Pay of Establishment—

1 Police Wireless Inspector (in the scale of Rs. 260—10—300)	...	...	Rs. 296
1 Junior Grade Clerk (in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	...	...	82
1 Peon (in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35)	...	...	35
			413
			× 12
		Total pay of Establishment	...
			4,956
			per annum.

Allowances, Honoraria, etc., House Rent Allowance—

1 Police Wireless Inspector	...	...	Rs. 40	40
1 Junior Grade Clerk	...	...	7	7
1 Peon	...	...	5	5
				52

Dearness Allowance—

1 Police Inspector	...	...	Rs. 60	60
1 Junior Grade Clerk	...	...	45	45
1 Peon	...	...	35	35
				140

				192
				× 12
				2,304
				per annum.

Clothing Allowance—

1 Police Wireless Inspector at Rs. 55 per annum	...	...	55
		Total Allowances	...
			2,359
		Grand Total	...
			7,315

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 64. *Reorganisation of the Police Wireless Stations on Indo-Pak Border.*

Recurrent	.. Rs.	12,020	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	51,920
Total	.. ..	63,940	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	Nil

Remarks.—In order to provide quick means of communication and to keep in constant touch with the situation a wireless net has been established in the border area of North-Gujarat districts. The working of the wireless net has shown that it requires reorganisation if it is to be worked efficiently and usefully and that certain technical requirements also need to be fulfilled. It is therefore proposed to open an additional station with a staff of 1 Head Wireless Operator and 3 Wireless Operators. The reorganisation will also entail purchase of wireless equipment for the various Stations.

The provision required on this account in the budget for the year 1954-55 is as under :—

“ 29, Police-C-District Executive Force-C-1(a)-Police Proper.”

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
1 Head Wireless Operator (average pay) (in the scale of Rs. 150—5—200) ..	187
3 Wireless Operators (average pay) (in the scale of Rs. 80—5—120 plus class pay Rs. 10, 17, 25 and 40)	294
Class pay at Rs. 23 per mensem each	69
	<hr/>
	550
	× 12
	<hr/>
	6,600

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—House Rent Allowance—

1 Head Wireless Operator.	}	20
3 Wireless Operators at Rs. 5 per mensem each		

Dearness Allowance—

1 Head Wireless Operator at Rs. 55 per mensem	55
3 Wireless Operators at Rs. 50 per mensem each	150
	<hr/>
	225
	× 12
	<hr/>
	2,700

Contingencies—

Maintenance charges for petrol, oil, etc. at Rs. 2,600 for one static station per annum.	2,600
Clothing charges for 4 men at Rs. 30 per annum	120
	<hr/>
Total recurring	12,020

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI. R. DESAI.

<i>Non-recurring—</i>	Rs.
Cost of 1 petrol engine	800
Cost of 2 Batteries at Rs. 160 each	320
Cost of furniture at Rs. 350 for each station except suigam i. e. for 8 stations	2,800
Cost of 20 Walkie-talkie Sets at Rs. 1,750 each	35,000
Cost of 1 testing equipment set	13,000
Total non-recurring	51,920
Grand Total	63,940

ITEM 65. Opening of a canteen at the District Police Head-Quarters at Sangli, South Satara District.

Recurrent	Rs. 3,810	Non-recurrent	Rs. 600
Total	4,410	Ultimate annual recurrent	3,810

Remarks.—A small refreshment room on a privately run basis to provide tea and other eatables at moderate rates to the policemen and recruits at the Police Headquarters at Sangli, exists at present. With a view to adequately supplying the needs of the policemen and recruits at the Headquarters it is considered necessary to convert the present refreshment room into a Police Canteen. The provision required for this purpose during the year 1954-55 is as follows:—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force.

<i>Recurrent—</i>	Cost per mensem.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
1 Canteen Manager (Head Constable, III Grade unarmed)	60
1 Assistant Cook (on Rs. 40 per mensem)	40
2 Servants (on Rs. 30 per mensem)	60
Total of Establishment	160 × 12
	1,920 p.a.
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>	
1 Canteen Manager Rs. 45 per mensem	45
1 Assistant Cook Rs. 35 per mensem	35
2 Servants Rs. 35 per mensem	70
Total	150
<i>House Rent Allowance, clothing allowance etc.—</i>	
1 Canteen Manager Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem	7 8 0
	157 8 0
	× 12
Total Allowances	1,890 0 0
Total recurrent	3,810 0 0
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>	
Contingencies Rs. 600 (Purchase of furniture and utensils)	600 0 0
Grand Total	4,410 0 0

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 66. Opening of a mess and canteen at the Police Wireless Training Centre, Dapuri.

Recurrent	Rs. 4,404	Non-recurrent	Rs. 738
Total	5,142	Ultimate annual recurrent	4,404

Remarks.—At the Dapuri Police Training Centre, policemen in batches are sent for training in wireless telegraphy, the training course covering a period of nine months. It is noticed that they do not get nutritious and wholesome food in the hotels. They are obliged to go to Kirkee, which is far off from Dapuri for their meals and this involves inconvenience and waste of time. Moreover, the hotel rates are beyond their capacity to pay. In order to solve these difficulties it is necessary to open a mess and canteen at the Centre. The minimum number of men who will have advantage of the mess and canteen will be 50. The provision during the year 1954-55 for the purpose is as under :—

29, Police—C-District Executive Force.

Recurrent—

Cost per mensem.

Pay of Establishment—

		Rs.
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
1 Assistant Cook (on Rs. 40 per mensem)	.. .. .	40
1 Servant (on Rs. 30 per mensem)	.. .. .	30
		<hr/>
		207
		× 12
		<hr/>
Total of Establishment ..		2,484 p. a.

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness Allowance—

1 Junior Grade Clerk Rs. 45 per mensem	.. .. .	45
1 Head Cook Rs. 45 per mensem	.. .. .	45
1 Assistant Cook Rs. 35 per mensem	.. .. .	35
1 Servant Rs. 35 per mensem	.. .. .	35
		<hr/>
		160
		× 12
		<hr/>
		1,920

Total recurrent .. 4,404

Non-recurrent—

Contingencies Rs. 738 (purchase of dead stock and utensils)	.. .. .	738
		<hr/>
Grand Total ..		5,142

ITEM 67. Purchase of Equipment and tools for the Motor Transport Section of the State Reserve Constabulary, Group II.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 12,040
Total	12,040	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—82 Motor Vehicles have been sanctioned for the State Reserve Constabulary, Group II, Sambre (near Belgaum). Out of these 55 vehicles have so far been allotted to the Group. In order to keep these vehicles in a fit and roadworthy condition, it is considered necessary to have a Motor Transport Workshop as depending on local workshops entails delay and higher cost. The equipment and tools required to start this workshop would be obtained in three stages. In the first stage it is proposed to obtain garage equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,040 during the year 1954-55. The details of the expenditure are given below :—

29, Police—C—District Executive Force.

Contingencies—

Purchase of Tools and Equipment as given in the list	Rs. 12,038
	or Rs. 12,040 in round figure.

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI

				<i>Engine Group.</i>	No.	Rs.
1.	Valve Seat grinder 110 Volts D. C.	..	..	..	1	650
2.	" refacer, wet type 110 Volts D. C.	..	..	..	1	1,200
3.	Cylinder bore gage	..	..	..	1	280
4.	Piston ring compressor	..	..	..	1	20
5.	" " grove cleaner	..	..	..	1	40
6.	" " remover	..	..	..	1	18
7.	" " vise	..	..	..	1	60
8.	Compression tester guage	..	..	..	1	125
9.	Tongue wrench 0-200 Ft. Ltd.	..	..	..	2	250
10.	Air blow gun	..	..	..	1	25
11.	Cylinder head lifting hooks	..	..	..	2	15
12.	Vacuum Guage	..	..	..	1	60
<i>Cooling Group.</i>						
13.	Flusher radiator reverse flow	..	..	..	1	120
14.	Water pump tools kit	..	..	..	1	240
<i>Electrical and Carburetter Group.</i>						
15.	Volt Ammeter resistance tester	..	..	..	1	600
16.	Ignition timing light	..	..	..	1	70
17.	Spark plug cleaner and tester	..	..	..	1	400
18.	Vol. Reg. adjusting tools set	..	..	..	1	40
19.	Generator overhaul tools	..	..	..	1	80
20.	Armature growler 110 Vlt. A. C.	..	..	..	1	250
21.	Mica under cutter hand operator	..	..	..	1	300
22.	Battery Charger 12 Volts.	..	..	..	1	700
23.	Battery cell tester	..	..	..	1	80
24.	Battery Hydrometer	..	..	..	1	30
25.	Battery Terminal puller, post cleaner, carrier strap, etc.	..	..	..	1	80
26.	Carburetter tools set	..	..	..	2	500
26-A	Gloves rubber	..	..	..	1	17
<i>Front Axle, Alignment and Steering Group.</i>						
27.	Toe in guage	..	..	..	1	95
28.	Steering system tools	..	..	..	1	200
<i>Rear Axle Group.</i>						
29.	Rear axle, reconditioning tool set	..	..	..	1	600
29-A.	Rear Axle repair stand	..	..	..	1	150
<i>Brake Group.</i>						
30.	Brake shoe and clearance gage	..	..	..	1	500
31.	Brake revetting anvil	..	..	..	1	85
32.	Clamp-wheel cy and lining	..	..	..	1	70
33.	Clamp-wheel cy and lining	..	..	..	1	175
34.	Brake cylinder hone	..	..	..	1	200
35.	Brake spring pliers	..	..	..	1	25
36.	Brake Bleeder hose	..	..	..	2	5
<i>Clutch Group.</i>						
37.	Clutch rebuilding fixture	..	..	..	1	400
<i>Body Group.</i>						
38.	Adj. flexible file holder	..	..	..	1	35
39.	Body file 14"	..	..	..	6	20
<i>Lubrication Group.</i>						
40.	Air operated-chassis lub. greaser High pressure	..	..	..	1	500
41.	Air operated-chassis lub. greaser Gear oil	..	..	..	1	500
42.	Spring leaf spreader	..	..	..	1	20
43.	Wrenches drain plug	..	..	..	1	25
44.	Power wrench for dual wheels	..	..	..	1	150

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI B. DESAI.

General Equipment.				Rs.
45.	Drill Elec. 1/4" H.D. 110 Volts. D. C.	..	..	1 145
46.	Drill Elec. 5/8" H. D. 110 Volts. D. C.	..	..	1 195
47.	Drill Elec. 1/2" H.D. 110 Volts. D. C.	..	..	1 250
48.	Air operated tool kit	..	..	1 600
49.	Soldering iron Elec. 110 Volts. D. C.	..	..	1 75
50.	Micrometer outside 0-4"	..	..	1 160
51.	Micrometer inside 0-4"	..	..	1 160
52.	Grinder Bench	..	..	1 50
53.	Table vise 6" Jaw	..	..	2 170
54.	Blow Torch—1 Pint Cap	..	..	1 40
55.	Extractor, Bolt and Screw..	..	..	1 40
56.	Fil. s of sorts	..	..	1 60
57.	Feeler Gauge	..	.. set	1 15
58.	Emery Wheels	..	..	2 15
59.	Hand Drill	..	..	1 18
60.	Best drill with bills	..	..	1 40
Total				12,038
or				
Rs. 12,040 in round figure.				

ITEM 63. Purchase of Hospital equipment for the Police Hospital.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,129
Total	...	Rs.	5,129	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Most of the existing surgical and other equipment in the Government Hospitals including Police Hospitals has become very old and unserviceable as very little amount has been spent on this item during the last seven or eight years. It has therefore been decided to replace the equipment but 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 as shown below is accordingly necessary during the year 1954-55 for replacement of equipment in Police Hospitals.

29, Police—A—Presidency Police—Hospitals Charges.

A7(4) Contingencies—

Supplies and Services.

Medicines and instruments.

Non-Recurring—

Contingencies	...	Rs.	5,129
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ITEM 69. Entertainment of establishment for the offices of eight Taluka Commandant of Home Guards in Mehsana District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	6,996	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	6,996	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	6,996

Remarks.—It is the policy of Government to establish as many Home Guards Units as possible through out the State and as a result of this such units have been formed in most of the District and Taluka Places. Units of Home Guards have been started in eight Talukas of Mehsana District with good response. It is, therefore, necessary to sanction for these eight units the necessary staff on the usual pay and allowances. The provisions required for this purpose during the financial year 1954-55 under the head "29—Police—Home Guards—Mofussil" is as follows :—

Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
8 part-time clerks at Rs. 20 per mensem each	160
8 part-time peons at Rs. 10 per mensem each	80
	240
	×11
	2,640

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

*Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**Dearness Allowance—*

	Rs.	
8 part-time clerks at Rs. 28 per mensem each	224	
8 part-time peons at Rs. 14 per mensem each	112	
	336	
	× 11	
	3,696	3,696

Contingencies—

Rent for the offices of the Taluka Commandants	60	
	× 11	
	660	660

Grand Total	6,996
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ITEM 70. Construction of quarters for Railway Policemen at Parel, Greater Bombay, by the Central Railway and payment of rent for those quarters.

Recurrent ... Rs.	29,952	Non-recurrent ... Rs.	Nil.
Total ... ,,	29,952	Ultimate annual recurrent ... ,,	29,952

*29, Police—Central and Southern Railways—Non-Contract Contingencies,
Rents, Rates and Taxes.*

Remarks.—Government has accepted the offer made by the Central Railway Administration to construct Mitra "A" type multi-storeyed quarters at its own cost for the housing of the Central and Southern Railway Policemen at Parel, Greater Bombay, at an annual rental of Rs. 29,952. The quarters will be ready during the year 1954-55 and therefore provision for the rent of those quarters during the budget year 1954-55 is essential.

Recurrent—

	Rs.
Rent of Railway quarters at Parel, Bombay, per annum	29,952

ITEM 71. Entertainment of additional temporary staff for the Bombay and Poona Finger Print Bureaux to cope with the increased work.

Recurrent	Rs. 5,500	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,000
Total	6,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—There has been a progressive increase in the work of the Finger Print Bureaux at Bombay and Poona over the last four years mainly due to the strict enforcement of Habitual Offenders Act and the provision for externment under the Bombay Police Act. Though the experts and searchers of both the Bureaux are working to their maximum capacity they are not able to cope with the work which remains in arrears.

The antecedents of the persons arrested by the Police are required to be furnished by the Finger Print Bureaux on the same day. Owing to the abnormal increase in the work and the insufficient staff of the Finger Print Bureaux, however, it takes about seven to eight days to furnish these antecedents. The persons arrested by the Police come to be detained either in the custody of the police or the Magisterial custody for a longer time than necessary and this involves avoidable extra expenditure on their maintenance. Apart from this extra expenditure such detention of suspected persons in custody is undesirable and gives rise to complaints from the Magistrates.

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Also, the work of searching slips involves a considerable strain on the eyes which is required to be avoided to maintain a high standard of efficiency. Continued overwork is, therefore, bound to impair the efficiency of the staff. It is therefore necessary to augment the staff of the Finger Print Bureaux at Bombay and Poona the absolute minimum being the following posts:—

Bombay Bureau.

1 First Expert
2 Senior Searchers
4 Junior Searchers (including one leave reserve).

Poona Bureau.

6 Junior Searchers.

As the work in the two Bureaux has been adversely affected the posts of 1 Senior Searcher and 4 Junior Searchers have already been sanctioned for the Bombay Bureau and the expenditure involved will be accommodated within the sanctioned grant of the current year. Out of the remaining posts of 1 First Expert and 1 Senior Searcher for the Bombay Bureau and 6 Junior Searchers for the Poona Bureau it is proposed to sanction the posts of 4 Junior Searchers for the Poona Bureau for one year in the first instance the remaining staff being left over to be entertained at a later date. The provision required for additional staff to be entertained in the next financial year will be as follows:—

29—Police—Criminal Investigation Department (State)		Rs.
<i>Pay of establishment—</i>		
4 Junior Searchers for the Poona Finger Print Bureau (Rs. 70—3—85—4—120—130).		280
	Total per mensem	280
	Total for 11 months	Rs. 3,080
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Dearness allowance to 4 Junior Searchers at Rs. 45 per mensem		180
House Rent allowance to 4 Junior Searchers at Rs. 10 per mensem		40
	Total	220
	Total for 11 months	2,420
<i>Contingencies—(Non-recurring)—</i>		
Purchase of office furniture and equipment for the 4 Junior Searchers		1,000
	Grand Total	6,500
<i>Summary—</i>		
Pay of establishment		3,080
Allowances Honoraria etc.		2,420
Contingencies		1,000
	Total	6,500

ITEM 72. Provision of ten motor vehicles for Belgaum District, one vehicle for the Kanara District and one motor cycle for the Dharwar District Police Forces.

Recurrent	... Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	... Rs. 2,06,000
Total	... ,, 2,06,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,, Nil.

Remarks.—Ten motor vehicles of Belgaum District, one motor vehicle of Kanara District and one motor cycle of Dharwar District Police Forces are very old having given over 10 years service. The bodies and tyres are completely worn out and it will not be economical to repair these vehicles. These vehicles are, therefore, proposed to be sold by public auction and replaced by new vehicles which are essential for the efficient working of the respective District Police Forces. A sum of about Rs. 1,11,400 is expected to be realised from the sale of old vehicles by public auction. A provision of Rs. 2,06,000 is required to be made for the purchase of the motor vehicles mentioned above for the District Police Forces concerned during the year 1954-55 as mentioned below:—

“29, Police—C—District Executive Force—C1—District Police—C1—(a) (4) Contingencies—Non-contract Contingencies”.

Contingencies—		Rs.
6 Light Vans at Rs. 18,000 each	...	1,08,000
3 Prison Vans at Rs. 22,000 each	...	66,000
2 Jeeps at Rs. 14,000 each	...	28,000
1 Motor cycle at Rs. 4,000	...	4,000
	Total	2,06,000

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 73. Grant of clothing allowance to officiating and temporary Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police appointed by promotion in the Districts.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 11,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 11,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 11,000

Remarks.—The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police in Districts are granted clothing allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 and Rs. 40 per annum temporarily increased to Rs. 55 and Rs. 50 per annum respectively. According to Rule 280 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume I, this allowance is not granted to Head Constables officiating as Sub-Inspectors the underlying idea being that Head Constables are entitled to the free clothing of their grade and that it is not compulsory for them to provide themselves with the Sub-Inspectors' uniform so long as they are officiating and not confirmed. However, for some years past there has been a large number of temporary posts in the Sub-Inspectors' cadre, as a result of which many Head Constables have been continuously officiating as Sub-Inspectors for a number of years. This position of Head Constables requiring to appear in the uniform of their grade although they are officiating as Sub-Inspectors for a number of years is not considered to be sound and practicable. From the point of view of discipline and prestige also, it is quite necessary that the officiating Sub-Inspectors should provide themselves with the uniform of their rank. It follows, therefore, that they should be entitled to the grant of clothing allowance, which is intended to cover the cost of maintenance of the uniform—admissible to the grade in which they are officiating. Similarly officiating and temporary Inspectors, who are promoted from the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and who are at present allowed to draw clothing allowance attached to their substantive rank, should also be granted clothing allowance admissible to Inspectors holding substantive appointments. It is, therefore, proposed that both officiating and temporary Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police appointed by promotion from the ranks of Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors, respectively, should be granted clothing allowance at the rates admissible to Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors holding substantive appointments. The grant of clothing allowance will, however, be subject to the condition that the person concerned has officiated in the higher post for at least three months continuously and has certified that he has provided himself with the necessary uniform of the higher post. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 11,000 will be required during the financial year 1954-55 under "29, Police—C-1 (a)—Police Proper" as follows:—

				Rs.
205 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 50 per annum each	...	...	...	10,250
105 Inspectors at Rs. 5 per annum each	...	...	...	750
			Total	11,000

ITEM 74. Reorganisation of Police Wireless System in Greater Bombay.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 84,015	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 6,16,000
Total	..	Rs. 7,00,015	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The present wireless equipment in Greater Bombay was obtained from the Navy after it had already been used for a long time. Practically every set was used for 16 hours a day with hardly any break. The Control Station has been in operation continuously without any break whatsoever for the last 3½ years. The equipment was again not designed to be used for Mobile operation, but has had to be worked as Mobile Sets. The sets have become obsolete and hence their spares are not available in the market. On account of the equipment getting more and more unreliable every day, the 24 hours patrolling system had to be withdrawn step by step. At present one Mobile Patrol is kept at one of the Police Stations in the South and another in the North and as and when required these Mobiles are sent out for duty. Thus the patrolling system on the latest fashion is lost to the local Police.

The local Wireless broadcast is also unreliable on account of the equipment having outlived its utility in spite of its good maintenance.

This situation is very unsatisfactory. It is imperative to reorganise the Wireless Communication System in existence in Bombay City on the latest lines, to provide both replacement of existing equipment and latest methods of communication which have been found very useful and effective elsewhere. It is therefore proposed to reorganise the whole wireless system in Greater Bombay. It is no longer possible to merely replace parts in the old machinery and it has become inevitable to change over the whole system. Under the new schemes the Police Stations in Greater Bombay will be distributed among seven divisions for the purposes of the Mobile Patrol Scheme, each to be served by a Wireless Mobile for 24 hours. The Scheme will also provide the following facilities:—

- (a) Provision of wireless Mobile Sets in the Prohibition Launches Patrolling in the coast.
- (b) Provision of armed Police Lorries with Wireless Mobile Sets.
- (c) Establishment of a Control Room at the Head Police Office to contact all the Mobiles, reception of information regarding crime, etc., its transmission to the Patrolling Vehicles as well as the respective Police Stations, and issuing the necessary instructions in the matter.

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

(d) Provision of simultaneous Telephone Ringing facility.

(e) Provision of Walkie Talkie Sets to control traffic at big meetings, processions, tours of V. I. Ps. etc.

Government proposes to sanction the purchase of the necessary equipment and the entertainment of additional staff required for the scheme. The scheme is essential for the maintenance of law and order. The staff will be appointed later in the year and the provision on that account is therefore calculated for 3 months. The provision required for this purpose in the year 1954-55 is as shown below :—

“29-Police—G. Criminal Investigation Department, Greater Bombay.”

Non-recurring Expenditure—		Rs.	Rs.
(a) Motor vehicles—			
1.	8 Sedan cars at Rs. 20,000 each	1,60,000	
2.	7 Half-ton Utility Vans at Rs. 16,000 each	1,12,000	2,72,000
(b) Wireless Equipment—			
1.	2 100W Trans-Receiver (V. H. F.) at Rs. 12,000 each	24,000	
2.	30 15/20W Mobile Sets (V. H. F.) at Rs. 3,600 each	1,08,000	
3.	12 Walkie Talkie Sets (V. H. F.) at Rs. 1,750 each	21,000	
4.	Spares for above	1,900	
5.	Equipment for Teleprinter Broadcast System	1,25,000	
6.	Miscellaneous equipment, furniture, etc.	47,000	3,44,000
Total Non-recurring		6,16,000	
Recurring Expenditure—			
(a) Under-ground cable pairs—		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Control Room to Worli, 3, at Rs. 1,000 per pair per annum..	3,000	
2.	Control Room to Motor Traffic Section 1 pair	500	3,500
(b) Telephone connections		300	300
(c) Maintenance Charges—			
(1) Motor Transport—			
	16 Vehicles	6,000	6,000
(2) Wireless Equipment—			
(a)	V.H.F. Control Trans-receiver	2,000	
(b)	30 working mobile sets	6,500	
(c)	12 Walkie Talkie sets	600	
(d)	Expenditure on charging and stand by supply equipment	500	
(e)	Teleprinter net work	2,500	12,100
(d) Staff—			
(1) Motor Transport—			
(a) Assitant Foreman, Rs. 220—10—270.			
	Pay	220	
	Dearness allowance	70	
	Clothing allowance	6	
	House rent	90	
			385 per mensem
			× 3 months
			1,155
(b) Fitter at Rs. 125—6—155.			
	Average Pay	150	
	Dearness allowance	50	
			200 per mensem.
			× 3 months.
			600
(c) 1 Assistant Fitter—Rs. 100—5—120.			
	Average Pay	117	
	Dearness allowance	50	
			167 per mensem.
			× 3 months.
			501

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

(d) 1 Electrician Rs. 125—6—155.				Rs. a. p.
Average Pay	..	..	..	150 0 0
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	50 0 0
				<hr/>
				200 0 0 per mensem
				× 3 months.
				600 0 0
(e) 1 Assistant Electrician Rs. 100—5—120.				
Average Pay	..	..	..	170 0 0
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	50 0 0
				<hr/>
				167 0 0 per mensem.
				3 months.
				501 0 0
(f) 6 Cleaners Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40.				
Average Pay	..	..	..	39 0 0
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	35 0 0
House Rent	..	..	..	7 0 0
Clothing Allowance	..	..	..	1 8 8
				<hr/>
				82 8 8 per mensem.
				× 3 1,545 12 0
				<hr/>
				257 10 0
				× 6
(g) 24 Constable Drivers Rs. 45—1—55.				
Average Pay	..	..	..	52 0 0
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	45 0 0
House Rent	..	..	..	7 0 0
Clothing Charges	..	..	..	3 10 0
				<hr/>
				107 10 0 per mensem.
				× 3 months. 322 14 0
Driving Allowance	1 at	..	..	40 0 0
	1 at	..	..	35 0 0
	4 at	..	..	30 0 0
	6 at	..	..	25 0 0
	12 at	..	..	20 0 0
1 × 322-14 plus 120	..	..	..	422 14 0
1 × 322-14 plus 105	..	..	..	427 14 0
4 × 322-14 plus 360	..	..	..	1,651 8 0
6 × 322-14 plus 450	..	..	..	2,387 4 0
12 × 322-14 plus 720	..	..	..	4,594 8 0
				<hr/>
24				9,504 0 0
				Total M. T Section .. 14,406 12 0
(2) Wireless Section—				
(a) 2 Sub-Inspectors.				
Scale Rs. 170—5—245.				
Average Pay	..	..	..	217 0 0
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	60 0 0
Clothing Allowance	..	..	..	12 8 0
Travelling Allowance Fixed	..	..	..	15 0 0
House Rent	..	..	..	60 0 0
				<hr/>
				364 8 0 per mensem.
				× 3 months.
				<hr/>
				1,093 8 0
				× 2
				<hr/>
				2,187 0 0

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

(b) 1 Head W/L Operator.								
Scale Rs. 150—5—200.						Rs. a. p.		
Average Pay	.. .. .	187	0	0				
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .	55	0	0				
House Rent	.. .. .	10	0	0				
		252	0	0	per mensem.			
					×3			756 0 0
(c) 6 Radio Mechanics.								
Scale Rs. 150—5—200.								
Class Pay, 15, 25, 35, 40.								
Average Pay	.. .. .	187	0	0				
Clothing Pay	.. .. .	29	0	0				
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .	60	0	0				
Compensation Allowance	.. .. .	17	8	0				
House Rent	.. .. .	20	0	0				
		313	8	0	per mensem.			
					×3 months.			
		940	8	0				
					×6			5,643 0 0
(d) 6 Electricians.								
Scale Rs. 100—5—120.								
Class Pay, 15, 25, 35, 40.								
Average Pay	.. .. .	118	0	0				
Clothing Pay	.. .. .	29	0	0				
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .	50	0	0				
Compensation Allowance	.. .. .	15	0	0				
House Rent	.. .. .	20	0	0				
		232	0	0	per mensem.			
					×3 months.			
		696	0	0				
					×6			4,176 0 0
(e) Store Keeper : Scale Rs. 100—8—140.								
Average Pay	.. .. .	130	0	0				
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .	50	0	0				
Compensation Allowance	.. .. .	12	8	0				
House Rent	.. .. .	20	0	0				
		212	8	0	per mensem.			
					×3 months.			
								637 8 0
(f) 1 Writer Head Constable.								
Scale Rs. 60—1—75.								
Average Pay	.. .. .	66	0	0				
Writing Allowance	.. .. .	10	0	0				
Dearness Allowance	.. .. .	45	0	0				
House Rent	.. .. .	10	0	0				
Clothing Charges	.. .. .	3	10	0				
		134	10	0	per mensem.			
					×3 months.			
								403 14 0

29, POLICE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

(g) 1 Writer Constable.								
Scale Rs. 45—1—55.					Rs.	a.	p.	
Average Pay	..	..	..	..	52	0	0	
Writing Allowance	..	..	..	..	5	0	0	
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	45	0	0	
House Rent	..	..	..	..	7	0	0	
Clothing Charges	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	
					<hr/>			
					112	10	0	per mensem.
					× 3			months.
					<hr/>			337 14 0
(h) 6 Peons.								
Scale Rs. 35—1/2—40.								
Average Pay	..	..	..	..	39	0	0	
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	35	0	0	
					<hr/>			
					74	0	0	per mensem.
					× 3			months.
					<hr/>			
					222	0	0	
					× 6			
					<hr/>			1,332 0 0
(i) 3 Constables orderlies.								
Average Pay	..	..	..	..	52	0	0	
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	45	0	0	
House Rent	..	..	..	..	7	0	0	
Clothing Charge	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	
					<hr/>			
					107	10	0	per mensem.
					× 3			months.
					<hr/>			
					322	14	0	
					× 3			968 10 0
					<hr/>			
					Total W/L Staff			16,441 14 0
(3) Executive—								
(a) 3 Inspectors: Scale Rs. 270—15—500.								
Average Pay	..	..	..	..	452	0	0	
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	70	0	0	
Clothing Allowance	..	..	..	..	12	8	0	
Travelling Allowance fixed	..	..	..	..	25	0	0	
House Rent	..	..	..	..	120	0	0	
					<hr/>			
					679	8	0	per mensem.
					× 3			months.
					<hr/>			6,115 8 0
					2,038	8	0	
					× 3			
					<hr/>			
(b) 23 Sub-Inspectors: Scale Rs. 170—2—245.								
Average Pay	..	..	..	..	217	0	0	
Dearness Allowance	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	
Clothing Allowance	..	..	..	..	12	8	0	
Travelling Allowance Fixed	..	..	..	..	15	0	0	
House Rent	..	..	..	..	60	0	0	
					<hr/>			
					364	8	0	per mensem.
					× 3			months.
					<hr/>			
					1,093	8	0	
					× 23			
					<hr/>			25,150 8 0
					Total Executive Staff			31,266 0 0

29, POLICE—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

Total recurring expenditure—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Cables	3,500	0	0
(b) Telephones	300	0	0
(c) M. T. Maintenance	6,000	0	0
(d) W/L Sets Maintenance	12,100	0	0
(e) Staff:			
1. M. T.	14,406	12	0
2. W/L	16,641	14	0
3. Executive	31,266	0	0

Total ... 84,014 10 0

or
84,015 0 0

Grand Total ... 7,00,014 10 0

or
7,00,015 0 0

Rs.

Grand Total—29, Police ..

Recurrent 2,15,813

Non-recurrent 9,80,442

Total .. 11,96,255

30, PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 75. Additional establishment for the Marine Survey Sub-Division.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 6,900	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	6,900	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—For carrying out survey of the Minor Ports in this State a Marine Survey Sub-Division was sanctioned in the year 1951 with the following staff:—

- (i) 1 Marine Engineer (Deputy Engineer).
- (ii) 1 Marine Surveyor.
- (iii) 3 Assistant Surveyors (Overseers).
- (iv) 1 Draftsman.
- (v) 1 Tracer.
- (vi) 1 Sarang.
- (vii) 1 Tindel.
- (viii) 20 Khalasis.
- (ix) 1 Senior Clerk.
- (x) 2 Junior Clerks.

The Sub-Division has completed triangular survey of the ports Satpati, Okha and Broach. At present the Sub-Division is engaged in hydrographic surveys of several ports in accordance with the priority fixed by Government.

This Government has also prepared a programme of Rs. 32 lakhs for the development of various ports and the Marine Survey Sub-Division will therefore be saddled with extra work in implementing that programme. To keep pace with the increased work, it is considered essential to engage the staff mentioned below:—

Post.	Grade.
One Assistant Surveyor	Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270. (Starting salary at Rs. 180 per mensem).
One Electrician	Rs. 92—4—120—E.B.—5—150. (Starting salary at Rs. 100 per mensem).

The annual recurring cost on account of the above establishment will be as follows:—

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
(b) Pay of Establishment	3,700
(c) Allowances—	
(i) Dearness Allowance	1,200
(ii) House Rent and other Allowances	800
(iii) Travelling Allowance	1,200
Total	6,900

30, PORTS AND PILOTAGE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 76. Schemes for the development of intermediate and minor Ports.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non recurrent	.. Rs.	8,50,000
Total	.. ,,	8,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—Government has drawn up a programme of Rs. 32 lakhs for the development of Minor Ports in the State of Bombay. In the Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for on this account. Out of Rs. 32 lakhs the Government of India has promised to sanction a loan of Rs. 16 lakhs towards implementing the said programme. The loan is likely to materialise shortly. The programme is as follows :—

Name of Items.	Estimated Cost.		Provision for
	Rs.		1954-55.
			Rs.
1. Surveying	6	lakhs	
2. Dredging	6	lakhs	2 lakhs.
3. Renovation of Mora Pier	3	lakhs.	
4. Aid to Navigation at all Minor Ports	5.4	lakhs	2 lakhs.
5. Facilities to passengers at Kumta, Vengurla and Karwar.	1.8	lakhs	.50 lakhs.
6. (i) Landing and Wharfage with crane and jetty at Broach.	3.5	lakhs	.. 1.25 lakhs.
(ii) Landing and Wharfage with crane and jetty at Ratnagiri.	1.5	lakhs	.75 lakhs.
(iii) Landing and Wharfage with crane and jetty at Billimora.	2	lakhs	.. 1 lakh.
7. Reconstruction of pile pier at Dabhol	2	lakhs	1 lakh.
8. Elephanta .. .. .	.8	lakhs	
	<hr/>		
Total	32	lakhs	8.50 lakhs.
	<hr/>		

In order to expedite the programme it is considered necessary to take up the abovementioned items with the provision indicated against them. The total provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs, is, therefore, required for the works/items for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 77. Special repairs to the jetty and Beyt in Okhamandal, district Amreli.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	50,000
Total	.. ,,	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—Beyt is an island and a place of pilgrimage. One can reach this place only by crossing the sea by a boat or a launch available. There is a stone jetty at Beyt, but, the boat can reach the jetty only when the tide is in. The passengers, therefore, have either to wade through slush or to be carried on chairs when they visit this place of pilgrimage from Dwarka. As both these places are centres of pilgrimages visited by thousands of people, every year, the need for carrying out special repairs to the jetty (for extending the same into the sea) for the safety of large number of passengers visiting Beyt is considered necessary. The work lies in the area of the Merged Baroda State and is to be financed from the balances of the Merged Baroda State. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is, therefore, required for the work for the year 1954-55.

			Rs.
Grand Total—30, Ports and Pilotage	...	Recurrent	6,900
		Non-recurrent	9,00,000
		Total	<hr/> 9,06,900 <hr/>

33A, DANGS DISTRICT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 78. The Staff and New Schemes of District Local Committee of Management, Dangs.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 43,655	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 56,345
Total	...	Rs. 1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The District Government Board, Dangs, constituted in the Dangs by Government in January 1950 used to function in two separate branches, viz., District Rural Development Board and District Local Board, Dangs. The Dangs District is a very backward District where no independent Local Board, Municipality or Village Panchayats exists, nor is there any scope for these at present on account of the extreme backwardness, illiteracy and indifference of the people. Now Government have appointed a District Local Committee of Managements invested with the powers of a District Local Board. The Collector is the Chairman of the Committee. The following new Schemes for the Development of the District are proposed to be started next year and the following temporary staff sanctioned for the District Local Board Branch of the District Development Board, Dangs, has been continued up to February 1955:—

Item 1.—New Works—

	Provision.		Sub-heads.
	Recurrent.	Non-recurrent.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) For repairs of 4 old wells at Rs. 1,500 each	6,000	"H-Public Health"
(2) Expansion of Ahwa Water Supply	10,000	Do.
(3) Maintenance of wells and bundharas already constructed	1,000	Do.
(4) Addition and alteration of Market stalls	5,145	Do.
(5) Construction of Dharamshala	5,000	Do.
(6) Construction of 6 cattle troughs at Rs. 500 each	3,000	Do.
(7) Purchase of pickaxes, powderahs, iron baskets, etc.	500	Do.
(8) Road side planting and nurseries	500	Do.
(9) Sanitation, lighting, water works, latrine, garden, parks at Rs. 8,000 each	18,660	15,200	Do.
(10) Construction of quarters to A.C.O. and Clerk.	10,000	N-Civil Works.

Item 2.—Establishment—

(i) Chief Officer	..	..	..	3,200		I. (C) Rural Development.
Grade Rs. 220—15—400—20—500 at Rs. 265 per mensem.	....	....	....
(ii) Assistant Chief Officer	..	..	..	....	....	....
Grade Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270 at Rs. 140 per mensem	....	....	....	1,680	....	I. (C) (i).
Amount of increment	....	....	....	24	....	Do.
(iii) Accountant—						
Grade Rs. 100—8—140 at Rs. 100 per mensem	....	....	....	1,200	....	I. (C) (i).
Amount of increment	....	....	....	56	....	Do.
Clerk at Rs. 67 per mensem	....	....	....	804	....	Do.
Amount of increment	....	....	....	21	....	Do.
Field Assistant grade Rs. 46—3—85 at Rs. 55 per mensem	....	....	....	660	....	Do.
Amount of increment	....	....	....	21	....	Do.
Three Peons (Dang) (Rs. 30—1—35) at Rs. 30 per mensem each	....	....	....	1,080	....	Do.
Amount of increment	....	....	....	36	....	Do.
Total Pay	...	...	...	8,782		

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

		Rs.	
(b) Bad Climate Allowance and Additional Bad Climate Allowance (Dangs Allowance)—			
Chief Officer at Rs. 50 per mensem	... ..	600	I.C. Rural Development I. (C.) (ii).
Assistant Chief Officer, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Field Assistant at Rs. 40 each per mensem	... ..	1,920	Do.
	Total ...	2,520	
(c) Allowances and H. R. A.—			
Chief Officer P. T. A. at Rs. 112-8-0	... ..	1,350	I.C. Rural Development I. (C.) (ii).
Assistant Chief Officer, T. A. at Rs. 60-4-0 per mensem	... ..	723	Do.
Fluctuating T. A. including non-official members of D. L. Committee of Management	... ..	3,240	Do.
	Total ...	5,313	
(d) Dearness Allowance—			
Chief Officer at Rs. 60 per mensem	... ..	720	I.C. Rural Development I. (C.) (ii).
Assistant Chief Officer at Rs. 55 per mensem	... ..	660	Do.
1 Accountant and 1 clerk at Rs. 50 each per mensem	... ..	1,200	Do.
Field Assistant at Rs. 45 per mensem	... ..	540	Do.
Three peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each	... ..	1,260	Do.
	Total ...	4,380	
(e) Contingencies—			
Office contingencies	... ..	2,000	I.C. Rural Development I. (C.) (iii).
Service Stamps	... ..	600	
Other items unforeseen	... ..	1,500	
		4,000	
Recurrent . . Non-recurrent.			
Grand Total, Rs. ...		43,655 + 56,345,	
		i.e. Rs. 1,00,000	

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 79. Supply of Uniforms to children attending Government primary schools in Dangs.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	37,992
Total	.. ..	37,992	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—It is admitted on all hands that from all points of view Dangs District is a very backward area. It is inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes who are economically, educationally and culturally very backward and neglected and they deserve special treatment for their all round uplift. It is primarily in view of this that immediately after integration of Dangs District with this State, Government decided to open and run its own primary schools in that District. Simultaneously, books, slates, pencils, instruments, etc., were supplied free of charge to Dangi children attending those schools. Dangs being extremely poor they utilised their children for domestic purposes to relieve the economic stress of feeding them. Government, therefore, decided that mid-day meals should be supplied to the school children in Dangs. These meals had a salutary effect on the attendance in schools. Since the earning capacity of a Dangi guardian is extremely meagre the children as well as the adults wear very scanty clothing. In order that the Dangi children should not have to attend schools almost half-naked the Collector of Dangs supplied with the consent of Khadi shirts and half shirts to boys and a pair of Khadi frocks and underwears (chhadis) to girls in the year 1951. These have since been worn out and it is necessary to supply new sets of uniforms to these children. It is accordingly proposed to supply new sets of uniforms to children attending Government primary schools in Dangs during the year 1954-55. The cost to Government on this account will be as under :—

		Rs.	
Non-recurring—			
(i) A pair of Khadi shirts and half shirts at Rs. 16 per boy for 2,025 boys.		32,400	(including stitching charges).
(ii) A pair of Khadi frocks and underwears (chhadis) at Rs. 12 per girl for 466 girls.		5,592	(including stitching charges).
	Total ..	37,992	

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 80. Training of six primary school teachers.

Recurrent	... Rs.	6,600	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ,,	6,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	6,600

Remarks.—The Dangs District is a Scheduled Area. Under the Constitution of India it is the duty of 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 at present 25 untrained teachers belonging to backward classes in the Government Primary Schools in Dangs District and it is proposed to depute six teachers out of them for training to Primary Training Colleges during the next academic year (1954-55). It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 6,600 on account of pay and dearness allowance etc. to the substitutes to be appointed in their place during the next year (1954-55).

ITEM 81. Opening of two additional hostels in the Dangs District.

Recurrent	... Rs.	8,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	34,000
Total	... ,,	42,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	8,000

Remarks.—The District of Dangs is predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes living in the regions covered with hills and dales with many streams and nallas interrupting communications. The inhabitants of the district reside in small scattered groups beyond the accessible distance from the schools. The progress of education is not, therefore, likely to be substantial unless hostels are provided for children who do not reside within an accessible distance from the school. Government has, therefore, decided to open hostels for such children gradually as funds permit. Accordingly three hostels have already been opened during 1952-53 and provision for two has been made during 1953-54. To accelerate the progress of education of this district it is proposed to open one/two/more hostel during 1954-55. The recurrent and non-recurrent cost involved in the proposal is Rs. 17,970 and Rs. 33,530 respectively as detailed below :—

Recurrent.						Amount.
						Rs.
(a) Messing charges at Rs. 15 per mensem per pupil for 11 months	...				...	6,600
(b) Boarding Superintendent's allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem	...				...	120
(c) One post of Class IV servant in the grade of Rs. 30-35 and allowances...						1,020
(d) Craft expenditure at Rs. 80 per hostel	...	...	...	...	...	80
(e) Contingencies at Rs. 150 per hostel	..	...	...	...	...	150
Total, recurring						7,970
Non-recurring						Rs.
(a) Building	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
(b) Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
(c) Craft Equipment at Rs. 10 per pupil	...	...	...	...	...	400
(d) Uniforms	..	...	...	...	...	880
(e) Agricultural equipment	...	...	...	...	...	250
(f) Beddings	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Total						33,530

It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 42,000 (Rs. 7,970 recurrent + Rs. 33,530 non-recurrent) in the 1954-55 budget for this purpose.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 82. Opening of Central Hospital and Infectious Ward at Ahwa in Dangs District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	36,435	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	23,000
Total	...	Rs.	59,435	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	35,380

Remarks.—Dangs District is a backward area predominantly inhabited by Advasis. The area is hilly, has no pucca roads and is far away from the Railway Station. In the circumstances it was decided to have a full fledged hospital and 80 bedded infectious ward at Ahwa—a Central place, in place of a Dispensary the building of which was in a dilapidated condition. The new hospital and ward provide 56 beds, i.e., 40 beds in excess of the present accommodation. The buildings are under construction and are expected to be completed towards the end of 1953-54, and it is proposed to get it in use from 1954-55.

The proposal involves the recurring expenditure of Rs. 36,435 as follows:—

Designation of the post.	Number of posts.	Pay Scale.	Provision required during 1954-55.							Total Provisions required for 1954-55.
			Pay Basic.	Bad Climate allowance.	Dangs allowance.	G.A.	House rent allowance.	Dearness allowance.	Uniform, Messing and Dhobi Allowances.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. M. S. Class III										
Lady Doctor	1	120-300	1,320	250	220	110	110	605	.....	2,585
Steward	1	100-140	1,100	220	220	..	..	495	.....	2,035
Sister	1	125-200	1,375	220	220	..	110	183	598	2,703
Staff Nurses	4	80-100	3,520	880	880	..	440	660	2,382	8,762
Ward-servants	6	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1,980	660	660	..	..	2,310	.....	5,610
Sweeper	4	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1,320	440	440	..	..	1,540	.....	3,740
Total			10,615	2,640	2,540	110	660	5,783	2,977	25,435

									Rs.
(i) Pay and Allowances of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,435
(ii) Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
Total									36,435
<i>Non-recurring—</i>									
(i) Purchase of initial requirements of Surgical instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
(ii) Furniture and beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
(iii) Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
(iv) Linen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
Total									23,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 83. Opening of three Ashram Schools in the Dangs District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	27,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	76,000
Total	...	Rs.	1,03,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	93,268

Remarks.—One of the reasons why progress of education in the Dangs District which is inhabited almost exclusively by Scheduled Tribes is very slow is that there are no good teachers nor good leaders from the Scheduled Tribes who are prepared to devote their time and talent for the uplift of these tribes. This District is covered by hills and dales and is strewn by small rivulets. This makes it difficult for the small children to attend primary schools particularly in rainy seasons when the rivulets usually overflow. In order to overcome these difficulties and to create good leadership from among the Scheduled Tribes themselves, it is proposed to start Ashram schools in the District of Dangs from the academic year 1954-55. Provision for lodging and boarding and intensive basic training of Dangsi pupils will be available under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers imbued with the spirit of co-operation and service. For this purpose each school will have an hostel attached to it. Teaching of selected crafts suited to the surroundings will be a special feature of these schools.

To begin with it is proposed to start 3 such schools each having two sections one for boys and the other for girls during 1954-55. The schools will be opened through the Voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis. The following general principles will be observed in organizing these schools as far as possible:—

(1) The school to which children of the Ashram will be sent will be a part of the Ashram. If there is already a District School Board School in the place where the Ashram is proposed to be started, it will be handed over to the Ashram authorities for management. In that case, the grant-in-aid in respect of the school will be paid to the authorities in the same way as is done in the case of schools handed over to the Sarvodaya Sanchalaka i.e., on the basis of the *per capita* expenditure of the District School Board Schools in the District.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI D. N. DESAI.

(2) The Ashram school will eventually be developed into a first grade school in the course of next 4 or 5 years.

(3) Each Ashram will have two separate units one for girls and one for boys.

One teacher, preferably Head Master, will be the Superintendent or Grihapati. Similarly one woman teacher will be Superintendent of the Girls' Section. If both the husband and wife are serving as teachers, they will, as far as possible, be placed in charge of the Ashram. If necessary an allowance of Rs. 10 per month will be paid to each Superintendent.

(4) The admission of children into the Ashram will be restricted to children between the ages of 7 to 9 if they are to be admitted to Standard I of the School or up to the age of 10 if they are in the higher standard.

(5) In the first year of the Ashram schools, the number of children to be admitted to the Ashram will be limited to 15 boys and 15 girls. Every year 10 boys and 10 girls will be added. Eventually the number of children in each unit of the Ashram will be about 60 to 70.

(6) The boys and girls of the Ashram will be recruited from the neighbouring villages in addition to the local children. Ordinarily one boy and one girl will be brought to the Ashram from each of the neighbouring villages.

(7) Two servants one cook and one Kamati will be allowed to be appointed. In the initial stage one cook may prepare food for both the units. The children are expected to clean their rooms and wash their plates and help, as far as possible, in running the hostel.

(8) The Ashram schools will necessarily have a farm of 10 acres with a well, two cows, agricultural implements, etc.

The cost of Ashram Schools will not be uniform. It will vary from school to school depending upon the number of crafts to be taught in those schools. The following is an estimate of cost considered to be reasonable for an Ashram School of 30 pupils (15 boys and 15 girls) in the first year of its existence.

	Rs.
I. Recurrent—	
(a) Maintenance of a two teacher-school	2,480
(b) Maintenance of hostel for 30 pupils	8,840
Total recurrent	11,320
II. Non-recurrent—	
(a) Non-recurrent expenditure for the school	200
(b) Cost of buildings of the school	25,000
(c) Cost of acquisition of 10 acres of land for the school	5,000
(d) Cost of Agricultural and other equipment	1,000
(e) Cost of two cows	600
Total	31,800
Grand total	43,120

The recurrent cost will increase in proportion to the increase in the number of pupils to be admitted to the Ashram School every year. Additional cost for teaching of selected crafts will also be required. In view of this, the ultimate recurrent cost of an Ashram school is likely to be approximately three to four times of the estimated cost for the first year. On the basis of the above estimate, the total cost of 3 Ashram Schools will be Rs. 1,29,360 (Rs. 33,960 recurrent plus Rs. 95,400 non-recurrent) during the year 1954-55.

The Ashram Schools are new types of institutions. They are still in the experimental stage. They are to be started in the hilly districts of Dangs where climate is not congenial and the people are extremely backward educationally. The Voluntary agencies will not therefore come forth to undertake the responsibility unless special grants are paid to them till the schools are established on sound footing. Besides due to the general trade depression it will not be possible for the voluntary agencies to raise much funds from public donations. It is, therefore proposed to pay grants to the voluntary agencies at 80 per cent. of their expenditure on such Ashram Schools in the initial stages. The cost to Government on account of the payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies will come to Rs. 1,03,488 (Rs. 27,168 recurrent plus Rs. 76,320 non-recurrent). The expenditure is proposed to be met from the Dangs Reserve Fund.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI

ITEM 84. Secondary Education in Dangs.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	7,640	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	1,300
Total	..	8,940	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	6,640

Remarks.—Government has sanctioned the opening of Standards VIII and IX at the Central School, Ahwa, in Dangs District. Standard VIII was accordingly opened in 1952-53, Standard IX has been opened from June 1953. It is necessary to open Standard X during the year 1954-55. The total additional cost involved in the proposal is estimated at Rs. 8,940 as detailed below :—

Recurring—

Boarding expenses for 20 inmates for 9 months at Rs. 20 and books, etc., at Rs. 35 each for 20 inmates plus uniform for 20 inmates at Rs. 20 each	..	4,700
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Pay of Establishment—

Pay of two Assistant Masters at Rs. 70 per month (in the scale of Rs. 70—200) for 9 months	..	1,260
--	----	-------

Allowances and Honoraria—

Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per month for 9 months	..	810
Bad climate allowance at Rs. 40 per month for 9 months	..	720
Contingencies for purchase of books, maps, charts, etc.	..	150
		<u>7,640</u>

Non-recurring—

Rent at Rs. 50 per month (50×12)	..	600
Furniture for Standard X and Teachers' Chairs and Tables, etc.	..	700
		<u>1,300</u>
		<u>8,940</u>

It is accordingly proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 8,940 in the Budget for 1954-55 for the purpose.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 85. List of New Major Works for the Budget for 1954-55 under the head "33-A, Dangs District—N-Civil Works".

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Proposed provision.		Remarks.
				Amount of estimate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
			<i>Communications.</i>			
1	Navsari and Dangs Division.	Waghai-Nasik Road.	Constructing a paved dip over Kund Nala in Mile No. 10/2 of Waghai-Nasik Road.	24,886	20,000	Due to this Nala the road is not crossable during monsoon and hence a paved dip is absolutely necessary to make an all weather road. The work is proposed for the budget estimates for 1954-55. The plans and estimates are yet to be approved.

33-A, DANGS DISTRICT—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Proposed provision.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
2	Navsari and Dangs Division— <i>contd.</i>	Chikli-Billimora Road.	Constructing causeway over Kaveri River near Pratapnagar on Chikhli-Billimora Road.	1,91,300	1,00,000	By constructing the causeway, the communications with the backward areas of Dangs District will be made open for traffic and communication. The plans and estimates are administratively approved.
3	Do.	Do.	Constructing causeway over Kaveri River near Bhamti.	1,75,000	1,00,000	By constructing the causeway, the communications with the backward areas of Dangs District will be made open for traffic and communications. The plans and estimates are administratively approved.
4	Do.	Do.	Constructing causeway over Kaveri River near Valza.	2,72,500	1,00,000	Do.
<i>Buildings.</i>						
5	Do.	Dangs	Constructing Buildings for 3 Veterinary Aid Centres in the Dangs District.	22,000	20,000	There is only one Veterinary Dispensary at Ahwa. It is very difficult to attend to cattle in the interior. Besides, to check epidemic in cattle, Veterinary Aid Centres are absolutely necessary. The work is proposed for the budget year 1954-55. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
6	Do.	Do.	Constructing Second Class Inspection Bungalow at Ahwa, District Dangs.	24,538	24,000	Due to Development of Dangs, the existing Rest House is found insufficient to accommodate various Officers and Ministers visiting Dangs and hence Second Class Inspection Bungalow is necessary. The work is proposed for the budget year 1954-55. It is administratively approved and technically sanctioned.
7	Do.	Do.	Constructing Primary Schools in Dangs District.	1,05,000	60,000	Due to kutchha School buildings, difficulty is experienced by Dangi children and hence pucca Buildings are proposed. The work is proposed for the year 1954-55. The plans and estimates are yet to be administratively approved.
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
8	Do.	Between Junner and Maali.	Construction of a Bandhara at Junner.	1,53,290	30,000	There being no Minor Irrigation Works, crops fail after monsoon and hence the necessity. The work is proposed for the budget estimates for 1954-55. The plans and estimates are under scrutiny.
9	Do.	Khatal	Construction of a Bandhara at Khatal.	46,500	20,000	There being no Minor Irrigation Works, crops fail after monsoon and hence the necessity. The work is proposed for the budget estimates for 1954-55. The plans and estimates are yet to be administratively approved.

		Rs.
Grand Total—33-A, Dangs District	Recurrent	... 1,29,330
	Non-Recurrent	... 7,04,637
	Total	... 8,33,967

36, SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJEE R. DESAI.

ITEM 85. Construction of roads inside Balodyan at Charni Road, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 8,483
Total	...	8,483	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The existing pathways in the Balodyan are rendered muddy and unpassable during the monsoon. This detracts considerably from the utility of the gardens. It is proposed to macadamize the paths so that they will be serviceable throughout the year. The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 8,483.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 87. Conservation of ancient historical monuments.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 13,000
Total	...	13,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—The subject Archaeology has been partially decentralised under the Constitution of India and in view of entry 12 under List-II-State List in the Seventh Schedule, thereof, the responsibility of protecting ancient and historical monuments, other than those declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance lying within the boundaries of a State, vests in the State Government. In view of the present financial stringency, it will not be possible for the State Government to protect all such monuments. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the following two items during the year 1954-55 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,860 as detailed below :—

Item.	Estimated cost.
	Rs.
1. Repairs to the old mosque at Pharkande in East Khandesh District	6,000
2. Repairs to the Wadiol Gate at Vedneger, North Gujarat	7,000
	13,000

It is necessary to take up the items immediately as otherwise if the repairs are not carried out in time the monuments may collapse. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 13,000 for this purpose in the budget for the year 1954-55.

Grand Total—36, Scientific Departments ...	}	Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
		Non-recurrent	...	21,443
		Total	...	21,443

37, EDUCATION.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 88. Expansion of the Training College for Men at Panvel by introducing Agriculture as the main craft.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	2,200	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	5,000
Total	...	Rs.	7,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	7,200

Remarks.—The Training College for Men at Panvel is a Basic Training Institution and it is quite necessary to introduce agriculture in it as the main craft. The cost involved in the proposal is as shown below:—

Non-recurring.		Rs.	Recurring.		Rs.
1.	Sinking a well in the plot Survey No. 318 already acquired.	2,000	1.	A farm servant in the grade of Rs. 30—1—45.	360
				Dearness Allowance	420
2.	Implements (tools and furniture)	1,000	2.	Contingent expenditure—	
3.	Wire fencing	2,000	(a)	Seeds, manure insecticides	300
			(b)	Hiring charges of a pair of bullocks.	300
	Total	5,000	3.	Other recurring expenditure, stationery and repairs to tools, other miscellaneous charges.	500
			4.	Difference of pay to be given to a trained agricultural graduate in place of an ordinary graduate.	270
			Total		2,200

It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 7,200 for the purpose in the next year's budget.

ITEM 89. Placing a publication grant at the disposal of the Principals of the Graduates' Basic Training Centres for production of suitable literature for pupils in Basic Schools.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	9,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	9,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	9,000

Remarks.—On the recommendation of the Board of Basic Education, a Committee for the production of suitable literature for Basic Schools was appointed by Government in June 1950 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. G. Saiyaidain, the then Educational Advisor to Government. This Committee had recommended that an annual publication grant of Rs. 3,000 should be placed at the disposal of each of the three Principals of the Graduates' Basic Training Centres for publishing suitable books for children in Basic Schools approved by the Editorial Committees proposed to be appointed for this purpose. The copy right of these published books will rest with Government.

2. It is also expected that a total amount of Rs. 750 will be realized by way of sale proceeds of the book which will be priced at 4 annas each per copy. It is proposed to publish 12 such books every year in each of the 3 regional languages and it is expected that about 1,000 copies of the books in each of the regional languages will be sold to the children at the above mentioned price. Thus to some extent the scheme will be self-supporting.

3. The Government of India and the Central Advisory Board of Education have been pressing for accelerating the programme of production of suitable literature for children in Basic Schools. As this is a first step towards achieving this aim, an amount of Rs. 9,000 annually as publication grant is absolutely essential.

ITEM 90. Equipment required for the Road Test Track and Soil Mechanic Research Station at the College of Engineering, Poona.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	50,000
Total	..	Rs.	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The equipment originally sanctioned for the Scheme of Road Test Track and Soil Mechanics Research Station at the College of Engineering, Poona, was estimated to cost about Rs. 2,75,000. Up to now, however only the Vibrator has been received. It is proposed to expand the activities of the Research Station at the College from the year 1954-55 and hence the additional equipment is required to be purchased. The Cement, Limes and Concrete Testing Laboratory is the most important part of the Research Station and it is necessary to equip that part first. The Research Station when working to its full capacity will be self-supporting. At present also cost to the extent of about 25 per cent. is recovered from the fees charged to various Government Departments and private firms and Institutions for the test carried out on their behalf. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 50,000 in the budget estimates for 1954-55, for the purchase of equipment needed for the proposed expansion of the activities of research taken at the college.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 91. Opening of additional Technical High Schools in Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 44,970	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 77,000
Total	...	1,21,970	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	49,377

Remarks.—The Government of Bombay has, as a part of its post-war development plan, established eight technical high schools at the following places in addition to the existing high schools at Bombay and Sholapur:—

- (1) Khar, (2) Satara, (3) Dhulia, (4) Kolhapur, (5) Hubli, (6) Sangli, (7) Kapadwanj, (8) Ratnagiri.

It is found that the existing facilities for technical training was not quite adequate to meet the growing need of the State. The number of pupils taking purely academic courses at the secondary stage, is increasing year after year and the consequent problem of absorbing them in Colleges or in the various spheres of Government and private employment is assuming very serious proportion. It is therefore necessary both from the economic as well as education point of view that the school-going population should be shown other avenues for pursuing their scholastic career, instead of concentrating on purely academic training. Obviously the line of development is to convert the secondary schools into multilateral schools which will provide for agricultural, commercial, industrial and technical courses. This will, apart from helping the students in life, after they leave the schools to find suitable avocation, ensure a steady flow of skilled workers to the country's industry which in turn will raise the quality and quantity of production and will also reduce the unemployment among the educated youth. The Government of Bombay has therefore, as a first step towards this, decided to convert as many secondary schools as possible into Technical-cum-industrial schools so as to have at least one Government such School in each district. It is accordingly proposed to start 14 additional technical high schools in addition to the existing 10 high schools with a period of three years commencing from 1953-54.

Of these, three high schools have already been started at Amreli, Navsari and Ahmedabad. It is proposed to start 11 Technical High Schools during the year 1954-55 at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,25,000 non-recurrent and Rs. 3,41,496 recurrent. Out of these eleven schools, 5 will start functioning from June 1954 as the requisite buildings for the class rooms and workshops are available in Government schools at those places. Arrangement for construction of buildings and purchase of land for the rest will have to be made during the year 1954-55 in order to be able to start them in the succeeding years. The requisite provision for acquisition of land and construction of buildings for these schools is being proposed separately under the head "50-Civil Works". For the five schools which will start functioning from June 1954 provision on account of salaries of staff and equipment will only be necessary. The accompanying statement "A" indicates the recurring expenditure required on the salary of the staff and equipment for those schools and the statement "B" indicates the summary of both non-recurring and recurring expenditure required for all the additional 11 schools to be started from 1954-55. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1,21,970 in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

The Government of Bombay has approached the Government of India for financial assistance towards the entire scheme of expansion of facilities for technical and industrial education in the State. It is hoped that a substantial amount of grant will be forthcoming from the Government of India and the expenditure to this Government to that extent will be counterbalanced.

STATEMENT "A".

Statement showing the Recurring and Non-recurring Expenditure for additional Technical High Schools.

Serial No.	Staff.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure during 1954-55 (9 months).	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Technical High School, Bijapur.</i>						
<i>I. Recurring.</i>						
<i>A. Staff—</i>						
1	Jr. Lecturer in Tech. Drawing.	1	100-8-180	900	1,840	
2	Carpentry Instructor	1	52-3-85-E.B.-4-125 -5-130.	468	1,061	
3	Clerk Typist	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125 -5-130.	495	1,095	
4	Storekeeper	1	46-3-85	414	841	
5	Hamal	1	30-1/2-35	270	397	
6	Peon	1	30-1/2-35	270	397	
Total				2,817	5,631	
<i>B. Allowances—</i>						
	Dearness Allowance	..	..	2,160	..	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

STATEMENT "A"—contd.

Serial No.	Staff.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure during 1954-55 (9 months).	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
C. Contingencies—						
	(a) Raw Materials .. ..	.. ..	....	3,000	3,000	
	(b) Books and Publications.	.. ..	....	500	500	
	(c) Miscellaneous Contingencies.	.. ..	....	500	500	
				<u>8,977</u>	<u>9,631</u>	
II. Non-Recurring—						
	(a) Workshop Equipment (Carpentry tools, drawing materials and other workshop tools).	.. ..	....	10,000	..	
	(b) Furniture .. ..	.. ..	....	5,000	..	
	(c) Library .. ..	.. ..	....	3,000	..	
				<u>18,000</u>	<u>..</u>	
				<u>26,977</u>	<u>9,631</u>	

II. Technical High School, Surat.**I. Recurring.****A. Staff—**

1	Carpentry Instructor ..	1	52-3-85-E.B.-4-125 5-130.	468	1,061
2	Assistant Masters ..	3	70-5-130-E.B.-6-160 -8-200.	2,160	4,704
3	Hamal ..	1	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	270	397
4	Peon ..	1	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	270	397
				<u>3,168</u>	<u>6,559</u>

B. Allowances—

1	Dearness Allowance ..	..		2,250	..
2	House Rent Allowance..	..		324	334

C. Contingencies—

1	Raw Materials	1,000	1,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	250	250

				<u>6,992</u>	<u>8,133</u>
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II. Non-Recurring.

	Equipment (Drawing and Carpentry tools).	5,000	..
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				<u>11,992</u>	<u>8,133</u>
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Technical High School, Patan.**I. Recurring.****A. Staff—**

1	Jr. Lecturer in Mech. Drawing.	1	100-8-180	900	1,840
2	Carpentry Instructor ..	1	52-3-85-E.B.-4-125 -5-130.	468	1,061
3	Clerk Typist ..	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125 -5-130	495	1,095
4	Storekeeper ..	1	46-3-85-	414	841
5	Hamal ..	1	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	270	397
6	Peon ..	1	30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	270	397
				<u>2,817</u>	<u>5,631</u>

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

STATEMENT "A"—concl'd.

Serial No.	Staff.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure during 1954-55 (9 months).	Annual average.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B. Allowances—						
				2,160	..	
C. Contingencies—						
				3,000	3,000	
				500	500	
				500	500	
				Total, Recurring	8,977	9,631
II. Non-Recurring.						
				10,000		
				5,000		
				3,000		
				Total, Non-recurring	18,000	
				Grand Total	26,977	9,631

STATEMENT "B".

Statement showing the Non-recurring and Recurring Expenditure on additional Technical High Schools during 1954-55.

Serial No.	District.	Town	Expenditure during 1954-55.				
			Capital expenditure			Recurring Expenditure.	
			Cost of land.	Cost of Buildings.	Equipment, Furniture, Library, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mehsana	Patan	.....	.....	18,000	18,000	8,977
2	Bijapur	Bijapur	.....	.....	18,000	18,000	8,977
3	Surat	Surat	.....	2,50,000	5,000	2,55,000	6,992
4	Panch Mahals	Godhra	20,000	2,50,000	18,000	2,88,000	10,012
5	East Khandesh	Jalgaon	.....	1,25,000	18,000	1,43,000	10,012
6	Broach	Broach	20,000	2,50,000	.....	2,70,000	These schools will be working from June 1955 and hence no recurring expenditure proposed during 1954-55.
7	Poona	Poona	2,00,000	1,00,000	.....	3,00,000	
8	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	50,000	1,25,000	.....	1,75,000	
9	Belgaum	Belgaum	31,000	1,25,000	.....	1,56,000	
10	Kanara	Karwar	.....	1,25,000	.....	1,25,000	
11	Nasik	Nasik	50,000	1,25,000	.....	1,75,000	
Total			3,71,000	14,75,000	77,000	19,23,000	44,970

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

STATEMENT "A".

Statement showing the Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure for the Technical High School, Godhra.

Serial No.	Staff.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure during 1954-55, (9 months).	Annual average.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Technical High School, Godhra, District Panchmahals.					
				Rs.	Rs.
I—Recurring.					
A. Staff—					
1	Superintendent	...	1 200—10—300	...	1,800 3,200
2	Carpentry Inspector	...	1 52—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— .130	...	468 1,061
3	Clerk-typist	...	1 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5— 130	...	495 1,095
4	Store-keeper	...	1 46—3—85	...	414 841
5	Hamal	...	1 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	270 397
6	Peon	...	1 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	...	270 397
				Total	3,717 6,991
B. Allowances—					
				Dearness allowance	2,295 ...
C. Contingencies—					
				(a) Raw materials	3,000 3,000
				(b) Books and Publications	500 500
				(c) Miscellaneous Contingencies	500 500
				Total, Recurring	10,012 10,991
II—Non-Recurring—					
				(a) Equipment	10,000 ...
				(b) Furniture	5,000 ...
				(c) Library	3,000 ...
				Total, Non-recurring	18,000 10,991
				Grand Total	28,012 10,991

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

STATEMENT "A"—contd.

Statement showing the Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure for the Technical High School, Jalgaon.

Serial No.	Staff.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure during 1954-55 (9 months.)	Annual average.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. Technical High School, Jalgaon (District East Khandesh).					
I—Recurring.					
A. Staff—					
1	Superintendent	1	200-10-300	1,800	3,200
2	Carpentry Inspector	1	52-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130	468	1,061
3	Clerk-typist	1	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130	495	1,096
4	Store-keeper	1	46-3-85	414	841
5	Hamal	1	30-1-35	270	397
6	Peon	1	30-1-35	270	397
Total				3,717	6,991
B. Allowances—					
	Dearness allowance			2,295	...
C. Contingencies—					
	(a) Raw materials			3,000	3,000
	(b) Books and Publications			500	500
	(c) Miscellaneous Contingencies			500	500
Total, Recurring				10,012	10,991
II—Non-Recurring—					
	(a) Equipment			10,000	...
	(b) Furniture			5,000	...
	(c) Library			3,000	...
Total, Non-recurring				18,000	...
Grand Total				28,012	10,991

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 92. Equipment for the Colleges of Engineering at Poona and Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	3,35,000
Total	.. „	3,35,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. „	<i>Nil.</i>	

Remarks.—The Government of Bombay has undertaken a scheme of the expansion of College of Engineering, Poona and establishment of a new Engineering College at Ahmedabad. The College at Ahmedabad has started functioning from June 1948 but it has not yet been fully equipped as the plants and machinery ordered have not been received. The equipment and machinery required for these Colleges being of a specialised type are not available in this country and most of them are required to be purchased from abroad. Due to uncertainty of delivery the orders for such machinery have got to be placed sufficiently in advance. Machinery worth about Rs. 6,00,000 has already been ordered and is expected to be taken delivery of during the year 1954-55. Besides certain equipment as is available here and for which orders have been placed with the firms in this country is also likely to be delivered during the year 1954-55. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 3,35,000 in the budget for 1954-55 on account of equipment for both the Colleges of Engineering at Poona and Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX "A".

Estimate of the non-recurring grants for the different Departments of the College of Engineering, Poona, under Expansion schemes for purchase of Plant and Equipment and Machinery.

Department.	Item of Expenditure.	Amount.	
		Rs.	Rs.
Mechanical Engineering Department.	(1) Multi-cylinder Diesel Generating set ..	85,875	4,71,465
	(2) New Boiler and Steam Turbine ..	375,510	
	(3) Gyroscope	1,280	
	(4) Erection piping for Turbine Pump and Ice Plant.	8,800	
Applied Mechanics Department.	(1) Tuckerman Optical Strain Ganges ..	4,340	6,215
	(2) Sedimentations Apparatus ..	1,875	
Electrical Communication Department.	Instruments worth Rs. 2,000 to be provided from the Posts and Telegraph Department. The cost to be met from the grant of Rs. 45,000 for equipment for the Tele. Comm. Deptt.	2,000	2,000
Physical and Electrical Engineering Department.	Orders worth Rs. 1,36,000 have been placed by the D. T. E. Bombay in January to March 1953 and in August 1952 for the following items—		
	(1) Relay Testing and Demonstration equipment.	1,36,000	1,36,000
	(2) Elec. Lab. Equipment Motors, Transports etc.		
Civil Engineering Department ..	(1) Repairs to old Surveying Instruments...	1,000	1,500
	(2) Equipment for Hydraulics Lab. ..	500	
Grand Total ...			6,17,180

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 93. Scheme 1(iii) Community Centres.

Recurrent	Rs. 12,050	Non-recurrent	Rs. 35,000
Total	47,050	Ultimate annual recurrent	12,050

Remarks.—It is proposed to start 15 Community Centres (5 in each) in the three Compact areas for 1954-55 generally on the lines of the plan indicated by the Government of India. The Centres, are proposed to be located at suitable places where the same can be conducted most economically and successfully with the help of local co-operation. The Head Master of the local primary school will generally be in charge of the Centre and he will be working in close collaboration and active co-operation of the teachers as also Social workers in the surrounding villages. He will be guided in his work by the officer proposed to be appointed under the Principal of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre to be in charge of the Janata College.

In order to enable the Community Centre to function effectively and to catch the attraction of the people for whose benefit it is to be conducted the Centre is proposed to be equipped with some normal requisites of first aid treatment and some of the useful medicines such as the quinine etc., some lighting arrangements such as the petromax. It is also proposed to have some permanent "mandaps" or halls built with the co-operation and help in cash and/or labour from the local people, where no suitable hall exists. A small provision of Rs. 30,000 for all the 15 Centres during 1954-55 and Rs. 15,000 in 1955-56 is, therefore, proposed. As the centres will get the advantage of projecting apparatus, gramophones etc., of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre or the Janata College, no expenditure on account of these is shown. It is also proposed to conduct games, tournaments between different schools, the youths etc., in different villages. Social Education classes where recreational and constructive activities will be undertaken are proposed to be organised. Special stress is proposed to be given on such classes for ladies. The organisers will be given only a small-honorarium of Rs. 20 per mensem in all per centre. Thus it will be seen that the Community Centres are proposed to be conducted on most economic lines. The accompanying statement gives the details of the expenditure. The estimated cost during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 will be Rs. 47,050 and Rs. 27,650 respectively.

Statement showing cost on account of 15 Community Centres.

Particulars.	Recurring.		Non-Recurring.	
	Rate.	Rs.	Rate.	Rs.
In 1954-55.		Total for 15 centre.		Total for 15 centres.
(1) Charts and posters	20	300	....	....
(2) Games and Equipment	150	2,250	50	750
(3) Medicine Chest	150	2,250	100	1,500
(4) Ladies Social educational classes and equipment for sewing, knitting etc.	100	1,500	....	....
(5) Cupboards .. .. .	....	....	50	750
(6) Lighting	10	150	90	1,350
(7) Honorarium to Conductors	240	3,600	....	....
(8) Buildings .. .. .	....	....	10,000	30,000
(9) Contingencies .. .. .	....	2,000	....	250
Total .. .. .	....	12,050	....	35,000
In 1955-56				
Total expenditure .. .. .	....	12,050	....	15,000
(As per items mentioned above) .. .. .	....	....	....	For buildings.
Total .. .. .	....	12,050	....	15,000

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 94. Scheme No. 1 (iv) Integrated Library Service Scheme in the compact areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 10,080	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 42,400
Total	...	52,480	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	25,080

Remarks.—According to the Five Year Plan of Government of India, the Integrated Library Service is to be introduced in the three compact areas selected for intensive educational Development in the Bombay State. Out of the hundred villages included in these areas at Rajpipla in Broach District, Dhulia in West Khandesh District and Dharwar in Dharwar District, there are already Village Libraries functioning under the Social Education Scheme. It is now proposed to link up the existing Village Libraries with the circulating Village Library Scheme, so that these villages will get the benefit not only of the books and periodicals in the existing village reading rooms but also that of fresh books coming every month. For this purpose it is proposed to divide each compact area into 8 suitable groups each consisting of 12 centres where Village Libraries exist or are proposed to be started so that a set of 12 boxes containing books worth Rs. 100 can be assigned for each such group of 12 centres and the boxes will be circulated among them according to a set time-table so that each village centre will get a fresh box from another and its own box will be passed on to the next village centre. At the end of the year all the boxes belonging to a particular group of 12 villages will have had access to 12 sets of books. Thus the 96 centres in the compact area will get the benefit of various new books. It is proposed to do this work as economically as possible by appointing 1 Librarian-cum-clerk at the Janata College and he would be entrusted with the general supervision of the circulating Libraries also. The staff under the Curator and the Local Educational Inspector will also be helping in this respect; the actual circulation in each group will be attended to by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector and/or the Head Master of the Schools concerned or the person in charge of the Village Library recognised by the distributing centre for the circulating Library Scheme. In order that the existing Village Libraries may be enriched with their own stock of books it is proposed to raise their grant so that they can purchase more books and subscribe to more periodicals.

The financial implication involved in the proposal is indicated in detail in the accompanying statement.

Statement showing the estimated cost on account of the circulating Libraries in the Compact areas, viz.,
(i) Rajpipla in Broach District, (ii) Dhulia in West Khandesh District, (iii) Dharwar in Dharwar District.

I. Recurring.

	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Travelling allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem to clerk-cum-Librarian (accounted in the Janata College expenditure) ...	1,080 (30 × 12 × 3)	1,080 (30 × 12 × 3)
Contingency including Hamalage at Rs. 100 per mensem ...	3,600 (100 × 3 × 12)	3,600 (100 × 3 × 12)
Grant to 30 Village Libraries at Rs. 18 each ...	5,400	5,400
Total, Recurring ...	10,080	10,080

II. Non-Recurring—

Books at Rs. 100 in the 1st year and Rs. 50 in the following year ...	30,000 (300 × 100)	15,000 (300 × 50)
Furniture ...	6,000	3,000
		Not to be sanctioned in the 3rd year.
Initial grant to the new Village Libraries ...	6,400	.....
Total, Non-recurring ...	42,400	18,000
Grand Total ...	52,480	28,080

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 95. Scheme No. 5 Janata Colleges.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 32,340	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 1,54,000
Total ...	1,86,340	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—It is proposed to start 3 Janata Colleges, one each at Rajpipla, Dhulia and Dharwar, on the lines indicated by the Government of India. It is proposed to conduct the work at the College with the help of the entire staff in the Graduates' Basic Training Centres, Basic Training Colleges and the practising schools attached to them and to have one officer in Bombay Educational Service Class II entirely responsible for the day to day organisation of a Janata College, Community Centre and Library circulation scheme in the Compact Area concerned and to give him assistance of 1 clerk and 2 peons. He would be a touring officer under the general supervision of the Principal of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre. It is also proposed to have stipends to the trainees at a cost of Rs. 9,600. The accompanying statement gives the details of the expenditure. The estimated cost during the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 will be Rs. 1,86,340 and Rs. 34,060 respectively.

Statement showing the estimated cost on account of the Janata Colleges.

Item.	1954-55	1955-1956
	(cost for 12 months.)	
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) <i>Pay of Officers</i> —		
3 Class II Officers in the grade of Rs. 220—650 Pay at Rs. 220 per mensem ...	7,920	8,460
	$(3 \times 220 \times 12) \times (3 \times 235 \times 12)$	
(2) <i>Pay of Establishment</i> —		
3 Clerks-cum-Librarian in the grade of Rs. 100—5—140, Pay at Rs. 105 per mensem.	3,780	3,960
6 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30—35. Pay at Rs. 30 per mensem ...	2,160	2,160
Total establishment ...	5,940	6,120
(3) <i>Allowances, Honoraria etc.</i> —		
(a) Travelling allowance at Rs. 300 per Centre ...	900	900
(b) Dearness allowances—		
(1) to officers at Rs. 60 per mensem ...	2,160	2,160
(2) to clerks-cum-librarian at Rs. 50 per mensem ...	1,800	1,800
(3) to peons at Rs. 35 per mensem ...	2,520	2,520
Total ...	6,480	6,480
(c) Stipends at Rs. 20 per mensem for 2 batches of Trainees at the College ...	9,600	9,600
Total Allowances ...	16,980	16,980
(4) <i>Contingency</i> —		
Recurring ...	1,500	1,500
Total, Recurring ...	32,340	33,060
<i>Non-recurring</i> —		
(a) Building etc. ...	1,50,000	.....
(b) Equipment ...	4,000	1,000
Total, Non-recurring ...	1,54,000	1,000
Grand Total ...	1,86,340	34,060

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 96. Scheme No. 1 (vi). Improvement of 100 primary schools in each of the three compact areas selected for intensive development and conversion of certain schools into basic schools.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 27,910	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,92,720
Total	...	3,20,630	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	42,130

Remarks.—In accordance with the Scheme No. 1 (vi) of the Five Year Plan of Educational Development—Second Year—it is proposed to undertake improvement of 100 primary schools in each of the three compact areas selected for intensive development i.e., round about Rajpipla in Broach District Dhulia in West Khandesh and Dharwar in Dharwar District. For this purpose, these 100 schools will be divided into a group of 10 each and it is proposed to give teaching aids worth about Rs. 500 to each group. It is also proposed to supply Physical Educational equipment at a cost of Rs. 2,000 for each compact area for the use of these 100 schools. In order to improve the general tone and keep teachers in touch with modern educational movements it is proposed to equip pupils and teachers' libraries with suitable books and periodicals for which it is proposed to spend in all Rs. 12,000 in three compact areas by way of non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 1,000 for recurring expenditure. During 1955-56 a further sum of Rs. 6,000 is proposed to be incurred by way of non-recurring expenditure on this account. In order to bring pupils and teachers together, it is proposed to have inter school and inter group pupils' sports meets and competitions in recreational programmes. This will promote a sort of healthy rivalry among various units. A sum of Rs. 500 is proposed to be spent for each area, on this account. It is intended to conduct refresher courses every year for teachers in the compact area for which provision of Rs. 3,000 per annum recurring is proposed.

Introduction of crafts in 20 schools (viz. 18 schools with Weaving, one with Agriculture and one with wood-work craft) in each of the compact areas with a view to their eventual conversion into basic schools is proposed in the first instance. In this connection it may be stated that the conversion of the primary schools into basic schools depends upon the availability of basic trained teachers and construction of suitable craft sheds. To provide the schools in the compact areas with basic trained teachers a large number of transfers will have to be made, which will disturb the school work in the rest of the districts. It is, therefore, desirable to start with the conversion of a limited Number of primary schools into basic schools. Also it is necessary to strengthen the teaching staff in the primary schools in the compact areas to enable them to improve the level of their work. In the circumstances eventual conversion of only 20 primary schools in each compact area into basic schools is aimed at.

The non-recurring grant is in respect of 30 craft sheds (10 in each compact area) proposed to be converted during the next year i.e., 1954-55.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the proposal in the two years i.e., 1954-55 and 1955-56 is Rs. 27,910 and Rs. 2,92,720 and Rs. 42,130 and Rs. 2,00,820 respectively as shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement showing the estimated cost on account of the improvement of 100 primary schools and conversion of certain schools into basic schools (viz. 18 schools with Weaving, one with Agriculture and one with wood-work Craft) in each Compact area excluding the existing basic schools in such area, if any, from the point of view of supply of equipment and construction of Craft Sheds etc.

Item.	Cost during				Remarks.
	1954-55.		1955-56.		
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Provision of other equipment.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Library charges for Central Libraries	.. 1,000	18,000*	1,000	....	*For 30 Libraries at Rs. 600 per library.
Teaching aids	.. ....	10,000	....	....
Physical Education equipment at the rate of Rs. 2,000 for each Compact area.	.. ....	6,000	....	....
Contingency for sports-meet, etc. at Rs. 500 per area.	.. 1,500	....	1,500	....
Grant for Refresher Courses	.. 3,000	....	3,000	....
(b) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools.					
Contingency for Craft for conversion of primary schools into basic schools.	22,410	1,38,720	36,630	80,820	
(c) Construction of Craft Sheds.					
Craft Sheds	.. ..	1,20,000	....	1,20,000	At the rate of Rs. 4,000 per shed for 30 schools in 1954-55 and for 30 more schools in 1955-56.
Total	.. 27,910	2,92,720	42,130	2,00,820	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 97. Scheme No. 1 (ii) (b)—The Junior Basic School for Practice and Demonstration. Starting a basic practising school for use by the Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajpipla and the Training College for Men, Rajpipla.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	8,067	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	3,100
Total	...	Rs.	11,167	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	13,950

Remarks.—As a result of shifting of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dabka to Rajpipla, the Graduates' Basic Training Centre has now no practising school of its own for the students for practice teaching etc. It is, therefore, proposed to start a basic practising school for use by the Graduates' Basic Training Centre. The practising school will also be used by the Training College for Men, Rajpipla.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 8,100 and Rs. 3,100 respectively as shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement showing the extra cost involved in starting a practising school at Rajpipla for use by the Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajpipla.

Item.	Cost for 9 months.	Cost for 12 months.	Average annual cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Recurring.</i>				
I. Pay of Establishment—				
(a) One Head Master in the scale of pay of Rs. 70—5—130—E.B. 6—160—8—200. (Average Rs. 135.)	720	960	1,620	
(b) 7 Assistant Masters in the scale of Rs. 40—1—50—E.B.—1½—65 with selection grade of 65—24—90. (Average Rs. 58.)	2,520	3,560	4,872	
(c) One peon in the scale of Rs. 30—½—35. (Average Rs. 32—8—0.)	270	360	390	
Special pay to the Head Master at Rs. 25 per mensem	225	300	300	
Special pay to 7 Assistant Masters with more than 10 years' service at Rs. 5 per mensem each.	315	420	420	
Provident Fund contribution at 1/16 of rate of the pay of 7 teachers	177	248	248	
Total	4,227	5,848	7,850	
II. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—				
Dearness allowance to the Head Master at Rs. 45 per mensem	405	540	540	
Dearness allowance to the seven Assistant teachers at Rs. 35 per mensem.	2,205	2,940	3,780	
Dearness allowance to the peon	315	420	420	
Total	2,925	3,900	4,740	
III. Contingencies—				
Books and periodicals	40	60	60	
Allotment for Spinning (Stds. II to VII)	480	720	720	
Allotment for Weaving (Stds. II to VII)	260	400	400	
Allotment for Agriculture and Kitchengardening	135	180	180	
Miscellaneous contract expenditure				
Total recurring	8,067	11,108	1,360	
<i>Non-recurring.</i>				
(a) Furniture	1,500	.....	.....
(b) Spinning and Weaving equipment	1,000	.....	.....
(c) Library books	300	.....	.....
(d) Agricultural implements	300	.....	.....
Total non-recurring	3,100	.....	.....
Total recurring and non-recurring	11,167	11,108	13,950	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

STATEMENT "A".

Statement showing the Budget provisions proposed for the year 1954-55.

Head of Account.				G.B.T.C. Rajpipla.	G.B.T.C. Dhulia.	G.B.T.C. Dharwar.	Total.
37—Education—State—Voted							
A—University—Government Professional Colleges.							
D—3(1) G. B. T. Cs.							
Pay of officers	...	...	...	9,704	13,609	8,364	
Pay of establishment	...	...	...	10,039	10,305	9,582	
Allowances, honoraria, etc.	...	...	...	10,280	12,090	10,100	
Contingencies	...	...	...	3,800	6,740	4,892	
Total ...				33,883	42,744	32,938	1,09,565
Non-recurring ...				5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Total ...				38,883	47,744	37,938	1,24,565
37—Education—State—Voted							
D—Special—L-1 Training Colleges for Boys.							
Pay of officers	...	...	...	2,400	3,655	3,045	
Pay of establishment	...	...	...	10,687	37,393	29,221	
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	...	...	...	5,956	20,976	19,700	
Contingencies	...	...	...	11,460	10,118	7,473	
Total ...				30,503	72,142	59,439	1,62,084
37—Education—State—Voted							
D—Special—L-1 Training Colleges for Boys.							
				Practising Schools at—			
				Rajpipla.*	Dhulia.	Dharwar.	Total.
Pay of establishment	...	...	...	4,227	10,999	13,201	
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	...	...	...	2,925	5,593	7,620	
Contingency	...	...	...	915	600	600	
Total ...				8,167	17,192	21,421	46,680
Non-recurring ...				3,100	2,400†		5,500
Total ...				11,267	19,592	21,421	52,180

*Provision proposed as new item.
†Additional Provision to be made.

Scheme No.	Scheme.	1954-55			1955-56			Remarks.
		Recurring	Non-recurring	Total	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total	
I (a)	Graduates' Basic Training Centres (3).	1,09,565	15,000 15,000*	1,39,566	1,56,000	15,000	1,71,000	*Additional provision to be made.
I (a) II(b)	The Basic Practising Schools (3).	46,880	5,500 50,000(A)	1,02,130	47,000	2,500	49,500	(A) For building.
II(a)	The Basic Training Colleges (3).	1,62,084	3,000	1,65,084	1,57,000	3,000	1,60,000	
III	Community Centres (15) ...	12,050	35,000	47,050	12,050	15,600	27,650	
IV	Integrated Library Service ..	10,080	42,400	52,480	10,080	18,000	28,080	
V	Janata Colleges (3) ...	32,340	1,54,000	1,86,340	33,060	1,000	34,060	
VI	Improvement of primary Schools (300)	27,910	2,92,720	3,20,630	42,130	2,00,820	2,42,950	
Total ...		4,00,709	6,12,620	10,13,329	4,57,320	2,55,920	7,13,240	
State Government's contribution.		2,00,355	2,08,291	4,08,646	3,04,880	1,68,907	4,73,787	
India Government's contribution.		2,00,354	4,04,329	6,04,683	1,52,440	87,013	2,39,453	

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 98. Continuance of 16 Primary Training Colleges with Practising Schools and provision of craft training in all the Training Colleges.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	7,60,800

Remarks.—In view of the need to train sufficient number of primary teachers required for the schemes of compulsory Primary Education introduced in the State, Government sanctioned the opening of 16 new Primary Training Colleges under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 79. Fourteen Primary Training Colleges were accordingly opened, of which 2 have been closed one Training College for Teachers' Refresher Courses at Jamkhandi and the other the Training College for Men at Bijapur. There are at present 12 Primary Training Colleges working—10 for Men and 2 for Women. Though the opening of these colleges has been sanctioned as a temporary measure, it is necessary to continue them on a permanent basis as experience has shown that the training facilities at present available are absolutely necessary for training the large number of untrained primary teachers working under the various School Boards. The necessary provision on account of these colleges has, therefore, been included in the Budget Estimates for year 1954-55 as indicated below:—

Rs.	
6,48,295	Under "37, Education—D—Special—L—16—Opening of Training College for Men."
1,21,491	Under "37, Education—D—Special—L—17—Opening of Training Colleges for Women."
7,60,786	
s.e. 7,60,800	

No receipts are expected from the scheme.

No orders of Government regarding the Central Assistance to this scheme have been received. It is therefore, proposed to make 12 posts of Principals of Training Colleges in B. E. S. Class II and their establishment on permanent basis.

ITEM 99. Scheme No. 3 (c) Promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	35,664	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	56,000
Total	...	..	91,664	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	53,700

Remarks.—This State has already taken whatever action that was immediately possible for the promotion and encouragement of Hindi in schools. Hindi has been made compulsory in schools for Standards V to XI and taught in the Training Colleges also. Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination has been instituted so as to man the lower classes in secondary schools and upper classes in primary schools with suitably qualified Hindi teachers. Still it is necessary to provide more and more facilities for the promotion of Hindi both in schools and outside. A large number of teachers qualified to teach Hindi in the upper classes of the primary schools is necessary. In order to provide facilities for reading Hindi literature it is necessary to equip the schools and training college libraries as also recognised libraries in the State with suitable Hindi books. At present Government pays grants to Hindi Training Institutions preparing candidates for Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. During the last two years it was respectively Rs. 4,270 and Rs. 3,975. No special grant however could be provided for purchase of Hindi books as such in the educational institutions or recognised libraries.

The Government of India in their scheme No. III (c), of the Five Year Plan of Educational Development propose to aid the State Government in their schemes for the promotion of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas and though the exact percentage of grants is not known it is expected that the Government of India will aid these efforts substantially. It is, therefore, proposed to make provision as indicated below:—

(i) Conducting 8 classes for training teachers for Hindi at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia and Dharwar or such other centres as may be convenient, preferably at the existing training colleges. It is proposed to have in all 8 classes at 4 or 5 centres. It is proposed to appoint two teachers for each class. The recurring cost on account of the staff and contingency etc. during the first year will be Rs. 42,000 and that for purchase of books etc. will be Rs. 16,000 for each of the four centres.

(ii) It is also proposed to provide adequate funds for purchasing Hindi Books, periodicals etc., to enable Government to equip libraries of different Government institutions such as Government Secondary Schools, Government Primary Schools, Government Primary Training Institutions, a provision of Rs. 20,000 will be required annually.

(iii) It is also proposed to make provision for payment of grant to recognised libraries specifically for the purchase of Hindi books at 50 per cent. of the expenditure on this account for which a provision of Rs. 20,000 will be required annually.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 100. Scheme No. 4 (a) Development of some selected primary schools as Schools-cum-Community Centres—

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	10,800	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	21,600
Total	...	... „	32,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... „	13,500

Remarks.—Community Centres are necessary to introduce people to better ways of group living and to encourage healthy types of social and cultural activities. It is, therefore, proposed to develop a selected primary school in each District as a School-cum-Community Centre and to provide facilities and equipment to enable the school to organise various useful activities such as social education classes visual education, sports meets, educative entertainments, etc.

2. The Government of India in their scheme No. 4 (a) under the Five Year Plan of Educational Development propose to give grant up to a ceiling of Rs. 1,500 per school in each District for the establishment of such school-cum-Community Centres. The General outline of the activities proposed to be undertaken in these centres is, therefore, to be on the general lines suggested by the Government of India.

3. The items of expenditure both recurring and non-recurring would be as indicated below :—

Item.	Expenditure per centre.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Posters	20	50
(2) Games, equipment, sports meets, etc.	50	150
(3) Medicine Chest and First-Aid Box	70	150
(4) Library and Reading facilities	50	150
(5) Social Education Classes and equipment thereof particularly for classes meant for ladies and for provision of ladies and for provision of needle work and such other equipment	100	100
(6) Cupboards and other furniture	.....	100
(7) Lighting	10	75
(8) Grants for arranging dramatic and recreational and community activities	150	.....
(9) Contingencies	50	25
	500	800

4. Ordinarily there would be no non-recurring expenditure after the first year of the implementation of the scheme and hence non-recurring expenditure will be Rs. 21,600 during the first year and recurring expenditure of Rs. 13,500. However, as a provision of Rs. 2,700 already exists in the regular budget for the 27 central schools, the net extra expenditure to be provided will be Rs. 10,800 only out of which Rs. 6,750 will be the Government of India grant.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 101. Scheme No. 4 (b) of Improvement of selected secondary schools.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 13,680	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 48,000
Total	...	61,680	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	29,670

Remarks.—In view of the pressing need to provide facilities in as many districts as possible for training in commercial subjects at the high school stage both to solve the unemployment problem as also to cater for the needs of the varying aptitudes of the children to meet the demand of the business of suitably qualified persons in commercial subjects, it is proposed to start centres for providing instruction in commercial subjects to lead on to the S. S. C. Examination. To start an independent secondary school with commercial subjects would be very costly and besides the provision will be available only at one school. In order, therefore, to make the scheme as economical as possible and at the same time to throw open facilities to pupils in the different high schools in the area, it is proposed to attach a commercial centre to the existing Government institution in the district and admit students from the recognised schools in the city for instruction in the special commercial subjects. As it is proposed to take up only students enrolled in ordinary secondary schools where they would be receiving their normal instruction in all other subjects and would be coming to the centre for instruction in commercial subjects only, it is not proposed to charge any fee in these centres as students would be paying full fee in ordinary secondary schools—Government or non-Government—from which they would be coming. Thus with the minimum expenditure it may be possible to provide for a maximum number of students from the different schools in the locality for commercial education at the high school stage. Ordinarily it is proposed to make provision for two divisions in each standard starting with Standard VIII and then progressively opening higher standards in the following years. In all 6 such centres are proposed to be opened. Four will begin to function in 1954 and 2 more in 1955. It is proposed to appoint 1 specialised teacher for teaching Shorthand and Typewriting with proficiency in G. C. C. in the grade of Rs. 60—170 and 1 teacher to teach other subjects in the grade of 70—200. A sum of Rs. 300 per annum would be required for Contingencies. The recurring expenditure will be as follows:—

	1954—55	1955—56
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Commercial teacher at Rs. 100 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 70—200	1,200	1,260
1 Shorthand and Typewriting Instructor at Rs. 70 in the grade of Rs. 60—170	840	900
Allowances	1,080	1,080
Contingencies	300	300
	<hr/> 3,420	<hr/> 3,540

The non-recurring expenditure for each unit will be as follows:—

20 Rebuilt Typewriters at Rs. 500	...	...	...	...	10,000
20 Tables at Rs. 40	...	...	...	...	800
20 Typists' chairs at Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	300
20 Copy holders at Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	100
Special Books	...	...	...	...	400
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	...	...	400
					<hr/> 12,000

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI D. N. DESAI.

The total expenditure on account of these centres will therefore be Rs. 61,680 (Rs. 13,680 recurring plus Rs. 48,000 non-recurring during 1954-55) and Rs. 44,670 (Rs. 20,670 recurring plus Rs. 24,000 non-recurring) during 1955-56.

The Government of India under their scheme No. 4 (b) of the First Five Year Plan of Educational Development proposes to give grant-in-aid for development of secondary schools as model institutions and preferably for the introduction of vocational subjects. It is therefore expected that the Government of India will pay to the extent of 66 per cent. on the non-recurring expenditure and to the extent of 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure in 1954-55 and 40 per cent. in the year 1955-56 on account of this scheme.

ITEM 102. Continuance of the Civilian Staff of the N. C. C. Units in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—In view of the recommendations made by the N. C. C. Committee, the Government of India decided to raise the N. C. C. Units in Schools and Colleges in place of the U.O.T. C. This organisation came into force in 1948. The main purpose of the N. C. C. schemes is to inculcate and develop in the youth of this country the qualities of discipline, leadership, resourcefulness and citizenship. The staff sanctioned for the various N. C. C. units from time to time at different places in the State of Bombay has been continued from year to year since 1948-49. As it is necessary to continue the Staff for a further period of one year ending 28th February 1955, the necessary provision on account of pay and allowances of the Staff has been included in the next year's budget. The following staff sanctioned for the various Senior Division Units in this State which has not been brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly so far as is required to be continued for a further period of one year with effect from 1st March 1954 after bringing it to the notice of the Legislative Assembly :—

I. Class III and Class IV Servants (Bombay City Posts).

- (1) 12 clerks in the scale of Rs. 75-5-140-E.B.-6-200.
- (2) 14 M. T. Drivers in the scale of Rs. 70-3-85.
- (3) 26 Lascars in the scale of Rs. 40-1-50.
- (4) 10 Peons in the scale of Rs. 35- $\frac{1}{2}$ -40.

II. Class III and Class IV Servants (Mofussil posts).

- (1) 17 clerks in the scale of Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-120 (Special pay at Rs. 15-per mensem to 12 clerks).
- (2) 22 drivers in the scale of Rs. 50-3-80.
- (3) 2 Armoured car Drivers in the scale of Rs. 60-4-100.
- (4) 40 Lascars in the scale of Rs. 35-1-45.
- (5) 16 peons in the scale of Rs. 30-1/2-35.

The details of the expenditure involved on account of the staff during the year 1954-55 are as under :—

Recurring—

						Rs.
(i)	Pay of establishment	...	...	...	...	1,09,309
(ii)	Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	75,457
(iii)	House rent allowance	7,812
(iv)	Compensatory Local allowance	2,616
						<hr/>
	Total Recurring	1,95,194
						<hr/>

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ITEM 103. Recurrent expenditure required for running the Degree Classes in Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (1st, 2nd and 3rd Years) during the Academic year 1954-55.

Recurrent	...Rs.	10,970	Non-recurrent	...Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ,,	10,970	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	10,970

Remarks.—As a result of the affiliation of the School of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to the University of Bombay, the existing five years Diploma Course in Architecture will be climinated gradually no sooner the full time five years Degree Course is instituted at the School. Consequent to the affiliation, the First Year Degree Classes were started in June 1952, in the first instance, leading up to the Intermediate Examination in Architecture in 1955, and eventually to develop the institution into a full-fledged College teaching courses upto the Bachelor of Architecture Degree. In accordance with the conditions of affiliation and the syllabus prescribed by the University for the first three years, it is necessary for the Degree Students to undergo a training in Workshop Practice for the first three years. This will result in additional expenditure on account of: (a) Part-time Staff and, (b) Contingencies for the purchase of timber scantlings, tools, apparatus required for Physics and Chemistry Laboratory Chemicals, etc. The proposal involves an additional expenditure on this account as detailed below :—

*Expenditure Recurrent.*I. *Pay of Establishment—*

				Rs.
(a) One Part-time Workshop Instructor, from the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, for 5 months. (Special pay of Rs. 50 per month)	...	...	50×5 =	250
(b) Two Part-time Carpentry Instructors, from the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, for 5 months. (Special pay of Rs. 20 per month)	...	...	2×20×5 =	200
(c) One Part-time Workshop Instructor from the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay for 8 months. (Rs. 50 per month)	...	...	50×8 =	400
(d) Two Part-time Carpentry Instructors from the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, for 8 months. (Special pay of Rs. 20 per month)	...	...	2×20×8 =	320
			Total ...	<u>1,170</u>

II. *Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—*

(a) One Part-time Mason for brick-laying and stone-laying for 3 months. (Fees of Rs. 40 per month)	...	...	40×3 =	120
(b) One Part-time Assistant Mason for brick-laying and stone-laying for 3 months. (Fees of Rs. 20 per month)	...	...	20×3 =	60
(c) One Part-time Instructor in Plumbing Workshop from Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, for 8 months (Fees of Rs. 50 per month)	...	...	50×8 =	400
(d) One Part-time Assistant Instructor in Plumbing Workshop from Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, for 8 months. (Fees of Rs. 20 per month)	...	...	20×8 =	160
(e) One Part-time Instructor in Material Testing Laboratory from Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, for 8 months. (Fees of Rs. 50 per month)	...	...	50×8 =	400
(f) One Part-time Assistant Instructor in Material Testing Laboratory from Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, for 8 months	...	...	20×8 =	160
(g) Travelling-Allowance to Staff (including Class IV Servants)		500
			Total ...	<u>1,800</u>

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	Rs.	Rs.
III. Contingencies, Other Supplies and Services—		
(a) Physics and Chemistry Department :		
Purchase of apparatus, fittings, chemicals etc. for 60 students	...	1,500
(b) Workshop and Structures :		
(i) Purchase of timber scantlings, tools etc. bricks, stones, sand, earth etc. for 100 students at the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay	... .. 2,000	
(ii) Purchase of materials required in connection with Plumbing Workshop and Testing Laboratory for 40 students at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga	... .. 1,500	
	<u>3,500</u>	
		3,500
(c) Students' Grant (for train fair, conveyance, portorage, etc.)	...	500
(d) Repairs to furniture :		
(i) For petty repairs and polishing to furniture owing to usage, wear and tear during the Session	... ..	300
(e) Library Grant :		
Purchase of books for the library. This grant is earmarked annually for the expansion of the Architectural Library, being one of the conditions of affiliation with the University	... ..	1,200
(f) Miscellaneous Contingent Expenditure :		
	Rs.	
(i) Service stamps	... .. 200	
(ii) Advertisement charges in respect of appointments, announcements, etc.	... .. 300	
(iii) Electricity Charges	... .. 400	
(iv) Petty expenses	... .. 100	
	<u>1,000</u>	
		1,000
Total	...	<u>8,000</u>
Total, Recurrent Expenditure	...	<u>10,970</u>

It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 10,970 in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

ITEM 104. Providing educational facilities to the Agriculturists of the ex-Rajpipla State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 957	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 42,600
Total	...	43,557	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	957

Remarks.—The former Rajpipla State used to levy a cess on the cotton bales pressed in ginning factories situated in the State area. The amount collected was being utilized for charitable purposes. At the time of merger of the Ex-Rajpipla State, the balance of the Cotton Cess Fund has also been merged with the general balances of this State. It is necessary to utilize the balance for the purpose or purposes for which it has been earmarked. It is therefore, proposed to utilize an amount of Rs. 63,557 which represents a part of the Cotton Cess Fund at the time of merger, for the construction of additional buildings for the Training College for Women, Rajpipla, construction of Backward Class Hostels, etc., as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(1) Training College for Women, Rajpipla. Construction of 3 rooms by way of extension of the present College building for women at Rajpipla	... .. 10,000
(2) Dediapada Construction of two rooms for existing School	... .. 5,000
	<u>15,000</u>
(3) Khadagda Construction of two rooms for existing School 5,000
Construction of a residential Hostel building 10,000
	<u>15,000</u>

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(4) Motidevrupan (723)	...	<i>A residential School and a boarding.</i>	
		<i>Recurring expenditure—</i>	
		Pay M nths	Rs.
	(a)	Head Master 40 × 12	480
	(b)	Dearness Allowance 35 × 12	420
	(c)	Provident Fund 3 × 12	36
	(d)	Contingencies 1 — 8 × 12	18
	(e)	Miscellaneous Contingencies	3
			957
		<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
		Furniture and equipment	100
			1,057
Construction of one School room	...	...	2,500
Construction of a residential building	...	...	10,000
			13,557
		Grand Total	43,557

It is therefore necessary to provide a sum of Rs. 43,557 as detailed above for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 105. Karnatak College, Dharwar. Furniture for the new Physics laboratory of the—

Recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	43,873
Total	...	Rs.	43,873	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—A new building for the Physics Department of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, is nearing completion and it is necessary to furnish the Laboratory properly. It is estimated that a total grant of Rs. 43,873 will be required during the next year for the necessary furniture. (Government has already accorded administrative approval to the estimate of Rs. 43,873 for the work in question). The Laboratory, when ready, will provide better facilities for practicals in the Karnatak College, which is the only Government Arts and Science College in the Karnatak University area.

ITEM 106. Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Introduction of B. Sc. (Hons.), course and increased admissions to the Science Classes to the—

Recurrent	..	Rs.	16,440	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	14,000
Total	..	Rs.	30,440	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs.	12,644

Remarks.—The University of Poona has introduced from the academic year 1951-52 the B.Sc. (Hons.) and B. Sc. (General) courses, the former course being of three years' duration—instead of two years. The B. Sc. (General) course covers the first two years and for the third year the students are required to study for the B. Sc. (Hons.) course in one subject. For the first two years of the course, the students have to take one of the following groups:—

- (a) Chemistry-Physics-Mathematics.
- (b) Chemistry-Botany-Zoology.

and for the third year, they have to take any one of the subjects and specialise in it.

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The Rajaram College, Kolhapur is affiliated to the Poona University and it is obligatory on the part of the College to follow the revised courses introduced by the University. At present the subjects at (a) and (b) above are taught at the college and it is proposed to introduce the Hons. course from the next academic year. Till this course is introduced at the college, the students in the Senior B.Sc. class at the college have to go to Poona for their Hons. course as that is the only centre where Hons. courses are taught. The Rajaram College is the only Government Arts and Science College in the Poona University area and it is essential that the college should provide facilities for the B. Sc. (Hons.) course under the new scheme of the University.

It is also proposed to admit some additional students to the Science classes of this college with effect from the year 1954-55 in view of the pressing demand for admissions to these classes. The following staff and grants will be required on account of the above proposal:—

Staff.	Cost during 1954-55. Rs.	Average annual expenditure. Rs.
(1) 3 Demonstrators (one each for Chemistry, Physics and Biology in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140)	5,220	6,840
(2) One Hamal for Biology Department in the scale of Rs. 30—35	780	804
(3) Two Assistant Lecturers (one for Mathematics and the other for Chemistry in the scale of Rs. 160—250)	5,440	....
<i>Grants.</i>		
(1) Recurring Rs. 1,500 for additional admissions Rs. 3,500 for B.Sc. (Hons.) course.	19,000	5,000
(2) Non-recurring Rs. 10,000 for Biology for B.Sc. course Rs. 4,000 for additional admissions .. ..	....	....
	30,440	12,644

Two posts of Assistant Lecturers will be required for the next year only till two class rooms are ready. If, however, the class rooms are ready by June, 1955, it will be necessary to continue these posts beyond the year 1955-56 also till such time as the extra rooms are ready.

The extra expenditure on account of the above proposal will be Rs. 30,440 during the year 1954-55 while the ultimate annual cost will be Rs. 12,644 only. It is, however, expected that the ultimate annual cost will be covered by the extra income from fees on account of additional admissions.

ITEM 107. Government Colleges: Revision of the scales of pay of the Librarians of the—

Recurrent	... Rs.	6,308	Non-recurrent	... ..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	.....	6,308	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	6,308	

Remarks.—Prior to the creation of posts of Librarians in the Government Colleges, the library work used to be entrusted to a Junior clerk who used to work under the guidance and general supervision of a member of the College Staff. This was not considered a satisfactory arrangement. With the increase in the number of books as well as in the strength of students, it became necessary to organise the libraries on a rational basis to enable both the staff and the students to avail themselves of the facilities of a library organised systematically. This organization involved the enormous work of indexing, classification, and cataloguing of books, which in its turn required the whole time attention of a trained librarian. And an up-to-date library has come to be looked upon as one of the essential and inescapable requirements of a decent educational institution. It was with a view to affording such modern facilities that five posts of trained librarians were sanctioned in five Government Colleges, Gujarat, Karnatak, Ismail. Yusuf and at the S. T. College at Bombay and Belgaum—in the scale of Rs. 80—5/2—105—5—145. The scale was further revised in the general revision to Rs. 60—4—120—E.B.—5—170 and a higher starting pay of Rs. 80 in that scale was allowed to the existing incumbents.

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2 The scale prescribed for these posts, is, however, found to be inadequate to attract suitable candidates. For appointment to such posts it is essential that a candidate should possess at least a good general degree and a Diploma in Librarianship. It is also unlikely that a candidate with an M. A. or B. A. (Hons.) degree with Diploma in Librarianship will be prepared to accept a post carrying a starting salary of Rs. 80 per mensem running to Rs. 170 as the maximum. Consequently, it has become necessary to revise the scale to attract suitable candidates for appointment to these posts. It is accordingly proposed to revise the scale from Rs. 60—170 to Rs. 110—5—125—6—155—E.B.—6—185—8—225, subject to the condition that a Librarian must possess a Master's or Honours' degree with a Diploma in Librarianship.

The proposal involves extra cost as under :—

Name of the College.	Present scale with average cost.	Proposed scale with average cost.	Extra cost.
			Rs.
1. Gujarat College	Rs. 60—4—120—E. B.—5—170. Average cost Rs. 109.	Rs. 110—5—125— 5—155—E.B.— 6—185—8—225. Average cost Rs. 170.	732
2. Karnatak College	Do. ..	Do. ..	732
3. Iamail Yusuf College	Do. ..	Do. ..	732
4. M. N. College	Rs. 50—5/2—80— 10/2—100. Average cost Rs. 77.	Do. ..	1,116
5. Bajaram College	Rs. 60—4—120—E. B.—5—170. Average cost Rs. 109.	Do. ..	732
6. Sydenham College	Rs. 100—5/2—125 —5—175. Average cost Rs. 138.	Do. ..	384
7. S. T. College, Bombay	Rs. 60—4—120—E. B.—5—170. Average cost Rs. 109.	Do. ..	732
8. S. T. College, Belgaum	Rs. 60—4—120—E. B.—5—170. Average cost Rs. 109.	Do. ..	732
9. S. M. T. T. College	Rs. 48—3—85—4 —125—5—130. Average cost Rs. 100.	Do. ..	840
10. Elphinstone College, Bombay	Rs. 60—4—120—5 —170. Average cost Rs. 122.	Do. ..	576
		Total, extra cost ..	6,308

ITEM 108. Acquisition of the Inamdari right to recover land revenue in respect of Government House Estate at Aundh.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—A part of the Estate known as Government House Estate situated at Ganeshkhind, Poona, has been leased to the Poona University for a period of 999 years from 1st June 1949. The Aundh village which is comprised in the part of the estate leased to the University is an Inam village and the Inamdar has a right to receive land revenue assessment in respect of this land even though it belongs to Government. It is considered desirable to acquire the Inamdar's right to recover land revenue in respect of the land comprised in the estate demised to the Poona University as also the land which is in the possession of other Departments viz. Public Works Department and Agriculture and Forests Department. The cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 30,000. It is proposed to provide this amount in the next year's budget.

Statement showing the details of the area and assessment in respect of the land included in Government House Estate at Aundh, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

Survey No.	Area.			Assessment.			Purpose for which used.	Department concerned.	Remarks.
	Cultivable.	P. K.	Total.	L. R.	L. R.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
25 Part	103 6	11 16	114 22	325 7 0	61 0 6	386 7 6	Botanical Garden ..	Agricultural Department (Director of Agriculture, B. S., Poona).	
25 "	33 21	3 11	36 32	60 8 0	11 5 6	71 13 6	Dairy Farm	Do. do.	
25 "	9 16	1 2	10 18	9 3 0					
25 "	3 4	0 14	3 18	8 6 0			Aundh Road No. 1	Public Works Department	
25 "	6 27	0 28	7 15	6 9 0			Aundh Road No. 2 P. W. D. Store.	(Executive Engineer, Poona Division, Poona).	
				24 2 0	4 8 6	28 10 6			
				410 1 0	76 14 6	486 15 6			
<i>Within the area leased out to the Poona University.</i>									
25 Part	1 11	0 4	1 15	2 12 0	0 8 3	3 4 3	Stables.	Director of Parks and Gardens,	
25 "	1 13	0 4	1 17	2 4 0			Post Office.	Postal Department (Central	
25 "	0 5	....	0 5	0 4 0			Postal Quarters.	Government).	
				2 8 0	0 7 6	2 15 6			
25 "	230 15	25 12	255 27	261 3 0	....	....	Open to public.	Assessment to be paid by the	
25 "	91 17	10 8	101 25	156 9 0	....	....	Not open to public.	Director of Public Instruc-	
25 "	1 14	0 4	1 18	2 3 0	....	....	Canal.	tion.	
				419 15 0	78 1 0	498 11 0			
				425 3 0	79 11 9	504 14 9			
<i>New Government House.</i>									
25 Part	81 9	8 38	90 7	79 7 0	....	....	New Government	Comptroller of House-hold to	
139 "	8 8	0 36	9 24	13 9 0	....	....	House.	His Excellency the Governor	
155/2 "	7 6	0 8	7 14	7 4 0		of Bombay.	
155/3 (Inam)	1 19	0 0	1 19	2 7 0			
				0 7 2Judi					
				100 6 0	19 4 3	119 10 3			

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ITEM 109. Grant in aid to Secondary (English) Schools for Standards V and VI.

Recurrent Rs. 1,00,000	Non-recurrent Rs. Nil.
Total ..	.. ,, 1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,, 1,00,000

Remarks.—Infants Class and Standards I to III of Secondary English Schools were regarded as primary standards and Standards IV to VIII as Secondary standards. So far the expenditure incurred by the Secondary (English) Schools on Standards IV to VIII (old) i.e. top 5 Standards—only is being admitted for the purposes of Government grant. All the standards in these schools have now been renumbered as I to XI. In order to treat these Secondary (English) schools on par with other ordinary secondary schools in respect of Government grant it is proposed to treat the top most 7 classes of these schools as Secondary Standards instead of only five Standards as at present. The total cost involved on payment of grant in respect of Standards V and VI of these schools on the basis of grants to secondary schools come to Rs. 1,00,000 including grant on payment of dearness allowance to teachers teaching these standards. It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 in the next years budget on this account.

ITEM 110. Formula for determining the strength of clerical staff of District School Boards.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs. 26,000	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs. Nil.
Total ..	.. ,, 26,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,, 26,000

Remarks.—The District School Boards have represented time and again, that the existing formula (viz. $3 + N/250$) where "N" stands for the number of teachers under the Board for determining the strength of clerks necessary for a School Board should be revised as the result of increase in the clerical work owing to the implementation of the various schemes. The State Board of Primary Education suggested that the present formula be revised to $6 + N/200$ where "N" stands for the number of teachers in the public and private primary schools under the Board and added that no special clerks be allowed over and above the strength admissible in accordance with the revised formula except for work relating to Provident and Pension Funds. The formula suggested by the State Board of Primary Education has been accepted by Government in principle in a slightly modified form namely 5 plus $N/250$ where 'N' stands for the number of teachers in public and private School. As a result of the bringing into force of the formula about 22 additional posts of junior clerks will have to be allowed to different District School Boards in this State. The annual recurring cost to Government on account of the posts is estimated at Rs. 26,000. In the interest of the efficient working of the District School Board offices, it is proposed to allow the Boards to appoint these additional clerks and accordingly it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 26,000 in the State budget on this account during the next year.

ITEM 111. Facilities for the further training of I Year trained Sindhi Primary Teachers serving under School Boards.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs. 600	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs. 200
Total ..	.. ,, 800	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,, 16,980

Remarks.—There are about 80 I Year trained Sindhi Primary Teachers under the School Boards who are below the age of 45 and who are required to be given a further training in the II Year's Course to make them fully trained for the teachers' profession. It is proposed to organise one class for the training of these teachers. The class will be run for a total period of two years and the 80 teachers will be passed through the course at the rate of 40 each year. The details of the staff to be employed for the class, the expenditure (recurring and non-recurring) required to be incurred are furnished in the accompanying statements. The total expenditure involved is estimated at Rs. 23,980 (Rs. 16,980 recurring plus Rs. 7,000 non-recurring). Since it is proposed to close down one Marathi Division in the Training Colleges for Men, Poona, and run in its place one division for the training of these Sindhi I Year trained teachers, there will be an additional cost of only Rs. 800 according to the details given below :—

<i>Recurring.</i>	
Rs.	
100	For books and teachers' library.
500	For Craft contingency.
600	
<i>Non-recurring.</i>	
200	For books, charts, maps, teaching aid, etc.
800	Grand Total.

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Statement "A" showing the staff to be sanctioned in connection with opening of a IInd Year class for Sindhi Teachers.

Serial No.	No. of posts and designation.	Scale of Pay.
<i>College Side.</i>		
1	One Principal	Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.
2	One trained graduate Assistant Master ..	Rs. 70—5—130—E.B.—6—160—8—200.
3	One Craft teachers	Rs. 61—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140.
4	Three part-time teachers for Hindi, Music and Art.	Fixed pay of Rs. 40 per mensem each.
5	One elark	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
6	Two Class IV servants	Rs. 30—1/2—35.
<i>Hostel Side.</i>		
7	Two cooks	Fixed pay of Rs. 30 per mensem.
8	Two Kitchen servants	Do.
9	One sweeper	Do.

Statement "B" showing the additional expenditure to be incurred in connection with the opening of a IInd Year class for Sindhi Teachers.

Serial No.	Number of posts and Designation.	Annual additional expenditure.
<i>Recurring.</i>		
		Rs. Rs.
1	One Principal .. Pay .. 220×12	2,640
	Dearness allowance .. 60×12	720
		2,360
2	One Assistant Master .. Pay .. 100×12	1,200
	Dearness allowance .. 45×12	540
		1,740
3	One Craft Teacher .. Pay .. 61×12	732
	Dearness allowance .. 45×12	540
		1,272
4	Three part-time Teachers. Pay .. 40×3×12	1,440
	Dearness allowance .. 28×3×12	1,008
		2,448
5	One Clerk .. Pay .. 55×12	660
	Dearness allowance .. 45×12	540
		1,200
6	Two Class IV Servants Pay .. 30×2×12	720
	Dearness allowance .. 35×2×12	840
		1,560
7	Hostel servants (2 cooks, Pay .. 30×5×12	1,800
	2 kitchen servants Dearness allowance .. 35×5×12	2,100
	and 1 sweeper).	3,900
8	Contingency	200
9	Travelling allowance to teachers 10×40	400
10	Water charges 400	400
11	General expenses, repairs, electricity, etc. (for Hostel)	500
	Total, Recurring ..	16,980
<i>Non-recurring.</i>		
1	Basic equipment	2,000
2	Physical apparatus	1,000
3	Music apparatus	500
4	Furniture	2,000
5	Library	500
6	Hostel Utensils	200
7	Desks Bania (40)	800
	Total, Non-recurring ..	7,000
	Grand Total ..	23,980

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 112. Non-recurring grants to replace the old apparatus for the under-graduate laboratories of the Institute of Science, Bombay.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	25,000
Total	.. ,,	25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The Triennial Inspection Committee of the University of Bombay that inspected the Institute of Science, Bombay, in July/August 1949, has observed that a large part of the equipment used for instructional purposes in the Physics Department of the Institute as shown to them appeared to be old and has suggested that a gradual replacement of a part of the old equipment be made. The apparatus in the under-graduate laboratory is very old, worn out and not renewed practically since the beginning of the Institute and requires complete replacement. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 85,000 for replacing the old apparatus as suggested by the Triennial Inspection Committee is necessary. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was already provided for in the budget for 1952-53. Thus the total grant that will be required is Rs. 75,000 which is proposed to be sanctioned in three instalments during the next three years, i.e., 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57. A provision of Rs. 25,000 will, therefore, be required to be provided in the next year's budget estimates.

ITEM 113. Building Grant to the District Building Committee, Kaira, for construction of primary school buildings in the ex-Cambay State area.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	60,000
Total	.. ,,	60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—An amount of Rs. 1,20,000 was set apart for construction of primary school building in the ex-Cambay State area from the merged State balances. Out of this amount a building grant of Rs. 60,000 has already been sanctioned to the District Building Committee, Kaira, during the year 1951-52. It is now proposed to sanction a further building grant of Rs. 60,000 to the District Building Committee, Kaira, for construction of primary school buildings in the ex-Cambay State area during the next financial year, to be met from the merged States' balances. A provision of Rs. 60,000 will, therefore, be required for the purpose in the next year's budget (1954-55).

ITEM 114. Starting of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps.

Recurrent	... Rs.	5,00,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ,,	5,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—As there is hardly any future for the Junior Division N.C.C. in this State and since it is imperative to introduce some sort of alternative activity for students in schools and colleges with a view to inculcate in them a sense of discipline and social service, Government has decided to abolish the Junior Division N.C.C. and to introduce the Auxiliary Cadet Corps with effect from the next financial year. The aims of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps are as follows:—

- (i) To build up the youth mentally, morally and physically and to make them good and disciplined citizens by developing their character and capacity for leadership.
- (ii) To develop in them the principles of patriotism.
- (iii) To develop team spirit and corporate life.
- (iv) To train them for social service and
- (v) To teach them the dignity of labour.

The syllabus for training is as follows:—

- (a) Mass physical training for 3 periods a week of 40 minutes duration.
- (b) Mass drill for 3 periods a week of 40 minutes duration.
- (c) Games for 4 periods a week of 40 minutes duration.
- (d) Outdoor training such as Route Marches and one camp every academic term.
- (e) Social service and labour work, training in Citizenship, elementary first-aid, sanitation and hygiene.

Specialised instructors are not required to undertake this training and this will be the responsibility of ordinary school teachers and college Professors. Most of the schools now employ physical training instructors and these will be used for the purpose in view. The Government of India have promised

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to send officers in charge of the N.C.C. to see that training etc. is done on the right lines. In order to develop esprit-de-corps, the provision of a simple uniform is considered necessary and this will consist of a pair of shirts and shorts and P. T. shoes, the total cost of which is not expected to be more than Rs. 9 per head. The cost of running such a movement in a school would be roughly Rs. 1,500 per annum or Rs. 15 per student assuming that 100 cadets from each school will participate in the scheme. The cost of uniform at Rs. 9 per head would be Rs. 900 and Rs. 600 would be required for camps and other miscellaneous expenditure. It is not contemplated that any allowance or honoraria should be paid to the staff or students participating in this scheme. The Scheme is broad-based and economical and as such can be introduced in every school and college for students between the ages 13 or 14 and 20. The Government of India have suggested that 50 per cent. of the cost of uniforms should be borne by the students. This would roughly worked out at Rs. 5 and the balance of the cost per capita viz. Rs. 10 will be shared equally between the State Government and the School. There are about 1,000 full-fledged Secondary Schools who may be expected to adopt this scheme and if, to start off with the average number of cadets is taken as 100 per school, Government's share of the total cost would be about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum. As Government has decided to start the scheme with effect from the year 1954-55, it is necessary to provide an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 in the budget for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 115. Regarding duplication of the 5th year Class in the Architectural Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Recurrent	... Rs.	6,240	Non-recurrent	... ..	Rs.	6,000
Total	...	12,240	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	7,610

Remarks.—Government has accepted the Art Education Committee's Recommendation in regard to the reorganisation of the Architectural Section at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with a view to providing increased facilities for the teaching of Architecture. As a result of this, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes were progressively duplicated with effect from 1948-49. It will be, therefore, necessary to duplicate the 5th year class with effect from the academic year 1954-55. The duplication of the 5th year class in the Architectural Section will be necessary to accommodate the increased number of students on account of duplication of the lower classes. This will result in additional expenditure on account (a) additional staff, and (b) additional furniture and equipment. With a view to minimising expenditure on staff, it is proposed to create a fifth additional post of studio Assistant with effect from the next year. The proposal involves an additional expenditure as detailed below:—

<i>Recurrent.</i>		Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
Pay of Studio Assistant at Rs. 300 per mensem, in the scale of pay of Rs. 300—25—350. (300 × 9=Rs. 2,700)	... ..	2,700
<i>Allowance and Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
(i) Dearness allowance to Studio Assistant (60 × 9=Rs. 540) at Rs. 60 per mensem	... ..	540
(ii) Fees to Visiting Lecturers at Rs. 25 per visit for 120 visits (120 × 25=Rs. 3,000)	... ..	3,000
	Total ...	6,240
<i>Non-recurrent.</i>		
<i>Contingencies—Non-contract, Other Supplies and services—</i>		
Purchase of furniture, equipment etc.	... ..	6,000
	Total, non-recurrent expenditure ...	6,000

It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 12,240 in the budget estimates, for 1954-55.

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ITEM 116. Freestudentships and half-freestudentships at the Engineering Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	17,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	Rs.	17,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	40,800

Remarks.—The following freestudentships and half-freestudentships are available for Degree and Diploma Courses at the Colleges of Engineering at Poona and Ahmedabad.

College of Engineering, Poona.			L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.		
(1) Degree Course—			(1) Degree Course—		
Freestudentships	...	<i>Nil.</i>	Freestudentships	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Half-freestudentships	...	6	Half-freestudentships	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(2) Diploma Courses—			(2) Diploma Courses—		
Freestudentships	...	3	Freestudentships 20 per cent. of students on roll.		
Half-freestudentships	...	15	Half-freestudentships	...	<i>Nil.</i>

It is clear from the above that there are no freestudentships or half-freestudentships for the Degree Courses at the L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. There is also no uniform basis for freestudentships and half-freestudentships at both the Government Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad.

It is needless to point out the necessity of instituting freestudentships and half-freestudentships in the Engineering Colleges. It has been estimated that the expenditure in an Engineering College is about Rs. 1,400 per annum per student. As the degree course at an Engineering College usually extends to 3 years, the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 4,200. This is practically out of reach of poor students. There are instances where poor students though fully qualified could not go in for Engineering Education as it was not possible for them to afford its expenses. It therefore, seems necessary to afford some sort of relief to poor deserving students so as to enable them to take up Engineering education. In view of this and also in view of having a uniform policy with regard to freestudentships and half-freestudentships at both the Government Engineering Colleges it has been decided to discontinue the present system of freestudentships, and half-freestudentships for degree and diploma courses at Engineering Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad from the next academic year, viz., June 1954 and to sanction in its stead open merit freestudentships to 15 per cent. of the number of students on the roll of the College on 1st July every year belonging to classes other than backward class both for degree and diploma courses. All Backward Class students studying in Engineering Colleges for Degree Courses are awarded freestudentships in addition to a special scholarship of Rs. 40 per month each. The proposed freestudentship will be awarded according to merits and subject to the condition that the students' parents' or guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 4,000 per annum. The number of seats for degree and diploma courses for the first year at both the colleges and the number of freestudentships on the basis of 15 per cent. will be as under :—

Name of the College.		Number of seats.	Number of freestudentships
<i>Degree Courses—</i>			
(1) College of Engineering, Poona	...	150	22
(2) L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad	...	75	11
<i>Diploma Courses—</i>			
(1) College of Engineering, Poona	...	150	22
(2) L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad	...	100	15

The loss of revenue on account of grant of freestudentships at the rate of 15 per cent. of students on roll in the first year of the colleges would be as follows :—

	Rs.
Degree $33\frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times 3 =$	29,700
Diploma $37\frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 3 =$	11,100
	<hr/> 40,800 <hr/>

There is no direct expenditure to Government but a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 40,800 per annum by way of reduction in fee receipts of which a part is provided by way of loss in revenue on account of the existing schemes. It is accordingly proposed to provide the balance of Rs. 17,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55.

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ITEM 117. Equipment for the Diploma Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	23,150
Total	...	... ,,	23,150	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	"	Nil.

Remarks.—Consequent upon the revision of Diploma Courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering by the Council of Technical Education, Bombay, the number of subjects for these Courses were increased. Thus the diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering had two additional subjects, viz., Metallurgy and Applied Electronics.

The College of Engineering, Poona, which was required to follow these revised courses had to include the above subjects in the Syllabi prescribed for Mechanical, Electrical Engineering and Metallurgy Courses. Thus introduction of new subjects has therefore necessitated the immediate need of the equipment shown in the Appendix "A" together valued at Rs. 23,150.

The purchase of these equipment is absolutely essential as otherwise there will be a serious handicap in the efforts for providing proper and adequate training to the students in the above Courses. It is accordingly propose to make a Provision of Rs. 23,150 in this Budget estimates for 1954-55.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Equipment.	Cost. Rs.
(a) For Metallurgy :—	
(i) Wire drawing Plant with set of Dies	10,000
(ii) Metal working Press	4,000
(iii) Electric connection, wiring Motor, Switch Board, etc.	4,000
	18,000
(b) For Applied Electronics :—	
(i) 2 Pieces each of 0-1, 0-5, 0-10 and 0-25 Millimeters	600
(ii) 3 Pieces of 0-10, and 0-25 Voltmeters	300
(iii) 6 Pieces of Multimeters	1,800
(iv) 2 Singal generators	300
(v) 1 Heat Frequency Oscillator	900
(vi) 1 Tube Tester	500
(vii) Miscellaneous (Batteries, plugs, etc.)	300
(viii) 3 working tables at Rs..150 each	450
	5,150
Total	23,150

ITEM 118. Purchase of equipment and furniture for the Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay, and Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	23,500
Total	..	.. ,,	23,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,		Nil.

Remarks.—1. *Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.*—An equipment grant of Rs. 1,29,000 was sanctioned during the year 1948-49 for the purchase of equipment for the school. However the equipment worth Rs. 1,01,390 was purchased during that year as certain machinery was not readily available. A provision of Rs. 11,500 was made during the year 1949-50 but owing to difficulties in procuring machinery that amount was not fully utilised. The school is required to be provided with additional equipment for improving the standard of instructions in the technical subjects. The furniture of the School being old has worn out and needs replacement. It is therefore necessary to provide an amount of Rs. 13,500 for furniture and equipment.

2. *Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.*—Due to increase in number of students in the higher classes it is felt necessary to provide additional equipment. The worn out tools also need replacement. It is therefore proposed to purchase the minimum essential equipment and tools during the year 1954-55 costing about Rs. 10 000.

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The expenditure as detailed below for purchase of equipment and furniture for both the above schools needs to be increased during the year 1954-55.

	Rs.
1. Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay—	
(i) Equipment—Rs. 8,500 }	13,500
(ii) Furniture—Rs. 5,000 }	
2. Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur—	
(i) Equipment—Rs. 9,000 }	10,000
(ii) Furniture—Rs. 1,000 }	
	23,500

It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 23,500 for equipment and furniture for both these schools during the year 1954-55. The details of equipment and furniture and the cost thereof is given in Appendix 'A'.

APPENDIX "A".

Statement showing the furniture and equipment required for the Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur, and Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay.

	Rs.
<i>Northcote Technical High School.</i>	
1. 3 Wood turning lathes	5,000
2. 2 South Bend Metal Turning Lahe	4,000
	9,000
3. Furniture	1,000
	Total
	10,000
<i>Elphinstone Technical High School.</i>	
1. Different cutters required for the Milling Machine about 20 nos. at Rs. 50 ..	1,000
2. Tool holders for lathes 4 nos. at Rs. 25	100
3. Power hammer for smithy shop	2,000
4. Anvile 3 cwt. for each 4 nos. at Rs. 200 each	800
5. Leglices for Smithy and shipping for fitting shop 12 nos. at Rs. 125 each ..	1,500
6. Starters for Motors obtained from Disposals 4 nos. at Rs. 200 each ..	800
7. Regulating Rhiostats for Motors 4 nos. at Rs. 100—each	400
8. Water leands for leading Generator 4 nos. at Rs. 100 each	400
9. Accumulators for bench Expenditures 200 Ahrs. 3 nos. at Rs. 100 each ..	300
10. Voltmeters and Ammeters for bench and Machine Experiments 12 nos. at Rs. 100	1,200
	Furniture.
11. 40 benches at Rs. 125 each	5,000
	Total
	13,500
	Grand Total
	23,500

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ITEM 119. Opening of 2 Blind schools, one each at Hubli and Nasik.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 37,568	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 7,960
Total	...	Rs. 45,528	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 41,240

Remarks.—The problems of the blind have not received the attention they deserve. Except for the 2 blind schools at Baroda and Mehsana which Government has taken over as an interim arrangement the welfare of the blind has been entirely left to voluntary private efforts in this State. Out of the total number of 50,000 totally blind persons provision exists in this State for the education of only 500 blind persons. Government has recently raised the rate of grants payable to the schools for the blind in this State and as a result of this measure voluntary agencies are expected to provide greater facilities for the education of the blind. This measure is not, however adequate. The Blind Conference held under the Presidentship of the then Chief Minister in January 1951 considered the problem of the blind in all its aspects and recommended that 2 model schools for the blind should be started in this State at Government cost for the education of the blind. It is, therefore, proposed to start 2 such schools for the blind one each at Hubli and Nasik. The details of the expenditure are as shown below :—

Item of expenditure.	Average cost in 1st year. Rs.
<i>Non-recurring Expenditure—</i>	
(1) Four tables and 4 chairs	280
(2) Ten Dual desks	400
(3) Four cupboards	500
(4) Teaching aids, materials and equipments	1,000
(5) Cooking utensils, etc. required for hostel	1,000
(6) Looms, cotton etc.	800
Total non-recurring	3,980
<i>Recurring Expenditure.</i>	
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>	
One Head Master in the grade of Rs. 70—5—120—E.B.—5—140	Rs. 840
<i>Pay of establishment—</i>	
(i) One Assistant master in the grade of Rs. 51—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.	624
(ii) Two special teachers for weaving and knitting in the grade of Rs. 50—1½—65—E.B.—2½—90	1,200
(iii) One clerk in the grade of Rs. 46—3—86—E.B.—5—130	660
(iv) Two peons in the grade of Rs. 30—½—35	720
(v) One hostel servant in the grade of Rs. 30—½—35	360
(vi) One cook for the hostel in the grade of Rs. 30—½—35	360
(vii) One part-time music teacher at Rs. 20 per month (teaching hours, 5)	240
<i>Allowances—</i>	
(i) Dearness allowance to Head Master, Assistant Master and the clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem	1,620
(ii) Dearness Allowance to two special teachers at Rs. 35 per mensem	840
(iii) Dearness Allowance to two peons at Rs. 35 per mensem	840
(iv) Dearness allowance to one cook at Rs. 35 per mensem	420
(v) Dearness allowance to one hostel servant at Rs. 35 per mensem	420
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
School contingencies (including expenditure in connection with weaving and knitting)	1,120
<i>Rent and Taxes—</i>	
Rent of the school and hostel buildings	1,200
<i>Hostel—</i>	
Hostel expenditure at Rs. 30 per mensem per pupil for 20 boys	7,200
Looms for weaving purposes	120
Total recurring expenditure	18,784
Grand total	22,764

Expenditure on account of 2 schools—Rs. (22,764 × 2)=
Rs. 45,528.

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ITEM 120. Establishment of a model school for Deaf and Mute at Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	Rs. 8,803	Non-recurrent	Rs. 2,300
Total	11,103	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The schools for the Deaf-Mutes in this State are maintained by Voluntary agencies which receive grant in aid at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ of their admissible expenditure or at Rs. 30 per mensem per pupil whichever is less. The Government of India had suggested that at least one model school should be opened by Government for the Deaf-Mutes. In the present financial stringency, it is not possible for Government to bear the extra cost in opening a Government School for the Deaf-Mutes. It is, therefore, proposed to ask the management of one of the existing well-established schools to convert their school into a model school with the aid of a liberal grant in aid from Government. The management of the Deaf-Mute school at Ahmedabad has expressed its readiness to convert the school into a model school. The cost involved in converting the school into a model school is Rs. 19,028 as shown below.

*Recurring—*I. *Pay of staff for the school—*

	Rs.
1 Principal (in the grade of Rs. 75—2 6—160)	1,620
1 Head Master (in the grade of Rs. 72—2/6—135)	1,272
1 1st Assistant Teacher (in the grade of Rs. 72—2 6—125)	1,104
1 2nd Assistant Teacher (in the grade of Rs. 72—2/6—95)	816
2 3rd Assistant Teachers (in the grade of Rs. 40—2/4—80)	1,392
1 Residential Matron (in the scale of Rs. 45—2/3—75)	660
2 Tailoring Teachers (part time)	936
1 Composing Teacher (part time)	420
1 Clerk	540
1 Peon	300

Staff for the Hostel.

1 Hostel Superintendent (in the grade of Rs. 30—2/4—63)	460
1 Cook (in the scale of Rs. 20—1/2—40)	480
1 Assistant Cook (in the scale of Rs. 15—1/2—35)	300
1 Peon	180
1 Bhangi	60
Total	10,488

II. *Allowances and Honoraria—*

Dearness Allowance to the Principal, the head Master and the 1st Assistant teacher (at Rs. 45 per mensem each)	1,620
Dearness Allowance to the remaining staff excluding the Hostel Bhangi (at Rs. 35 per mensem each)	4,620
Total	6,240
Total recurring	16,728

III. *Contingencies—*

Contract contingencies	300
Non-recurring expenditure for furniture, equipment, etc.	2,000
Total	2,300
Grand Total	19,028

A grant of Rs. 7,925 was paid to the School during 1950-51. The net extra cost in the proposal, therefore, is Rs. 11,103.

ITEM 121. Payment of grants to Universities.

Recurrent	Rs. 8,50,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	8,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	8,50,000

Remarks.—Of the six Universities in the State, Bombay, Poona and Baroda are carrying on some teaching activities. All the Universities will have to develop properly their teaching activities if they are to fulfil the functions of a University. The three regional Universities are still in the early stage of development and in the other Universities consolidation and a certain measure of experience is necessary. Proper development of the teaching activities of the Universities will entail necessary expenditure. The provision required to meet the reasonable requirements of the Universities on the development that can be regarded as more or less complete when the position about the University grants can be said to have

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been stabilised for all practicable purposes would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 42 to 43 lakhs. Besides provision for the teaching activities of the Universities, provision is also required to be made for non-recurring grants to the Karnatak and the Gujarat Universities towards construction of buildings as these Universities had to start from a scratch as regards buildings. Grants on account of buildings to these two Universities would, therefore, be a first charge on the available funds. The provision of Rs. 33,53,200 made in the budget for the last three years for grants to Universities is found to be inadequate to meet the present requirements of the Universities. It is, therefore, necessary to increase this provision in order to provide for adequate grants to Universities for the proper development of their activities. It is accordingly proposed to provide an additional amount of Rs. 8,50,000 in the next year's budget.

ITEM 122. Government open merit freestudentships in non-Government Arts, Science and Professional Colleges.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 5,00,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	5,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	5,00,000

Remarks.—Government open merit freestudentships at the rate of 15 per cent. of the total number of students are, at present, available in Government Arts and Science Colleges. These freestudentships are intended for poor and deserving students and awarded by the Principals of colleges concerned in consultation with the Common Room. Similarly all eligible Backward Class Students in Government as well as non-Government Colleges are given the concession of freestudentships. There is, however, no provision for Government freestudentships for non-Backward Classes in non-Government Colleges. Government is, therefore, anxious to have some open merit freestudentships in non-Government Arts, Science and Professional Colleges to encourage poor and deserving students to complete their courses. It is, therefore, proposed to institute 2,500 freestudentship which work out at about 5 per cent. of the total number of students in non-Government colleges as it stood on 31st March 1953. The annual cost likely to be involved in the proposal is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs (at the average rate of Rs. 200 per student) and it is necessary to provide this amount in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 123. Grants to District School Boards for appointment of additional teachers.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 46,00,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 6,00,000
Total	..	52,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	46,00,000

Remarks.—At present compulsory primary education is in force in all villages in this State in pre-merger areas with a population of 1,000 and above according to old census. Similarly, approved primary schools are also opened in all villages with a population of 700 and above and also in most of the villages with a population between 500 to 699. It is proposed to provide such schools to the remaining villages in the population group mentioned above as also to the groups of school-less villages with a population of 500 and above. For this purpose and for strengthening the existing schools by way of appointment of substitutes in leave and training vacancies it is estimated that the District School Boards will require a staff of 6,000 additional teachers in the year 1954-55. It is proposed to allow these teachers to the Boards in the next year. The total additional expenditure to Government on account of these teachers in that year will be as indicated below :—

Item.	Expenditure for 11 months in the year 1954-55.	
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay Rs. 40 per mensem in the scale of pay of Rs. 40—1—50—E.B.—1½—65. $6,000 \times 40 \times 11$	= 26,40,000	26,40,000
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem. $6,000 \times 35 \times 11$	= 23,10,000	23,10,000
(iii) Contingencies at Re. 1 per mensem per teacher. $6,000 \times 1 \times 11$	= 60,000	60,000
(iv) Rent at Rs. 5 per mensem per teacher. $6,000 \times 5 \times 11$	= 3,30,000	3,30,000
	Total recurring	53,40,000
(v) Non-recurring at Rs. 100 per teacher for furniture equipment, etc. $6,000 \times 100$	= 6,00,000	6,00,000
	Grand Total	59,40,000

Out of the amount of Rs. 59,40,000 mentioned above it is proposed to make an additional provision of Rs. 52,00,000 in the next year's budget and to meet the remaining expenditure of Rs. 7,40,000 by way of reappropriation of funds already provided in the regular budget.

Under their scheme to relieve educated unemployment the Government of India propose to allot 6,000 rural teachers to this State in the year 1954-55. Its services of all these teachers are utilized in that year the amount of subsidy available from that Government in the year 1954-55 will come to about Rs. 40,00,000 on agreed basis.

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ITEM 124. Library grants to Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 50,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	50,000

Remarks.—The strength of students at Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce Colleges has considerably increased as a result of opening additional divisions at some of these institutions. With the increase in the strength of the students, there is a need for providing additional library facilities at these colleges. An up-to-date library has come to be looked upon as one of the essential and inescapable requirements of a decent educational institution. Moreover, the activities of the colleges have increased with the introduction of the teaching of certain additional subjects at some of these colleges. With the existing library grants at their disposal, these colleges find it difficult to equip their libraries properly and to meet the increased demands for books. The provision made so far in the budget was found to be quite inadequate to provide increased library facilities. During the current year a total provision of Rs. 53,525 has been made for the purpose in respect of these colleges and it is, therefore, necessary to increase this provision so as to enable the colleges to equip their libraries properly. It is proposed to provide for an additional amount of Rs. 50,000 on this account in the next year's budget.

ITEM 125. Government and Dakshina fellowships. Increase in provision for —

Recurrent	...	Rs. 36,720	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	36,720	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	48,960

Remarks.—With effect from the academic year 1953-54, Government has increased the number of Government fellowships for post graduate studies as also the value of the Government and Dakshina Fellowships as shown below :—

	No. of fellowships.	Value of each fellowship.
		Rs.
1. Government Fellowships	50	60
2. Dakshina fellowships	21	60
Total ...	71	

Of the above fellowships, 22 fellowships are allotted to the various Universities in the State and the remaining are earmarked for the various Government Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Training colleges. Under the rules for the award of these fellowships, a fellowship is tenable for a period of two years, except in the case of those awarded at the S. T. Colleges. The fellowships sanctioned above do not represent sets and are thus available for being awarded for one year only. It is, therefore, considered necessary to treat them as sets. This will mean the award of 68 fellowships (71 fellowships minus 3 fellowships awarded on a one year basis at the S. T. Colleges) during the next year. The additional cost on this account during the next year will be Rs. 36,720 while the ultimate annual additional cost will be Rs. 48,960. It is, therefore, proposed to provide for an amount of Rs. 36,720 in the next year's budget.

ITEM 126. Payment of a non-pensionable special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem to primary teachers working in Scheduled Areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,74,720	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	1,74,720	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	1,74,720

Remarks.—It has come to the notice of Government that for various reasons, attendance in primary schools situated in the Scheduled Areas in this State is very low. The question of improving attendance in these schools was under the active consideration of Government. Government has decided to undertake several measures to get more children to schools in these areas one of these measures is that a non-pensionable special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem should be paid to primary teachers posted to work in Scheduled Areas. Teachers appointed in primary schools in these areas are generally apathetic because they have to serve in out-of-the-way places where general amenities of life are wanting. Some additional remuneration to induce them to work with zeal in these areas is therefore, necessary. It is accordingly proposed to pay a non-pensionable special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem to these teachers, with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1954-55. The special pay will be granted only if the average attendance in the schools in their charge in a month will exceed 50 percent. Inspecting Officers will be asked to check and ensure that bogus figures are not shown by the teachers to claim the allowance.

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2. There are about 2,290 teachers working in public schools situated in the Scheduled Areas in this State. In addition, there are 622 teachers working in approved private primary schools in these areas and the total extra cost to Government in the year 1954-55 on payment of this special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem to each of them will be as under :—

	Rs.
Public schools $2290 \times 5 \times 12$	1,37,400
Approved private schools $622 \times 5 \times 12$	37,320
	1,74,720

It is accordingly proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1,74,720 on this account in the next year's budget.

As the expenditure will be for Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Areas steps will be taken to claim a grant from Government of India on that account under Article 275 of the Constitution.

ITEM 127. Maintenance of ten Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

Recurrent	.. Rs. 1,19,360	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. Nil.
Total	.. ,, 1,19,360	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. 3,22,560

Remarks.—One of the reasons why progress of education among the Scheduled Tribes and the inhabitants of Scheduled Areas is very slow is that these are no good teachers nor good leaders from the Scheduled Tribes who are prepared to devote their time and talent for the uplift of these tribes. In order to create such leadership and to accelerate the progress of education among the Scheduled Tribes and the inhabitants of Scheduled Areas Government has decided to start 10 Ashram Schools through Voluntary Agencies on grant-in-aid basis during the year 1954-55. The Schools will be of the type of Ashramas conducted by old Rishis where provision for lodging and boarding and for intensive basic training of Scheduled Tribes pupils will be available under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers imbued with the spirit of co-operation and service. For this purpose each school will have a hostel attached to it. Teaching of selected crafts suited to the surroundings will be a special feature of these schools. The schools will be organised on the following general principles as far as possible :—

(1) The school to which children of the Ashram will be sent will be a part of the Ashram. If there is already a D. S. B. School in the place where the Ashram is proposed to be started, it will be handed over to the Ashram Authorities for management. In that case, the grant-in-aid in respect of the school will be paid to the authorities in the same way as is done in the case of schools handed over to the Sarvodaya Sanchalaka i.e. on the basis of the *per capita* expenditure of the District School Board schools in the District.

(2) The Ashram school will eventually be developed into a first grade school in the course of next 4 or 5 years.

(3) Each Ashram will have two separate units one for girls and one for boys.

One teacher, preferably Head Master, will be the Superintendent or Grihapati. Similarly one woman teacher will be Superintendent of the Girl's Section. If both the husband and wife are serving as teachers, they will, as far as possible, be pleased in charge of the Ashram. If necessary an allowance of Rs. 10 per month will be paid to each superintendent.

(4) The admission of children into the Ashram will be restricted to children between the ages of 7 to 9 if they are to be admitted to Standard I of the School or upto the age of 10 if they are in the higher standard.

(5) In the first year of the Ashram schools, the number of children to be admitted to the Ashram will be limited to 15 boys and 15 girls. Every year 10 boys and 10 girls will be added. Eventually the number of children in each unit of the Ashram will be about 60 to 70.

(6) The boys and girls of the Ashram will be recruited from the neighbouring villages in addition to the local children. Ordinarily one boy and one girl will be brought to the Ashram from each of the neighbouring villages.

(7) Two servants one cook and one Kamati will be allowed to be appointed. In the initial stage one cook may prepare food for both the units. The children are expected to clean their rooms and wash their plates and help, as far as possible, in running the hostel.

(8) The Ashram schools will necessarily have a farm of 10 acres with a well, two cows, agricultural implements, etc.

2. The Voluntary Agencies approached by Government in this regard have shown encouraging response. In all Government has received proposals to open 12 Ashram Schools at a total cost of Rs. 3,46,529 during the year 1953-54. Government however, has decided to allow the Vol. Agencies to start only 10 Ashram Schools during the year 1953-54. The Voluntary Agencies are seriously making efforts to complete the preliminary arrangements and to start the schools some time in January or February 1954. The 10 Ashram Schools started during the current year will be functioning during the year 1954-55 and it is necessary to provide funds on account of grants to the Voluntary Agencies for the maintenance of these schools.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

3. The maintenance cost of Ashram Schools will not be uniform. It will vary for school to school depending upon the number of crafts to be taught in those schools. The following is an estimate of cost considered to be reasonable for an Ashram school of 30 pupils (15 boys and 15 girls) during the first year of its existence :—

I—Recurrent	Amount in Rs.
(a) Maintenance of a two teachers school	2,480
(b) Maintenance of hostel for 30 pupils	8,840
Total	11,320

4. During the 2nd year 10 new boys and 10 new girls will be admitted to the Ashram School. Consequently the maintenance cost of the hostel will be increased by Rs. 3,600 ($20 \times 15 \times 12 = 3,600$). The total cost of the Ashram school during the 2nd year of its existence will be Rs. 14,920. The cost of 10 such Ashram Schools will therefore be Rs. 1,49,200.

5. The Ashram Schools are new types of institutions. They are still in the experimental stage. They will be started in the scheduled areas of the merged State territories as far as possible. The inhabitants of these areas are very backward educationally and economically. The Voluntary agencies will not therefore be able to raise substantial amount from public contributions for maintenance of these schools. It is therefore proposed to continue to pay grants-in-aid to Voluntary agencies at 80 per cent. of their expenditure on such schools in the initial stages. The cost to Government on account of payment of grant to Voluntary Agencies will therefore be Rs. 1,19,360 during 1954-55. The expenditure is admissible for grant-in-aid from the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution. The Government of India have agreed to pay grants to this State at 2/3rds of the Government's expenditure on payment of grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for maintenance of these Ashram Schools. At this rate Government expects to receive Rs. 79,573 from the Government of India as a grant-in-aid for this scheme during 1954-55. The actual liability of Government will therefore be Rs. 39,787. As the Government of India grant will be credited on the "receipts" side and will not be available directly for expenditure, it is proposed to provide for a sum of Rs. 1,19,360 in the budget for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 128. Maintenance of Ashram-schools cum-Sanskar Kendras for the children of ex-criminal tribes.

Recurrent	... Rs.	72,315	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ..	72,315	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	72,315

Remarks.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4 lakhs to this State for the welfare of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. One of the educational schemes financed from the Government of India grant of Rs. 4 lakhs during the year 1953-54 is the establishment of five Ashram schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras at Sholapur, Hubli, Jalgaon, Bijapur and Ahmedabad. Of these five Ashram schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras, two Kendras one at Sholapur and the other at Ahmedabad have already been started and the remaining will be started soon. These Kendras have been or will be organised through the Voluntary Agencies on the lines of the scheme appended as Schedule A. It is necessary to provide funds for the maintenance of these Kendras during the year 1954-55.

2. The total cost of an Ashram school-cum-Sanskar Kendra as per details given in the Schedule is estimated at Rs. 16,603 (Rs. 14,463 recurrent *plus* Rs. 2,140 non-recurrent). As the Kendras will be started during the year 1953-54, non-recurrent expenditure will not be required during the year 1954-55. The total maintenance cost of these Kendras during 1954-55 will thus come to Rs. 72,315.

3. It is likely that the Government of India may sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs to this State during 1954-55 for the welfare of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. The entire cost of the scheme is to be met from the Government of India grant. As the Government of India grant will be credited on the receipt side and will not be available for expenditure directly, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 72,315 in the budget for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

SCHEDULE A

Detailed justification.—Some of the reasons why the progress among the Ex-Criminal Tribes is slow are that there are very good teachers from these Tribes who are prepared to take up the cause of their education with a missionary zeal and very good leaders who will guide them on proper lines. It is, therefore, proposed to start 5 Ashram-schools where pupils of these tribes will live detached from their parents and will be given sound and intensive Basic education for the full primary course with the object of turning out good teachers and leaders. Each school will cater for about 20 pupils during the first year. Boys will be admitted after they are 6 and will be given intensive Basic Education for the full primary course. For these boys of tender age simpler basis crafts like kitchen-gardening and spinning will be taught in the initial stages.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

The importance of Community Centres in charge of a trained Community Director especially for the welfare of the Ex-Criminal Tribes has also been realised by the Planning Commission. Sanskar Kendras started with these objects are reported to be functioning very successfully in Saurashtra. They create a healthy environment which provides opportunities to the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes to mix-up with each other and to develop a sense of co-operation and responsibility. Through these Kendras these communities can be train to understand and recognise their obligation to the Society by means of properly organised programmes of recreation and social activities. To bring down the extra cost it is proposed to attach the Sanskar Kendras to the Ashram Schools so that these Tribes may derive the advantages of both the institutions with the least cost. Voluntary Agencies have already been requested to state their willingness to start the Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras. Owing to the general trade depression and famine conditions most of these agencies have expressed their inability to start these institutions unless Government bears the full cost. In view of the unsatisfactory financial position of most of these agencies it is proposed to bear their expenditure on full cost basis for some time. These Schools-cum-Kendras are proposed to be opened at Sholapur, Hubli, Jalgaon, Bijapur and Ahmedabad where the population of Ex-Criminal Tribes is substantial. They will be opened through the Voluntary Agencies wherever such agencies come forth or otherwise through the District School Boards. The cost involved in the opening of these five Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras will be roughly Rs. 83,015 as shown below :—

(i) School.

(a) Recurring—	Rs.
1. Pay of a teacher at Rs. 60 p. m.	720
2. Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 p. m.	540
3. Provident Fund at one anna in a rupee ...	45
4. Contingency at Rs. 1-8-0 p. m.	18
5. Rent at Rs. 30 p. m.	360
6. Miscellaneous	10
Total ...	1,693

(ii) Hostel.

(a) Recurring—	Rs.
1. Allowance to Superintendent (10×12) ...	120
2. Stipends to inmates (30×15×12)	5,400
3. Pay of one cook (30×12)	360
4. Pay of kitchen servant (25×12)	300
5. Pay of Kamathi (25×12)	300
6. Dearness Allowance to 3 IV Class servants (35×3×12)	1,260
7. Rent (40×12)	480
8. Contingency and lighting charges (10×12)	120
Total ...	8,340

(iii) The cost on account of introduction of different crafts taken as under :—

Name of Item	Recurring expenditure. Rs.
1. Kitchen gardening	50
2. Spinning in lower standards	60
Total ...	110

37. EDUCATION—contd.

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(iv) Sanskar-Kendras.

(a) Recurring—	Rs.
1. Establishment—Teacher at Rs. 70 p. m. (70×12)	840
2. Rent of the building at Rs. 15 p. m. (15×12)	180
3. Contingencies—Slates, pens, pencils, papers, newspapers, soaps, oil, clothing etc. at Rs. 40 per year per child (40×30),	1,200
4. Ayurvedic medical box and medical aid for one year	300
5. Mid-day meals for 30 children at Rs. 5 p. m.	1,800
Total	4,320

(Rs. 14,463—Recurring.)

(Rs. 72,315—Recurring.)

ITEM 129. Free supply of Books and Slates to pupils belonging to Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	Rs. 30,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	30,000

Remarks.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4 lakhs to this State for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1953-54. One of the educational schemes financed from the Government of India grant during the current year is the supply books, slates, etc. to pupils belonging to Ex-Criminal Tribes in primary schools. The details of the scheme will be found in Schedule A attached. It is likely that the Government of India may sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs to this State during the year 1954-55 for the welfare of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. The entire cost of Rs. 30,000 required for the continuance of the scheme is to be met from the Government of India grant. It is therefore proposed to continue to scheme and to provide a sum of Rs. 30,000 for this purpose in the Budget for the year 1954-55.

SCHEDULE A.

Free supply of books and slates to Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils.

Cost to Government Rs. 30,000.

Remarks.—The total number of pupils of the ex-Criminal Tribes belonging to the school-going age is roughly 94,700. A sum of Rs. 2 per annum per child is generally allowed for free supply of books and slates to indigent children. On this basis the total amount required for free supply of books and slates to children of the ex-Criminal Tribes attending primary schools will be about Rs. 1,89,400. In the budget for 1953-54 a budget provision of Rs. 4,44,436 has been made for the free supply of books and slates to indigent children. It may roughly be taken that 25 per cent. of this amount i.e. Rs. 1,11,000 will be spent from this provision for the children of the ex-Criminal Tribes. An additional provision of about Rs. 80,000 would thus be necessary if all ex-Criminal Tribes pupils of school-going age are to receive free supply of books and slates. Even with the rigorous enforcement of compulsion it is not likely that all pupils of school-going age belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes, will be attending primary schools. An additional provision of about Rs. 30,000 would be adequate for the purpose.

ITEM 130. Grant of educational and other facilities to Scheduled Tribe persons who are converted to other faiths.

Recurrent	Rs. 13,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	13,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	13,000

Remarks.—At present Scheduled Tribe persons in the Bombay State who have been converted to other faiths like Christianity, Islam, etc., are not held eligible for educational and other concessions sanctioned by Government for the Backward Classes. This is not in accordance with the Constitution. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 issued by the President of the Indian Union does not

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specifically say that the communities included in that Order are only those which profess Hinduism. Consequently, a member of the Scheduled Tribes although he is converted to other faiths, continues to be a member of the tribe and is therefore eligible for all the concessions sanctioned to these tribes. According to the provisions of the Law persons converted from the Scheduled Tribes to other faiths are therefore entitled to the concessions sanctioned or which might be sanctioned hereafter for the Scheduled Tribes. The Bombay Tribes Advisory Council to which the question was referred for advice has recommended that the concessions should be granted to the Scheduled Tribes converts to other religions provided they do not disown the Tribe to which they belong. Government proposes to accept the advice of the Tribes Advisory Council and to grant educational and other concessions to Scheduled Tribe persons who are converted to Christianity and other religions, with effect from the next financial year. The cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 13,000 per annum.

The Government of India have not agreed to pay grant-in-aid to this State under Article 275 of the Constitution on account of this scheme. It is proposed to press the claim for grant-in-aid for this scheme for the next year. The grant, if any, sanctioned by the Government of India will be credited on the receipts side and will not be available for direct expenditure. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 13,000 in the budget for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

ITEM 131. Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools for the benefit of ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent ..	Rs. 1,480	Non-recurrent ..	Rs. 5,500
Total ..	6,980	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	5,350

Remarks.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4 lakhs to this State for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1953-54. One of the educational schemes financed from this grant is the conversion of 5 Primary Schools at Sholapur, Hubli, Gadag, Bijapur and Naroda into Basic Schools for the benefit of pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes where the number of ex-Criminal Tribes pupils is large. The details of the Scheme will be found in the appended Schedule 'A'.

2. The Government of India are likely to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1954-55. The entire expenditure of the scheme is to be met from the Government of India grant of Rs. 6 lakhs. It is therefore proposed to continue the scheme during the year 1954-55. The cost on account of the continuance of the scheme during the 2nd year of its existence is estimated at Rs. 6,980 (Rs. 1,480 recurrent plus Rs. 5,500 non-recurrent). It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 6,980 for this purpose in the budget for the year 1954-55.

SCHEDULE A.

SCHEME No. 3.

Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools for the benefit of the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Cost to Government—Rs. 6,980.

There are in all four first grade primary schools and one school up to V standard in such areas which can be converted into basic schools. They are as under :—

Name of the School.	No. of pupils.	Number of pupils who can be brought under conversion during the first year.
1 Industrial Settlement School, Sholapur	725	150
2 Industrial Settlement School, Hubli	240	80
3 Industrial Settlement School, Gadag	161	60
4 Industrial Settlement School, Bijapur	292	80
5 Industrial Settlement School, Baroda	71	40

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The extra cost involved in the conversion of the above schools into basic schools in the first year will be as under :—

Name of the School.	Number of pupils.	Name of craft.	Cost	Non-
			Recurring	recurring.
			Rs.	Rs.
1 Industrial Settlement School, Sholapur	150	Card-board Modelling	450	600
		Kitchen gardening	50	200
2 Industrial Settlement School Board	80	Spinning and weaving	240	1,200
		Kitchen-gardening	50	200
3 Industrial Settlement School, Gadag	60	Spinning	180	900
		Kitchen-gardening	50	200
4 Industrial Settlement School, Bijapur	80	Spinning	240	1,200
5 Industrial Settlement School, Baroda	..	Spinning and Weaving	120	600
		Kitchen-gardening	50	200
		Total	1,480	6,500
Grand Total (Recurring and Non-recurring)		Rs. 6,980.		

The above expenditure is only for the next year. Eventually when all the classes are converted into Basic classes, the total expenditure will be roughly Rs. 16,800 non-recurring and about Rs. 5,350 recurring.

ITEM 132. Opening of 10 additional Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

Recurrent	.. Rs. 45,280	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. 3,18,000
Total	.. ,, 3,63,280	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,, 3,22,560

Remarks.—The progress of education among the Adiwasis is very slow because they reside usually in hilly tracts where communications are scarce and also because no good teachers nor good leaders from these Tribes who are prepared to work for the uplift of those communities. With a view to creating such leadership from among the Scheduled Tribes themselves, Government has decided to start Ashram Schools from the financial year 1954 onwards. In these schools provision for boarding, lodging and for intensive basic training of Adiwasi pupils will be available under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers imbued with the spirit of co-operation and service. For this purpose each school will have a hostel attached to it. Teaching of selected crafts will be a special feature of the Ashram School. The Ashram Schools will be started through the Voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis on the following general principles :—

(1) The school to which children of the Ashram will be sent will be a part of the Ashram. If there is already a District School Board School in the place where the Ashram is proposed to be started, it will be handed over to the Ashram authorities for management. In that case, the grant-in-aid in respect of the school will be paid to the authorities in the same way as is done in the case of schools handed over to the Sarvodaya Sanchalaks, i.e., on the basis of the per capita expenditure of the District School Board Schools in the District.

(2) The Ashram school will eventually be developed into a first grade school in the course of next 4 or 5 years.

(3) Each Ashram will have two separate units one for girls and one for boys.

One teacher, preferably Head Master, should be the Superintendent or Grihapati. Similarly one woman teacher should be Superintendent of the Girls' Section. If both, the husband and wife are serving as teachers, they will, as far as possible, be placed in charge of the Ashram. If necessary on all wance of Rs. 10 per month may be paid to each Superintendent.

(4) The admission of children into the Ashram will be restricted to children between the ages of 7 to 9, if they are to be admitted to Standard I of the School or up to the age of 10 if they are in the higher standard.

(5) In the first year of the Ashram schools, the number of children to be admitted to the Ashram will be limited to 15 boys and 15 girls. Every year 10 boys and 10 girls should be added. Eventually the number of children in each unit of the Ashram should be about 60 to 70.

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(6) The boys and girls of the Ashram will be recruited from the neighbouring villages in addition to the local children. Ordinarily one boy and one girl should be brought to the Ashram from each of the neighbouring villages.

(7) Two servants one Cook and one Kamati will be allowed to be appointed. In the initial stage one cook may prepare food for both the units. The children are expected to clean their rooms and wash their plates and help, as far as possible, in running the hostel.

(8) The Ashram schools will necessarily have a farm of 10 acres with a well, two cows, agricultural implements, etc.

2. It is proposed to start 10 more Ashram School during 1954-55 from the second Academic Term. The cost of each Ashram School will not be uniform in view of the fact that the number of crafts to be taught in each Ashram school will vary. The following is an estimate of cost considered to be reasonable for an Ashram School :—

<i>Recurring—</i>		Rs.
(a) Two teachers school		2,480
(b) Maintenance of hostel for 30 pupils (15 boys and 15 girls in the first year) ..		8,840
	Total Recurring ..	11,320
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>		
(a) Two teacher school		200
(b) Buildings for the school Ashram		25,000
(c) Cost of acquisition of land admeasuring about 10 acres		5,000
(d) Agricultural implements		1,000
(e) Cost of two cows		600
	Total non-recurrent ..	31,800
	Total recurring and non-recurring ..	43,120

The cost indicated above does not include the cost on account of introduction of other crafts like spinning and weaving, poultry farming, etc. The cost will go a little higher if the cost on account of introduction of crafts in these schools is taken into account when the Ashram Schools are developed into full-fledged primary schools as contemplated in the scheme. The recurrent cost on account of 10 Ashram Schools would come to Rs. 4,03,200. On the basis of the estimated expenditure of an Ashram School given above, the total cost of 10 Ashram Schools will come to Rs. 3,71,600 (Rs. 56,600 recurrent and Rs. 3,18,000 non-recurrent). The Ashram Schools are new types of Institutions. They are to be started in Scheduled Areas of the merged States territories as far as possible where the climate is not congenial. The people of these areas are extremely backward educationally and very poor economically. The voluntary agencies will not therefore come forth to start the schools unless special grants are paid to them. It is therefore proposed to pay grants to the Voluntary agencies at the following rates in the initial stages :—

(i) at 80 per cent. of their expenditure on maintenance of the schools, and

(ii) at 100 per cent. of their non-recurrent expenditure on building equipment etc., at the rate cost to Government comes to Rs. 3,63,280 (Rs. 45,280 recurrent plus Rs. 3,18,000 non-recurrent).

3. The Government of India have realised the importance of Ashram Schools in the educational advancement of Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Scheduled Areas and are prepared to bear two-third of the total expenditure of Government on the payment of grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies for the opening of new Ashram Schools. The recurring cost during 1954-55 is based on the assumption that these school will start functioning from the 2nd academic term after buildings are completed. The sub-joined statement gives the total cost to Voluntary agencies on account of the Ashram Schools, the cost to Government on account of grant-in-aid, the assistance expected to be renewed from the Central Government and the net actual cost to Government.

Total cost of the Voluntary Agencies on Ashram Schools.	Cost to Government at 80 per cent. or 100 per cent. of the total cost in Column 1.	Grant-in-aid from the Government of India at 2/3 of the expenditure in Column 2.	Actual cost to Government.
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,74,600	3,63,280	2,42,187	1,21,093

It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 3,63,280 (Rs. 45,280 recurrent plus Rs. 3,18,000 non-recurrent) in the budget for 1954-55 for this purpose.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

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ITEM 133. Educational Schemes for the Welfare of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 38,926	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 4,280
Total	...	Rs. 43,206	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 38,926

Remarks.—The Government of India are likely to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs to this state during the year 1954-55 for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes. All the educational schemes or the uplift of the ex-Criminal Tribes started during 1953-54 estimated to cost Rs. 1,09,295 are proposed to be continued during the year 1954-55. In addition, it is proposed to adopt the following two new schemes for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1954-55.

Name of the Scheme.	Cost. Rs.
1 Opening of two additional Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras for ex-Criminal Tribes	33,206
2 One hundred sets of special scholarships for pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes in primary schools	10,000
	43,206

The details of the schemes are given in the Schedules A and B appended.

The entire cost is to be met from the Government of India grant of Rs. 6 lakhs. As the Government of India grant will be credited on the receipt side and will not be directly available for expenditure it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 43,206 (Rs. 38,926 recurrent plus Rs. 4,280 non-recurrent) in the budget for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

SCHEDULE A.

SCHEME No. I.

Opening of Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras for ex-Criminal Tribes.

Estimated cost.—Rs 33,206.

Description—Some of the reasons why the progress of education among the Ex-Criminal Tribes is very slow are that there are very few good teachers from these Tribes who are prepared to take the cause of their education with a missionary zeal and that there are very few good leaders to guide them properly. It was therefore decided to start 5 Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras during the year 1953-54 for the benefit of ex-Criminal Tribe pupils where they would be given sound and intensive Basic Education for the full primary course with the object of turning out good teachers and leaders. This is a good scheme and it is proposed to open two additional Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendras for the benefit of these Tribes during the year 1954-55. The Ashram Schools will be opened through the voluntary agencies as far as possible at places where ex-Criminal Tribes are residing in large numbers. If reliable voluntary agencies do not come forth to take up the responsibility, it is proposed to open the Kendras through the District School Boards or Municipal School Boards concerned. The Ashram Schools-cum-Sanskar Kendra will have three sections as follows:—

(A) *School.*—The school will cater for about 30 pupils during the first year. Admission to the schools will be restricted to the pupils whose age is 6 plus or more. Simple crafts like kitchen gardening and spinning will be taught in the initial stages.

(B) *Hostel.*—There will be a hostel attached to the school where boarding and lodging will be provided free of charge.

(C) *Sanskar Kendra.*—Each Ashram School will have a Sanskar Kendra where these communities can be trained to understand and recognise their obligations to the Society by means of properly organised programmes of recreation and social activities. Such community Centres or Sanskar Kendras are reported to be functioning very successfully in Saurashtra.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

2. The cost involved in the opening of these Kendras is estimated at Rs. 33,206 during the year 1954-55 as detailed below :—

(i) School—

(a) Recurring—		Rs.
1	Pay of a teacher at Rs. 60 per mensem	720
2.	Dearness Allowance at Rs 45 per mensem	540
3.	Provident Fund at one anna in a rupee	45
4.	Contingency at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem	18
5.	Rent at Rs. 30 per mensem	360
6	Miscellaneous	10
Total ..		1,698
 (b) Non-recurring—		
	Furniture.	1,100
Grand Total ..		1,798

(ii) Hostel.—

(a) Recurring.—				Rs.
1	Allowance to Superintendent (10 × 12)			120
2	Stipends to inmates (30 × 15 × 12)			5,400
3	Pay of one cook (30 × 12)			360
4	Pay of Kitchen servant (25 × 12)			300
5	Pay of Kamathi (25 × 12)			300
6	Dearness Allowance to 3 class IV servants (35 × 3 × 12)			1,260
7.	Rent (40 × 12)			480
8	Contingency and lithging charges (10 × 12)			129
Total ..				8,340
 (b) Non-recurring—				
	Purchase of utensils, etc.			500
Grand Total ..				8,840

(iii) The cost on account of introduction of different crafts taken as under :—

Name of item.	Recurring expenditure.	Non-recurring expenditure.		Total.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1	Kitchen gardening	50	200	250
2	Spinning in lower standards	60	450	510
Total ..		110	650	760

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

(iv) Sanshkar Kendras.—

(a) Recurring—	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment		
Teacher at Rs. 70 per mensem (70 × 12)		840
2. Rent of the Building at Rs. 15 per mensem (15 × 12)		180
3. Contingencies.		
Slates, pens, pencils, papers, newspapers, soaps, oil, clothing, etc. at Rs. 40 per year per child (40 × 30)	1,200	
Ayurvedic medical box and medical aid for one year	300	1,500
4. Mid-day meals for 30 children at Rs. 5 per mensem		1,800
		<hr/>
Total		4,320
		<hr/>
(b) Non-recurring—		
Equipment for games	250	
Musical instruments	150	
Utensils and cupboard	250	
Books for Library	150	
Medical Box	90	890
		<hr/>
Grand Total		5,210
		<hr/>

Grand Total of (ii) to (iv)—

	Rs.	
(i)	1,793	
(ii)	8,840	
(iii)	760	
(iv)	5,210	
	<hr/>	
	16,603	for one place.
	<hr/>	
	(14,463	Recurring.
	2,140	Non-recurring.)

Cost of two Kendras (Rs. 16,643 × 2) 32,603

3. The financial position of voluntary agencies working for the uplift of Backward Classes is far from being satisfactory. Due trade depression and other causes they will not be able to raise money from public contribution. It is therefore proposed to give grant-in-aid to the voluntary agencies willing to take up this work on full cost basis for some time subject to the maximum limits referred to above.

37, EDUCATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEME No. III.

Additional sets scholarships for ex-Criminal Tribe Pupils in Primary Schools.

Estimated cost Rs. 10,000.

Description.—Due to poor financial conditions of the ex-Criminal Tribes generally, attendance of pupils from these communities is not very satisfactory. In order to provide incentive to pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes to continue their studies in higher standards of primary schools, it is proposed to institute 100 special sets of scholarships exclusively for the pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes. Each set will consist of three scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 3, Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per mensem for standards V, VI and VII respectively. The scholarships will be paid for 10 months. The Director of Education will be authorised to allot the scholarships among the District School Boards and Municipal School Boards in his discretion, in consideration of the number of pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes in primary schools and the needs of the respective districts. The scholarships will be awarded by the Educational Inspectors of the Districts. Pupils in private primary schools will also be eligible for these scholarships. In case the number of ex-Criminal Tribe pupils in any particular school is more than the number of scholarships allotted, the Scholarships will be awarded on merits, as determined by the total marks obtained in the preceding examination. The cost of these 100 sets of special scholarships is estimated at Rs. 10,000 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(a) Value of 100 scholarships in Standard V (100 × 3 × 10)	3,000
(b) Value of 100 scholarships in Standard VI (100 × 3 × 10)	3,000
(c) Value of 100 scholarships in Standard VII (100 × 4 × 10)	4,000
	10,000

The amount of Rs. 10,000 will be paid to the District School Boards and Municipal School Boards as grant-in-aid.

ITEM 134. Construction of primary school buildings in merged State areas.

Recurrent .. Rs.	Nil	Non-recurrent ..	Rs. 7,50,000
Total ..	7,50,000		

Remarks.—In accordance with the Government Policy to spend the amounts left by the Ex. Rulers of merged States in development works in the areas of those States, Government has from time to time sanctioned several schemes for merged areas. In the case of some States the total cost of the schemes sanctioned so far is still less than the tentative estimates of the balances left by the Rulers. As the final audited figures of the balances of each State are not yet available, it is considered desirable to sanction upto about 50 per cent. of the balances now tentatively estimated to be available for each State except in the case of States for which the margin available was Rs. 2 lakhs or less in which case the entire amount is proposed to be spent in 1954-55. The margin available on the above lines in the case of States is indicated below:—

Name of the State.	Margin available.
	Rs.
Baroda	13,84,000
Chhota Udepur	2,50,000
Palanpur	1,66,000
Rajpipla	20,000
Sawrur	1,14,500
Cambay	4,66,500
Bhor	1,41,500
Sawantwadi	35,000
Phaltan	1,92,000
Mansa	1,36,000
Surgana	40,000
Vijayanagar	8,000
Jawhar	1,22,000
Total ...	30,75,500

It is proposed to spend this amount on the undertaking or completion of works like the construction of primary school buildings or buildings or equipment for dispensaries, hospitals or maternity homes or for

37, EDUCATION—concl'd.

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construction and repairs of village wells and roads for which donations have been received in the areas of the Ex-States mentioned above either from individuals or from villagers as a whole after considering each proposal on merits by reference to the following factors :—

- (1) that looking to the general needs of the locality the work is considered urgent ;
- (2) that there is no or only nominal recurring expenditure involved ;
- (3) that the donation is adequate looking to the total cost of the work involved and is realisable in cash.

In case of the States in which there are no or very few works for which such donations have been received and the amount proposed to be spent is not therefore likely to be utilised it is proposed to make the amount available for undertaking new local development schemes like minor irrigation, roads, wells, school buildings, buildings or equipment for dispensaries, etc. which are considered essential and in respect of which 50 per cent. contribution from the people is forthcoming and which do not involve any recurring expenditure.

It is accordingly proposed to provide for an amount of Rs. 7,50,000 in the budget for the next year (1954-55) for construction of primary school buildings in the Ex-State areas.

		Rs.
Grand Total—37, Education	Recurrent	49,69,448
	Non-recurrent	30,76,183
	Total	1,05,45,631

38, MEDICAL

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 135. Opening of S. M. P. centres in Banaskantha District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	20,250	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nu.
Total	...	,,	20,250	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	,,	20,250

The District of Banaskantha has a large area with scanty population, and there are no adequate facilities for medical relief. It is, therefore, considered advisable to start nine S. M. P. Centres in the District at the following places:—

Name of the village.	Taluka.	Population of the village.
1. Bhordle	Tharad	1,253
2. Paldi	Decdar	1,103
3. Bhilai	Deesa	857
4. Morwada	Wao	2,005
5. Terwada	Kerhrej	2,937
6. Jalotra	Badgam	1,550
7. Jadia	Bhanera	1,037
8. Hadad	Danta	860
9. Havowas	Danta	1,400

At Morwada, serial No. 4, there exists a dispensary in charge of a D. A. S. F. doctor. If an S. M. P. centre is opened there, the dispensary will be closed down. Allopathic licentiates are not likely to become available for the proposed S. M. P. centres. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint Ayurvedic doctors.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,250 as stated below:—

	Expenditure for 1954-55.
	Rs.
Honorarium to nine S. M. Ps. 120×12	12,960
Travelling allowance $9 \times 37\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	4,050
Grant for medicines and instruments 9×300	2,700
Contingencies $9 \times 5 \times 12$	540
Total	20,250

Against this expenditure may be set off the saving resulting from the closure of the dispensary at Morwada and the $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of the total expenditure which will be borne by the District Local Committee of Management on account of the nine S. M. P. centres.

1 B. M. S. Class III (Ayur.), Rs. 80—5—100—6—180—8—260	80×12	960
Dearness allowance 45×12	...	540
1 Inferior servant, 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	$35 \times 1 \times 12$	420
Dearness allowance 35×12	...	420
House-rent to doctor 10×12	...	120
Contingencies—		
Contract	...	100
Medicines and instruments	...	600
		3,160
Plus $\frac{1}{5}$th share	...	4,050
		7,210

Additional expenditure to be borne by Government will be Rs. 13,040 per annum.

ITEM 136. Purchase of a New Ambulance Car for the Civil Hospital, Nasik.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nu.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	18,000
Total	...	,,	18,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	,,	Nu.

Remarks.—Ambulance service was introduced as a Post-War Reconstruction Measure at the District Headquarter Hospitals. The Ambulance vans were received in 1946 from the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas and distributed to the various Hospitals in the Bombay State, one of them being the Civil Hospital, Nasik. Even at that time the Ambulance Cars had been considerably used and a few of them had to be got repaired before putting them into the working order. The Car is not giving satisfactory service and is not likely to be renovated without very expensive repairs. The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, is pressing for the purchase of a new Ambulance Van.

The provision required for the purchase of new Ambulance Car for the Civil Hospital, Nasik, during the year 1954-55 is Rs. 18,000.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE.—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 137. Scheme for the training and appointment of X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians at the Government Hospitals in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	3,480	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	14,864
Total	...	Rs.	18,344	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	34,560

Remarks.—Previously the assistants for Laboratory and X-Ray work in Government Hospitals and other institutions were untrained persons. In the U. K. this work is done by training technicians. It is therefore proposed to train and employ 100 such technicians (for 70 Laboratory and 30 X-Ray). Graduates in Science are selected for Laboratory Technicians' course which is of nine months' duration and candidates with Inter-Science qualification are taken for X-Ray Technicians' training. So far 25 Laboratory Technicians have been trained and employed and 1 X-Ray Technician. It is still necessary to train additional technicians to achieve the target number. It is therefore proposed to train 12 Laboratory and 6 X-Ray Technicians during the year 1954-55 and after completion of their training to employ them at Government Hospitals. The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 18,344 during the year 1954-55 as shown in the statement below :—

	Cost during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual Recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pay of Establishment—		
1 Sweeper at G. M. C., 35—1—40 for 9 months for Laboratory Tech. Course (1 × 35 × 9)	315	.....
1 Sweeper at B. J. Medical College, Poona, 30—1—35 for 9 months for Laboratory Tech. Training (30 × 1 × 9)	270	.....
12 Laboratory Technicians to be employed from 1st January 1955 after completion of their training—100—8—140—10—200 (average 160) (100 × 12 × 2)	2,400	23,040
6 X-Ray Technicians will complete their training by the end of the financial year 1954-55. Hence no expenditure will be incurred during 1954-55. They will be appointed from 1st April 1955 ... ..	.....	11,520
Pay of Establishment	2,985	34,560
(2) Allowances, Honoraria, etc., House Rent and other allowances for Laboratory Technician's Course—		
Remuneration to 2 Lecturers at Rs. 25 per mensem each for 9 months one each at G. M. C. and B. J. Medical College, Poona	450	.....
Stipend to 12 candidates at Rs. 50 per mensem each for 9 months	5,400	.....
For X-Ray Technician's Course at J. J. Group of Hospitals—		
Hon. for Honorary Assistant Radiologist at Rs. 85 per mensem for 1 year 85 × 1 × 12	1,020	.....
Stipend to 6 candidates at Rs. 50 per mensem each for 1 year (6 × 50 × 12)	3,600	.....
Rs.	10,470	.....
Lecture fee at Rs. 10 per lecture to the Medical Officers		
Anatomy 6 lectures	60	
Physiology 6 lectures	60	
Pathology 6 lectures	60	
Rs.	180	.....
House Rent Allowance to 2 sweepers one at Rs. 6 per mensem at Bombay and 1 at Rs. 5 per mensem at Poona, for 9 months— 5 × 1 × 9=45 6 × 1 × 9=54	99	.....
Total House Rent and other allowances	10,749	.....

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE.—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Dearness Allowance—

2 servants at Rs. 35 per mensem for 9 months $35 \times 2 \times 9=630$	}	1,710	.....
12 Laboratory Technicians at Rs. 45 per mensem for 2 months. $12 \times 45 \times 2=1,080$			
Total, Allowances, Honoraria, etc. ...		12,459	.....

Contingencies—

Cost of Glassware, chemicals, etc., at Rs. 50 per mensem at each of the G. M. C. and B. J. Medical College, Poona, for 9 months for Laboratory Technicians Course	900	.....
Charges for fees to be paid to Messrs. Vietor X-Ray Corporation in the first six months of the X-Ray Technicians Course ...	500	.....
Contingencies for apparatus, furniture, films, chemicals, etc., for X-Ray Technician's Course	1,500	.....
Total, Contingencies ...	2,900	.....
Grand Total ...	18,344	34,560

ITEM 138. Entertainment of additional clerical staff for the Mofussil Civil Hospitals.

Recurrent	Rs. 15,841	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Rs. 15,841	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. 11,868

Remarks.—In view of the considerable increase in the clerical work as a result of merger and integration of several Indian States with this State, Government had in 1949 sanctioned 14 posts of clerks at the Mofussil Hospitals. Out of which subsequently Government have retrenched one clerk each in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 from the Civil Hospitals, Alibag, Dharwar and Godhra and the remaining 11 posts of clerks mentioned below have been continued up to 28th February 1954 :—

Name of the Hospital.	No. of posts.	Scale of pay.
(1) Civil Hospital, Sholapur	1	Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
(2) Civil Hospital, Bijapur	1	Do. do.
(3) Civil Hospital, Belgaum	1	Do. do.
(4) Civil Hospital, Satara	1	Do. do.
(5) Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad	1	Do. do.
(6) Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri	1	Do. do.
(7) Civil Hospital, Kaira	1	Do. do.
(8) Civil Hospital, Broach	1	Do. do.
(9) Civil Hospital, Surat	1	Do. do.
(10) Civil Hospital, Thana	1	Do. do.
(11) Civil Hospital, Godhra	1	Senior Clerk Rs. 100—8—140.

The work at the various Civil Hospitals mentioned above has shown a tendency to increase and there is no prospect of the work decreasing. It is therefore necessary to continue the additional posts of clerks in question in the interest of efficient working of the respective institutions. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the posts till 28th February 1955 in the first instance.

The proposal involves an annual average expenditure of Rs. 11,868 and the additional provision required during the year 1954-55 is Rs. 15,841 as shown below :—

Pay of Establishment.	Expenditure for 1954-55.
	Rs.
10 Clerks in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130	7,757
1 Clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140	1,616
Total Pay	9,373

*Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**House-rent Allowance—*

2 Clerks at Rs. 7 p.m. (Surat and Sholapur)	168
1 Clerk at Rs. 10 p. m. (Ahmedabad)	120
Total house-rent allowance	288

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Pay of Establishment.	Expenditure for 1954-55.
	Rs.
<i>Compensatory Allowance—</i>	
1 Clerk at Rs. 5 per mensem (Ahmedabad)	60
1 Clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem (Thana)	120
Total Compensatory Allowance ...	180
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>	
10 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem	5,400
1 Clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem	600
Total Dearness Allowance ...	6,000
Total allowances, honoraria, etc. ...	6,468
Grand Total ...	15,841

ITEM 139. Grant for medical purposes.

Recurrent Rs.	<i>Nil</i>	Non-recurrent Rs.	31,500
Total ,,	31,500	Ultimate annual recurrent ,,	<i>Nil</i>

Remarks.—The medical institutions mentioned below are being paid maintenance grants every year as indicated against them. These grants are given under the usual grant-in-aid rules for the last few years as they were eligible for them. As it is considered necessary to continue the payment of the grants to them hereafter and during the next year it is proposed therefore to provide a sum of Rs. 31,500 on this account in the next year's budget.

Name of Institution.	Amount.
	Rs.
1. Training school for midwives attached to the Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli.	1,500
2. Mobile Health Unit, Umbergaon, District Thana	4,000
3. Blind Relief Association, Bijapur	9,000
4. The District Local Board, Sholapur, towards Medical Relief	17,000
	31,500

ITEM 140. Rural Medical Relief.

Medical aid to forest settlers in East Khandesh District.
Mobile dispensary at Yawal.

Recurrent Rs.	8,685	Non-recurrent Rs.	11,100
Total ,,	19,785	Ultimate annual recurrent ,,	7,690

Remarks.—There are in all 43 settlements in the East Khandesh District which are spread over five talukas. The population of each settlement is very small and the distance of these settlements from the dispensary or S. M. P. Centre is great in the majority of cases. It is, therefore, not possible to make arrangements for the visits of the Government Medical officers to all the settlements. It is, therefore, proposed that a mobile dispensary with head-quarter at Yawal should be started for the forest settlements in the four talukas of Chopada, Yawal, Raver and Edalabad which are to the North of the District. It is proposed that the mobile dispensary should be sanctioned for a period of three years with effect from 1st April 1954 in the first instance. The proposal involves a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 8,685 and a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 11,100 during the year 1954-55 as stated below :—

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Recurrent expenditure—

Staff.	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) 1 B. M. S., Class III, Officer in the scale of Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—8—260—E.B.—10—300 (120 × 11). Special pay at Rs. 20 per mensem (20 × 11). Dearness allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem (50 × 11)	1,320 220 550	1,772 220
(2) Compounder in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 (55 × 11). Special pay at Rs. 10 per mensem (10 × 11) Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem (45 × 11)	605 110 495	1,092 110
(3) 1 Dresser in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 (30 × 11) Special pay at Rs. 5 per mensem (5 × 11) 1 Peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 (30 × 11) Special pay at Rs. 5 per mensem (5 × 11) 1 Chauffeur in the scale of pay of Rs. 50—2—60 (50 × 11) Special pay at Rs. 10 per mensem (10 × 11) Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem for each (35 × 11 × 3)	330 55 330 55 550 110 1,155	396 55 396 55 684 110
Total expenditure on staff ...	5,885	4,890
<i>Other items of recurring expenditure—</i>		
Petrol and Oil for the van ...	1,200	1,200
Repairs (Tyres and tubes etc.) ...	600	600
Medicines and Instruments ...	1,000	1,000
Total ...	2,800	2,800
Total, recurrent expenditure ...	8,685	7,690

Non-recurrent expenditure—

	Rs.
Motor Van ...	11,000
Tarpulin Cover ...	100
Total ...	11,100

ITEM 141. Mobile Dispensaries—Establishment of—One each in Kolhapur and Satara South Districts for rendering medical aid to the areas inhabited by ex-servicemen and their families.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 10,868	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.
Total ...	Rs. 10,868	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Rs. 10,884

Remarks.—The S. P. W. R. Fund has two Mobile vans, available and at the meeting of the committee held in Poona in September 1951 it was decided that the two vans should be allotted to Baroda and Kolhapur Districts for rendering medical aid to the areas inhabited by ex-servicemen and their families. It is however considered that no van is necessary for Baroda District as the ex-servicemen in Baroda belong to the city proper where sufficient medical facilities are available. It has therefore been proposed to give the van to the South Satara District. The vans will be maintained during the year 1954-55, on the conditions sanctioned for the 3 similar mobile Dispensaries according to which 50 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure will be borne by the S. P. W. R. Fund, and the remaining 50 per cent. by Government. The entire cost of equipping the 2 mobile vans will be borne by the Fund.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 10,884 on an average basis and the provision required during the year 1954-55 is Rs. 10,868 as detailed below :—

		Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
(i)	2 B. M. S., Cl. III Officers in the scale of Rs. 120—300. $120 \times 2 \times 11$;	2,640
(ii)	2 Compounders in the scale of Rs. 55—130. $55 \times 2 \times 11$;	1,210
(iii)	2 Dressers in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35. $30 \times 2 \times 11$;	660
(iv)	2 Drivers in the scale of Rs. 50—2—60. $50 \times 2 \times 11$;	1,100
Total Pay ...		5,610
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, Etc.—</i>		
<i>House rent and other allowances—</i>		
(i)	Special Pay to 2 B. M. S., Cl. III Officers at Rs. 20 per mensem each $20 \times 2 \times 11$...	440
(ii)	Special pay to 2 Compounders at Rs. 10 per mensem each $10 \times 2 \times 11$...	220
(iii)	Special pay to 2 Dressers at Rs. 5 per mensem each $5 \times 2 \times 11$...	110
(iv)	Special pay to 2 Drivers at Rs. 10 per mensem $10 \times 2 \times 11$...	220
Total, Special pay ...		990
<i>House rent—</i>		
(i)	2 B. M. S., Cl. III Officers at Rs. 25 per mensem each $25 \times 2 \times 11$...	550
(ii)	2 Compounders at Rs. 4 per mensem each $4 \times 2 \times 11$...	88
Total, House Rent Allowance ...		638
<i>Dearness allowance—</i>		
(i)	2 B. M. S., Cl. III Officers at Rs. 50 per mensem each $50 \times 2 \times 11$...	1,100
(ii)	2 Compounders at Rs. 45 per mensem each $45 \times 2 \times 11$...	990
(iii)	2 Dressers at Rs. 35 per mensem $35 \times 2 \times 11$...	770
(iv)	2 Drivers at Rs. 35 per mensem each $35 \times 2 \times 11$...	770
Total, Dearness Allowance ...		3,630
Grand Total ...		10,868

ITEM 142. Revision of Diet Scales for the Mental Hospitals and Leper Hospitals.

Recurrent ...	Rs.	99,891	Non-recurrent ...	Rs.	Nil.
Total ...	Rs.	99,891	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Rs.	99,891

Remarks.—The question of revision of diet scales at the Mental Hospitals and Leprosy Hospitals was under the consideration of Government and Government requested the Assistant Director, Department of Nutrition, to submit his recommendations in the matter. Accordingly the Assistant Director has submitted the necessary revised diet scales for the Mental Hospitals and Leprosy Hospitals. The proposed revised diet scales are considered suitable and Government has decided to sanction the revised diet scales. The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 99,891 (Rs. 75,121 in respect of the Mental Hospitals and Rs. 24,770 in respect of leprosy Hospitals).

ITEM 143. Hospital Equipment. Purchase of—

Recurrent ...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs.	65,745
Total ...	Rs.	65,745	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Rs.	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 grant to the extent of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose annually.

In the case of the V. S. Civil Hospital, Thana, a new Ophthalmic Ward consisting of 24 beds has been constructed in the compound of the Hospital and it is required to be equipped with Ophthalmic Instruments, Ward-equipments and Linen and Bedding, etc., to put it into use. The proposed Ward will cater to the needs of Thana District and as such it is expected that there will be a rush of patients and that eye-work will be done on much larger scale than hitherto. It is, therefore, quite essential to provide a complete set of instruments, etc. to treat different types of cases. For this equipment a provision of Rs. 15,745 is proposed for the budget for 1951-55.

A total special non-recurring grant of Rs. 65,745 is proposed for the budget for 1954-55 for the purchase of equipment, instruments, etc.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 144. X-Ray apparatus for the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	25,000
Total	...	„	25,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	500

Remarks.—The Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri is not properly equipped as a result of which considerable inconvenience is experienced in running the Hospital and there have been frequent representations from the public, and in the Press. The work of constructing an X-Ray Room at the Hospital has been administratively approved by Government. An X-Ray apparatus is quite essential in a District Head-quarters Hospital. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide an X-Ray apparatus during the year 1954-55. The proposal involves a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 25,000 and recurrent expenditure of Rs. 500 as shown below :—

*Contingencies—**Recurrent—*

Rs.

Contract Contingencies ... 500

Non-Recurrent—

Cost of the Machine ... 25,000.

ITEM 145. Supply of Medicine Chests to Primary teachers.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	N7.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	11,100
Total	...	„	11,100	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	N7

Remarks.—Government proposes to implement the Wandrekar Committee's Scheme in Daharu and Makhada Taluka in Thana District. Accordingly 60 schools have been opened in that area. The Wandrekar Committee has in paragraph 13 of its report recommended that the teachers should be provided with Medical Chests one for each village. This recommendation has been accepted by Government.

This scheme is intended to provide Medical aid to the poor and backward Adiwasis in the forest areas where there are no medical facilities. It is quite necessary and essential to provide each teacher with the medicine chest to introduce the system of issuing simple medicines through them. Hence a provision of Rs 11,100 for the cost of the purchase of 60 medicine chests is proposed to be made under "38, Medical" in the next year's budget.

ITEM 146. Creation of posts of Sister Tutors at Government Training Centres in Nursing.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	24,152	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	N7.
Total	...	„	24,152	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	23,650

Remarks.—The Indian Nursing Council which has been constituted to establish a uniform standard of training for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors has prepared revised syllabuses and regulations for the course in General Nursing and Midwifery. The Indian Nursing Council, has decided that the requirements laid down should be enforced upto March 1955. The Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitor's Council, Bombay, has however decided that the revised Syllabuses should be implemented from the year 1954, instead of waiting up to March 1955.

One of the conditions laid down in the revised Syllabuses for recognition of training schools is that, every training school for nurses, should have one qualified Sister Tutor. There are in all 18 recognised Government Training Centres in Nursing and Midwifery. A post of a Sister Tutor has not however been sanctioned for the following training schools for nurses.

1. Civil Hospital, Surat.
2. Civil Hospital, Thana.
3. Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar.
4. Civil Hospital, Nasik.
5. Civil Hospital, Jalgaon.
6. Civil Hospital, Dhulia.
7. Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
8. Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
9. Civil Hospital, Kolhapur.

One post of Sister Tutor will have therefore to be created at each of remaining Government Training Centres in Nursing, referred to above (except at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon).

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The proposal involves an extra recurring expenditure of Rs. 24,152 during the year 1954-55 and an ultimate annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 28,650 in the subsequent years on average basis :

	Cost During 1954-55.
	Rs.
(1) Pay of Nursing Establishment—	
8 Sister Tutors on Rs. 200—10—250	17,650
(2) Allowances and Honoraria—	
House rent and other allowances—	
(i) Messing allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 each $45 \times 8 \times 11$	3,960
(ii) Uniform allowance $\frac{75 \times 11 \times 8}{12}$	550
(iii) Dhobi allowance $3 \times 8 \times 11$	264
(iv) Compensatory allowance to Sister Tutor at Civil Hospital, Thana, 15×11	165
	Total ... 4,939
(3) Dearness allowance $\frac{55 \times 8 \times 11}{3}$	1,613
	Total ... 24,152

ITEM 147. Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay—Course of training of Dental Mechanics Introduction of.—

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,736	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	3,000
Total	...	Rs.	8,736	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	3,660

Remarks.—There is a great paucity of dentists in our Country. There are only about 1,100 qualified dental surgeons and about 5,000 unqualified dental surgeons practising dentistry in our Country of 36,00,00,000 population. Due to limitations on the entry of new unqualified persons under the Dentists Act, 1948 no further increase can take place in the number of unqualified persons. Deaths, diseases and disability due to old age would certainly bring about a decrease in the number of this group of unqualified dentists. Regarding the entry of qualified persons it can be said that for some time to come the number of persons practising dentistry which is already inadequate will not increase appreciably but it may decrease to some extent. General Public is getting more and more tooth conscious. This would entail more work for Dental Surgeons. 'Properly Trained' dental mechanics can help to solve this problem. 'The Trained' dental mechanics will take off quite a bit of load from the dental surgeons and thus dental surgeons will be able to treat quite a few more persons with the help of trained dental mechanics. So far there is no centre where candidates are trained for qualifying as dental mechanics. Dental Mechanics are a 'necessity' in the Dental Profession. It is therefore proposed to introduce a course of training of Dental Mechanics at the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital which is equipped with all the necessary requirements that have been laid down by the Dental Council of India for institutions imparting training in Dental Mechanics course. Due to lack of accommodation for Laboratories, one additional room is required, to be built. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

With dental mechanics under training, the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital will be able to serve the public to a greater extent because the trainees will be turning out some work for the patients.

Ten students will be taken up every year for training. The course will extend over a period of two years. These two years will be divided into four academic terms. Each student will be charged a fee of Rs. 50 per term (including Rs. 10 per term for material for training in mechanical practice).

The Statement given below shows in detail the recurrent expenditure and the ultimate annual recurrent expenditure involved in the proposal:—

Number of Posts.	Designation and scale of post.	Expenditure for 1954-55.
		Rs.
1	Part-time Teacher for Applied Physics, Mechanics and Applied Chemistry.	
	(a Non-Gazetted appointment) on Rs. 85 per mensem fixed without allowances Rs. 85 × 12	1,020
		1,020

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Number of Post,	Designation and scale of post.	Expenditure for 1954-55. Rs.
1	Full-time Jr. Lecturer in Dentistry (Gazetted appointment in G. P. S. (Medical) Scale—Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650	.....
	Pay at Rs. 220 per mensem equal to Rs. 220 × 12	2,640
	House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent. of pay i.e. Rs. 33 × 12	396
	Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem i.e., 50 × 12	600
	Compensatory Allowance for loss of private practice at Rs. 50 per mensem i.e., Rs. 50 × 12	600
	Dearness allowance at Rs. 40 per mensem 40 × 12	480
		4,716
	Contingencies	3,000
	Grand Total	8,736

ITEM 148. Staff for the Eye Ward at Petlad, District Kaira.

Recurrent	... Rs. 13,506	Non-recurrent	... Rs. 15,000
Total	... ,, 28,506	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,, 14,687

Remarks.—There are no facilities for the treatment of eye diseases at any of the Government Hospitals in Kaira District. Considering the necessity of an Eye Ward at the S. S. Hospital, Petlad, Sheth Harilal Motilal Parikh had paid a donation of Rs. 1,20,000 which was accepted by the then Baroda Government. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,460 including quarters has been made in the budget for the year 1953-54 and it is expected that the ward with 12 beds will be completed in 1953-54. It is proposed to put the ward into use in the beginning of 1954-55.

The proposal involves the recurring expenditure of Rs. 13,506 per annum and ultimate annual expenditure of Rs. 14,687 as follows:—

	Provision required for 1954-55. Rs.	Ultimate annual expenditure. Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		
One B.M.S. Class II Officer 220—650	2,420	4,872
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
Nursing Staff (2 Nurses) 80—100	1,760	2,328
Class IV servants, 2 Ward servants 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	660	792
Class IV servants, one sweeper 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	330	396
	2,750	3,516
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		
Uniform allowance to 2 Nurses 6—4—0 × 2 per mensem	138	150
Dhobi Allowance 2—14 × 2	63	69
Messing Allowance 45 × 2	990	1,080
Dearness allowance, B.M.S. Class II Officer 60 × 1 per mensem	660	.....
2 Nurses 15 × 2	330	.....
3 Class IV servants 35 × 3	1,155	.....
	3,336	1,299
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Diet to patients	3,000	3,000
Medicines and Instruments	1,000	1,000
Other Contingencies	1,000	1,000
	5,000	5,000
Total	13,506	14,687
<i>Non-Recurring—</i>		
Initial requirement, purchase of Linen, Instruments etc.	15,000	

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH,

ITEM 149. Haffkine Institute Bombay: Additional staff for the reorganisation of the Stores and Accounts Sections of the—

Recurrent ..	Rs.	9,720	Non-recurrent ..	Rs.	Nil.
Total ..	..	9,720	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	..	12,167

Remarks.—It has been found that the existing staff of the Stores and Accounts Sections of the Haffkine Institute is not in a position to cope up with the work. The amount of Stores handled by the Haffkine Institute is considerably large. There are six big godowns and 3 small ones. The working of the Stores is defective and the auditors have been referring to them from year to year. They are very critical of the affairs at the Institute. As the amount involved in the Stores is considerably large, it is not desirable to continue such state of affairs indefinitely. It is, therefore, necessary to augment the staff. The following additional staff is proposed to be sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance:—

Designation of the Post.	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Annual recurrent expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Cost Accounts Officer in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B. 20—500—E.B.—25—650. (Bombay City scale)	2,640	5,041
1 Market Representative in the scale of Rs. 100—5—140—E.B. —6—200	1,200	1,962
2 Clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	1,800	3,202
1 Assistant Accountant in the scale of Rs. 100—5—140—E.B. —6—200	1,200	1,962
	<u>6,840</u>	<u>12,167</u>

Dearness Allowance—

60 × 12 × 1 =	720
45 × 12 × 4 =	2,160

Total	9,720	12,167
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ITEM 150. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. Improvements to the—

Recurrent ...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs.	1,00,000
Total ...	..	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay is in need of urgent improvement. It is proposed to carry out these improvements by collecting funds by way of donations from the medical profession, private parties, Race Day Proceeds and Government Contribution. It is estimated that the cost of providing urgent necessities to the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, would be about Rs. 13,20,000. The expected receipts from all other sources are Rs. 11,50,000 and it is intended to contribute Rs. 3½ lakhs by Government as their contribution towards the cost of improvements to the J. J. Group of Hospitals. Out of the amount of Rs. 3½ lakhs on account of Government contribution it is proposed to provide Rs. 1 lakh during 1953-54 and Rs. 1½ lakh for building and Rs. 1 lakh for equipment during the year 1954-55. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is, therefore, necessary during the next year as Government contribution towards the scheme for the purchase of medicines and instruments and equipment for the X-Ray and Pathological Laboratory in the Out-Patients Department over which it is also proposed to construct another storey at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. The latter proposal is being put up as a new major work for 1954-55.

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 151. Department of Nutrition.—Establishment of — on a permanent basis.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	... „	<i>Nil.</i>	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	59,942

Remarks.—Upto September 1949 there were a permanent Department of Nutrition and Experimental Pathology at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, which dealt with matters relating to nutrition, including laboratory analyses of foodstuffs and a temporary nutrition unit in the Civil Supplies Department. The former was in charge of an Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute, while a Nutrition Officer was in charge of the latter. The functions of the Nutrition Officer related mostly to filed work, such as assessment of the state of nutrition, diet surveys and study of diseases caused by malnutrition as a result of the present scarcity conditions. The question was, therefore, raised whether there should be two separate Departments or whether there should be one unified Department of Nutrition doing both laboratory and field work. The question was discussed at a meeting called by the then Hon'ble Minister (Health) sometime in July 1947. It was agreed at this meeting that there should be one unified Department of Nutrition, as in other States of the Union which should work in close collaboration with the other Departments of Government concerned, viz ; Public Health Department, Education Department, Industries Department, Agricultural Department and the Civil Supplies Department. It was also agreed that there should be one Nutrition Officer, in charge of the Department with one Assistant for field work and another for laboratory work, with the necessary ancillary subordinate staff on both sides.

2. In the light of the decisions reached at the meeting called by the then Hon'ble Minister for Health it was proposed to create on a permanent basis, a Department of Nutrition. This Department may be under the Director General of Health Services when the Medical and Public Health Services in the Bombay State are amalgamated. Accordingly, Government was pleased to direct that the Department of Nutrition and Experimental Pathology at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay and the Nutrition Unit in the Civil Supplies Department should be amalgamated into a new Department of Nutrition. As the former was a permanent Department at the Haffkine Institute, it was presumed that the new Department of Nutrition was created on a permanent basis. Even as late as December 1951, the posts of Senior Biochemist and Assistant Chemist of the Department were advertised by the Public Service Commission, Bombay, on a permanent and pensionable basis. This matter has, therefore, assumed added importance and urgency in view of the fact that the Department was once presumed by the Government to be on a permanent basis.

3. Since the establishment of the new Department of Nutrition, the various aspects of Nutrition Work—Clinical, bio-chemical, pathological and public health nutrition have been undertaken, and satisfactory progress has been made. There is paucity of information regarding the nutritive value of some of the foodstuffs commonly consumed in the Bombay State. The Laboratory Section of the Department has analysed about 50 important foodstuffs. Additional nutritional activities by way of starting the "Nutrition Clinic" at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Study and improvement of nutritional status of displaced persons in Displaced Persons' Colonies, contact with nutritional activities in merged and integrated State territories, re-organisation of the nutrition education work, planning and supervision of hospital diets etc. have been taken over.

4. As a result of the increase in the Public Health Nutrition activities of the Department, Government was pleased to entrust the distribution of the UNICEF milk powder to this Department and the Assistant Director, in charge of the Department has been appointed the State Liaison Officer for the purpose. This milk powder has been distributed to groups of mothers and children, as also to the scarcity areas. The UNICEF has now planned to make similar supplies available to the Government on a Long-term basis. The Government has accepted the gift and the Department of Nutrition has once again been entrusted with the organisation of these ameliorative measures in this State.

5. An elaborate scientific study has been carried out on the dietary habits and nutritional status of the Dangs and a report in this connection has been submitted to the Government. The results achieved so far auger well and the nutrition work in Bombay State has received wide recognition. The Assistant Director, in charge of Department was given an assignment in Burma by the World Health Organisation last year and was invited to attend the Expert Committee Meeting on Nutrition at Gambia, West Africa.

6. The increase in the routine and research activities of the Department has been phenomenal, though there is no commensurate increase in the staff of the Department. The members of the staff are fully trained and a majority of them have put in eight years' Government service. In so far as the activities of the Department of Nutrition are concerned, they are of a permanent nature.

In view of the above reasons, the Department of Nutrition may be placed on a permanent basis from 1st April, 1954.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Staff sanctioned for the new Department of Nutrition.

Designation of appointment and scale of pay.	Expenditure for	Annual recurrent
	1954-55.	expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Personnel—		
One Assistant Director in-charge Department of Nutrition, Dr. M. V. Radhakrishna Rao, M.B.B.S., Ph.D., B.M.S.C.I., at Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Pay Rs. 785×9 and 830×3+Special pay Rs. 100+Special pay Rs. 150 Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice Rs. 100+Bombay C. L. A. and Dearness Allowance as admissible under the rules. Free quarters or House Rent Allowance in lieu.	12,555	11,461
Field Staff—		
One Medical Officer in the B.M.S. Cl. II in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B. 20—500—E.B.—25—650. Pay Rs. 265×8 and 280×4+Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice Rs. 50 and Dearness Allowance +Compensatory Local Allowances and House Rent Allowance as admissible under the rules.	3,240	5,041
Four Senior Nutritionists in the mofussil scale of Rs. 140—10—210—E.B. 15—270. Pay Rs. 270 × 12 × 2 240 × 6 255 × 6 × 1 240 × 12 × 1	12,330	9,786
One Junior Nutritionist in the mofussil scale of Rs. 100—4—120—5—170 Pay Rs. 144 × 3 108 × 9 × 1.	1,284	1,631
One Statistician in the mofussil scale of Rs. 170—10—270 Pay Rs. 250 × 6 260 × 6 × 1.	3,060	2,631
One Senior Clerk in the mofussil scale of Rs. 170—10—270+PP. Rs. 30 Pay Rs. 270 × 12 P. P. 30 × 12 × 1.	3,600	2,631
Two clerks in the mofussil scale of Rs. 55—5—120—E.B.—6—180 Pay Rs. 85 × 6 90 × 6 × 1 70 × 12 × 1.	1,890	2,716
Three Peons in the mofussil scale of Rs. 30—1—35 Pay Rs. 32 × 12 × 3.	1,152	1,170
One Hamal in the mofussil scale of Rs. 30—1—35 Pay Rs. 31 × 12 × 1.	372	390
Laboratory Staff—		
One Senior Biochemist in the scale of G. P. S. (Medical) Rs. 220—15—400—E. B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Pay Rs. 400 × 1 420 × 11 × 1*	5,020	
One Asstt. Chemist in the scale of G. P. S. (Medical) Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Pay Rs. 250 × 10 265 × 2 × 1*	3,030	
One Asstt. Bacteriologist in the scale of G. P. S. (Medical) Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Pay Rs. 220 × 12 × 1*	2,640	15,123
Two Technicians in the mofussil scale of Rs. 95—8—175—10—225 Pay Rs. 103 × 2 111 × 10 × 1. 111 × 2 119 × 10 × 1.	2,728	3,793

*D. A. +Compensatory Allowance & House Rent Allowance as admissible under the rules.

38, *MEDICAL*—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Designation of appointment and scale of pay.	Expenditure for Annual recurrent	
	1954-55.	expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Two Laboratory Assistants in the Mofussil scale of Rs. 55—3—85 Pay Rs. 64×5 67×7×2	1,578	1,674
Four Laboratory Attendants in the mofussil scale of Rs. 30—1—50 Pay Rs. 34×6 35×6×2 41×12×1 41×10 42×2×1	1,814	1,896
<i>Bombay Compensatory Allowance—</i>		
<i>Gazetted Officers—</i>		
75×12×1=900		
50×12×4=2,400		
<u>3,300</u>		
		3,300
<i>Establishment—</i>		
17½×12×6=1,260		
12½×12×3=450		
10×12×4=480		
7½×12×2=180		
5×12×6=360		
<u>2,730</u>		
		2,730
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>		
<i>Gazetted Officers—</i>		
94×12×1=1,128		
39½×12×1=477		
25×12×1=300		
37½×12×1=450		
33×12×1=396		
<u>2,751</u>		
		2,751
<i>Establishment—</i>		
30×12×1=360		
27×12×2=648		
20×12×6=1,440		
15×12×4=720		
10×12×6=720		
<u>3,888</u>		
		3,888

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Designation of appointment and scale of pay.	Expenditure for 1954-55.	Annual recurrent expenditure.
	Ra.	Rs
<i>Loss of Private Practice :—</i>		
100 × 12 × 1 =		1,200
50 × 12 × 1 =		600
1,800		1,800
<i>Dearness Allowance :—</i>		
<i>Gazetted Officers :—</i>		
100 × 12 × 1 =		1,200
70 × 12 × 1 =		840
60 × 12 × 3 =		2,160
4,200		4,200
<i>Establishment :—</i>		
60 × 12 × 6 =		4,320
50 × 12 × 3 =		1,800
45 × 12 × 4 =		2,160
35 × 12 × 8 =		3,360
11,640		11,640
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>	...	1,180
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Contract contingencies
Non-contract contingencies and Supplies and Services	...	10,800
Total	...	98,582
		59,942

ITEM 152. Government Medical Colleges. Appointment of W. H. O. Experts for the—

Recurrent	...	Rs. 25,200	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 25,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 26,250

Remarks.—Considerable difficulty is being experienced in recruiting properly qualified staff for the teaching posts in the Government Medical Colleges in this State. It has therefore, been decided to obtain the help of Experts from the W. H. O. who will be designated as Associate Professors and will train the Professors attached to the Medical Colleges in methods of research so that such of the Professors who do not possess full qualifications in their subject required by the Universities and are not, therefore, recognised as University Teachers, may carry out research under the W. H. O. Experts and publish papers which will enable them to qualify for being Professors according to University Rules. For the present it has been decided to obtain from the W. H. O. two Associate Professors in Physiology and one Associate Professor of Pharmacology for a period of three years. Government will be required to incur expenditure only for the following items :—

- (a) Free furnished quarters for the W. H. O. Experts and their families.
- (b) Cost of internal travel plus per diem allowance when out of station.
- (c) Cost of hospitalization in case of sickness.
- (d) Cost of telephone and telegraph charges in connection with official business.

33, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The expenditure on account of these limits will be as under :—

	Expenditure during 1954-55. (11 months).	Ultimate annual recurring expenditure on average basis (for 12 months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of furnished quarters of reasonable standard for the three professors and their families at approx. Rs. 300 per mensem	9,900	10,800
Cost of internal travel <i>plus</i> per diem allowance when on duty out of station (on the basis of two visits per year to the remaining Colleges, i.e., 10 days halt per visit. Railway fare at Rs. 800 <i>plus</i> daily allowance at Rs. 60 per day, i.e., at the special rate prescribed by the W. H. O. 13,200 (Railway Fare $800 \times 3 = 2,400$ and Daily allowance for 60 days $60 \times 60 \times 3 = 10,800$ (Total $2,400 + 10,800$))	13,200	13,200
Cost of telephone and Telegraphic charges for official business at approximate Rs. 50 per mensem	1,650	1,800
Expenditure for costly drugs only as free medical treatment can be given at the Hospital attached to the College	450	450
Total	25,200	26,250

ITEM 153. Establishment of Mobile Dispensaries, one each in Ratnagiri, Satara North Districts and Mahad Taluka of the Kolaba District.

Recurrent	Rs. 22,740	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	22,740	Ultimate annual recurrent	21,192

Remarks.—In 1949 Government had sanctioned the opening of 3 Mobile Dispensaries—one each in Ratnagiri, Satara North Districts and Mahad Taluka of the Kolaba District for rendering medical aid to the inhabitants of ex-servicemen and their families on condition that 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure is borne by the Services Post War Reconstruction Fund and the remaining 50 per cent. by Government. The following staff was sanctioned for these dispensaries :—

Three posts of Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers.
 Three posts of Compounders.
 Three posts of Dressers.
 *Three posts of Servants.
 Three posts of Chauffers.

(*The servants have since been retrenched).

The above posts (except the servants) have been continued since and the period of sanction expires on 28th February 1954. The authorities of the Services Post War Reconstruction Fund have agreed to continue to bear 50 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure on the 3 Mobile Dispensaries if they are continued further. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the scheme during the year 1954-55. The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 21,192 on average basis. The provision required during the year 1954-55 is Rs. 22,740 as shown below :—

	Expenditure for 1954-55.
	Rs.
(i) 3 Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers in the scale of Rs. 120—300	$(120 \times 3 \times 12)$.. 4,320
(ii) 3 Compounders in the scale of Rs. 55—130	$(55 \times 3 \times 12)$.. 1,980
Total, Pay of Superior Establishment	6,300
<i>Class IV Establishment—</i>	
(iii) 3 Dressers in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	$(30 \times 3 \times 12)$.. 1,080
(iv) 3 Chauffers in the scale of Rs. 50—2—60	$(50 \times 3 \times 12)$.. 1,800
Total, Pay of Inferior Establishment	2,880
Total, Pay of Establishment	9,180

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

		Expenditure for 1954-55.
		Rs.
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		
<i>Special Pay—</i>		
(i) 3 Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers at Rs. 20 per mensem each	.. (20 × 3 × 12)	720
(ii) 3 Compounders at Rs. 10 per mensem each	.. (10 × 3 × 12)	360
(iii) 3 Dressers at Rs. 5 per mensem each	.. (5 × 3 × 12)	180
(iv) 3 Chauffers at Rs. 10 per mensem each	.. (10 × 3 × 12)	360
Total, Special Pay		1,620
 <i>Dearness Allowance—</i>		
(i) 3 Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers at Rs. 50 per mensem each	.. (50 × 3 × 12)	1,800
(ii) 3 Compounders at Rs. 45 per mensem each	.. (45 × 3 × 12)	1,620
(iii) 3 Dressers at Rs. 35 per mensem each	.. (35 × 3 × 12)	1,260
(iv) 3 Chauffers at Rs. 35 per mensem each	.. (35 × 3 × 12)	1,260
Total, Dearness Allowance		5,940
 <i>Contingencies—</i>		
(i) Expenditure on medicines, instruments for 3 dispensaries at Rs. 1,000 per annum each	.. 1,000 × 3	3,000
(ii) Petrol and oil charges for 3 Mobile vans at Rs. 800 per annum each	.. 800 × 3	2,400
(iii) Repairs charges (tyres, tubes and upkeep) for 3 Mobile Dispensaries at Rs. 200 per annum each	.. 200 × 3	600
Total, Contingencies		6,000
Grand Total		22,740

ITEM 154. Additional staff for the Desivac Plant at the Haffkine Institute.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 8,412	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	8,412	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	5,965

Remarks.—For the lyophilisation of human plasma, anti-snake venom sera and other anti-toxins, a large Desivac Plant was purchased for the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, in 1947, for drying sera from the frozen state. Blood plasma and anti-venine are being dried on the Plant and as soon as the present supply of anti-sera improves, it will be possible to undertake the lyophilisation of all kinds of anti-sera, except those issued in liquid form for immediate use in hospitals.

Besides this, chiefly for want of well trained staff, the Plant has not been working at full capacity; and in its report on the appropriation accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1948-49, the Public Accounts Committee has also remarked that the costly Desivac Plant should have been working to full capacity.

The mechanism of the Plant is very complicated and it cannot be entrusted to inexperienced hands, for fear that a slight mistake in its alignment and adaption may lead to serious complications which may put the Plant completely out of use. It is absolutely essential to put duly qualified and experienced men on the work of operating the Desivac Plant because if a non-qualified man without adequate training and experience of machinery—electricity and refrigeration—is put on the job, he would not be able to set right immediately any breakdowns that may occur during the operations, with the resultant loss of valuable material costing thousands of rupees. Apart from this, if a non-qualified man is put on the job, in case of accidents occurring during the operation, it would raise awkward legal issues. It is, therefore, absolutely essential to entrust the working of the heavy electrical machinery at the Institute in the hands of competent and qualified personnel, possessing experience in the line of mechanical electrical, and refrigeration engineering.

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In paragraph 15 of its report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1949-50 the Public Accounts Committee has recommended that Government should take steps to train its own personnel in matters of technical training which is essential to run the plant. The Haffkine Institute is primarily a scientific institute, with personnel having scientific qualifications, to carry on laboratory duties. These members of the laboratory staff are not the right type of personnel to be trained in electrical, mechanical and refrigeration engineering work. So far as this Institute is concerned qualified men with the requisite training and experience will have to be recruited from outside. Under these circumstances it is not possible for this Institute to train its own members of the staff to take over charge of the maintenance of such a highly complicated machine as the Desivac Plant. It is, therefore, essential to recruit duly qualified and trained personnel from outside.

There are many different types of machines, etc., at the Haffkine Institute, the cost of which is about Rs. 20 lakhs and it is not possible to use the services of the existing engineering staff which will not be in a position to take good care of the engineering and maintenance problems of the Desivac Plant.

It is, therefore, necessary that adequate and well-trained engineering staff should be sanctioned for the proper working of the Desivac Plant; and it is, therefore, proposed to sanction one post of maintenance engineer, one post of refrigeration mechanic, one post of mechanic, one post of blacksmith-cum-tinsmith and four posts of learner mechanics as shown below:—

	Cost during 1954-55.	Annual recurrent cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>		
(1) One post of maintenance engineer (mofussil scale of Rs. 250—280—15—400—20—500—25—600)	4,800	5,259
(As a good and well qualified engineer will not be forthcoming on Rs. 250 per mensem a higher starting pay of Rs. 400 per mensem in the above scale is proposed to be given to an experienced engineer.)		
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
(2) One post of refrigeration Mechanic (scale Rs. 150—5—200) ...	1,800	2,388
(3) One post of mechanic (scale Rs. 100—5—200)	1,200	1,768
(4) One post of blacksmith-cum-tinsmith (scale of Rs. 61—3—85).	732	875
(5) Four posts of learner mechanics (scale Rs. 35—1/2—40) ...	1,680	1,800
Total (Pay of Establishment) ...	10,212	12,090
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		
(1) Compensatory Allowance	600	600
(2) House Rent Allowance	1,080	1,080
(3) Dearness Allowance	4,200	.....
Total (Allowances and Honoraria) ...	5,880	1,680
Grand total ...	16,092	13,770

When the above posts are sanctioned the existing post of one mechanic in the scale of Rs. 220—10—300—15—420 *plus* allowances, one post of mechanical engineer in the scale of Rs. 180—10—270 *plus* allowances, and one post of assistant engineer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—140 *plus* allowances, at the Haffkine Institute, are proposed to be abolished, in view of which there will be a saving of Rs. 7,680 during 1954-55 and Rs. 7,805 per annum subsequently.

The proposal will, therefore, involve a net expenditure of Rs. 8,412 (Rs. 16,092 less Rs. 7,680) during 1954-55 and an ultimate net recurrent expenditure of Rs. 5,965 (Rs. 13,770 less Rs. 7,805) in subsequent years.

ITEM 155. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay—Staff in connection with 100 additional beds at the —
Continuance of — on a permanent basis.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	.. ,, Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	1,73,859

Remarks.—The sanctioned number of beds at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, was found inadequate to meet the increasing demand for admission to the hospitals. Many a time patients requiring hospitalisation have to be refused admission for want of beds. With a view to meet this difficulty 100

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additional beds have been opened in the space released due to closure of the military beds in Sir Sassoon David Hospital in 1947. The additional staff required for these 100 additional beds was first sanctioned for a period of three years in 1947 and it is being continued from year to year last sanction having been accorded by Government to its continuance up to 28th February 1954. Due to the increase in the population of the city the need for additional accommodation in these hospitals has become still greater and of permanent nature. It is therefore absolutely necessary to maintain 100 additional beds on a permanent basis. To maintain these 100 additional beds as a permanent measure it is necessary to make the additional staff sanctioned in connection of the opening of 100 additional beds permanent. The additional staff in question is therefore proposed to be continued for a further period of 3 years in the first instance with effect from 1st March 1954. For the continuance of the staff, during 1954-55 necessary provision has been included in the Budget estimates.

The proposal involves an ultimate annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,73,859 classification of which is shown below :—

B-1-(a) (1) Pay of Officers— Rs.

1 Additional Assistant Resident Medical Officer (B.M.S. Class II) (Scale Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650) Pay at Rs. 220 per mensem Rs. 220 × 12 = 2640	5,172
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Average of the scale—Rs. 431 × 12 = 5,172

B-1-(a) (2) Pay of Establishment Superior Establishment—

1 Assistant Steward (Scale Rs. 100—8—140) (Average Rs. 130) ...	1,560
1 Clerk (Scale Rs. 46—3—55—4—125—5—130) (Average Rs. 82) ...	984
2 Compounders (Scale Rs. 55—3—85—5—125—5—130) (Average Rs. 91) ...	2,184

4

5 Sisters (4 ward Sisters and 1 theatre sister) (Scale Rs. 125—5—150—10—200) (Average Rs. 167) Pay at Rs. 180 per mensem	10,020
1 Night Sister (Scale Rs. 125—5—150—10—200) plus special pay of Rs. 30 per mensem Pay at Rs. 180 per mensem	2,364
6 Staff Nurses (Scale Rs. 80—5—100) (Average Rs. 97) Pay at Rs. 95 per mensem.	6,984
23 Probationers (Pay at Rs. 30 per mensem fixed)	8,280

35

32,376

Class IV Establishment—

8 Ward servants (one in the scale of Rs. 45—1—50 and seven in the scale of Rs. 35—1—40)	3,744
4 Sweepers (one in scale of Rs. 40—1—50 plus three in scale of Rs. 35—1—40) ...	1,872
1 Tailor (Scale Rs. 35—1—40)	456
1 Barber (Scale Rs. 35—1—40) (Average Rs. 38)	456

26

6,528

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—**House rent and other allowances—**

Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice at Rs. 50 per mensem to Additional Assistant R.M.O.	600
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem to the Additional Assistant R.M.O.	600
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem to the Assistant Steward ...	150
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem to one clerk	120
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem to two compounders	240
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem to 5 sisters	900
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem to one Night-Sister	180
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 12—8 per mensem to 6 Staff Nurses	900
Compensatory allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem to 23 probationers	1,380

5,070

House rent allowance to Assistant Steward at Rs. 20 per mensem	240
House rent allowance to one clerk at Rs. 15 per mensem	180
House rent allowance to one Compounder at Rs. 15 per mensem	180
House rent allowance to one night-sister at Rs. 20 per mensem	240
House rent allowance to 8 Ward servants, 4 sweepers, 1 tailor and 1 barber at Rs. 6 per mensem each	1,008

1,848

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<i>Contingencies—</i>						Rs.
Messing allowance to the Nursing Staff (35) at Rs. 60 per mensem	60	×	35	×	12 =	25,200
	25,200.					
Other expenses pertaining to the Nursing Contingencies	...					2,650
						<hr/> 27,850
Diet to patients	...					52,240
Medicines and Instruments	...					22,070
Clothing to patients	...					1,480
Contract Contingencies	...					15,250
Rent Rates and taxes	...					790
						<hr/> 91,830
						<hr/> 1,73,859

ITEM 156. World Health Organization—International Classification of Diseases, injuries and causes of deaths—adoption of—Continuance of temporary staff.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	19,710	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total,	19,710	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..,	14,694

Remarks.—Government have accorded their sanction to the continuance of the staff at the following Hospitals as shown against them, for a further period up to 28th February 1954 :—

(1) J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay	...	...	1 senior clerk and 1 junior clerk.
(2) G. T. Hospital, Bombay	...	...	1 senior clerk and 1 peon.
(3) St. George's Hospital, Bombay	...	...	1 senior clerk.
(4) Cama and Albles Hospitals, Bombay	...	...	1 senior clerk and 1 peon.
(5) Police Surgeon, Bombay	...	...	Do.
(6) Sassoon Hospitals, Poona	...	...	Do.

As the work in connection with the revised classification and recording of vital statistics at the Government Hospitals in the Cities of Bombay, Poona, etc., is of a permanent nature, it is essential that the staff sanctioned for this work should be sanctioned as a permanent measure. But this has been included in the proposal regarding 80 per cent. Temporary Establishment making permanent separately. Pending orders on those proposals it is necessary to continue the staff up to 28th February 1955. The new item put up to bring the Temporary continuance to the notice of Legislative Assembly as the sanction of that body had not been taken so far for its original sanction or continuance.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 19,710 per annum, the classification of which is as shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
B—1—Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries		
B—1 (a) J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay		
B—1 (a) (2)—Pay of Establishment—Superior Establishment at	...	2,256
Pay to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 124 × 12 =	...	1,488
Pay to 1 junior clerk at Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130 64 × 12 =	...	768
B—1—(a) (3)—Allowances, Honoraria, etc. Dearness Allowance	...	1,140
Dearness Allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem 50 × 12 =	...	600
Dearness Allowance to 1 junior clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem 45 × 12 =	...	540
House Rent and other allowances	...	690
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem 20 × 12 =	...	240
H. R. A. to 1 junior clerk at Rs. 15 per mensem 15 × 12 =	...	180
Compensatory Allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem 12 × 12½ =	...	150
Compensatory Allowance to 1 junior clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem 10 × 12 =	...	120
		<hr/> 4,086
Total	...	<hr/> 4,086

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	Rs.	Rs.
B-1-(c)—G. T. Hospital, Bombay.		
B-1-(c) (2) Pay of Establishment Superior Establishment ...		1,488
Pay of 1 senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 $124 \times 12 =$...	1,488	
Inferior Establishment ...		456
Pay of 1 peon at Rs. 35—1—40 $38 \times 12 =$...	456	
B-1-(c)(3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Dearness allowance ...		1,020
D. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem $50 \times 12 =$...	600	
D. A. to 1 peon at Rs. 35 per mensem $35 \times 12 =$...	420	
House Rent and other allowances ...		390
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem $20 \times 12 =$...	240	
Compensatory Allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12 =$...	150	
Total ...		3,354
B-1-(b) St. George's Hospital, Bombay—		
B-1-(b)(2) Pay of Establishment, Superior Establishment ...		1,488
Pay of 1 senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 $124 \times 12 =$...	1,488	
B-1 (b)(3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc., Dearness Allowance		
D. . . to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem $50 \times 12 =$...	600	
House Rent and other Allowances ...		390
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem $20 \times 12 =$...	240	
Compensatory Allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12 =$...	150	
Total ...		2,478
B-1-(d) Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay—		
B-1-(d)(2) Pay of Establishment, Superior Establishment ...		1,488
Pay of 1 senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 $124 \times 12 =$...	1,488	
Inferior Establishment ...		456
Pay of 1 peon at Rs. 35—1—40 $38 \times 12 =$...	456	
B-1-(d) (3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc., Dearness Allowance		
D. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem $50 \times 12 =$...	600	
D. A. to 1 peon at Rs. 35 per mensem $35 \times 12 =$...	420	
House Rent and other allowances ...		390
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem $20 \times 12 =$...	240	
Compensatory Allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12 =$...	150	
Total ...		3,354
B-2—Mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries—		
Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.		
B-2(2) Pay of Establishment, Superior Establishment ...		1,488
Pay of senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 $124 \times 12 =$...	1,488	
Inferior Establishment ...		456
Pay of 1 peon at Rs. 35—1—40 $38 \times 12 =$...	456	
B-2(3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc., Dearness Allowance		
D. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem $50 \times 12 =$...	600	
D. A. to 1 peon at Rs. 35 per mensem $35 \times 12 =$...	420	
House Rent and other allowances ...		120
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem $10 \times 12 =$...	120	
Total ...		3,084

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29, Police—

A-7—Hospitals charges—		
A-7—(2) Pay of Establishment, Superior Establishment...	...	1,488
Pay of 1 senior clerk at Rs. 100—8—140 $124 \times 12 =$ ...	...	1,488
Inferior Establishment ...	...	456
Pay to 1 peon at Rs. 35—1—40 $38 \times 12 =$ ...	...	456
A-7—(3) Allowances, Honoraria, etc., Dearness Allowance	...	1,020
D. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem $50 \times 12 =$ ...	...	600
D. A. to 1 peon at Rs. 35 per mensem $35 \times 12 =$ ...	...	420
House Rent and other allowances ...	...	390
H. R. A. to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 20 per mensem $20 \times 12 =$ ...	...	240
Compensatory allowance to 1 senior clerk at Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12 =$ ...	...	150
	Total ...	3,354
	Grand Total ...	19,710

ITEM 157. Supply of equipment to Grant Medical College, Bombay, for carrying out improvements suggested by the Medical Council of India and by the University of Bombay.

Recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. 10,000
Total ...	10,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	Nil.

Remarks.—In the Report of the Inspectors appointed by the Medical Council of India pertaining to the Grant Medical College, the Committee has recommended the development of the Hygiene Department of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. 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 have the Hygiene Museum well equipped for the proper teaching of the students in Preventive Medicine as recommended by the Inspectors appointed by the Medical Council of India, it is proposed to provide additional models worth Rs. 30,000 spread over a period of three years equally beginning from the year 1954-55.

ITEM 158. Village Medical Aid for Backward Classes.

Recurrent ...	Rs. 68,942	Non-recurrent ...	Rs. Nil.
Total ...	68,942	Ultimate annual recurrent ...	64,666

Remarks.—Government have continued the following schemes during the current year i.e. upto 28th February 1954 :—

- (1) Opening of two dispensaries at Kathi and Mirakhadi with Mobile Units attached to them.
- (2) Village Aid Scheme.
- (3) Sub-dispensers' Scheme.

As the above schemes are in the interest of Backward Classes and provide for medical aid facilities in the interior parts of the backward areas, it is proposed to continue the above schemes for a further period of 5 years with effect from 1st March 1954.

The proposal involves the following expenditure during the year 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Opening of dispensaries with mobile units attached to them	.....	.....
2. B. M. S. Class III Officers with scale of Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—260—E.B.—10—300 ($120 \times 2 \times 12$) ...	2,880	4,904
2 B. M. S. Class III (Ayurvedic) in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—E.B.—6—160—8—240 ($80 \times 2 \times 12$) ...	1,920	3,648
Special pay for 2 officers at Rs. 20 per mensem ($20 \times 2 \times 12$)	480	480
Total pay of officers ...	5,280	9,032

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	Expenditure during 1954-55	Ultimate Budget Recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
2 Nurses in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100, 1 at Rs. 85 per mensem and 1 at Rs. 80 per mensem	1,980	2,328
Pay of Superior Establishment—		
4 Compounders in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—130 (55 × 12 × 4)	2,640	4,416
Special pay at Rs. 10 per mensem for 2 Compounders (10 × 12 × 2)	240	240
Total of Superior Establishment	2,880	4,656
Pay of Inferior Establishment—		
2 Chauffeurs in the scale of pay of Rs. 50—2—60 (50 × 12 × 2)	1,200	1,368
Special pay at Rs. 10 per mensem	240	240
8 Servants in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35 (30 × 12 × 8)	2,380	3,168
Special pay at Rs. 5 per mensem for 2 servants (5 × 12 × 2)	120	120
2 Dressers in the scale of Rs. 30—1—35 (30 × 12 × 2)	720	792
Special pay at Rs. 5 per mensem (5 × 12 × 2)	120	120
Total of inferior Establishment	5,280	5,808
Allowances and Honoraria—		
Messing Allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem for 2 nurses (45 × 12 × 2)	1,080	1,080
Uniform allowance for 2 nurses at Rs. 75 per annum	150	150
Dhobi allowance for 2 nurses at Rs. 3 per mensem (3 × 12 × 2)	72	72
House-rent allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem to 1 BMS Officer and 1 nurse (10 × 12 × 2)	240	240
2 Compounders at Rs. 4 per mensem (4 × 12 × 2)	96	96
6 Servants at Rs. 2 per mensem (2 × 12 × 6)	144	144
Total, Allowance and Honoraria	1,782	1,782
Dearness Allowance—		
4 BMS Officers at Rs. 50 per mensem (50 × 12 × 4)	2,400	
2 Nurses and 4 Compounders at Rs. 45 per mensem (45 × 12 × 6)	3,240	
12 Servants at Rs. 35 per mensem (35 × 12 × 12)	5,040	
Total, Dearness Allowance	10,680	
Contingencies—		
Diet	700	700
Medicines and Instruments	2,000	2,000
Other Contingencies	500	500
Miscellaneous expenses	200	200
Petrol and Oil for the Van	2,400	2,400
Repairs (Tires, Tubes etc.)	1,200	1,200
Total, Contingencies	7,000	7,000
Grand total for two dispensaries and mobile Units	34,882	30,606
For Village Aid Scheme—		
The teacher is provided with medicines worth Rs. 40 per annum and is also paid an Hon. of Rs. 2 per mensem (Lump)	25,000	25,000
Sub-dispensers' Scheme Allowance and Honoraria—		
Hon. to 37 Sub-dispensers at Rs. 10 per mensem for each Social Worker and Halting Allowance	4,740	4,740
Contingencies—		
Medicines and other equipment distribution and packing charges.	4,320	4,320
Total	9,060	9,060
Grand Total for all three schemes	68,942	64,666

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 159. Ayurvedic Ward. Starting of—at Poona, Ahmedabad and Bombay.

Recurrent	...	Rs 1,18,422	Non-recurrent	...	Rs: 22,015
Total	...	Rs. 1,40,437	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 1,23,800

Remarks.—With a view to carry out researches in Ayurveda on Clinical side, it is considered desirable to make available an Ayurvedic Ward with about 20-30 beds at Ahmedabad, Poona and Bombay. It is therefore proposed to open an Ayurvedic Ward of 20 Beds at each of the Civil Hospitals at Ahmedabad and Poona and to utilise about 20 beds of the Ayurvedic Prasarak Mandal's Hospital at Sion :

In connection with the opening of Ayurvedic Wards at Ahmedabad and Poona, the following staff is considered necessary :—

Particulars of the post and scale of pay.	Ahmedabad.	Poona.
1. Resident Medical Officer (Ayurvedic) scale of Rs. 200—15—400—E.B.— 20—500—E.B.—25—650 (Prob. Rs. 200 for 2 years) Avg. 431	1	1
2. Hon. Ayurvedic Medical Officer Rs. 100 per mensem	1	1
3. Sister Rs. 125—5—200 (Avg. Rs. 168)	1	1
4. Staff nurses Rs. 80—5—100 (Avg. Rs. 97)	3	3
5. Ward servants Rs. 30—1/2—35 (Avg. 38)	.....	4
6. Sweepers Rs. 30—1/2—35	.....	3
7. Compounder (Ayurvedic) Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 (Avg. 91)	1	1

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,18,422 on account of staff and medicine, diets etc., as detailed below and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 22,015 on account of equipment.

Pay of Officer—	Rs.
Pay of 2 Resident Medical Officers at Ahmedabad and Poona at Rs. 200 per mensem (200×2×11)	4,400

Pay of Establishment—	Rs.
Pay of 2 Sisters at Rs. 125 per mensem (125×2×11)	2,750
Pay of 6 staff nurses at Rs. 80 per mensem (80×6×11)	5,280
Pay of 4 ward servants at Rs. 30 per mensem (30×4×11)	1,320
Pay of 3 sweepers at Rs. 30 per mensem (30×3×11)	990
Pay of 2 compounders at Rs. 55 per mensem (55×2×11)	1,210
	<hr/> 11,550

Allowances and Honoraria, etc.—

Honorarium to 2 Honorary Ayurvedic Medical Officers at Rs. 100 per mensem (100×2×11)	2,200
Loss of private practice allowance to 2 Resident Medical Officers at Rs. 50 per mensem (50×2×11)	1,100
Compensatory Allowance to 1 sister at Ahmedabad at Rs. 7 per mensem (7×1×11)	77
Compensatory Allowance to 3 Sisters at Ahmedabad at Rs. 5 per mensem (5×3×11)	165
Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem to 1 compounder (5×1×11)	55
House rent allowance to 1 Resident Medical Officer Rs. 15 per mensem (15×1×11)	165
House rent allowance to 2 compounders at Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 respectively (7×1×11) (5×1×11)	132
Uniform Allowance at Rs. 75 per annum to 2 Sisters and 6 staff nurses (69×8)	552
Messing allowance to 1 sister and 3 staff nurses at Rs. 45 per mensem (45×4×11)	1,980
Messing allowance to 1 sister and 3 S/N at Rs. 60 per mensem (60×4×11)	2,640
Dhobi allowance to 2 sisters and 6 staff Nurses at Rs. 3 per mensem (3×8×11)	264
Washing allowance at annas 12 to 7 class (IV) servants (As. 12×7×11)	58
Dearness allowance to 2 Resident Medical Officers at Rs. 55 (55×2×11)	1,210
Dearness allowance to 2 sisters at Rs. 17 per mensem (17×2×11)	374
Dearness allowance to 6 staff nurses at Rs. 15 per mensem (15×6×11)	990
Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem to 2 compounders (45×2×11)	990
Dearness allowance to 7 class IV servants at Rs. 35 per mensem (35×7×11)	2,695
	<hr/> 15,647

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Contingencies—		Rs.
Medicines and Instruments		9,000
Diet to patients		18,000
Contingencies		7,800
Clothing		400
Nursing Establishment Contingencies		1,000
Medicines and Instruments for Out-Patient Department		5,000
		41,200
Hospitalization charges at Sion Hospital at Rs. 6-4 per bed per day		45,625
	Total	86,825
Non-recurring expenditure on account of equipment		22,015

The above estimates also include expenditure on account of running an out-patient Department at Ahmedabad and Poona Hospitals.

If 20 beds at the Sion Hospital are to be included in the Scheme an amount of Rs. 45,625 will be required to be paid to the authorities of the Ayurvedic Prasarak Mandals Hospital at Sion at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per day per patient. This amount has therefore been included in the proposed estimates.

ITEM 160. Payment of Grants to certain institutions providing medical relief.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs.	75,000
Total	,,	75,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The dispensaries, hospitals and institutions mentioned below are being given every year maintenance grants under the usual grant-in-aid rules for the last few years. As it is necessary to continue the grants, a provision of Rs. 75,000 is necessary in the next year's budget on that account:—

Name of the Institution.

- (1) The Seth Doshi Raoji Miyachand Jain Charitable Dispensary.
- (2) The R. N. C. Eye Hospital, Bulsar.
- (3) The Malan Dispensary, Malan (District B. K.).
- (4) Shri Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, Baroda.
- (5) Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kukkarwada, District Mehsana.
- (6) Nurses Training School attached to the Emery Hospital, Anand.
- (7) Bombay Province Anti T. B. Association, Bombay.
- (8) Hospital and Maternity Home, Khadakwasla.
- (9) The Phaltan Arogya Mandal, Phaltan District, Satara North.
- (10) The Bhojwa Yuwak Mandal, Bhojwa, District Ahmedabad.
- (11) The St. Theresa's Dispensary at Agashi.
- (12) The Broach Free Maternity Home for Poor.
- (13) The Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, Bombay.
- (14) Vanesa Pisad Sahakari Vaidyakiya Mandali.
- (15) The Rashtra Dharma Rameshwar Arogya Kendra, Kiwale, District Poona.
- (16) The Co-operative Hospital, Hubli, District Dharwar.
- (17) Shri Ghadi Sarvajanic Dawakhana, Ghadi, District East Khandesh.
- (18) Cambay Maternity Home, Cambay.
- (19) C. J. Catholic Church Dispensary at Talasari, District Thana.
- (20) Shri Bhagini Seva Mandal Prasuti Griha and Sarvajanic Hospital, Kalol.
- (21) Table Dispensary at Aligarh.
- (22) Leprosy Hospital, Sholapur.
- (23) Opening of Table Dispensaries in the former Rajpipla State, District Broach.
- (24) R. N. C. Ayurvedic Hospital, Unjha.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 161. Prohibition Arrangements. Appointment of Laboratory staff at the Chemical Analyser's Laboratory.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,712	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	5,712	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	4,812

Remarks.—The Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, has undertaken the work of estimation of alcohol in Blood in respect of prohibition cases. The undertaking of this work has resulted in abnormal increase of work in the laboratory of the Chemical Analyser as will be seen from the following figures. It is, therefore, impossible for the Chemical Analyser to cope up with this extra work with the present staff:—

From	To	Determination of Alcohol in blood.	Stomach Washes.
1st January 1951	31st December 1951	1,083	1,882
1st January 1952	31st December 1952	2,071	1,972
1st January 1953	30th June 1953	1,647	371

From the figures furnished, it is clear that the work at the Laboratory of Chemical Analyser has increased considerably and to cope with the increased work, the following additional staff is required:—

Serial No.	Designation.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.
			Rs.
1	Technician	1	120—8—220—10—225.
2	Laboratory Assistant	1	70—3—85.
3	Servant	1	35—1/2—40.
4	Typist	1	55—3—85—4—125—5—130.

2. It is proposed to sanction the same for a period of one year from 1st March 1954 in the first instance.

The proposal involves extra expenditure of Rs. 5,712 during the year 1954-55 as shown below:—

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>							Rs.
Superior Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	9,940
Class IV Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	420
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>							
Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
House Rent Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	252
Total						5,712	

The entire expenditure will be transferred to "8-State Excise".

Expenditure on average basis.

Provision required during the year 1954-55.

Serial No.	Designation.	No. of posts.	Scale of pay.	Average cost.	H.R.	Total	Pay.	H.R.	D.A.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Technician	1	120—8—200—10—250	180	..	180	120	..	50	170	
2	Laboratory Asstt.	1	70—3—85	80	..	80	70	..	45	115	
3	Laboratory Servant.	1	35—1/2—40	38	6	44	35	6	35	76	
4	Typist	1	55—3—85—4—125—5—130.	82	15	97	55	15	45	115	
Total						401			476		
						× 12			× 12		
Expenditure per annum						4,812	Expenditure per annum		5,712		

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 162. Government Medical Colleges. Arrangements for teaching of Forensic Medicine at the—

Recurrent .. .. .	.. Rs.	16,617	Non-recurrent .. .. .	.. Rs.	Nil
Total .. .. .	.. ,,	16,617	Ultimate annual recurrent .. .. .	.. ,,	21,152

Remarks.—At present there is no uniform system followed with regard to the posting of staff for doing medico-legal work at the teaching hospitals in the mofussil and for giving lectures in Forensic Medicine. The Medical Council of India has passed a resolution that it is essential to entrust this work to a person who will not be transferred from this post. It is also considered essential that the person entrusted with this work should be an expert. Due to the extreme importance of evidence in medico-legal post-mortems that is required to be given by the person entrusted with these duties, it is proposed to create three posts of Lecturers in Medical Jurisprudence one each at the Medical Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda, and to discontinue the existing arrangements sanctioned in Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. S. 48 (1), dated 19th November 1951.

	Expenditure during 1954-55 (11 months).	Ultimate annual recurring expenditure on average basis.
	Rs.	Rs.
3 posts of Lecturers in Medical Jurisprudence (scale Rs. 500—300—800, average—Rs. 695)	16,500	25,020
House rent allowance at 7½ per cent. for Ahmedabad post only	412	583
Dearness allowance	2,310	....
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice (at Rs. 100 per mensem upto pay of Rs. 650 and at Rs. 125 per mensem thereafter)	3,300	4,125
	(A) 22,522	(B) 29,728

When the proposal is sanctioned there will be savings on account of the discontinuance of the existing arrangements sanctioned in Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. S-48(1), dated 19th November 1951, as indicated below.

I. Pay of the Bombay Medical Service Class II Officer at Ahmedabad—

	Expenditure during 1954-55 (11 months).	Ultimate annual recurring expenditure on average basis.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Post of Bombay Medical Service Class II Officer, Rs.220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Probation for 2 years Rs. 200) (Average 431)	2,200 (200 × 11)	5,172 (431 × 12)
(2) House rent allowance 7 1/2 per cent.	165 (15 × 11)	384 (32 × 12)
(3) Special pay Rs. 85 p.m.	935 (85 × 11)	1,020
(4) Dearness Allowance	605 (55 × 11)	....
(5) Lecture fees at Rs. 20 for 50 lectures	1,000	1,000
	4,905	7,576
II. Expenditure at Poona—		
(1) Lecture fees to the C. S., Poona	1,000	1,000
	(C) 5,905	(D) 8,576
Net extra expenditure	(A-C)	(B-D)
	=16,617	=21,152

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 163. Facilities for treatment of Leprosy Patients at Civil Hospitals.

Recurrent	...	...	Ra. 5,660	Non-recurrent	...	...	Rs. 4,140
Total	...	...	„ 9,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	4,384

Remarks.—The opening of asylums for Leprosy patients is not possible at present due to financial difficulties. Till the financial condition improves some thing will have to be done for leprosy cases. The disease is common in rural areas and relief centres should be started in rural areas. A beginning has been made in this direction. A large number of cases however migrate to the cities. It is therefore necessary to start treatment centres in the Civil Hospitals at least in the endemic areas. The reasons for starting the treatment centres in the Civil Hospitals are as follows :—

- (i) The patients must be treated with modern drugs.
- (ii) Treatment with modern drugs must be carried out in places where laboratory examinations are possible. It is difficult to arrange proper laboratory facilities in rural areas at present.
- (iii) Honorary Medical Officers with some experience would be available in Civil Hospitals. They will not be available in rural areas.
- (iv) The experience gained in Civil Hospitals will enable Government to introduce the modern drugs in rural areas at no distant date.

The treatment centres proposed are not new centres. As facilities are not available in Civil Hospitals to treat leprosy patients separately, it is proposed to introduce such facilities in a few Civil Hospitals *viz.*, (i) Civil Hospital, Nasik (ii) Jalgaon (iii) Satara North (iv) Bijapur, and (v) Sholapur. No new extensions in the Civil Hospitals for the treatment of Leprosy patients are proposed at present and this will be considered later when the conditions justify it, i.e., when the attendance increases and the patients will not be attended to properly under the existing arrangements. The proposal involves a recurring and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,660 and Rs. 4,140 respectively as shown below. No post of Dresser has been proposed for the Civil Hospital, Sholapur.

	Expenditure required during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurring expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
One dresser each in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 (average 33) in Civil Hospitals, at Nasik, Jalgaon, Satara and Bijapur. $30 \times 4 \times 11 = \text{Rs. } 1,320.$	1,320	1,584
<i>Allowances, Honoraria etc. Dearness Allowance—</i>		
Dearness allowance to four dressers at Ra. 35 per mensem each $35 \times 4 \times 11 = \text{Rs. } 1,540.$	1,540	.....
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Other supplies and services Medicines and Instruments and Dressing material. Rs. 700 per annum to each of the four Civil Hospitals	..... 2,800	2,800
Total	5,660	4,384
<i>Non-recurring Expenditure—</i>		
For purchase of furniture and Laboratory equipment	4,140	.....
(1) Civil Hospital, Nasik	410	.....
(2) Civil Hospital, Jalgaon	410	.....
(3) Civil Hospital, Satara North	410	.....
(4) Civil Hospital, Bijapur	410	.....
(5) Civil Hospital, Sholapur	2,500	.....
Total	4,140	4,140
Recurring Expenditure	5,660	
Non-recurring Expenditure	4,140	
Total	9,800	

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 164. Additional Furniture for B. J. Medical College, Poona.

Recurrent	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs. 75,585
Total	75,585	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—On occupation of the new building of the B. J. Medical College, Poona, the furniture that was being used in the old buildings was found to be quite meagre as compared with the magnitude of the new building. It was, therefore, found essential to have additional furniture for the various Departments of the College in the new building. A proposal was, therefore, put up by the Principal of the College for the sanction of Rs. 1,35,585 for the additional furniture.

2. Out of the estimated amount of Rs. 1,35,585, a grant of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned by Government during the last financial year 1952-53. Out of this amount, furniture worth Rs. 51,035 was got prepared last year. For the current financial year also Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8,965 for furniture.

3. A further grant of Rs. 75,585 is now essential to get all the remaining furniture required for the new college building prepared. As the number of students of the College is increasing every year, it is proposed to provide the whole of the remaining furniture at the estimated cost of Rs. 75,585 during the year 1954-55 in one lot.

ITEM 165. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit, Belgaum. Continuance of—

Recurrent	Rs. 29,840	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	29,840	Ultimate annual recurrent	35,660

Remarks.—The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit, Belgaum, was first sanctioned by Government in 1948. Its continuance has however been allowed by Government till 28th February 1954. This Unit is doing very useful work in the matter of providing facilities for the treatment of eye diseases including performance of operations in rural areas. The need for such facilities is greatly felt. It is therefore proposed to continue this Unit and the post of Clerk-Compounder for a further period of 1 year with effect from 1st March 1954 in the first instance.

The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 29,840 as shown below :—

	Expenditure during 1954-55. Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers—</i>	
Medical Officer-In-Charge of the Unit, B. M. S. Class I Officer in the scale of Rs. 350-30-650—E.B.—45-1,100 (Rs. 300 × 12) (Probationer on Rs. 300 per mensem)	3,600
Assistant Medical Officer, Bombay Medical Service Class II Officer in the scale of Rs. 220-15-400—E.B.—20-500—E.B.—25-650. Probationer Rs. 220 per mensem. The incumbent completing probationary period on 14th October 1954	2,492
Total pay of Officers	6,092
<i>Pay of Nursing Establishment—</i>	
Nursing Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 38-4-50-5-60. (Rs. 46 × 12=552 plus 24 for increments)	576
<i>Pay of Superior Establishment—</i>	
Clerk-Compounder in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-4-125-5-130. (Rs. 70 × 12=840 plus 24 for increment)	864
<i>Pay of Inferior Establishment—</i>	
1 Theatre Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 35-1-40. (Rs. 40 × 12)	480
1 Driver in the scale of Rs. 60-4-100. (Fixed at Rs. 90 × 12)	1,080
1 Cook-peon in the scale of Rs. 30-1/2-35. (35 × 12)	420
Total of Inferior Establishment	1,980

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				Expenditure during 1954-55. Rs.
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>				
Loss of private practice to Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer at Rs. 100 per mensem and Rs. 50 per mensem respectively. (100 × 12 × 1,200)	1,800
Travelling Allowance to Medical Officers and staff	...	...	...	5,600
Special Compensatory allowance to staff	...	...	...	504
Washing Allowance to Nursing Assistant and Class IV servants and uniform allowance and House Rent to Nursing Assistant	...	...	...	104
Total Allowance and Honoraria ...				3,008
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>				
1 Medical Officer at Rs. 70 per mensem (70 × 12)	...	...	...	840
1 Assistant Medical Officer at Rs. 60 per mensem (60 × 12)	...	...	...	720
2 1 Clerk-compounder, 1 Driver at Rs. 45 per mensem (45 × 12 × 2)	...	...	...	1,080
3 1 Nursing Assistant, 1 Theatre Assistant and 1 Cook-peon at Rs. 35 per mensem (Rs. 35 × 12 × 3)	...	...	...	1,260
Total Dearness Allowance ...				3,900
<i>Contingencies—</i>				
Medicines, instruments and linen	...	...	...	3,600
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	4,340
Rent for office and Store-room	...	...	...	480
Total Contingencies ...				8,420
Grand Total ...				29,840

ITEM 166. Creation of a post of Senior Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, in Bombay Medical Service Class I, Division I.

Recurrent	... Rs.	10,698	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ,,	10,698	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	15,810

Remarks.—The present Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, who is a B. M. S. Class II Officer is overworked with routine administrative work and is not an Officer of sufficiently high status competent to give medical treatment to the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Officers of the State and Central Government. It is, therefore, proposed to create a B. M. S. Class I post of Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, in addition to the existing post. The intention is that the Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, should be a senior Medical Officer with suitable medical qualifications. It is proposed to create the post on the following terms :—

	Provision required for 1954-55 (for 11 months).	Expenditure on average basis.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pay—B. M. S. Class I scale of pay of Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. (Probationers Rs. 300 for two years)	3,300	8,580 (Average comes to Rs. 715-9-0).
(2) Special Pay Rs. 250 per mensem	2,750	3,000
(3) Bombay Compensatory allowance Rs. 75 per mensem	825	900
(4) Conveyance allowance Rs. 150 per mensem plus 30 per cent. temporary increase i.e., Rs. 195 per mensem.	2,145	2,340
(5) House Rent allowance, 15 per cent. of pay (<i>vide</i> G. R., F. D., No. 6567/33-III, dated 6th July 1942).	908	990
(6) Dearness allowance Rs. 70 per mensem	770	.....
	10,698	15,810

The proposal involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 10,698 during the year 1954-55 and the annual recurrent expenditure of Rs. 15,810.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 167. Training of Tuberculosis Social Workers.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	1,450	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	..	1,450	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	9,600

Remarks.—Government had sanctioned the scheme of deputation of candidate to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri for training as Tuberculosis Social Workers for a period of three years in the first instance with effect from the year 1951-52 with a view to accelerating the Anti-T. B. Work in the country. Under the scheme the selected candidate was to receive training for a period of two years and he was to be given tuition fees of Rs. 250 and living expenses of Rs. 1,200 per annum. He had to give an undertaking to serve Government for a period of 5 years and that he was to be provided in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 on completion of training.

Accordingly every year from 1951-52 one candidate was deputed for the training to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri. So far one candidate has completed the training and he is at present appointed as T. B. Social Worker at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. The second candidate under training will be completing the training next year and he will be posted at the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest Camp Aundh, Poona. The third candidate will complete it after about 2 years and it is intended to put him at the S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda. The period of the above scheme has expired during the current year.

The idea in giving training to these candidates in T. B. Social Work was to provide them as T. B. Social Workers at the T. B. Hospitals and Clinics in the State of Bombay. It is since felt that only three T. B. Social Workers will not be sufficient for the whole of the Bombay State. Ahmedabad, Surat and Sholapur, etc., are big industrial centres and the incidence of T. B. is comparatively high at those places. As the incidence of T. B. is also high in major districts and there are T. B. Clinics in these places, the T. B. Social Workers will be essential in these places in looking after the social aspect of the treatment of the T. B. patients as this is more important for T. B. The Industrial Towns like Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Surat etc. have high incidence of T. B. and hence it is necessary to have at least 3 more T. B. Social Workers trained at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri.

It is, therefore, necessary to continue the training scheme for a further period of three years with effect from the year 1954-55. The total expenditure on training of these candidates will come to Rs. 8,700 spread over a period of 4 years. The expenditure on the appointment of these candidates when trained will be Rs. 3,200 per annum per candidate on average basis. The first trained candidate will be appointed in 1956-57, the second in 1957-58 and the third in 1958-59. Hence the ultimate annual recurrent on average basis will be Rs. 9,600.

The additional provision required during 1954-55 is Rs. 1,450 only on account of training of one candidate as shown below :—

							Expenditure for 1954-55.
							Rs.
Tuition Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Living Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Total							1,450

ITEM 168. Training and appointment of Occupational Therapists for Government Hospitals.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	1,552	Non-recurrent (In each of the first three years).	Rs.	1,600
Total	..	..	3,152	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	16,740

Remarks.—In view of the great importance of the science of Occupational Therapy in the treatment of patients Government has approved in 1950 a scheme for the training and employment of Occupational Therapists at Government Hospitals. It is proposed to make the appointments at Government Hospitals in Bombay in the first instance and to create six such posts for this purpose as and when trained candidates become available. Arrangement for the training exists at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay. It is proposed to depute two candidates every year for this course and, to appoint them on completion of training to the posts to be created in Hospitals in Bombay. The expenditure involved on this account will be Rs. 1,600 per annum for the first three years on account of the training of the candidates and Rs. 16,740 per annum on average basis on account of their employment.

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2. One candidate is already receiving training and will be available for appointment from 1st June 1954. A post of Occupational Therapist is, therefore, proposed to be created at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from that date in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—10—200. The expenditure involved during the next year will, therefore, be Rs. 1,552—8—0 on account of the pay and allowances of the post of Occupational Therapist at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay and Rs. 1,600 on account of the training of the two candidates at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay.

ITEM 169. Mental Hospitals, Thana and Ahmedabad. Psychiatric Social Workers at the—

Recurrent	.. Rs.	5,390	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	500
Total	.. ..	5,890	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	5,760

Remarks.—The need for following up of cases or undertaking after-care work is very great in the case of patients in the Mental Hospitals and the posts of Psychiatric Social Workers at the Mental Hospitals are certainly very essential. The Mental Hospital Enquiry Committee has also recommended the appointment of Psychiatric Social Workers at all the Mental Hospitals. There is already a post of Psychiatric Social Worker at the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda. It is proposed to create such posts at all the Mental Hospitals in the State in course of time. However, as a step further in this direction it is recommended that only two posts should be created for the present (one at the Mental Hospital, Thana, and the other at the Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad).

The proposal involves a recurring and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,390 (and Rs. 500 for furniture, etc.) respectively, as shown below:—

	Expenditure for 11 months in 1954-55.	Average annual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
2 Psychiatric Social Workers. (Pay at Rs. 170—10—270 Avg. 220 Rs. per mensem $2 \times 170 \times 11 = \text{Rs. } 3,740$)	.. 3,740	5,280
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 55 per mensem. $2 \times 55 \times 11 =$ 1,210	.. .. 1,210	....
<i>House rent Allowance—</i>		
For one post at the Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad ($1 \times 15 \times$ $11 = \text{Rs. } 165$)	.. .. 165	180
<i>Compensatory Allowance—</i>		
At Rs. 15 at Thana and at Rs. 10 per mensem at Ahmedabad $25 \times 11 = \text{Rs. } 275$	.. .. 275	300
	-----	-----
Total ..	5,390	5,760
	-----	-----
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Non-recurring for furniture, etc.	.. .. 500	....
	-----	-----
Grand Total ..	5,890	5,760
	-----	-----

ITEM 170. B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. Additional staff for—

Recurrent	.. .. Rs.	19,296	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ..	19,296	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	14,604

Remarks.—The B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad was started in 1946, when it was granted only partial recognition. At that time only the staff that was then immediately required to start with was appointed. The college has now been recognised for the full M.B.B.S. Course and during the last four years the various departments of the college have gradually developed considerably. The non-Medical staff originally appointed was found inadequate to cope with the increased work. Government therefore sanctioned

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certain additional staff shown below. The staff in question is considered essential for the proper working of the colleges. It is therefore proposed to continue this staff as a permanent measure with effect from 1st April 1954. The expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 19,296 for the year 1954-55 and Rs. 14,644 on an average basis as follows :—

	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
<i>Cl. III Establishment—</i>		
5 Posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130 (4 clerks and 1 Steno-typist at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem.) ...	2,760	4,920
4 Laboratory Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs. 55—3—85. 3 posts at Rs. 55 per mensem and 1 post at Rs. 61 per mensem (already appointed)	2,712	3,600
1 Mukadam in the scale of pay of Rs. 40—1—45	480	516
8 Posts (3 sweepers, 2 watchmen, 2 hamals, 1 ayah) in the scale of pay of Rs. 30—1/2—35). 6 Posts at Rs. 30 per mensem and 2 posts at Rs. 31 per mensem (already appointed)	2,904	3,168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,856	12,204
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
C. A. to 4 clerks and 1 Stenographer at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem	180	180
C. A. to 4 Laboratory Assistants at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem ..	240	240
C. A. to 1 Mukadam, 3 Sweepers, 2 Watchmen, 2 Hamals, 1 Ayah at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem	324	324
House rent Allowance to 4 Laboratory Assistants at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem	480	480
House rent Allowance to 4 Clerks and 1 Stenographer at Rs. 7 per mensem	420	420
House-rent Allowance to 9 class IV posts mentioned above at Rs. 7 per mensem	756	756
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,400	2,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dearness Allowance to 4 Clerks and 1 Stenographer at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem	2,100	....
Dearness Allowance to 4 Laboratory Assistants at the rate of Rs. 45 per mensem	2,160	....
Dearness Allowance to 9 Inferior servants mentioned above at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem	3,780
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,040
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total ..	19,296	14,644
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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ITEM 171. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. Purchase of instruments, equipment and apparatus required for the—

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. 2,40,260
Total	..	.. ,,	2,40,260	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Instruments, equipments and apparatus supplied to the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, some years back have become very old and require to be replaced. For modern surgery new instruments, equipment, etc. are also required. The Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, was, therefore, asked to prepare a list of urgent requirements in this respect. The total cost of the equipment required comes to about Rs. 7 lakhs. As the amount required is very large, it is proposed to purchase the instrument and equipment in two instalments. A list of the equipment embodying the requirements of the Medical Council (those required for the College Departments) and also required for the Surgical Section has been prepared and during 1954-55 it is proposed to purchase equipment, instruments and apparatus at a cost of Rs. 2,40,260 as follows :—

						Rs.
(1) J. J. Group of Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	92,000
(2) Pharmacology Department	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
(3) Physiology Department	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
(4) Hygiene Department	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
(5) Pathology Department	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,260
				Total	..	2,40,260

ITEM 172. Purchase of Hospital Equipment for the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	6,500
Total	...	... ,,	6,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,		Nil.

Remarks.—The hospital equipment at the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay, which is either old or bought from disposals, has been in use for a long time and has begun to show signs of wear and tear. The Principal has, therefore, formulated a scheme for the purchase of equipment to replace the old equipment within the next four years at a cost of Rs. 25,600 in all. It is proposed to spread this expenditure over a period of four years and to spend Rs. 6,500 during the first year. As it is necessary to replace the existing equipment in the interest of the efficient running of the Institution, it is proposed to sanction the proposal and to make a provision of Rs. 6,500 in the budget for 1954-55.

ITEM 173. Establishment of Department of Preventive and Social Medicine at the Government Medical Colleges.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	82,714	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	24,000
Total	..	.. ,,	1,06,714	Ultimate annual recurrent	..		98,518

Remarks.—The Director General of Health Services, New Delhi and the Government of India, Ministry of Health have expressed the view that importance of preventive medicine in the curriculum of studies for the under-graduate medical course be sufficiently recognised and given adequate attention and for that purpose departments of Preventive and Social medicine in Medical Colleges should be properly strengthened. The Government of India have offered to extend financial help up to 50 per cent. towards this proposal, provided the State Government provides for the remaining 50 per cent. of the expenditure in their Budget.

2. At present this Department at all the Government Medical Colleges is manned by part-time staff and is not properly developed. As the expenditure involved is not much, considering the importance of the Scheme, it is proposed to inform the Government of India that their offer is being accepted for properly strengthening the above Departments simultaneously at all the four Government Medical Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. To start with, it is considered that the following staff is necessary at each of the four colleges :—

Scale of pay.

					Rs.
(1) One Professor of Preventive and Social Medicine (full-time)	..	..	..	..	800-40-1,000-50-1,250.
(2) One Junior Lecturer (full-time)	..	..	..	..	220-15-400-E.B.-20-500-E.B.-25-650.
(3) One Curator Museum	55-3-85-4-125-5-130.
(4) One servant	35-1-40 (City Scale). 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 (Mofussil).

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3. It is considered that in case the subsidy from the Government of India does not become available, the Government of Bombay should bear the entire expenditure of the scheme and make the requisite provision in the budget for 1954-55. The expenditure involved in the above proposal during 1954-55 is as under:—

<i>Recurring—</i>	Rs.
(1) Recurring for staff	78,714
(2) Contingencies	4,000
	82,714
<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
(1) Furniture for staff	4,000
(2) Additional equipment	20,000
	24,000
Total ..	1,06,714

The details of the expenditure are given below.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure.

	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Grant Medical College, Bombay—</i>		
Pay of Officers	12,240	17,856
Pay of Superior Establishment—Curator	660	984
Pay of Class IV, Establishment—Servant	420	456
Total ..	1,080	1,440
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice	2,400	3,000
House rent allowance	1,944	2,484
Compensatory Local allowance	1,590	1,650
Dearness allowance	2,880	.....
Total ..	8,814	7,134
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Furniture and equipment. (Non-recurring)	6,000	.....
Recurring	1,000	1,000
Total ..	7,000	1,000
Total, Grant Medical College ..	29,134	27,430
<i>B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad—</i>		
Pay of Officers	12,240	17,856
Pay of Superior Establishment—Curator	660	984
Pay of Class IV Establishment—Servant	360	396
Total ..	1,020	1,380
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice	2,400	3,000
House rent allowance	960	1,380
Dearness allowance	2,880
Total ..	6,240	4,380

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	Expenditure during 1954-55.	Annual recurrent.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contingencies—		
Furniture and Equipment (Non-recurring)	6,000
Recurring	1,000	1,000
Total	7,000	1,000
Total, B. J. M. C., Ahmedabad	26,500	24,616
B. J. Medical College, Poona—		
Pay of Officers	12,240	17,856
Pay of Superior Establishment—Curator	660	984
Pay of Class IV Establishment—Servant	360	396
Total	1,020	1,380
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice	2,400	3,000
Dearness allowance	2,880	....
Total	5,280	3,000
Contingencies—		
Furniture and Equipment (Non-recurring)	6,000	....
Recurring	1,000	1,000
Total	7,000	1,000
Total, B. J. Medical College, Poona	25,540	23,236
Medical College, Baroda—		
Pay of Officers	12,240	17,856
Pay of Superior Establishment—Curator	660	984
Pay of Class IV Establishment—Servant	360	396
Total	1,020	1,380
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice	2,400	3,000
Dearness allowance	2,880	....
Total	5,280	3,000
Contingencies—		
Furniture and Equipment (Non-recurring)	6,000	....
Recurring	1,000	1,000
Total	7,000	1,000
Total, Medical College, Baroda	25,540	23,236
Grand Total	1,06,714	98,518

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 174. Opening of a Mobile Dispensary at Dediapada in Broach District.

Recurrent	... Rs.	8,475	Non-recurrent	... ..	Rs.	19,000
			(plus Rs. 16,000 for building that is proposed to be met from Surgeon General's discretionary grant.)			
Total	... "	27,475	Ultimate annual recurrent	"		4,151

Remarks.—Dediapada Taluka and Sagbara Mahal is a Scheduled area under the Scheduled areas (Part A States) order, 1950 and is inhabited by Adivasis and aboriginal hill tribes. It is declared as a bad climate area being highly malarious and having no adequate medical facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to run a mobile dispensary in this area as also to serve the colonies in the waste lands of the Sarpada Forest Block. The District Local Board, Broach has offered to bear half the recurring expenses. The expenditure on the construction of the garage and quarters for staff estimated to cost Rs. 16,000 will be met from Surgeons General's Discretionary Grant for the year 1954-55 under "50-Civil Works"; if the proposal is sanctioned.

The proposal involves recurrent expenditure of Rs. 8,475 per annum, ultimate annual expenditure of Rs. 4,151 and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 19,000 as shown below.

	Recurring expenditure for 1954-55.
	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment.—</i>	
B.M.S. Class III Officer. (Rs. 120—6—180—E.B.—10—260—10—300) (120×11)	1,320
1 Compounder (Rs. 55—120) (55×11)	605
1 Servant (Rs. 30—1/2—35—(30×11)	330
1 Driver (Rs. 50—2—60—(50×11)	550
	2,805
<i>Allowances Honoraria, etc., Special Pay.—</i>	
1 B. M. S. Class III Officer at Rs. 20 p.m. (20×11)	220
1 Compounder at Rs. 10 p. m. (10×11)	110
1 Servant at Rs. 5 p. m. (5×11)	55
1 Driver at Rs. 10 p. m. (10×11)	110
	495
<i>Dearness Allowance.—</i>	
1 B. M. S. Class III Officer at Rs. 50 p. m. (50×11)	550
1 Compounder at Rs. 45 p.m. (45×11)	495
1 Servant at Rs. 35 p.m. (35×11)	385
1 Driver at Rs. 45 p.m. (45×11)	495
	1,925
<i>Contingencies Recurrent.—</i>	
Petrol and oil	1,400
Repairs	600
Other Contingencies	250
Medicines and instruments	1,000
	3,250
Total Recurrent	8,475
<i>Non-Recurrent.—</i>	
Purchase of Mobile Dispensaries	19,000
Total Non-recurrent	19,000

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHEH S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 175. Expansion of B. C. G. Vaccination on a mass scale with the aid of WHO/UNICEF.

Recurrent	... Rs. 1,63,160	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	... " 1,63,160	Ultimate annual recurrent	" 1,49,656

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 of paramount necessity to introduce mass B. C. G. Vaccination in the Bombay State with the least possible delay. Assistance in the shape of free supply of vaccine, motor cars and technical advice will be given by the UNICEF.

2. There are 28 districts in the State and 8 teams (in addition to 7 teams already sanctioned) will be required for the purpose. The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,63,160 during the year 1954-55 and an ultimate recurrent expenditure of Rs. 1,49,656.

8 Teams (Mofussil).	Expenditure for 1954-55. Rs.	Ultimate annual recurrent. Rs.
<i>Pay of Officers.—</i>		
8 Medical Officers (Non-gazetted) in charge of 8 teams ... Scale Rs. 200—15—310. (8 × 200 × 12).	19,200	23,328
Total pay of officers ...	19,200	23,328
<i>Pay of Superior Establishment.—</i>		
48 Technicians Scale Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130. ... (48 × 55 × 12).	31,680	52,416
Total pay of Superior Establishment ...	31,680	52,416
8 Drivers for eight teams in the Mofussil. Scale Rs. 50—2—60 (8 × 50 × 12).	4,800	5,472
1 Driver for the publicity officer. Scale Rs. 50—2—60 (1 × 50 × 12).	600	684
16 Peons for eight teams (two peons for each team), Scale Rs. 30—1/2—35. (16 × 30 × 12).	5,760	6,336
Total pay of Class IV Establishment ...	11,160	12,492
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc. Dearness allowance.—</i>		
8 Medical Officers (8 × 55 × 12) ...	5,280	
48 Technicians (53 × 45 × 12) ...	25,920	
9 Drivers (10 × 35 × 12) ...	3,780	
16 Peons (16 × 35 × 12) ...	6,720	
Total Dearness Allowance ...	41,700	
B. C. G. Allowance to 8 Medical Officers. (8 × 50 × 12) ...	4,800	
B. C. G. Allowance to 48 Technicians (53 × 20 × 12) ...	11,520	
Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice to 8 Medical officers (8 × 50 × 12).	4,800	
Remuneration to 48 Candidates for B. C. G. training as Technicians at the rate of Rs. 25 per month for six weeks (53 × 37.5).	1,800	
Total ...	22,920	22,920
Total allowances and Honoraria ...	64,620	22,920
<i>Contingencies.—</i>		
(1) Maintenance of Cars including petrol, repairs, taxes, insurance charges etc. for remaining 7 cars at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per car per annum.	28,000	
(2) Travelling allowances for the staff ...	5,000	
(3) Incidental charges, propaganda, stationery, Uniforms, etc. ...	3,500	
Total Contingencies ...	36,500	36,500
Grand total ...	1,63,160	1,49,656

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ITEM 176. Holding of Eye Camps in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	30,000	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil
Total	.. ,,	30,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	30,000

Remarks.—In the rural areas, there are practically no facilities for the treatment of eye diseases. The villagers also find it very hard and expensive to travel to places where such treatment is available. In many districts, facilities for treatment of complicated cases are not available at all. In order, therefore, to cater to the very urgent needs of the people in this matter, Government introduced in 1947 a scheme of holding eye camps at which treatment is given by highly qualified doctors. These doctors are specialists in the treatment of eye diseases and their services would not be available had it not been for the eye camps. These camps, which are usually held with the help of a Committee formed of leading local citizens, and for which donations are also usually collected, have proved to be very popular and a great success, and it is proposed to hold three such camps every year from 1954-55. The proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 30,000 and an ultimate recurrent expenditure of Rs. 30,000 as follows:—

Pay of staff	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	4,770
Allowances and Honararia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,530
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Total							..	30,000

ITEM 177. Opening of Mobile Dispensaries for Scheduled and Backward Areas in Merged States.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	15,960	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	32,200
Total	.. ,,	48,160	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	15,548

Remarks.—The Committee appointed by Government to study the conditions of Backward Classes of the Merged States areas and to suggest a programme for their amelioration, have recommended that Mobile dispensaries should be started in all the Scheduled and Backward areas of merged States and that in the beginning, at least Mobile dispensaries should be allotted at the rate of one dispensary for every two talukas. On this basis, it will be necessary to sanction 9 such dispensaries for Scheduled areas of Merged States. As it is not possible to sanction these dispensaries all at once, for want of sufficient funds, it was decided to sanction two such dispensaries every year. But this also had to be dropped for want of funds.

2. The Government of India has now indicated that they would be prepared to bear 50 per cent. of the cost of schemes undertaken by State Governments for the amelioration of the Scheduled Tribes, and if the Schemes are approved by them. Accordingly, it is proposed to undertake the above scheme with the help of the Government of India. The expenditure involved on account of opening of two dispensaries during the year 1954-55, will be Rs. 15,960 and the ultimate annual expenditure of Rs. 15,548. The proposal also involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 32,200 for purchase of the mobile dispensaries. The scheme will be implemented only if the Government of India agrees to bear the 50 per cent. expenses. Otherwise, it will be dropped. The details of expenditure are shown in the accompanying statement.

Statement of Expenditure involved in the proposal.

	Expenditure for 1954-55,	Ultimate annual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. (i) Pay of officers—		
2 B. M. S. Class III Officers (Ayurvedic) in the scale of Rs. 80—240 plus a special pay of Rs. 20 per mensem	2,200	4,128
(ii) Pay of superior establishment—		
2 Compounders in the scale of Rs. 55—130, plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	1,430	2,424
(iii) Pay of Class IV servants—		
2 Drivers in the scale of Rs. 50—60 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	1,320	1,584
2 Servants in the scale of Rs. 30—35 plus a special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem.	770	912
2. Allowances etc.—	5,720	9,048
Dearness allowance—		
2 B. M. S. Class III Officers at Rs. 45 per mensem each.	990	
2 Compounders at Rs. 45 per mensem each	990	
2 Drivers at Rs. 45 per mensem each	990	
2 Servants at Rs. 35 per mensem each	770	
	3,740	
Contingencies—		
Petrol and Oil	2,800	2,800
Repairs to Vans	1,200	1,200
Other Contingencies	500	500
Grant for Medicines	2,000	2,000
	6,500	6,500
Grand Total	15,960	15,548

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ITEM 178. Grant Medical College, Bombay. Creation of a post of full-time Professor of Pharmacology at the —

Recurrent	... Rs.	13,475	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	...	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	17,570

Remarks.—At present there is only one Honorary Professor of Pharmacology and one full-time Junior Lecturer in Pharmacology working at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The Indian Medical Council has recommended that the Honorary post of the Professor in Pharmacology at the Grant Medical College should be converted into a full-time one. To meet this requirement and for the efficient and better teaching of the medical students in Pharmacology it is essential that the Honorary post of Professor of Pharmacology should be converted into a full-time post. The proposal involves the following expenditure.

	Expenditure during 1954-55 (11 months).	Ultimate annual recurring expenditure on average basis.
	Rs.	Rs.
One Professor of Pharmacology pay (scale Rs. 800—10—1,000,— 50—1,250 Average—1,057)	8,800	12,684
Dearness Allowance at 10 per cent. of pay	880	.....
House Rent Allowance at 12½ per cent. of pay (at Rs. 15 per cent. on Rs. 800 and at 12 per cent. on Rs. 1,057)	1,320	1,586
Comp. Local allowance at Rs. 75 per mensem	825	900
Comp. allowance for loss of private practice (at 150 on pay of Rs. 800 and at Rs. 200 on average basis)	1,650	2,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	13,475	17,570
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ITEM 179. Medical Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Creation of G. S. S. posts in place of certain Honorary posts at the —

Recurrent	... Rs.	39,959	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	...	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	79,344

Remarks.—In the following Departments of the Government Medical Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda viz. (i) the Department of Anæsthesia, (ii) the Department of Skin and Venereal Disease, (iii) the E. N. T. Department, and (iv) the Orthopædic Department, the Honorary appointments sanctioned by Government have remained vacant for want of suitable candidates even though the appointments were advertised repeatedly. At Ahmedabad, the post of Honorary Anæsthetist and Honorary Assistant Anæsthetist, Honorary Assistant Aural Surgeon and Honorary Orthopædic and Honorary Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon are vacant. At Poona the post of Honorary Anæsthetist is held in abeyance and that of Honorary Assistant Anæsthetist is held by person without the requisite special qualification. Besides the post of Honorary Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon is vacant. At Baroda the Honorary appointments in (1) the Departments of Skin and Venereal Disease and (ii) E. N. T. Department have been vacant since the date of their sanction. There are no prospects of filling these posts by suitable persons in the near future. It is undesirable to allow these posts to remain vacant contrary to the requirements of the respective Universities and Indian Medical Council. It is also necessary to make proper provision for the treatment of patients and instruction of students in Orthopædic Surgery which is relatively a new field of surgery and has limited scope for private practice with the result that few apply for the Honorary posts in Orthopædic Surgery. Posts of Honorary and Assistant Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon exist at the Poona and Ahmedabad Hospitals. While an Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon is available at Poona, the post of Honorary Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon at Poona and both the posts at Ahmedabad are vacant on account of not getting suitable men to serve in these Honorary posts. Moreover no post of Orthopædic Surgeon or Assistant Orthopædic Surgeon is created for the Medical College, Baroda, which must have these posts both in the interest of the proper treatment in this speciality and for the proper instruction of students in Orthopædic Surgery. It would therefore be necessary to create these posts at Baroda and to make appointments

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in accordance with the requirements of the University regulations and rules of the Medical Council of India. There is only one post of Honorary Radiologist at Baroda. Therefore an Assistant Radiologist's post is also necessary. After careful consideration it is found that there is no alternative but to create full-time appointments in place of some of the Honorary posts. The following new posts are considered necessary in the G. S. S. :—

	Expenditure during 1954-55 (11 months). pay Rs.
B. J. Medical College, Poona, Department of Anaesthesia—	
(1) Anaesthetist (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years— Average Pay Rs. 716 Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice Dearness Allowance at Rs. 60 per mensem	3,300 1,100 660
(2) Orthopaedic Department—	
Orthopaedic Surgeon (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years). Average Rs. 716 (to be held in abeyance till the Honorary post is not vacant)— Pay Dearness Allowance	3,300 660
(3) Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Scale Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Probationers Rs. 200 for two years). Average Rs. 431. (When the full time Orthopaedic Surgeon in Class I scale of pay is appointed in place of the existing post of Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, this Class II post will not be necessary)— Pay Dearness Allowance	2,200 605
	11,825

Less expenditure at Poona on account of the abolition of the following posts—

(i) Honorary Anaesthetist at Rs. 85 per mensem	935
(ii) Honorary Assistant Anaesthetist at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,100
(iii) Honorary Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon at Rs. 100 per mensem (to be held in abeyance till a full-time Orthopaedic Surgeon is appointed).	1,100
(iv) Honorary Orthopaedic Surgeon (to be abolished when the present Honorary Orthopaedic Surgeon vacates the post and a full-time Orthopaedic Surgeon is appointed)	.....
	3,135

Net Expenditure for Poona 8,690

B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Department of Anaesthetics—

(1) Anaesthetist. Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100 (Probationers Rs. 300 for two years). Average Rs. 716— Pay House Rent Allowance Dearness Allowance Compensatory allowance for loss of private practice	3,300 248 660 1,100
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E. N. T. Department—

(1) E. N. T. Surgeon (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100). Probationers Rs. 300 for two years). Average Rs. 716 (to be held in abeyance after creation till the present Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon holds the existing Honorary post)— Pay House Rent Allowance Dearness Allowance	3,300 248 660
(2) Assistant E. N. T. Surgeon (Scale Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Probationers Rs. 200 for two years) Average Rs. 431 (to be abolished when the present Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon leaves the post and a full time E. N. T. Surgeon is appointed)— Pay House Rent Allowance Dearness Allowance	2,200 165 605

Orthopaedic Department—

Orthopaedic Surgeon (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years) Average Rs. 716— Pay House Rent Allowance Dearness Allowance	3,300 248 660
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16,694

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Orthopædic Department—contd.Expenditure during
1954-55 (11 months).

Less expenditure on account of the abolition of the following posts—

(i) Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon (to be abolished when the present Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon leaves the post) at Rs. 85 per mensem.	.....
(ii) Honorary Anæsthetist at Rs. 85 per mensem	... ..	935
(iii) Honorary Assistant Anæsthetist at Rs. 100 per mensem	... ..	1,100
(iv) Honorary Assistant Aural Surgeon at Rs. 100 per mensem (to be held in abeyance till the Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon holds the honorary post)	... ..	1,100
(v) Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon	... ..	935
		<hr/>
		4,070
		<hr/>
Net Expenditure at Ahmedabad	... ..	12,624
		<hr/>

Medical College, Baroda, Anæsthesia Department—

(i) Anæsthetist (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years). Average Rs. 716—		
Pay	... ..	3,300
Compensatory Allowance for loss of private practice	... ..	1,100
Dearness Allowance	... ..	660

Department of Skin and Venereal Disease—

Physician for Skin and Venereal Disease (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years) Average Rs. 716—		
Pay	... ..	3,300
Dearness Allowance	... ..	660

E. N. T. Department—

E. N. T. Surgeon (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years). Average Rs. 716—		
Pay	... ..	3,300
Dearness Allowance	... ..	660

Orthopædic Department—

Orthopædic Surgeon (Scale Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. Probationers Rs. 300 for two years) Average Rs. 716—		
Pay	... ..	3,300
Dearness Allowance	... ..	660
Assistant Honorary Orthopædic Surgeon (Honorary) at Rs. 200 per mensem	... ..	2,200

Radiology—

Assistant Radiologist (Scale Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. Probationers Rs. 200 for two years) Average Rs. 431—		
Pay	... ..	2,200
Dearness Allowance	... ..	605
		<hr/>
		21,945
		<hr/>

Less on account of abolition of the following posts—

(i) Honorary Physician for skin and Venereal Disease at Rs. 150 per mensem	... ..	1,650
(ii) Honorary Aural Surgeon at Rs. 150 per mensem	... ..	1,650
		<hr/>
		3,300
		<hr/>

Net expenditure at Baroda

Total expenditure—		
Poona	... ..	8,690
Ahmedabad	... ..	12,624
Baroda	... ..	18,645
		<hr/>
		39,959
		<hr/>

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 180. Establishment of Leprosy Colony at Kedgaon District Sholapur for beggars suffering from Leprosy.

Recurrent	... Rs.	49,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	95,000
Total	... ..	1,44,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	95,264

Remarks.—At present all the leprosy Hospitals are over-congested. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Leprosy colony on the site of the Dry Cattle farm at Kedgaon in Sholapur District for housing beggars suffering from leprosy after carrying out the necessary additions and alterations to the existing buildings. To start with, it is proposed to accommodate 125 patients in the colony. At present the beggars suffering from Leprosy are accommodated at the Leprosy Hospital, Pui in Kolaba District where accommodation for 200 patients exists. Compared to the number of beggars suffering from Leprosy the accommodation available at the Leprosy Hospital, Pui is quite insufficient, as a result of which a large number of beggars are wandering in big cities like, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur spreading infection among the population. To stop this nuisance it is necessary to have another Leprosy Colony for beggars. By establishing the proposed Leprosy Colony at Kedgaon in Sholapur District the beggar nuisance will be mitigated to a certain extent. The proposal involves recurring and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 97,193 and Rs. 95,000 respectively the details of which are given below. The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of repairs, additions and alteration to the existing structures has been put up as a new major work under "50—Civil Works".

<i>Recurring.</i>	Expenditure for 11 months.	On average basis for 12 months.
<i>Superior Staff</i>	Rs.	Rs.
(1) One Medical Officer—B. M. S. Class III (Rs. 120—6—180—E.B. 8—260—E.B.—10—300—Avg. Rs. 196)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 120 × 11—Rs. 1,320	1,320	2,352
(ii) Special pay at Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 50 × 11—Rs. 550	550	600
(iii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 50 × 11—Rs. 550	550	.....
(2) One compounder cum clerk (Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—130 Avg. Rs. 91)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 55 × 11—Rs. 605	605	1,092
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem Rs. 45 × 11—Rs. 495	495	.....
(3) One Male Nurse (Rs. 80—5—100—Average Rs. 97)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 80 × 11—Rs. 880	880	1,164
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem Rs. 15 × 11—Rs. 165	165	.....
(iii) Messing allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem (Rs. 45 × 11—Rs. 495)	495	540
(iv) Uniform allowance at Rs. 75 per annum (Rs. 75 × 1—Rs. 75)	75	75
(v) Dhobi allowance at Rs. 3 per mensem Rs. 3 × 11—Rs. 33	33	36
(4) Agricultural Supervisor (Rs. 100—8—140—10—170—avg. Rs. 144)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 100 × 11—Rs. 1,100	1,100	1,728
(ii) Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem Rs. 45 × 11—Rs. 495	495	.....
(5) One Mechanic (Rs. 50—2—60—Avg. Rs. 57)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 50 × 11—Rs. 550	550	684
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem Rs. 35 × 11—Rs. 385	385	.....
Total Superior staff	7,698	8,271

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Recurring.	Expenditure for 11 months.	On average basis for 12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Class IV Staff.</i>		
(1) Two watchmen. Rs. 30—1/2—33—Avg. Rs. 33)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 30×11×2—Rs. 660	660	792
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem each Rs. 35×2— Rs. 770	770	.....
(2) Two cooks. (Rs. 30—1/2—35—Avg. Rs. 33)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 30×11×2—Rs. 660	660	792
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem each (Rs. 35×11×2— Rs. 770	770	.....
(3) One sweeper (Specially for sick patients) (Rs. 30—1/2—35— Avg. Rs. 33)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 30×11—Rs. 330	330	396
(ii) Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem Rs. 35×11— Rs. 385	385	.....
(4) Two ward servants one male and one female—Rs. 30—1/2—35— Average Rs. 33)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 30×11×2—Rs. 660	660	792
(ii) Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem each Rs. 35×11×2— Rs. 770	770	.....
(5) One peon—(Rs. 30—1/2—35—Average Rs. 33)—		
(i) Pay Rs. 30×11—Rs. 330	330	396
(ii) Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem Rs. 35×11— Rs. 385	385	.....
	5,720	3,168
(1) Special pay to the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur at Rs. 50 per mensem Rs. 50×11—Rs. 550	550	600
Total Superior and Class IV staff	13,968	12,039
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
(1) Medicines and Instruments	6,000	6,000
(2) Diet to patients	57,000	57,000
(3) Clothing to patients	3,000	3,000
(4) Amenities to patients	1,000	1,000
(5) Subsistence allowance road diet, money and conveyance charges to discharged patients	750	750
<i>Non-contact contingencies—</i>		
(6) Rent rate and taxes	1,000	1,000
(7) Service postage stamps	600	600
(8) Up keep of Engine	1,200	1,200
(9) Remuneration to Leprosy patient workers	750	750
<i>Contact contingencies—</i>		
(10) Lighting charges	1,100	1,100
(11) Washing charges	500	500
(12) Garden charges	300	300
(13) Purchase of Linen and bedding	4,000	4,000
(14) Petty supplies	3,000	3,000
(15) Repairs to Dead Stock	400	400
(16) Books and Magazines	125	125
(17) Purchase and repairs to furniture	500	500
(18) Miscellaneous charges including recurring requirements of Industries	2,000	2,000
Total contingencies	83,225	83,225
Total recurring expenditure	97,193	95,264

33, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Expenditure for 11 months.	On average basis for 12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Non-recurring expenditure—</i>		
(1) Cost of 40 acres of land to be acquired at Rs. 1,000 per acre.	40,000	
(2) One oil Engine of 12 Hp.	15,000	
(3) Purchase of equipments including cooking utensils. (one lota one Thali one Wati one glass for each patient)	10,000	
(4) Furniture including dispensary equipments	5,000	
(5) Equipment of starting industries	5,000	
(6) Purchase of clothing to patients including bedding and linen	20,000	
Total	95,000	

Matress	1	} For each patient.
Pillow	1	
Blanket	1	
Bed sheet	2	
Matres cover	2	
Pillow covers.	2	

Notes.—The colony is not likely to be started from the beginning of the next year ; it may start from the middle of the next year. The recurring expenditure involved in the proposal has been reduced to Rs. 49,000. The total amount required during the next year on account of recurring and non-recurring expenditure is Rs. 1,44,000 (49,000 Recurring and 95,000 Non-recurring).

ITEM 181. Rural Medical Relief. Scheme for —

Recurrent	.. Rs. 48,600	Non-recurrent	.. Rs. 63,450
Total	.. ,, 1,12,050	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,, 48,600

Remarks.—Although Government has opened a number of Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Centres in rural areas there are still many villages in which no facilities for medical aid are available. In order to provide this facility a scheme has been formulated to start medical centres in the rural area where standard medicines for common ailments will be given and nursing equipments will be made available on a nominal charge. It is proposed to utilize the services of the Secretaries of the Village Panchayats in case of centres opened in villages having Panchayats and of primary teachers or social workers in case of centres opened in villages in which Panchayats have not been constituted. It is proposed to open ten centres in each district—5 Village Panchayats Centres and 5 non-Village Panchayats Centres. In all 270 centres will be opened under the scheme, in the first instance. In case of Village Panchayats Centres the cost will be borne by Government, the District Local Boards and the Village Panchayats in the proportion of 37½ per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. In case of the non Village Panchayat Centres the cost will be borne by Government and the District Local Board in equal proportion. It is proposed to recover from the persons taking medicines from the centres a charge of ½ anna per prescription. Assuming that about 20 patients will be coming to the centre per day, the income will be Rs. 225 per annum. It is also proposed to charge a rent of ½ anna per day per article for use of the nursing equipment. In view of the fact that very few people will be taking the nursing equipment for use, a nominal income of Rs. 10 per annum is assumed on this account. The total income from each centre will be Rs. 235 per annum.

The proposal involves a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 48,600 and a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 63,450 as stated below :—

	Rs.
<i>Recurrent Expenditure—</i>	
(i) Medicines in the boxes (two supplies)	260
(ii) Stationery stamps etc.	20
(iii) Honorarium to persons in charge of centres at Rs. 10 per mensem	120
(iv) Contingencies	15
Total	415
Deduct income	—235
Net recurrent expenditure per Centre	180
For 270 centres (270 × 180)	48,600

38, MEDICAL—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Non-recurrent expenditure—

(i) Travelling allowance and Halting allowance to the persons in charge of the centres during the period of training	..	..	..	75
(ii) Furniture	..	..	..	50
(iii) Nursing equipment	..	..	..	75
(iv) First Aid split	..	..	..	15
(v) Initial cost of medicine box	..	..	..	20
Total per centre ..				235
For 270 centres (270 × 235) ..				63,450

As the amounts to be recovered from the Village Panchayats and District Local Boards in case of Village Panchayat Centres and from District Local Boards in case of Non-Village Panchayat Centres go under a different receipt head viz. 'XXVII Medical' full provision has been asked for.

ITEM 182. Increase in the number of admissions at the B. J. Medical Colleges, Poona and Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	... Rs.	52,079	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	1,35,800
Total	... ..	1,87,879	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	84,344

Remarks.—The present number of admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, is 60. As the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, and the B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, have been shifted to the new buildings, it is now possible to increase the number of admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, to the optimum number of 100 annual admissions. The additional beds required for teaching purposes have become available as the Seth V. S. General Hospital has now been recognised by the Gujarat University for teaching purposes of students at the B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

2. It is also proposed to increase the number of admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Poona, from 80 to 100. There are 205 beds at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona. Recently 100 additional beds have been opened and it is proposed to add further 100 beds from April 1954. Thus the hospital will have 505 beds up to the end of the next financial year, which will be adequate for the proposed 100 admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Poona. In view of the above and as there is pressing demand for increasing training of Medical Students, it is proposed to increase the number of annual admissions at the B. J. Medical College, Poona, from 80 to 100 and at the B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, from 60 to 100, from the academic year 1954-55. This is also the target aimed at in the Five Year Plan.

3. The minimum additional staff, equipment etc., that will be required to be sanctioned for the B. J. Medical Colleges, Poona and Ahmedabad, for the proposed increase in the number of admissions is given below :—

Item.	Scale of Pay.	B.J.M.C., Poona.	B.J.M.C., Ahmedabad.
<i>(a) Anatomy Department—</i>			
	Rs.		
Junior Lecturers in Anatomy	... 220 to 650	1	3
Laboratory Assistants	... 55-3-85	1	1
Museum Servants	... 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1	1
Dissection Room Assistant	... 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1	2
Sweepers	... 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	2	1
<i>(b) Physiology Department—</i>			
Junior Lecturers in Physiology	... 220 to 650	1	3
Laboratory Assistants	... 55-3-85	1	1
Sweepers	... 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	2	1
Animal-Keepers	... 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	.....	1
Gas Plant Servant	... 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	.....	1
Laboratory Attendants	... 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	.....	2
<i>(c) General Staff for Colleges—</i>			
Watchmen	... 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	1	3
Senior Clerk	... 100 to 150	.....	1
Assistant Accountant	... 100 to 140	.....	1
Clerks	... 100-8-140	1	1

38, MEDICAL—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Other expenditure (non-recurring)—

Additional Equipment—

	B. J. M. C., Poona.	B. J. M. C., Ahmedabad.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Physiology Department ...	8,000	71,211
(2) Anatomy Department ...	27,800	1,07,302
	<u>35,800</u>	<u>1,78,513</u>

Recurring—

(1) Anatomy Department ...	2,000	3,000
(2) Physiology Department ...	per annum.	per annum.

4. The expenditure involved on account of the above proposal during 1954-55 is as under :—

Recurring expenditure—	Rs.	
(1) For Staff ...	47,079	(Rs. 3,000 for Ahmedabad and Rs. 2,000 for Poona).
(2) Chemicals and Equipment ...	5,000	
	<u>52,079</u>	

Non-recurring expenditure—

Equipment—

B. J. Medical College, Poona—

	Rs.
Physiology Department ...	8,000
Anatomy Department ...	27,800

B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad—

Physiology Department ...	50,000
Anatomy Department ...	50,000

Total ...

1,35,800

1,87,879

(Out of the estimated cost of equipment amounting to Rs. 71,211 and Rs. 1,07,302 respectively total Rs. 1,78,513 the remaining equipment, costing Rs. 78,513 will be provided during 1955-56.

* Equipment costing Rs. 1 lakh only is proposed to be provided during 1954-55.

As against the extra recurrent expenditure of Rs. 52,079 per annum, the additional income on account of term fees and annual admissions during the five year period will be as follows :—

	Rs.
1954-55 (1st Year) ...	22,500
1955-56 (2nd Year) ...	43,500
1956-57 (3rd Year) ...	64,500
1957-58 (4th Year) ...	85,500
1958-59 (5th Year) ...	1,06,500

The proposal will not thus involve ultimately additional expenditure to Government as it is of a self-supporting nature.

* Out of this equipment costing Rupees One Lakh only is proposed to be purchased during 1954-55.

	Rs.
Grand Total—38, Medical ...	10,75,692
	11,00,359
	<u>21,76,051</u>

39, PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 183. Preparation and purchase of materials for carrying out effective Public Health Propaganda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	4,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	4,500

Remarks.—There are District Publicity vans in each district of this State under the Director of Publicity which carry out propaganda for all departments of Government. These vans have been fitted with 16 m.m. talkie projectors. They have not, however, got films on Health subjects. These will be supplied by this Department and a Sanitary Inspector or Epidemic Medical Officer will accompany the Van during its programme, in the district. For this purpose the Public Health Department should have a good stock of films. To augment the present small stock, new films will have to be purchased from time to time, and also films from different sources obtained on loan. Provision for these items has, therefore, been proposed. The propaganda Van of the Public Health Department will carry out propaganda by means of films in District where intensive propaganda is necessary e.g. during epidemic outbreaks and will also attend to fairs and festivals and also take part in exhibitions and Baby shows etc. in different districts. To make propaganda appealing to the illiterate masses, films with local costumes will have to be prepared. Posters, Pamphlets and such other propaganda material will have to be produced. For this purchase the services of the Photographer-cum-Artist of the Public Health Department, at present working under the District Health Officer, Baroda, are proposed to be utilised at headquarters when the present scheme is sanctioned. Provision for his pay and allowances has been included separately in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55. It is therefore necessary to provide an amount of Rs. 4,500 for 1954-55.

Annual recurrent cost during 1954-55—

1. Photographic plates, slides, lenses, camera etc.	...	...	...	Rs.	2,000
2. Purchase of new films	...	...	...	Rs.	1,500
3. Hire of films	...	...	...	Rs.	1,000
				Total	4,500

ITEM 184. Establishment of Combined Medical and Public Health Units at Bhillad, Thana District (ii) Nanashi, Nasik District and (iii) Kukurmunda, West Khandesh District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	40,927	Non recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	40,927	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	43,134

Remarks.—With a view to providing maternity and Child Welfare service to the rural population and also improving the sanitation of the villages, Government sanctioned the continuance of Combined Medical and Public Health Units in the Talukas of Umbergaon and Taloda of Thana and West Khandesh Districts respectively upto 28th February 1954. The Five Years period sanctioned for the continuance of Nanashi Unit in Nasik District expires on 19th July 1954. The area in each Unit Bhillad, Nanashi and Kukurmunda, comprises of 10, 19, 18 villages respectively within a radius of 3-5 miles with a population of 10,515, 7,639 and 10,143 respectively. There are four maternity beds with a Midwife and Trained Dai at each Unit. The Midwife conducts cases with the assistance of the Health Visitor and also the Medical Officer. The Health Visitor and Midwife tour in the villages included in the Unit and give ante-natal and post-natal advice to women in their houses. There is 1 Sanitary Sub-Inspector with 1 Mukadam and 3 Sanitary Orderlies, at each of the Units, Bhillad, Nanashi and Kukurmunda, who look to the sanitation of all the villages under the Unit. The Medical Officer and Subsidised Medical Practitioners render medical relief to the villagers and supervise the work of the Maternity and Sanitary staff. Such an important service should be continued. The combined Medical and Public Health Units numbering 19 in other areas have been continued by Government upto 28th February 1954, and it is necessary that the Units of Bhillad, Nanashi and Kukurmunda should also be continued likewise upto 28th February 1954.

A statement showing the work done by Maternity and Sanitary staff at each of the 3 Units during 1952 is enclosed.

As regards provision for Medical Officer, and staff viz. Nurse, Compounder, 2 Ward boys and 1 sweeper at Bhillad and Subsidised Medical Practitioners at Nanashi and Kukurmunda the expenditure is debitable to "38—Medical" and hence provision has not been proposed on that account.

The following expenditure is involved in the proposal.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		Ra.	Rs.
3 Health Visitors in the pay scale of Rs. 100—5—125—6—185 (1 at Rs. 100; 1 at Rs. 115 and 1 at Rs. 137)			
100 × 12	...	1,200	
115 × 12	...	1,380	
137 × 12	...	1,644	
			4,224

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.
3 Midwives in the pay-scale of Rs. 75—5—100 (1 at Rs. 86; 1 at Rs. 95 and 1 at Rs. 90).	
85 × 12	1,020
90 × 12	1,080
95 × 12	1,140
	3,240
3 Trained Dais in the pay-scale of Rs. 40—2—60 (1 at Rs. 42 and 2 at Rs. 46 each).	
42 × 12	504
46 × 2 × 12	1,104
	1,608
3 Women attendants in the pay scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (all at Rs. 31 per mensem each).	
31 × 2 × 12	1,116
3 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors in the pay-scale of Rs. 75—5/2—100 (1 at Rs. 85, 1 at Rs. 75 and 1 at Rs. 80).	
75 × 12	900
80 × 12	960
85 × 12	1,020
	2,880
3 Mukadams in the pay-scale of Rs. 35—1—45 (1 at Rs. 39 per mensem, 1 at Rs. 40 per mensem, and 1 at Rs. 42).	
30 × 12	468
40 × 12	480
42 × 12	504
	1,452
9 Mazdoors in the pay-scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35.	
2 at Rs. 30 per mensem each Rs. 30 × 2 × 12	720
2 at Rs. 31 per mensem each Rs. 31 × 2 × 12	744
3 at Rs. 32 per mensem each Rs. 32 × 3 × 12	1,152
2 at Rs. 33 per mensem each Rs. 33 × 2 × 12	792
	3,408
Increments falling due during the year	205
Bad Climate Allowance: at Kukurmunda— (West Khandesh District).	
1 Health Visitor, 1 Midwife and 1 Sanitary Sub-Inspector at Rs. 15 per mensem each.	
15 × 3 × 12	540
1 Trained Dai at Rs. 7 per mensem 7 × 12	84
1 Woman attendant, 1 Mukadam and 3 Mazdoors at Rs. 5 per mensem each 5 × 5 × 12	300
	924
Total of pay of Establishment	19,057
Allowances and Honoraria—	
Permanent Travelling Allowance (inclusive of 75 per cent. temporary increase).	
3 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem each 17-8-0 × 3 × 12	630
3 Mukadams and 9 Sanitary Mazdoors at Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem each 8-12-0 × 12 × 12	1,260
Total of permanent Travelling Allowance	1,890
Dearness Allowance—	
2 Health Visitors at Rs. 50 per mensem each and 1 Midwife at Rs. 50 per mensem. 50 × 3 × 12	1,800
1 Health Visitor, 2 Midwives and 3 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 45 per mensem each. 45 × 6 × 12	3,240
3 Trained Dais, 3 Women Attendants, 3 Mukadams and 9 Mazdoors at Rs. 35 per mensem each. 33 × 18 × 12	7,560
Total of Dearness Allowance	12,600
Total of Allowances	14,490

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Contingencies—

Service postage and petty supplies at Rs. 150 per annum per unit for 3 units. 150×3	450
Medicines at Rs. 600 per annum per unit for 3 units. 600×3	1,800
Bore-hole and trench latrines (expenditure on plates and enclosures) at Rs. 40 per annum per unit for 3 units. 40×3	120
Milk and other charges at Rs. 250 per annum per Unit for 3 Units. 250×3	750
Hire of bullock cart for Health Visitor, Midwife and Trained Dai occasionally when travelling long distances at Rs. 160 per annum per Unit for 3 Units	480
Rent for the buildings for the Combined Medical and Public Health Unit at Rs. 105 per mensem per unit for 3 Units. $105 \times 3 \times 12$	3,780
Total recurrent contingencies	7,380
Grand Total Recurrent	40,927

A Statement showing the work done by the staff of the Combined Medical and Public Health Units, Bhilad, Nanashi and Kukurmunda during the year 1952.

Name of the Unit.	Maternity staff.				Domiciliary Confinements attended.	Cases treated.	Labour Cases attended at the Centres.
	Advice given to						
	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Infants.	Toddlers.			
Bhilad, Umbergaon Taluka, Thana District.	1,202	741	1,251	1,736	77	200	20
Nanashi, Dindori Taluka, Nasik District.	494	484	1,349	1,462	16	442	.....
Kukurmunda, Taloda Taluka, West Khandesh District.	2,028	1,771	2,182	1,893	34	4,017	.....

Name of the Unit.	Sanitary staff.								
	Wells dis-infected.	Baits			Manure Pits.	Pits filled in.	Pits drained.	Vaccination.	
		Laid.	Consumed.	Dead rats found.				Primary.	Re-
Bhilad Umbergaon Taluka, Thana District.	1,540	31,377	18,197	1,057	...	238	...	470	437
Nanashi, Dindori Taluka, Nasik District.	386	54,145	39,363	3,104	47	540	...	357	491
Kukurmunda, Taloda Taluka, West Khandesh District.	1,775	97,348	87,427	1,003	208	77	389	361	768

ITEM 185. Expansion of existing facilities for Training of Sanitary Inspectors. Opening of Sanitary Inspectors' Classes in Gujarathi and Kannada.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 14,445	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 4,400
Total	...	Rs. 18,845	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—At present, facilities for the training of Sanitary Inspectors through the medium of Marathi exist at Poona. As a sufficient number of students will be available it would be desirable that classes for training Sanitary Inspectors in Gujarathi and Kannada are started at Ahmedabad and Belgaum respectively. Some of those who pass out will be absorbed in Government service when vacancies arise in the respective Divisions and some are likely to be appointed by the Local Bodies, as Sanitary Inspectors. There should be one session annually, as the present Marathi Class for training Sanitary Inspectors is conducted only once a year. The expenditure to Government on account of the Scheme will be as follows during the year 1954-55.

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment—	
2 Clerks in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140	100×2×11
2 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30—1,2—35	30×2×11
	2,200
	600
Total pay of Establishment	2,860
Allowances and Honoraria—	
Dearness Allowances—	
2 Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem each	45×2×11
2 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem each	35×2×11
	990
	770
Total of Dearness Allowance	1,760
House Rent Allowance (at Ahmedabad)—	
1 Clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem	10×11
1 Peon at Rs. 7 per mensem	7×11
	110
	77
Total of House Rent Allowance	187
Compensatory Local Allowance (at Ahmedabad)—	
1 Clerk at Rs. 5 per mensem	5×11
1 Peon at Rs. 3 per mensem	3×11
	55
	33
Total of Compensatory Local Allowance	88
Honoraria—	
Honoraria to six Examiners (3 at Ahmedabad and 3 at Belgaum) at Rs. 200 each per examination	200×6
	1,200
Fees to Lecturers at Rs. 15 per lecture and demonstration (100 lectures and demonstrations for each class)	100×15×2
	3,000
Fees to Municipal Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 2 per student for practical training to 100 students	100×2
	200
Fees to Sanitary Inspectors under the District Health Officers, Ahmedabad and Belgaum for practical training to the students at Re. 1 per student	100×1
	100
Fees to Municipal Vaccinators Ahmedabad and Belgaum for practical training to the students in vaccination at Re. 1 per student	100×1
	100
Fees to Medical Officers at the Civil Hospitals at Ahmedabad and Belgaum for giving instructions to students in inoculation work at Re. 1 per student for 100 students	100×1
	100
Total Honoraria	4,700
Studentships (i.e. deputation of two departmental candidates to attend each class) at Rs. 600 for each candidate	600×4
	2,400
Total Allowances and Honoraria	9,135
Contingencies—	
Recurrent—	
Expenses on account of examination hall, supply of papers and other stationery at Rs. 1,000 each for Ahmedabad and Belgaum	2,000
Service Postage stamps	250
Other Contingencies, Advertisements, etc.	200
Total Contingencies	2,450
Total recurrent expenditure	14,445
Contingencies—	
Non-recurrent—	
Purchase of Models for Hygiene (for Belgaum Class)	3,000
Purchase of chair, table, cup-board and rack (for Belgaum class)	400
Purchase of reference books at Rs. 500 per class	1,000
Total Non-recurrent	4,400

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 186. Centralisation and mechanisation of vital and health statistics in Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	28,085	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	30,600
Total	...	„	58,635	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	40,206

Remarks.—At present the main compilation of vital and health statistics is done in the offices of the Assistant Directors in charge of Registration Districts. For this purpose a staff of 2 senior clerks in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140 and 6 Junior clerks (46—130) has been sanctioned for each of the 3 offices of the Assistant Directors in charge of Registration Districts. As desired by the Government of India proposals have been put up for the Centralisation and Mechanisation of Vital and Health Statistics in Bombay State.

1954-55.				Existing Staff.	Proposed Staff.
				Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	...	...	...	36,700	28,085
Non-recurrent	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>	30,600
Ultimate annual recurrent	...	...	...	45,000	40,200

From the above it is seen that the recurrent expenditure on the existing compilation staff is Rs. 36,700 and on the proposed staff is Rs. 28,100. Thus there will be an annual saving of Rs. 8,600 during 1954-55 onwards. Against this a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 30,600 on the machine installation has to be incurred by Government during 1954-55 half of which expenditure, it is understood, that Government of Bombay may receive from the Government of India as grant-in-aid. Thus the share of the Bombay Government on machine installation will be Rs. 15,300 only and this can be made good in two years only from the annual saving of Rs. 8,600 mentioned above. Thus without any additional cost to Government on the contrary with a saving of Rs. 8,600 annually at the end of two years, there can be both centralisation and mechanisation of vital and health statistics in our State which is a long standing need. The above proposals will greatly help in the efficiency of compilation and tabulation of vital and health statistics and also the better evaluation of statistical data.

Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
1 Assistant Director of Public Health, at Rs 350 per mensem in the scale of Rs 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100. 350 × 11	3,850
1 Statistician at Rs. 220 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650. 220 × 11	2,420
Total pay of Officers	6,270
1 Senior clerk at Rs. 100 per mensem, Scale Rs. 100—8—140—10—150. 100 × 11	1,100
4 Machine Operators at Rs. 55 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 46—130. 55 × 4 × 11	2,420
Special pay at Rs. 20 per cent. grade pay. 11 × 4 × 11	484
3 Junior clerks at Rs. 55 per mensem Scale Rs. 46—130. 55 × 3 × 11	1,815
2 Peons at Rs. 30 per mensem Scale Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35. 30 × 2 × 11	660
Pay of Establishment	6,479
Pay of Officers and Establishment	12,749

Dearness Allowance—

1 Assistant Director of Public Health at Rs. 70 per mensem.—70 × 11	770
1 Statistician at Rs. 60 per mensem.—60 × 11	660
1 Senior Clerk, 4 Machine Operators and 3 Junior clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem. 45 × 8 × 11	3,960
2 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem.—35 × 2 × 11...	770
Total Dearness Allowance	6,160

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

		Rs.
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>		
1 Senior Clerk	4 machine operators and 3 Junior clerks at Rs. 7 per mensem. 7 × 8 × 11	616
2 Peons at Rs. 5 per mensem.	5 × 2 × 11	110
Total House Rent		726
Total Allowances		6,886
<i>Recurrent contingencies—</i>		
Cost of cars per annum	...	5,950
Maintenance of machines	...	2,500
Total		8,450
Total recurrent		28,085
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>		
Purchase of 4 machines	...	*30,600
<i>Ultimate annual—</i>		
1 Assistant Director of Public Health average pay Rs. 725	725 × 12	8,700
1 Statistician—average pay 420—2/3	420 × 12	5,048
Total pay of Officers		13,748
1 Senior clerk average pay Rs. 137.—	137 × 12	1,644
4 Machine operators and 3 Junior clerks average pay Rs. 82	82 × 7 × 12	6,888
Special pay to 4 machine operators average Rs. 16	...	768
2 Peons average pay Rs. 33 —1/3.—	33—1/3— × 2 × 12	800
Total pay of Establishment		10,100
Total pay of Officers and Establishment		23,848
<i>Dearness Allowance—</i>		
1 Assistant Director of Public Health at Rs. 85 per mensem.—	85 × 12	1,020
1 statistician at R. 70 per mense	70 × 12	840
1 Senior Clerk at Rs. 50 per mensem	50 × 12	600
4 Machine operators and 3 Junior Clerks at Rs. 45 per mensem	45 × 7 × 12	3,780
2 Peons at Rs. 35 per mensem.—	35 × 2 × 12	840
Total Dearness Allowance		7,083
<i>House Rent Allowance—</i>		
1 Senior clerk at Rs. 10 per mensem.—	10 × 12	120
4 Machine Operators and 3 Junior clerks at Rs. 7 per mensem.—	7 × 7 × 12	588
2 Peons at Rs. 5 per mensem	5 × 2 × 12	120
Total, House Rent Allowance		828
Total Allowances and Honoraria		7,908
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Cost of cards	...	5,950
Maintenance of Machines	...	2,500
Total, Contingencies		8,450
Total, Ultimate Annual		40,206

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 187. Opening of a class for 5 months (January to May) at Poona for training the Malaria Supervisors and Malaria Assistant in Sanitary Inspectors' Course—

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,620	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	5,620	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to increasing the utility of the Malaria Supervisors and Malaria Assistants (Science Graduates) in charge Malaria Units to the Department specially in schemes for combined Malaria Control and other Public Health Activities introduced in certain districts such as Kanara and Dharwar the Public Health Departmental Council at its meeting held in January 1952 resolved to recommend to Government to open a special Sanitary Inspectors' Class in English for training them. The Director of Public Health has also recommended that such a training will be in public interest. Consequent upon the introduction of a State Wide Malaria Control Scheme in 1953, there are in all 74 such officers requiring training. As the Malaria season generally lasts from July to December it would be possible to give the Malaria Supervisors and Malaria Assistants training in the Sanitary Inspectors' Class from January to May 1955. The examination would be held in June 1955.

The Board of Examiners would consist of (1) The Director of Public Health, (2) The Assistant Director of Public Health and (3) The Public Health Engineer to Government.

The services of the present clerk and peon of the Sanitary Inspector's Class in Marathi would be utilised for clerical work in connection with the special class in English.

The proposal involves the following additional liabilities to Government.

Pay of Establishment.

The Anti-Malaria operations in Kanara District are carried out throughout the year and not for a particular season. It may therefore be necessary to ask the four sanitary inspectors in that district to perform the duties of the Malaria Supervisors in addition to their own on payment of 1/10th of the presumptive pay of the posts of Malaria Supervisors for 5½ months. The following expenditure is involved on account of the proposal during the year 1954-55.

Additional pay to Sanitary Inspectors at the rate 1/10th of the presumptive pay of Malaria Supervisors in Kanara district ($120 \times 1/10 = \text{Rs. } 12$) for 5½ months.	Rs.
$12 \times 4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	264

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Fees to lecturers at Rs. 15 per lecture and demonstration at each class. (There will roughly 80 lecturers and 20 demonstrations within the period of 5 months).	
15×100	1,500
Honoraria to 3 examiners at Rs. 200 each.	
200×3	600
Fees to Municipal Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 2 per trainee for practical training (74 trainees).	
2×74	148
Fees to Sanitary Inspectors of the Sirur Health Unit for giving practical training to the trainees at Re. 1 per trainee.	
1×74	74
Fees to Poona Corporation Vaccinators for practical training to the trainees in Vaccination at Re. 1 per trainee.	
1×74	74
Fees to Medical Officers at the Civil Hospital for giving instructions to the trainees in inoculation work at Re. 1 per trainee.	
1×74	74
Travelling Allowance as per Bombay Civil Service Rules from the place of his (trainees) headquarters to Poona and back (approximately Rs. 40 per trainee). (Excluding five stationed at Poona).	
40×69	2,760
Travelling Allowance as on tour for visiting Sirur and other places viz. Alandi, Lonavla, Talegaon, Dabhade etc. (approximately Rs. 30 per trainee).	
30×74	2,220

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Allowances, honoraria—contd.

Grant of Special compensatory allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem per trainee for 5½ months (excluding 5 stationed at Poona).	Rs.
$30 \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 165 \times 69$...	11,385
Total Allowances and Honoraria etc. ...	18,835
Contingent Expenditure of Rs. 10 per trainee for stationery etc. (no examination fee will be charged).	
10×74 ...	740
Grand Total ...	19,839
or ...	19,840
in round figure ...	

Note.—A major portion (i.e. Rs. 14,220) out of the total additional expenditure involved (i.e. Rs. 19,840) will be required to be met during the financial year 1955-56 for which the requisite provision will be proposed in the budget estimates for that year in due course, if Government approves of the proposal. A provision of Rs. 5,620 will be necessary during the year 1954-55 as detailed below:—

Major and Minor and Sub-Heads.	Primary Units.	Detailed Head.	Amount to be incurred during 1954-55.
39—Public Health	C-1-a (2)—Pay Establishment.	of Special pay to 4 Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 12 per mensem (1/10th of the presumptive pay) for January and February 1955.	Rs.
		$12 \times 2 \times 4$...	96
C-Expenses in connection with epidemics.			
C-1-Expenses in connection with Malaria.			
C-1-a—Establishment of a permanent organisation to deal with Malaria.	C-1-a (3)—Allowances and Honoraria.	Special compensatory allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem per trainee for January & February 1955.	
		$30 \times 2 \times 69$...	4,140
	Do.	Travelling Allowance to 69 trainees from place of headquarters to Poona at Rs. 20 each	1,380
		Total ...	5,616
		or ...	5,620
		in round figure.	

A provision of Rs. 14,240 will be required during 1955-56 as detailed below:—

39 Public Health—	C-1-a (2) Pay Establishment.	of Special pay to 4 Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 12 per mensem from 1st March to 15th June 1955.	
C-Expenses in connection with epidemic diseases—			
C-1-Expenses in connection with Malaria. C-1-a—			
Establishment of a permanent organisation to deal with Malaria.		$12 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$...	168
	C-1-a (3) Allowances, honoraria, etc.	Special compensatory allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem per trainee for March to 15th June 1955.	
		$30 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 69$...	7,245
	Do.	Travelling Allowance to 69 trainees to place of training to Head Quarters at Rs. 20 per mensem each ...	1,380

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Major and Minor and Sub-Heads.	Primary Units.	Detailed Head.	Amount.
	C-1-a (3) Allowances, honoraria, etc.	Travelling Allowance to 69 trainees to place of training to Head Quarters at Rs. 30 per mensem for visiting to Sirur and other places for 74 trainees ...	Ra. 2,220

39, Public Health—

A-P-H Establishment—

A-13-Expansion of existing facilities for training of Sub-Inspectors.	A-13-(2) Allowances, honoraria, etc.	Fees to lecturers ...	1,500
		Honoraria to Examiners ...	600
		Fees to Municipal Sanitary Inspectors ...	148
		Fees to Sub-Inspectors at S. H. Unit ...	74
		Fees to Poona Corporation Vaccinators ...	74
		Fees to Medical Officers at Civil Hospital ...	74
	A-13 (3) Contingencies	Stationary etc. ...	740
Grand Total for 1955-56 ...			14,223
			or ... 14,220 in round figure.

ITEM 188. Providing water supply arrangements to the residents of Wandra Pada and Kahoj.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	3,841	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	27,966
Total	..	31,807	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	3,841

Remarks.—There is no piped water supply at Kahoj at present. The villagers are badly in need of water. There is only one well in the locality which supplies water to this area and this well also dries up in summer. There is an existing 4" diameter pipe line for Wandra Pada village which is partly serving the requirements of that village but this is quite inadequate taking into consideration the population of this village. It is therefore proposed to renew the existing 4" diameter pipe line for Wandra Pada village by a new 6" diameter pipe line and to extend this new pipe line up to Kahoj village.

The scheme is designed to lay a new 6" C. I. main 2,550 feet in length and thereafter a 4" diameter C. I. pipe line 1,000 feet in length up to Kahoj village. Existing 4" C. I. pipe line will be removed and utilised for this length. The 6" C. I. main will be connected to 21" diameter C. I. gravity main (from Badalpur Water Works) at point AE near Badalpur Road crossing. It is also proposed to provide 2" diameter C. I. branches in the Kahoj village utilising the existing available pipe line. The proposed pipe line will be sufficient to supply water to both the villages. The ultimate supply will be 80,000 gallons per day.

The plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 27,689 (net) and Rs. 27,966 (gross) have been administratively approved in Government letter, Public Works Department, No. W.S.T. 1052-J-1, dated the 12th January 1953. The annual recurrent expenditure for supply of this additional quantity of water will be Rs. 3,841 whereas the annual revenue from supply of this additional quantity of water will be Rs. 14,463. The scheme is thus financially very sound and self-supporting. A provision of Rs. 31,807 is therefore necessary for the year 1954-55.

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 189. Providing water meters for Jamkhandi Water Works.

Recurrent	..	..	Ra.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Ra.	41,612
Total	..	..	„	41,612	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	Nil.

Remarks.—Meter system has been introduced at Jamkhandi since 1937. At present there are 770 numbers of metered connections out of a total number of 944 connections. The remaining 174 numbers are not metered for want of meters and are charged on flat consumption basis. Since the meters are very old many of them have gone out of order and are required to be replaced. In all 381 water meters are required for fixing on unmetered connections and replacing the irreparable ones.

At present the water work with its annual receipts of about Rs. 36,500 is just able to meet out the annual expenditure. By introducing meters on all the connections and repairing the existing ones the water works revenue is expected to be increased considerably so as to making this scheme financially sound and also wastage of water from unmetered connections will be checked to a great extent.

A provision of Rs. 41,612 (Rs. 41,200 + 412—1 per cent. Secretariat charges) is proposed for this work during 1954-55.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—Shri S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 190. Construction of and repairs to wells.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs.	2,00,000
Total	„	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.	

Remarks.—In accordance with the Government Policy to spend the amounts left by the Ex-Rulers of merged States on development works in the areas of those States, Government has from time to time sanctioned several schemes for merged areas. In the case of some States the total cost of the schemes sanctioned so far is still less than the tentative estimates of the balances left by the Rulers. As the final audited figures of the balances of each State are not yet available, it is considered desirable to sanction up to about 50 per cent. of the balances now tentatively estimated to be available for each State except in the case of States for which the margin available was Rs. 2 lakhs or less in which case the entire amount is proposed to be spent in 1954-55. The margin available on the above lines in the case of States is indicated below :—

Name of the State.							Margin available.
							Rs.
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,84,000
Chhota Udepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Palanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,000
Rajppla	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Sawnur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,500
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,66,500
Bhor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,500
Sawantwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
Phaltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,000
Mansa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,000
Surgana	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Viaynagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Jawhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,000
						Total	30,75,500

It is proposed to spend this amounts on the undertaking or completion of works like the construction of primary school buildings or buildings or equipment for dispensaries, hospitals or maternity homes or for construction and repairs of village wells and roads for which donations have been received in the areas of the Ex-States mentioned above either from individuals or from villagers as a whole after considering each proposal on merits by reference to the following factors :—

- (1) that looking to the general needs of the locality the work is considered urgent ;
- (2) that there is no or only nominal recurring expenditure involved ;
- (3) that the donation is adequate looking to the total cost of the work involved and is realisable in cash.

In case of the States in which there are no or very few works for which such donations have been received and the amount proposed to be spent is not therefore likely to be utilised it is proposed to make the amount available for undertaking new local development schemes like minor irrigation, roads, wells, school buildings, buildings or equipment for dispensaries, etc., which are considered essential and in respect of which 50 per cent. contribution from the people is forthcoming and which do not involve any recurring expenditure.

It is accordingly proposed to provide for the year 1954-55 a total amount of Rs. 28 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 will be required for the construction of and repairs to wells.

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 191. Establishment of Combined Medical and Public Health Unit at Savalgi.

Recurrent	Rs. 10,900	Non-recurrent	Rs. 4,300
Total	15,200	Ultimate annual recurrent	13,200

Remarks.—There is a group of 22 villages in Jamkhandi Taluka to the North of Krishna River. These villages are not easily accessible during rains when the river is in floods and the area is thus cut off from Jamkhandi. Medical aid is not easily available to the villagers. Formerly when Jamkhandi was a State there was an allopathic dispensary at Savalgi in this area. After merger of the State this dispensary was converted into Ayurvedic Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centre.

The people of this village and the villages round about are craving for adequate medical, maternity and child welfare facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to convert the present Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centre (Ayurvedic) into a Combined Medical and Public Health Unit, with a view to provide Medical and Maternity service to the rural population of the village Savalgi and other villages round about within a radius of 6 miles. The Unit can comprise of six villages with Savalgi as a centre. The population of the villages and their distance from Savalgi is as given below :—

S. No.	Name of village.	Population (1951 Census)	Distances from Savlgi in miles.
1.	Savalgi ..	3,715	....
2.	Tungal ..	2,458	.4
3.	Kanolli ..	1,160	3
4.	Kurgod ..	182	2
5.	Gadyal ..	1,385	6
6.	Adihudi ..	846	3

(Major of Hirepadasalgi)

Total	9,746
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Besides, the facilities will be available to other surrounding villages also.

There will be a maternity home at the Central village Savalgi consisting of 4 beds with a Health Visitor, Midwife, trained Dai and a woman attendant. The midwife will conduct cases with the assistance of the Health Visitor and also the Subsidised Medical Practitioner. The Health Visitor and Midwife will also tour in the villages included in the Unit and attend to home deliveries and give ante-natal and post-natal advice, to women in their houses. There will be one sanitary sub-Inspector with one Mukadam and three sanitary orderlies who will look to the sanitation and anti-epidemic measures in all the villages of the Unit. The Subsidised Medical Practitioner will give medical relief to the villages and supervise the work of the maternity and sanitary staff.

It is considered necessary that the above facilities should be extended to the area in question of the former Jamkhandi State. The people in this area are quite enthusiastic and have assured their full co-operation.

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>			Rs.
1 Health Visitor, pay Rs. 100—5—125—6—185—100×11	...	...	1,100
1 Midwife, pay Rs. 75—5—100—75×11	...	...	825
1 Trained Dai, pay Rs. 40—2—60—40×11	...	...	440
1 Woman Attendant, pay Rs. 30—1/2—35—30×11	...	...	330
1 Sanitary Sub-Inspector, pay Rs. 75—5/2—100—75×11	...	...	825
1 Mukadam, pay Rs. 35—1—45—35×11	...	...	385
3 Sanitary Orderlies, Pay Rs. 30—1/2—35 each 30×11×3	...	...	990
Total pay of Estalishment			4,895

*Allowances and Honoraria.**Dearness Allowance to Staff—*

1 Health Visitor at Rs. 45 per mensem 45×11	...	...	495
1 Midwife at Rs. 45 per mensem 45×11	...	...	495
1 Trained Dai at Rs. 35 per mensem 35×11	...	...	385
1 Woman Attendant at Rs. 35 per mensem 35×11	...	...	385
1 Sanitary Sub-nspector at Rs. 45 per mensem 45×11	...	...	495
1 Mukadam at Rs. 35 per mensm ... 35×11	...	...	385
3 Sanitary Orderlies at Rs. 35 permensem each 35×11×3	...	...	1,155
Total Dearness Allowance			3,795

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Permanent Travelling Allowances—

(Inclusive of temporary increase)	Rs.
1 Sanitary Sub-Inspector at Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem.— $17-8 \times 11$	193
1 Mukadam at Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem.— $8-12-0 \times 11$	96
3 Sanitary Orderlies at Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem each $8-12-0 \times 11 \times 3$	289

Total P. T. A. 578

Total Allowances and Honoraria 4,373

Contingencies—

	Rs.
Service postage and petty supplies at Rs. 150 per annum... .. .	150
Medicines at Rs. 600 per annum	600
Bore-hole and trench latrine (Expenditure on plates and enclosures) at Rs. 100 per annum	100
Milk and other charges at Rs. 250 pr annum	250
Hire of bullock cart for Health Visitor, Midwife and Trained Dai occasionally when travelling long distances at Rs. 360 per annum.	360
Rent for the trained Dai and Office rent for S. S. I. at Rs. 15 per mensem for both	180

Total recurrent contingencies 1,640

Non-recurrent—

Equipment at Rs. 4,300	4,300
Grand total recurrent and non-recurrent for 1954-55	15,208

or Rs. 15,200 in round figures.

II. As regards provision on account of S. M. P. the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,250 will be met from the provision on account of S. M. Ps. included in the budget estimates under "38-Medical" for 1954-55 and only an additional provision of Rs. 200 is, therefore, proposed to be made under "38-Medical". The details of the expenditure on account of S. M. P. are mentioned below:—

Subsidised Medical Practitioner.**Allowances and Honoraria—**

1 Subsidised Medical Practitioner, Honoraria at Rs. 120 per mensem 120×12	1,400
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Travelling Allowances—

1 S. M. P. at Rs. 37-8-0 $37-8 \times 12$	450
Grant for Medicines and Instruments at Rs. 500 per annum	500

Contingencies—

Contingencies at Rs. 60 per annum	60
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Total recurrent 2,450

Non-recurrent.

Nil.

Ultimate Annual Recurrent expenditure—

S. M. P. at Rs. 120 per mensem 120×12	1,440
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Travelling Allowances—

S. M. P. at Rs. 37-8-0 per mensem. $37-8 \times 12$	450
Grant for Medicines and instruments at Rs. 500 per annum	500

Contingencies—

Contingencies at Rs. 60 per annum	60
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Total 2,450

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 192. Establishment of 2 Combined Medical and Public Health Units one each in Panchmahals and Banaskantha or Sabarkantha Districts.

Recurrent	Rs. 31,430	Non-recurrent	Rs. 8,600
Total	40,030		

Remarks :—A meeting to discuss the Medical and Public Health Schemes and other schemes, so far as they related to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas in the Bombay State, was held in the Chamber of the Minister (Backward Classes) on 26th October 1953. The Minister (Backward Classes) suggested that two Combined Medical and Public Health Units one each in Panch Mahals and Subarkantha or Banaskantha Districts, may be opened and schemes therefore, should be sent to the Education Department for recommending Government of India, to give 50 per cent. grant-in-aid towards the two units. The Government of India is proposed to be approached to give 50 per cent. grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the constitution, for the remaining period of the Five Year Plan, i.e. for 1954-55 and 1955-56. It is, therefore, proposed to open two combined Medical and Public Health Units, one each in Panch Mahals and Sabarkantha or Banaskantha Districts. The exact location of the units will be decided later. The actual expenditure on the Units will, however, be sanctioned, only if, the Government of India agrees to give 50 per cent. grant-in-aid towards the scheme.

Expenditure debitable to the medical Department.

	Annual cost.
	Rs.
2. Subsidised Medical Practitioners Honoraria at Rs. 150 per mensem each	3,600
Travelling allowance to Subsidised Medical Practitioners at Rs. 43-12-0 per mensem each	1,050
Grant for medicines and instruments at Rs. 500 per unit	1,000
Contingencies at Rs. 60 per unit	120
Total Recurrent debitable to Medical Department	5,770

(Note.—Expenditure on dispensaries is met by the Medical Department).

Expenditure debitable to the Public Health Department.

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
2 Health Visitors at Rs. 100 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 100-5-125-6-185.	2,400
2 Midwives at Rs. 75 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 75-5-100	1,800
2 Trained Dais at Rs. 40 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 40-2-60	960
2 Women attendants at Rs. 30 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	720
2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 75 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 75-5/2-100.	1,800
2 Mukadams at Rs. 35 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 35-1-45	840
6 Mazdoors at Rs. 30 per mensem each in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -35	2,160
Total pay of establishment	10,680

*Allowance and Honoraria—**Dearness Allowance of Staff—*

2 Health Visitors at Rs. 45 per mensem each	1,080
2 Midwives at Rs. 45 per mensem each	1,080
2 Trained Dais at Rs. 35 per mensem each	840
2 Woman Attendants at Rs. 35 per mensem each	840
2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 45 per mensem each	1,080
2 Mukadams at Rs. 35 per mensem each	840
6 Mazdoors at Rs. 35 per mensem each	2,520
Total	8,280

39, PUBLIC HEALTH—concl.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

<i>Permanent Travelling Allowance (inclusive of temporary increase)—</i>		Rs.
2 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem each	..	420
2 Mukadams at Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem each	..	210
6 Mazdoors at Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem each	..	630
Total		1,260
Total allowances and honoraria		9,540
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
Service postage and petty supplies at Rs. 150 per annum each unit	..	300
Medicines Rs. 600 per annum each unit	..	1,200
Bore-hole and trench latrines (Expenditure on plates and enclosures at Rs. 100 per annum) each unit.	..	200
Milk and other charges, Rs. 250 per annum each unit	..	500
Hire of Bullock carts for Health Visitor, Midwives and trained dais occasionally when travelling over long distances at Rs. 380 per annum each unit.	..	720
Rent for building for the Combined Medical and Public Health Unit at Rs. 105 per mensem each unit.	..	2,520
Total		5,440
Total annual recurrent expenditure		25,660
<i>Non recurrent expenditure—</i>		
Purchase of equipment at Rs. 4,300 each unit	..	8,600
Grand total of recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure debitable to Public Health Department.	..	34,260
Grand Total Medical and Public Health		40,030
Grand Total—39, Public Health		Rs.
{ Recurrent		1,39,748
{ Non-recurrent		3,17,478
{ Total		4,57,226

40, AGRICULTURE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 193. Scheme for model agricultural projects at Nawalpur, taluka Nandurbar and Amoda, taluka Taloda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	6,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	„	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The scheme for organization of Model Agricultural Projects at Nawalpur and Amoda was sanctioned for a period of three years from the 1st April 1949, and continued for a further period of two years up to the end of March, 1954. The following staff was engaged for each project :

One Agricultural Assistant in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—140.
One Fieldman peon in the scale of Rs. 20—1/2—35.

The object of the scheme is to improve the agricultural practices of the Bhil cultivators by introducing all possible agricultural improvements in the backward area of the West Khandesh District. The cultivators in these areas are adopting improved methods of farming advocated by the Agricultural Department resulting in increase in the yield of the crops. It is therefore considered necessary to continue the same for some time more so that the Backward class cultivators should get full advantage of the scheme under the planned programme of demonstration and extension. The scheme is of importance in that it aims at up lift of agriculture in Backward Class tracts. It is therefore proposed to continue it for a further period of one year from the 1st April, 1954.

An amount of Rs. 6,000 as shown below will be required on this scheme during the year 1954-55 :—

						Rs.
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,885
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	2,735
						6,000

ITEM 194. Scheme for supply of premium cows and bulls and for silage making in backward class tracts in Panch Mahals district for the amelioration of Bhils and Patelis.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	7,475	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	18,500
Total	..	„	25,975	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	„	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The object of this scheme is to extend the Cattle Improvement work in Panchmahals district for ameliorating the economic conditions of the Bhils and Patelis.

It is proposed to establish one cattle breeding centre in a group of 5 villages by supplying 10 premium cows and one premium bull per village in Dohad Taluka of the district. Government assistance for supply of premium cows is limited to 2/3 cost up to Rs. 200 per cow, while the subsidy for the supply of premium bull is Rs. 500 as the Bhils and Patelis being backward are not in a position to spend for the purchase of the breeding stock. In order to popularise silage making during the scarcity periods, it is proposed to arrange silage demonstration by constructing 10 silo pits every year.

A provision of Rs. 25,975 for the year 1954-55 will be required as shown below :—

A-Capital Expenditure—

						Estimate for one centre.
						Rs.
1. Subsidy towards purchase of 50 cows at Rs. 2/3rd cost up to Rs. 200 including transport	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
2. Purchase of 10 bulls at Rs. 500 each including transport charges	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
3. Subsidy for construction of 10 silopits at Rs. 300 per pit	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
4. Purchase of furniture and tattooing sets	..	..	..	..	..	500
						18,500

*B-Recurring Expenditure—**Pay of Establishment—*

1. One Agricultural Assistant in charge Centre in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 on Rs. 55 per mensem (for 11 months)	..	..	..	..	..	605
2. One boy Assistant in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35 on Rs. 30 per mensem (for 11 months)	..	..	..	..	..	330
						935

Total ... 935

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

		Rs.
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>		
1. Travelling allowance		310
2. Dearness allowance		880
	Total	1,190
<i>Contingencies—</i>		
1. Office expenses and miscellaneous		100
2. Rent, rates and taxes		60
3. Service postage and telegrams		50
4. Cattle shows and rallies		200
5. Purchase and upkeep of livestock and deadstock (maintenance charges to premium bulls and premium cows)		2,940
6. Purchase of grass cutting, carting etc., at Rs. 200 per pit		2,000
	Total	5,350
	Total of recurring expenditure	7,475
	Grand Total	25,975 "

ITEM 195. Scheme for Investigation in "Blast" Disease of Rice and "Foot-rot" Disease of Wheat.

Recurrent	... Rs.	9,304	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	... ..	9,304	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	Nil.

Remarks—Object of the scheme.—"Blast" of rice is becoming a limiting factor in the successful paddy cultivation in some years, and it will become more so under intensification of "Japanese Method" of rice cultivation. Evolving "blast" resistant varieties is, therefore, the only solution and not the application of fungicides. Work done during the last two years has given some "blast" resistant types, but these are poor in agronomic characters and hence a large number of samples from Bombay and other parts of India would be tested to obtain disease resistant and agronomically suitable types. There also seem to exist few physiologic races requiring thorough investigation. A scheme has, therefore, been chalked out for working out the physiology of the figures and for testing rice varieties, crosses and types for their resistance to "blast".

"Foot-rot" of wheat is a very serious disease in Bombay State and losses caused by this disease are severe. The disease usually occurs when the crop is in the seedlings stage; large number of seedling suddenly wilt and die and the crop is severely reduced. "Foot-rot" is caused by soil borne fungi and appears to be a composite disease wherein more than one pathogen are responsible.

It is proposed to investigate this disease with a view to ascertaining the nature of the casual organism.

The work will be carried out at Mahabaleshwar during the monsoon and at Poona during the rest of the year. In view of the heavy losses of food grains incurred due to the disease, it is essential that a systematic investigation in the matter should be taken up.

The scheme is spread over a period of 3 years and is estimated to cost Rs. 30,372. The expenditure for the first year will be Rs. 9,304 as detailed below:—

		Rs.
<i>I. Pay of Officers—</i>		
Assistant Plant Pathologist in Bombay Agricultural Service, Class II, in the grade of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650, pay at Rs. 220 per mensem		2,420
	Total	2,420
<i>II. Pay of Establishment—</i>		
1. Two Agricultural Assistants in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—4—125—5—140...		1,210
2. One peon in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35 ...		330
	Total	1,540

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

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						Rs.
III. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—						
1.	Dearness Allowance	2,035
2.	House rent allowance	209
3.	Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	600
Total						2,844
IV. Contingencies—						
1.	Pay of temporary and permanent labour	...	...	...	...	1,000
2.	Office expenses and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	300
3.	Apparatus	...	...	...	...	500
4.	Chemicals	...	...	...	...	700
Total						2,500
Grand Total						9,304

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been requested to bear the entire expenditure on the scheme. In case it does not agree to bear the entire cost of the scheme, this Government will share the expenditure on the scheme on 50 : 50.

ITEM 196. Continuance of the Sub-Division of Soil Conservation Section in Nasik District.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	85,989	Non-recurrent.	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	..	85,989	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—A Soil Conservation Sub-Division, with headquarters at Chandor, was opened as a temporary measure for five months in the first instance for executing scarcity bunding works in Nasik District. Its continuance has been sanctioned up to the 28th February 1954. It is, however, necessary to have an independent Soil Conservation Sub-Division for Nasik District, since there is great scope for accelerating bunding works in this District. Prior to the creation of the new Sub-Division for Nasik District, since March 1953, the work in this district was looked after by the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer for Ahmednagar District with headquarters at Ahmednagar. As the soil conservation work in Ahmednagar District has increased enormously, it is not possible for him to look after the work in Nasik District. It is, therefore, necessary to have a separate sub-Division for Nasik. During the recent scarcity conditions, an area of nearly 24,000 acres has been bunded and the work of rectification and consolidation of the above bunded area is yet to be done. The Sub-Division will also be able to cater to the soil conservation needs of the community project area of the Nasik District. It will thus be seen that further continuance of the Soil Conservation Sub-Division at Chandor for Nasik District is essential. The Sub-Division may be continued for a period of three years in the first instance. A provision of Rs. 89,989 is required during 1954-55 as shown below. Details of amounts required for pay and allowances of the staff are given in the appended statement :—

						Rs.
Pay of Officers	..	..	..	..	..	2,814
Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	39,211
Allowances, Honoraria, etc	..	..	..	..	..	40,964
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Total						85,989

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the details of the provision required for pay and allowances of the staff of the Soil Conservation Sub-Division in Nasik District.

Serial No.	Cadre.	Strength.	Pay.	Dearness Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.
Officers.					
1	Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer	..	1	2,814	720
Establishment:					
1	Agricultural Officers	..	5	8,090	3,000
2	Agricultural Assistants	..	25	20,338	13,500
3	Senior Clerks	..	1	1,288	600
4	Junior Clerks	..	2	1,379	1,080
5	Tracers	..	7	4,822	3,780
6	Peons	..	3	1,098	1,260
7	Khalasis	..	9	1,830	2,100
8	Chowkidars	..	1	366	420
			42,025	26,460	14,504

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 197. Scheme for investigations into micro-nutrients status of the soils of the Bombay State.

Recurrent .. .. .	.. Rs.	13,712	Non-recurrent .. .. .	.. Rs.	5,000
Total .. .. .	.. ,,	18,712	Ultimate annual recurrent .. .. .	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The problem of the micro-nutrient status of soils is very important but one which has so far been little investigated. Apart from low yields, a number of plant diseases as also animal diseases have been attributed to excess or deficiency of one or more micro-nutrients in the soils growing food and fodder crops. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out a comprehensive survey of the important soil zones of the Bombay State in a period of three years as proposed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This will give an idea of the present status of the trace elements (micro-nutrients) in the soils. Field experiments to determine the response of the more common micro-nutrients is proposed to be carried out on existing Government farms. The investigation will be restricted to food-crops as per recommendations of the Scientific Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

2. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 48,138 (Rs. 5,000 non-recurring and Rs. 43,138 recurring) spread over a period of three years. The recurring expenditure will be borne by this Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the usual 50 : 50 basis. The expenditure on the scheme during 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 18,712, as shown below. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will be requested to bear half the recurring expenditure i.e., Rs. 6,856.

A. Capital expenditure.

<i>Non-recurrent :—</i>		Rs.
Apparatus and chemicals .. .. .	.. .. .	5,000

Recurrent :—

I. Pay of Officers—

1. One Analytical Chemist in Bombay Agricultural Service Class II, in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650, at Rs. 250 per mensem.	2,750
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II. Pay of Establishment—

1. One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200, at Rs. 85 per mensem	935
2. Two Agricultural Assistants in the scale of Rs. 56—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140, at Rs. 55 per mensem each	1,210
3. One Laboratory Boy in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 30 per mensem	330
4. One peon in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 at Rs. 30 per mensem	330
Total of pay of Establishment	2,805

III. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

1. Travelling allowance	600
2. Dearness allowance	2,915
3. House rent allowance	331
Total of Allowances, Honoraria, etc	3,846

IV. Contingencies—

Labour (chemicals etc. Rs. 3,000 and other contingencies Rs. 500)	3,500
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V. Indian Council of Agricultural Research Provident Fund	306
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VI. Leave salary	505
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Total of recurrent expenditure	13,712
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Grand Total	18,712
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40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 198. Expansion of the Poona Milk Supply Scheme.

Recurrent	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	5,93,530
Total	...	... ,,	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—With the object of organising the milk supply of Poona City on sound lines and also with a view to improving the dairying industry in the area surrounding that City, Government sanctioned a milk supply scheme in 1949. The scheme actually commenced on the 16th January, 1950. It was intended that the scheme should run strictly on 'no profit no loss' basis and this requirement has been fulfilled as has been seen from the profit and loss account statements of the scheme for the past three years. The present milk consumption of Poona City is 90,000 lbs. per day. As against this, only 8,000 lbs. of milk per day are supplied under the scheme which was sanctioned originally as an experimental measure. Now that the scheme has made good progress and has been found to be self supporting, it is proposed to expend it so as to allow 25,000 lbs. of milk being handled per day normally and an additional quantity of 5,000 lbs. during the flush season. It would, however, be possible in due course of time to gradually increase the turnover to 40,000 lbs. with the additional machinery and equipment now proposed to be purchased. Thus, ultimately, the supply of nearly half the quantity of milk consumed in the City would be organized by Government through this Scheme. It would be only then that the scheme would make an effective impression on the local milk market which has so far drifted neither in the interest of the producer nor that of the consumer. In brief, the working of the scheme, on approval of the expansion proposals, would be as follows: Milk will be collected from 25th centres where milk producers' Co-operative Societies will be organized as soon as possible. After testing the milk for its fat content, it would be taken to either of the chilling depots at Talegaon and Nasrapur or the sub-depot at Babadole from where, after the chilling operations, it will be carried in trucks in the Central Dairy at Poona. At this dairy the milk will be pasteurized and then despatched to the distribution centres. There will be nearly 200 centres where the milk would be distributed.

The expansion proposals would entail on Government a capital expenditure to the tune of Rs. 13,80,080. It is proposed to incur this expenditure after spreading it over a period of two years as shown below:—

During 1954-55.		During 1955-56.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Processing of Milk	... 3,88,400	Construction of Central Offices.	60,000
Quality Control	... 15,200	Construction of Staff quarters...	2,00,000
Procurement	... 1,41,930	Equipment and furniture for Central Officers.	14,000
Land acquisition:—			
(i) for staff quarters Rs. 40,000		Transport of Milk (Machinery equipment including 7 trucks and 575 ice chambered cans).	2,03,000
(ii) for Central Officers Rs. 8,000		Distribution of Milk (13 motor vans, cycles, bottle crates etc.).	3,09,550
	48,000		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	... 5,93,530	Total	... 7,86,550
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Until all machinery and equipment for the above sections is purchased there will be no increase in the present turnover of the scheme. The scheme would thus actually expand about the end of 1955 and only then will there be an increase in the recurring cost of the present scheme. A tentative estimate of the recurring cost of the expanded scheme amounts to Rs. 7,74,237 after taking into account all charges including those on printing and stationery, pensionary liability of staff and compensation for loss or damage which charges are essentially to be accounted for in framing the estimates of a commercial scheme. Adding to this amount of depreciation charges (Rs. 1,53,906), the interest on capital cost at 3½ per cent. on the capital of Rs. 13,80,080 to be invested as shown above (i.e. Rs. 48,302-8-0) and the charges on account of 3 per cent. loss in handling milk (Rs. 79,558) the total cost of handling milk works out to Rs. 10,56,000 per annum. As against this cost, the gross profit at a marginal difference of annas 4 per seer between the sale price and the purchase price is estimated at Rs. 11,06,406 per annum. The scheme will, therefore, earn a profit of Rs. 50,400 per year. For the present, however, it is necessary to

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

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sanction a capital expenditure of Rs. 5,93,530 during the next year for which provision will have to be made in the budget as per details given below :—

Processing of Milk—

	Amount
	Rs.
(i) 2 acres of land for central dairy, pasteurizing plant, laboratory stores, workshop, etc.	32,000
(ii) Buildings and structures (Major items)—	
Rs.	
Dairy building .. 90,000	
Motor garages .. 20,000	
	1,46,980
(iii) Machinery and equipment—	
Rs.	
Pasteurizing plant	73,500
Bottling machine	12,000
Refrigerator and cold storage	45,000
Manufacture of milk products	8,500
Steam generation, water supply and washing equipment	49,420
Workshop equipment	10,000
Electric fittings and installations	5,000
Election charges	5,000
	2,08,420
(iv) Furniture	1,000
Total for Processing of Milk	3,88,400

Quality Control—

(i) Laboratory building	6,000
(ii) Machinery and equipment (centrifugal machines, ovens balance, refrigerator, glassware, chemicals, etc.)	8,200
(iii) Furniture	1,000
	15,200
Total for Quality Control	15,200

Procurement—

(i) Land (1/2 acre each at Telegaon, Bebadohol and Nasarapur..	2,500
(ii) Buildings and structures (chilling depots and wells)	75,400
(iii) Machinery and equipment	60,530
[Major items—	Rs.
Boilers	7,000
Two jeep cars for Procurement Officers	26,000
Fat testing machine	7,000
	3,500
(iv) Furniture at chilling and collecting depots	3,500
	1,41,930
Total for Procurement	1,41,930

Land Acquisition

48,000

Grand Total

5,93,530

This expenditure will be shown by a deduct entry under the head "40, Agriculture" and transferred to the head "85-A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading-C (4) Milk Supply Scheme, Poona—Capital Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues".

ITEM 199. Expansion of the Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon, by the inclusion of Mycological work for investigation into Sugarcane rust in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	Rs. 8,116	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil
Total	8,116	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil

Remarks.—A serious outbreak of rust on sugarcane causing extensive damage first appeared in the sugarcane growing areas of the Deccan Canals tract in September-October, 1949. A survey to determine the extent of prevalence of the disease showed it to be common in Belapur, Kopergaon, Belvandi, Ahmednagar, Baramati, Akluj and other cane growing centres in Bombay Deccan and that only one cane variety, Co. 475 was very susceptible to rust, the others being free from infection. This variety Co. 475 is very

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

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popular with the sugarcane growers in Bombay Deccan, because of its several desirable agronomic characters. During 1949-50 and 1950-51, rust again appeared in virulent form causing serious damage. The disease usually appears during September-October, at which time the crop is making its maximum growth and serious losses in yields are caused by the disease. It is, therefore, proposed to investigate into the causes and nature of the diseases and attempt to evolve rust resistant varieties of sugarcane. This work will be done as a part of mycological work envisaged under the Sugarcane Research Scheme. It is proposed to approach the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for bearing 50 per cent. of the expenditure on the extension scheme, and the remaining 50 per cent. is proposed to be met from the Sugarcane cess Fund.

A sum of Rs. 8,116 will be required for the scheme during 1954-55 (for 11 months) as shown below :—

		Rs.
I. Pay of Establishment—		
(a) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300	.. ..	2,310
(b) Two Agricultural Assistants in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140	.. ..	1,210
(c) One peon in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	.. ..	330
Total of I		3,850
II. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(a) Travelling Allowance	.. ..	500
(b) Dearness Allowance	.. ..	2,035
(c) House Rent Allowance	.. ..	231
Total of II		2,766
III. Contingencies—		
(a) Office Expenses and Miscellaneous	.. ..	1,000
(b) Labour (Daily and Monthly), etc.	.. ..	500
Total of III		1,500
Grand Total		8,116

ITEM 200. Scheme for purchase of godowns for storage of seeds, manures, insecticides, appliances, etc.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 9,72,000
Total	...	9,72,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable godowns for the storage of seeds, manures, insecticides, appliances, etc. of the Agricultural Department. It is necessary to store these materials properly, as otherwise perishable articles like seeds, fertilisers and insecticides will not only bring losses to Government but also jeopardise the agricultural programme of the State. This item has been included in the Five-Year Plan. The question of buying some suitable godowns from the Civil Supplies Department's grain godowns that have become surplus due to relaxation of controls is being considered.

A provision for Rs. 9,72,000 is, therefore, required for the year 1954-55 for buying godowns from the Civil Supplies Department.

ITEM 201. To make permanent the post of Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in Class II of the Bombay Agricultural Service, at Poona, Agricultural College, Poona.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	5,448

Remarks.—The posts of Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology at the College of Agriculture, Poona, and his peon were first created for a period of one year in 1947 and were continued from time to time. The sanctioned period of the posts expires on 28th February, 1954. The Assistant Professor is doing very useful work in the direction of research on crops, and teaching of Plant Physiology, the details of which are given in the accompanying statement. It is, therefore, considered necessary to retain the

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

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post on a permanent basis in the interest of applied and fundamental research and teaching of Plant Physiology, at the College of Agriculture, Poona. It is also proposed to retain on a permanent basis the post of peon for the Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology. The details of the ultimate annual recurrent cost are given in the statement below :—

Post.	Scale.	Average monthly cost.	Rs.	
1. Assistant Professor in Bombay Agricultural Service, Class II.	Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500— E.B.—25—650.	421	Per month.	
2. Peon	Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	33	" "	

Total		454	" "	

Research Work.—Since the appointment of the Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in July, 1948, he has been investigating the utilisation of Plant hormones for the improvement of crop yields. By conducting laboratory and field experiments, he has developed an entirely new line of work and has finalised a simple and inexpensive method of using hormones. He has been able to show that by this simple procedure more than 25 per cent. increase in yield can be obtained in food crops like wheat, gram and groundnut. After confirming these results once more, from the large scale trials laid out, in various tracts of the Bombay State, it may be possible to recommend this simple and inexpensive method to farmers.

He is at present testing the treatments on jowar, groundnut and wheat varieties on various Government Farms, with a view to find out the best treatment for popular local variety under local conditions. He has been working on similar lines with other crops such as rice, jowar and safflower. During the next few years, the Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology proposes to extend the investigations on the use of hormones to all the food grain and commercial crops of this State for enhancing their yield.

He has so far tried the use of 2-4 D in his experiments and has recently found out that another hormone, viz., indolylacetic acid is also effective on jowar and sweet potato. He, therefore, intends to extend the work to all hormones. This will be a very extensive piece of work and will last for at least 15 years or more.

The Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology has been conducting investigations on the application of hormones to horticultural plants in regard to (1) control of fruit drop in Alfonso mango, (2) increased setting of fruit in various vegetable crops and (3) quicker ripening of the fruit in banana and grapes. He has made rapid progress in this work and the results obtained in these investigations are bound to be useful to fruit and vegetable growers in the near future.

Investigations of purely physiological diseases such as (i) running to leaf in rice and (ii) sugary disease of jowar have also been taken up by the Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology. He has made good progress in these investigations and it is hoped that in the near future he may be able to develop some remedies to offset the troubles which affect the two major crops of the Bombay State.

From preliminary work, he has been able to effect a measure for controlling running to leaf in rice under laboratory conditions. This will be tried on a field scale during this year.

As he is working on plant hormone, he is also entrusted with work on weed control by chemical methods.—As work in Plant Physiology progresses he will be required to take up physiological investigations and various other problems in respect of crop plants.

Teaching of Plant Physiology at the College.—In view of the fact that the study of vital processes in plants come under Plant Physiology and these processes are affected by both internal and external influences, there will always be problems that will require investigation by a Plant Physiologist. Many of the longstanding problems of nutritional deficiencies and diseases could have been satisfactorily solved if they had been investigated by a plant physiologist. The making permanent of the post of Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology is absolutely necessary both from the point of view of applied and fundamental research and also of teaching.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

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Section I.

ITEM 202. Scheme for rearing of selected bull calves in co-operation with Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	4,820	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	4,500
Total	...	Rs.	9,320	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The subject of calf rearing farms under the Key Village Plan was discussed at the Animal Husbandry Wing Meeting of the Board of Agriculture held in Poona in March 1953. The recommendations made by the Board in this connection are as under :—

“In regard to calf rearing farms the consideration of which has been postponed by the Planning Commission the question of the cheaper method of introducing a system of subsidies for rearing of selected calves should be finally considered and introduced with effect from 1954–55.”

In the Bombay State, good breeding bulls of Kankrej breed are very scarce as compared with the breeding bulls available of the other breeds. The Kankrej cattle are maintained by Nomadic breeders, who are in the habit of castrating male calves at the age of one to three months. The practice of early castration restricts the extension of cattle improvement work and the results of breeding from the best bulls are lost. To begin with, it is proposed to rear bull calves of Kankrej breed for extending the cattle improvement work in the Gujarat Districts. Annually 30 bull calves of known pedigree will be purchased at the weaning age and reared at the North-cote Cattle Breeding Farm, Chharodi, district Ahmedabad, in co-operation with the Institute of Agriculture, Anand for further distribution at the age of 2½ to 3 years for grading up of village cattle.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated to Rs. 98,880 (non-recurring Rs. 57,500 and recurring Rs. 41,380) spread over a period of five years.

A provision of Rs. 9,320 would be required under the scheme, for the year 1954–55, as per details given below :—

Item of expenditure.	Estimated cost.
	Rs.
<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
Purchase of 30 bull calves (annually) at Rs. 150 each	4,500
Total	4,500
<i>Recurring—</i>	
1. Rearing charges of bull calves at Rs. 12 per mensem each	4,320
2. Sundries	500
Total	4,820
Grand Total	9,320

ITEM 203. Scheme for the survey of indigenous implements recommended by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	17,668	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,000
Total	...	Rs.	18,668	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Agricultural Implements and Machinery Conference held under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at New Delhi, on the 8th and 9th January 1953, considered that the main reasons for the disproportionately low use of improved agricultural implements in India are the lack of propaganda for improved implements and machines in the rural areas, the high initial capital investment in some cases and the lack of adequate facilities in the villages for repairs to and servicing of the implements. The Conference, therefore, recommended that the existing agricultural engineering sections of the Agricultural Departments in the States should be strengthened and that an Advisory Committee on Agricultural Implements should be set up in each State. This Government has accepted the recommendation and has decided to undertake the scheme for survey of indigenous implements in common use for a period of one year in the first instance, at a cost of Rs. 18,668. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 18,668 as detailed below in the budget estimates for the year 1954–55. The scheme will, however, be started only after specific sanction of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the expenditure is received. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been requested to bear the entire expenditure of Rs. 18,668.

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
(i) Pay of Officer	4,200
(ii) Pay of Establishment	4,620
(iii) Allowances and Honoraria	5,348
(iv) Contingencies—	Rs.
(a) Recurrent	3,500
(b) Non-recurrent	1,000
Total	4,500
Total	18,668

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 204. Scheme for breeding perennial cottons at Dharwar.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	8,787	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	500
Total	...	Rs.	9,287	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—At present, perennial cottons combining resistance to the pest as well as the diseases are not available. It may be possible to produce them through a suitable breeding programme. The following two objectives could also be served by the implementation of the scheme:—

- (i) Utilising the vast stretches of waste and grass lands in raising long staple perennial cotton and
- (ii) Producing hybrids which will yield strong cotton suitable for hand spinning purposes.

The hybrids produced under (i) above could also be of use for intensive cultivation with perennial irrigation.

It is proposed to sanction the scheme for a period of 5 years and Government has already agreed to bear its share of expenditure. The Indian Central Cotton Committee's sanction is awaited.

Details of the expenditure of the scheme for the year 1954-55 are given below:—

I. Pay of establishment—							Rs.
(1) One Agricultural Officer in the grade of Rs. 210—10—300 at Rs. 220 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
(2) One Agricultural Assistant in the grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140 at Rs. 79 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	...	945
(3) One Counter in the grade of Rs. 40—1—50 at Rs. 41 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
(4) One Mali in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Total of pay of Establishment							4,437
II. Allowances and Honoraria—							
(a) Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
(b) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Total of Allowances and Honoraria							2,350
III. Contingencies (Recurring)—							
(a) Cultivation charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
(b) Seifing	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
(c) Consumable stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
(d) Office expenses and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
(e) Service postage and telegrams	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
(f) Trials of Fis (perennial) at Arbhavi and Bagalkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total of Contingencies							2,000
Non-recurring contingencies—							
(1) Purchase of deadstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total of non-recurring contingencies							500
Share of Indian Central Cotton Committee on account of full cost of the scheme except non-recurring contingencies							8,787
Share of Bombay Government on account of non-recurring contingencies							500
Total							9,287

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 205. Sanctioning staff for the Agricultural Department for the Bailhongal Revenue Sub-Division:

Recurrent	...	Rs.	3,641	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	3,641	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has accorded sanction to the creation of the third Revenue Sub-Division with headquarters at Bailhongal in the Belgaum District since April, 1951. The Bailhongal Revenue Sub-Division has been continued from time to time and is likely to be continued on a permanent basis. Under the existing orders of Government one Agricultural Officer in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 has been allotted to each Revenue Sub-Division. No additional staff for the Agricultural Department as such was, however, sanctioned up to now for the Bailhongal Sub-Division and efforts were made to manage the work thereof with the help of the existing staff. Experience has, however, proved that the additional staff in accordance with the prescribed unit for each Revenue Sub-Division is absolutely necessary for the Bailhongal Sub-Division. The following staff is, therefore, proposed to be sanctioned for the said sub-division for a period of one year in the first instance :—

- (1) One Agricultural Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200.
- (2) One Junior Clerk in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
- (3) One peon in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35.

The extra average cost is estimated at Rs. 5,428 per annum, and the expenditure on the account of the above staff during the year 1954-55 will be Rs. 3,641 (for 11 months) as follows :—

<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	Rs.
One Agricultural Officer (80 × 11)	880
One Junior Clerk (46 × 11)	506
One peon (30 × 11)	330
	1,716

*Allowances—**Dearness Allowance (for 11 months)—*

	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Officer at Rs. 45 per mensem	495	
Junior Clerk at Rs. 35 per mensem	385	
Peon at Rs. 35 per mensem	385	
	1,265	

Travelling Allowance (for 11 months)—

Agricultural Officer at Rs. 50 per mensem	550	
Peon at Rs. 10 per mensem	110	
	660	
	Grand Total	3,641

ITEM 205. Scheme for increasing production of oilseeds in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	13,314	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	13,314	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Under the Five Year Plan, a target of additional production of 10,000 tons of oil seeds to be achieved by 1955-56 has been prescribed for Bombay State. A scheme for increasing the production of groundnut, safflower, castor, sesamum and linseed by distribution of improved seed and by application of Superphosphate has been drawn up. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,93,48,273 over a period of five years, out of which an amount of Rs. 1,59,26,060 is recoverable, the net expenditure being Rs. 34,22,213 spread over five years, representing storages and incidental charges. The additional production at the end of the Five Year period is estimated at 54,330 tons as shown in the appended statement. The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee has been approached for bearing the entire net cost of Rs. 34,22,213 during the period of its operation. The entire expenditure of Rs. 1,93,48,273 will have to be incurred initially by this Government. The expenditure during 1954-55 is only Rs. 13,314 of which an amount of Rs. 10,906 is recoverable. The net cost on account of incidental and overhead charges comes to Rs. 2,408 and is recoverable from the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee. No expenditure is to be incurred on account of staff as the work of multiplication and distribution of oilseeds will be managed by the existing staff. The expenditure is, however, to be incurred initially by this Government. A provision of Rs. 13,314 is, therefore, required for the scheme during 1954-55.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Name of the Scheme.	Additional production in Tons.				
	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
(1) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of ground nuts in West Khandesh; East Khandesh and Kolhapur districts	19	139	852	5,134	27,207 13,587
(2) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved strain of Safflower in Nasik and Ahmednagar districts ...	0.5	5	39	313	2,336 *1,146
(3) Scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved strain of sisamum in Poona and East Khandesh districts	1	45	473	473	473
(4) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved strain of castor in Panchmahals and Ahmedabad districts	7	64	510	510	510
(5) Scheme for supply of superphosphate for application to groundnut crops	7,072	7,660	8,250	8,839	9,071
Total	7,099.5	7,913	10,124	15,269	54,330

*These figures represent the additional production due to natural spread.

ITEM 207. Scheme for development work in sugarcane in the State of Bombay.

Recurrent ... Rs.	6,000	Non-recurrent ... Rs.	Nil.
Total	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Sugarcane Development Scheme which was sanctioned by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for a period of five years from the 1st April, 1948 and which aimed at bringing about all-round development of the Sugarcane industry in the State of Bombay was started from 1st August 1948. The scheme terminated on the 31st March, 1953. Owing to the various difficulties such as shortage of water, incidence of rust, non-availability of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate for the sugarcane crop and non-availability of suitable technical personnel, only 30 per cent. of the targets were achieved at the end of the five year period of the scheme. In order, therefore, to achieve all the targets aimed at under the scheme, Government has continued it for a further period of three years from the 1st April, 1953 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,42,899. Work during the extension period of the scheme includes prize plot competition and continuance of the system of distribution of prizes for the highest production of sugar and gur. The whole expenditure on the scheme, excluding that of the sugarcane sub-stations which is wholly met by the Bombay Government, is equally shared by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and this Government. The net cost on account of the extension of the scheme to the Bombay Government and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee after taking into account the receipts comes to Rs. 5,98,324 and Rs. 3,64,075 respectively.

Due to the extension of the programme to the merged areas of Kolhapur and Sangli, extensive experimentation work on improved varieties of Sugarcane, increased incidence of pests and diseases, additional staff of One Technical Assistant, One Junior Clerk, One Laboratory boy and one peon is absolutely required under the scheme. The cost on account of the above staff during 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 6,000 as shown below:—

	Estimates for 1954-55.
	Rs.
One Technical Assistant in the scale of Rs. 210—10—300 at Rs. 210	2,310
One Junior Clerk on Rs. 55 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4— 125—5—130	605
One Laboratory boy in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	330
One peon in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35	330
Total	3,575
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>	
Dearness Allowance	1,925
Travelling Allowance	500
Total	2,425
Grand Total	6,000

The expenditure of Rs. 6,000 in question will be met from the Sugarcane Cess Fund.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Section I.

ITEM 208. Continuance of the Agricultural Research Stations, Amreli, Dabhoi and Vijapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	65,277	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	65,277	Ultimate annual recurrent..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Agricultural Research Stations at Amreli, Dabhoi and Vijapur were the permanent farms of the former Baroda State and were merged in Bombay State at the time of merger. These farms have been continued each year from 1949–50. These stations are like other permanent Agricultural Research Stations in this State, where various items of research work are being carried out. These farms will have to be continued on a permanent basis. They may, however, be continued up to 28th February 1955 in the first instance.

The total expenditure of these farms for the year 1954–55 will be Rs. 65,277, the details of which are as under :—

	Pay of Establishment	Allowances	Contingencies	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Agricultural Research Station, Amreli	.. 7,641	6,060	13,956	27,657
(2) Agricultural Research Station, Dabhoi	.. 9,073	7,280	6,175	22,528
(3) Agricultural Research Station, Vijapur	.. 4,002	2,360	8,730	15,092
Total	.. 20,716	15,700	28,861	65,277

The details of expenditure are given in the appended appendices A, B and C.

APPENDIX A.

Details of actual expenditure and budget estimates for the Agricultural Research Station, Amreli, for the year 1954–55 under "40, Agriculture-D-Experimental Farms".

Head of account	Actuals.			Sanctioned grant for 1953–54	Budget Estimates for 1954–55
	1950–51	1951–52	1952–53		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Establishment—					
(1) Agricultural Officer	2,160
(2) Agricultural Assistant	825
(3) Clerks and Storekeepers	1,527
(4) Peons	3,129
(5) Bullockman
(6) Mali
(7) Watchman
Total	...	5,796	8,125	7,672	8,568
II. Allowances and Honoraria—					
(1) Travelling Allowance	...	171,	391	172	300
(2) Dearness Allowance	...	4,648	5,937	5,807	6,100
Total	...	4,819	6,328	5,979	6,300

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

APPENDIX A—contd.

Head of Account	Actuals			Sanctioned grant for 1953-54	Budget estimates for 1954-55
	1950-51	1951-52	1951-52		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III. Contingencies—					
(1) Office expenses and miscellaneous	501	366	441	390	500
(2) Purchase, repairs, Upkeep of livestock and deadstock...	1,021	1,214	1,499	3,000	3,000
(3) Dearness allowance	889	873	588	590	588
(4) Petty construction and repairs	28	331	98	300	300
(5) Labour (daily and monthly), water charges, etc. ...	5,942	6,528	5,776	8,500	9,568
Total	8,379	9,312	8,402	12,780	13,956
Grand Total	18,994	23,765	22,053	27,648	27,657

APPENDIX B.

Details of actual expenditure and budget estimates for the Agricultural Research Station, Dabhoi, for the year 1954-55 under "40, Agriculture-D-Experimental Farms."

Head of Account	Actuals			Sanctioned grant for 1953-54	Budget estimates for 1954-55
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Establishment—					
(1) Agricultural Officer .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1,648
(2) Agricultural Assistant .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1,722
(3) Clerks and Storekeepers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	2,595
(4) Peons .. .. .	....	....	....	....	384
(5) Bullockman .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1,920
(6) Mali .. .. .	....	....	....	....	420
(7) Watchman ... .. .	....	....	....	....	384
Total	7,292	7,706	7,234	7,663	9,073
I. Allowances and Honoraria—					
(1) Travelling allowance	201	100	72	200	200
(2) Dearness allowance	5,986	6,380	6,051	6,000	7,080
Total	6,187	6,480	6,123	6,200	7,280
II. Contingencies—					
(1) Office expenses and miscellaneous	515	207	174	200	375
(2) Purchase, repairs, upkeep of livestock and dead-stock.	1,774	1,149	1,199	1,700	1,800
(3) Dearness allowance .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
(4) Petty construction and repairs	70	....	99	70	100
(5) Labour (daily and monthly) water charges, etc. ...	2,167	2,700	3,289	3,200	3,900
Total	4,526	4,056	4,761	5,170	6,175
Grand Total	18,005	18,242	18,118	19,033	22,628

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI B. S. HIRAY.

APPENDIX C.

Details of actual expenditure and budget estimates for the Agricultural Research Station, Vijapur, for the year 1954-55 under "40, Agriculture—D-Experimental Farms".

Head of Account	Actuals			Sanctioned grant for 1953-54	Budget estimates for 1954-55
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Establishment—					
(1) Agricultural Officer .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,980
(2) Agricultural Assistant .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	894
(3) Clerks and Storekeepers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	744
(4) Peons .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	384
(5) Bullockman .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Mali .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Watchman .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	2,870	3,254	3,564	3,801	4,002
II. Allowances and Honoraria—					
(1) Travelling allowance	337	229	200	200	200
(2) Dearness allowance	1,685	1,737	2,100	2,000	2,160
Total ..	2,022	1,966	2,350	2,200	2,360
III. Contingencies—					
(1) Office expenses and miscellaneous	1,440	325	684	900	1,330
(2) Purchase, repairs, upkeep of livestock and dead stock	292	260	1,260	700	800
(3) Dearness allowance	366	468	420	840	840
(4) Petty construction and repairs	237	130	175	200	300
(5) Labour (daily and monthly), water charges, etc.	2,877	5,045	4,625	4,000	5,460
Total ..	5,212	6,228	7,164	6,640	8,730
Grand Total ..	10,104	11,448	13,078	12,641	15,092

ITEM 209. (1) The Scheme for Land Development and Improvement in scarcity areas.
(2) Soil Conservation Section.

Recurrent ..	Rs. 29,95,000	Non-recurrent ..	Rs. Nil.
Total ..	„ 29,95,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	„ Nil.

Remarks.—The scheme which is run by the Soil Conservation Section of the Agricultural Department has for its object conservation of soil and soil moisture in the scarcity areas of the State. Although the demand for bunding works from the various parts of the State has increased considerably in recent years, Government has decided that for the next one or two years the existing staff of the Soil Conservation Section should confine its activities mainly to the rectification, repairs and consolidation and preparation of recovery statements for the area already bunded. The following is the programme for the year 1954-55 :—

	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(1) Consolidation .. .. .	.....	38,000	38,000	76,000
(2) Rectification of the works done as a scarcity relief measure.	55,000	35,000	33,300	1,23,300

2. The staff required during the year 1954-55 is shown in the accompanying statement. In view of the reduced provision, four of the existing twelve divisions are proposed to be closed.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Section I

3. A provision of Rs. 29,95,000 is required during the year 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Rs.***
I Pay of Officers	62,400
II Pay of Establishment	4,00,190
III Allowances and Honoraria	3,50,110
IV Contingencies—	
(i) Office Contingencies	37,300
(ii) Consolidation and rectification works	21,45,000
	29,95,000

STATEMENT.

Serial No.	Name of the post and grade.	No. of posts.
1	2	3

Gazetted Posts.

Bombay Agricultural Service, Class I and Class II.

1	Soil Conservation Officer (Class I) (Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100)	1
2	Divisional Soil Conservation Officers (Class I) (Rs. 350—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100)	3
3	Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers (Class II) (Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650).	8
4	Technical Assisart (Class II) (Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650)	1

Non-gazetted Posts.

1	Superintendent (Rs. 220—10—300)	1
2	Junior Superintendent (Rs. 140—10—200)	1
3	Head Clerks (Rs. 140—10—200)	3
4	Accountants (Rs. 140—10—200)	3
5	Senior Clerks (Rs. 100—8—140—10—150)	4
6	Do. (Rs. 100—8—140)	14
7	Senior Clerks (Rs. 100—8—140) with Shorthand allowance	1
8	Junior Clerks (Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	33
9	Agricultural Officers, Grade I (Rs. 210—10—300)	8
10	Agricultural Officers, Grade II (Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200)... .. .	29
11	Agricultural Assistants (Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140)	165
12	Draftsman (Rs. 100—4—120—5—160)	1
13	Tracers (Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130)	57

Class IV Posts.

14	Peons (Rs. 30—1/2—35)	42
15	Khalashis (Rs. 30—1/2—35)	33
16	Chowkidars (Rs. 30—1/2—35)	11

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 210. Soil Conservation Scheme.

Recurrent	Rs. 60,00,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	60,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Agriculture Department has so far burdened about twelve lakh acres of land. Out of this area about seven lakh acres require rectification and consolidation. If this work is delayed the work already done would be wasted. It has, therefore, been decided that the existing staff should concentrate on the work of rectification and consolidation of old works. A separate item to provide for an amount of Rs. 29,95,000 is put up for this purpose.

2. Out of the total area of the State, about 250 lakh acres require soil conservation measures—160 lakh acres comprising of shallow and medium soils and 90 lakh acres of deep black soil. Pending the evolution of a suitable technique for which research is in progress, Government has decided not to undertake soil conservation measures in deep black soils. Even then the work to be done in shallow and medium soils and the work already done leaves a large gap to be filled. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the following programme of new works during the next three years:—

Year.	Area.	Approximate cost.
		Rs.
1954-55 ...	1 lakh acres	60 lakhs.
1955-56 ...	2 lakh acres	120 lakhs.
1956-57 ...	4 lakh acres	240 lakhs.
	<u>7 lakh acres</u>	<u>420 lakhs.</u>

3. Out of the estimated amount of Rs. 60 lakhs required for undertaking soil conservation works in 1 lakh acres during the year 1954-55, about Rs. 20 lakhs will be required for staff and Rs. 40 lakhs for works. This latter amount will be recoverable from the cultivators in 20 equal annual instalments free of interest. The cost on staff is proposed to be shared by this Government and the Government of India on a 50 : 50 basis. The Government of India is also to be approached for an interest-free loan of Rs. 50 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs for financing this project, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments. A detailed scheme showing the exact requirements of the staff, etc., is being worked out and will be forwarded shortly to the Government of India. The prospects of receiving the loan and subsidy from the Government of India are good because the Government of India have recently announced a large provision under the revised Five Year Plan for undertaking works in scarcity areas and have also set apart an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs for grants to State Governments for soil conservation schemes during 1954-55 and have invited proposals for these grants.

4. Up to now Soil Conservation Work was eligible for subsidy up to 50 per cent. of the cost of the work subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre in the case of ordinary works and up to 50 per cent. of the cost of the work or Rs. 20 per acre, whichever is less in the case of scarcity works. Government would withdraw this subsidy if the Government of India agree to granting the loan and subsidy to be asked for and the entire amount of works expenditure except for the expenditure on staff will be recovered from the cultivators in 20 equal instalments, free of interest. Thus the burden of these schemes on the public revenues will hereafter be limited to the expenditure on the staff which is proposed to be shared on a 50 : 50 basis with the Government of India as already stated above.

5. It is accordingly proposed to provide for an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs during the year 1954-55 for financing the new Soil Conservation Scheme.

ITEM 211. Mechanical Cultivation Section of the Department of Agriculture.

Recurrent	Rs. 34,26,639	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	34,26,639	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Mechanical Cultivation Section of the Department of Agriculture came into existence on the 1st October 1944 and actual operations of tractors started on the 3rd March 1945. On 1st April 1946 the number of tractors actually working was 36 while the present strength of tractors and bulldozers is 237 and 39, respectively. Sixteen tractor-units have been formed and allotted to different districts according to requirements. Each unit is in charge of a Foreman Supervisor who is responsible for the organisation of the work and maintenance of the tractors and implements in his charge. The Mechanical Cultivation Section was re-organised in 1952. As a result of the re-organisation of the Section, 26 operational units, which were working during 1951-52 were reduced to 16 and three Divisional Offices have been created for effecting local control over the units. The Mechanical Cultivation Section is under the charge of the Mechanical Cultivation Engineer, who is assisted by three Divisional Assistant Mechanical Cultivation Engineers and one Accounts Officer, in the Bombay Agricultural Services Class II.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

2. The main object of the scheme is reclamation of waste lands and eradication of weeds like hariali by deep ploughing. Shallow ploughing harrowing, and grading is also done. The rates charged for the various operations carried out by the Section are shown in the appended Statement "B". The work carried out by the Section since its inception is as follows :—

Deep ploughing	1,52,882 acres.
Shallow ploughing	2,25,737 acres.
Harrowing	37,270 acres.
Grading	1,02,641 hours.

3. The Mechanical Cultivation Section has been continued from year to year and its sanctioned period expires on the 28th February 1954. The staff, both gazetted as well as non-gazetted, proposed to be continued during 1954-55 has been shown in the appended Statement "A". The statement also shows the provision on account of pay required for the staff during 1954-55. A total provision of Rs. 34,26,639 details of which are given below, is required for the Mechanical Cultivation Section for 1954-55. The Section was re-organised in 1952, with a view to running it on "no profit, no loss" basis. However, its working during 1952-53 has revealed a loss of about Rs. 9 lakhs, which was mainly due to less demand for ploughing on account of famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in certain districts in the State. However, with a view to reducing the loss in the working of the Section to the barest minimum, the Section is being re-organised further. The receipts of the Section in its present set-up, during 1954-55, are estimated at Rs. 34,26,640.

	Total amount.
	Rs.
1. Pay of Officers (Details are given in the Statement "A" attached)	27,942
2. Pay of Establishment (Details are given in the Statement "A" attached)	5,06,075
3. Allowances and Honoraria—	Rs.
(a) Travelling Allowance of Establishment (non-gazetted staff of the Section).	16,000
(b) Travelling Allowance of Officers—	Rs.
(i) Mechanical Cultivation Engineer	3,000
(ii) 3 Assistant Mechanical Cultivation Engineers at Rs. 1,800 each per year.	5,400
(iii) Accounts Officer, Mechanical Cultivation Section.	1,000
	9,400
(c) Dearness Allowance	2,67,166
(d) House-rent Allowance	10,486
	3,03,052
4. Contingencies—	
(a) Office expenses and miscellaneous	55,000
(b) Labour (daily and monthly) Water charges and other consumable stores.	25,400
(c) Dearness Allowance	9,600
(d) Purchase of and repairs to and upkeep of deadstock and live-stock—	
	Rs.
(i) Petrol, oil and lubricants	8,50,690
(ii) Spares and repairs	6,22,710
	14,73,400
(e) Insurance, depreciation and interest charges—	
(i) Depreciation	7,55,860
(ii) Insurance	5,000
(iii) Interest	2,65,310
	10,26,170
	25,89,570
Grand Total	34,26,639

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

STATEMENT A.

A Statement showing the existing posts of officers and establishment in the Mechanical Cultivation Section which are proposed to be continued during the year 1954-55 and the provision on account of pay required for them during 1954-55.

S. No.	Designation.	Scale of pay.	Total No. of posts which are proposed to be continued during 1954-55.	Provision on account of pay required for the posts during 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.					
<i>I Gazetted.</i>					
1	Mechanical Cultivation Engineer to Government.	1000—50—1400	1	15,975	....
2	Assistant Mechanical Cultivation Engineer (in Bombay Agricultural Service Class II)	220—15—400—E. B.—20—500—E. B.—25—650.	3	9,290	One post for each Division.
3	Accounts Officer (in Bombay Agricultural Service Class II).	220—15—400—E. B.—20—500—E. B.—650.	1	2,677	.....
<i>II Non-Gazetted.</i>					
1	Head Clerk and Head Clerk-cum-Accountant.	100—8—140—10—150	4	6,748	One each for each Division. One Head Clerk for Head Office
2	Store Keeper	100—8—140	3	4,816	One each for each Division.
3	Store Mazdoor	30—1—25	5	1,824	One each for each Division and two for Head Office.
4	Night Watchman	30—1—35	3	1,129	One for each Division.
5	Junior Clerk	46—3—85—E. B.—4—125—5—130.	14	11,575	6 for Divisional Offices 2 for Statistical Branch, 2 for audit Branch, 4 for Head Office.
6	Peon	30—1—35	12	4,728	6 for divisions and 6 for Head Office.
7	Naik	35—1—45	1	505	Head Office.
8	Senior Statistical Assistant	210—10—300	1	2,575	For Statistical Branch.
9	Junior Statistical Assistant	80—5—100—8—140—E. B.—10—200.	2	3,366	Do.
10	Senior Auditor	140—10—200	1	1,801	For Audit Branch.
11	Junior Auditor	100—8—140—10—150	2	3,299	Do.
12	Senior Clerk	100—8—140	2	3,159	For Head Office.
13	Stenographer	100—5—125—6—155—E. B.—6—185—8—225.	1	1,835	Do.
14	Technical Assistant	200—10—300	1	3,600	Do.
15	Foreman Supervisor	(i) 200—10—300 (ii) 150—10—270	6 *16	49,268	*Including 2 posts of Foreman Supervisors recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III dated the 23th August 1953.
16	Mechanic	100—8—140—10—150	*22	31,903	*Including 2 posts of Mechanics recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III, dated the 23th August 1953.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

STATEMENT A—contd.

S. No.	Designation.	Scale of pay.	Total No. of posts which are proposed to be continued during 1954-55.	Provision on account of pay required for the posts during 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.			
17	Technical Storekeeper	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	*26	23,860	*Including 2 posts of Technical Storekeepers recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III, dated the 28th August 1953.
18	Tractor Driver	70-5-100	(i) 115 (ii) 153	1,29,401 74,970	(i) For whole year. (ii) For 7 months.
19	Bulldozer Operator	80-5-120	(i) 31 (ii) 41	36,856 22,960	(i) For whole year. (ii) For 7 months.
20	Motor Drivers	55-3-85	44*	35,428	*Including 2 posts of Motor Drivers recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III of 28th August 1953.
21	Cleaners	45 (Fixed)	50*	27,000	*Including 4 posts of cleaners recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III of 28th August 1953.
22	Fitter	100-4-120-5-160	4	5,692	For workshop.
23	Turner	100-4-120-5-160	2	3,084	Do.
24	Welders	100-4-120-5-16.	5*	6,917	*Including 2 posts of Welders recently sanctioned under Government Resolution, No. 1686-III of 28th August 1953.
25	Blacksmith	72-4-120	5*	4,656	*Including 4 posts of Blacksmith recently sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1686-III of 28th August 1953.
26	Hammerman	40-1-50-2-60	1	720	
27	Carpenter	72-4-120	1	1,200	
28	Painter	72-4-120	1	1,200	
			Grand Total ..	5,34,017	

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the rates charged by the Mechanical Cultivation Section for various operations carried out.

Kind of Operation	Rate.
	Rs.
1. Deep ploughing 12 to 14 deep	30 per acre.
2. Shallow ploughing 6 to 8 deep	18 per acre.
3. Harrowing on ploughed area	10 per acre.
4. Cultivating on ploughed area (for picking up weeds)	12 per acre.
5. Levelling with 120 H. P. Bulldozer	35 per hour.
6. Levelling with 80 H. P. Bulldozer	26 per hour.
7. Levelling with 60 H. P. Bulldozer	21 per hour.
8. Levelling with 40 H. P. Bulldozer	17 per hour.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

STATEMENT B—contd.

9. Haulage with 120 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	22 per hour.
10. Haulage with 80 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	18 per hour.
11. Haulage with 60 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	15 per hour.
12. Haulage with 40 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	12 per hour.
13. Haulage with 25 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	8 per hour.
14. Seed Drilling with 40 H. P. Tractor	...	...	...	12 per acre.

ITEM 212. Scheme for the establishment of 10 cotton check stations in North Gujarat.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	11,300	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ,,	11,300	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—The Kalyan cotton tract has been declared as a protected area under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. In order to prevent the infiltration of inferior cotton likely to be imported into the protected area from the adjoining Saurashtra State, 10 Cotton Check Stations are being established during the current year. It is necessary to continue the scheme for a further period of at least 5 years, in the first instance.

A provision of Rs. 11,300 as shown below will be required during 1954-55.

	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
(a) 10 Naka Karkuns at Rs. 35 per month each for a period of 8 months	.. 2,800
(b) 10 peons at Rs. 30 per month each for a period of 8 months	.. 2,400
	Total .. 5,200
(c) Dearness Allowance for items (a) and (b)	.. 5,600
<i>(d) Contingencies—</i>	
(a) Kerosene, Stationery, etc.	.. 250
(b) Repairs to sheds	.. 250
	Total ... 500
	Grand Total .. 11,300

ITEM 213. Grant-in-aid to the Institute of Agriculture, Anand for its scheme for the development of area around the Institute.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	5,417	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ,,	5,417	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—As a Grow More Food measure, a scheme for development of area around the Institute of Agriculture, Anand, was sanctioned towards the end of 1950-51. Government of India advanced us a loan of Rs. 2,74,000 for the scheme which was inturn advanced to the Institute. In addition, Government of Bombay gave to the Institute, a loan of Rs. 1,18,000 in the form of twelve engines and pumps. The Institute entertained the staff of 3 Agricultural Officers (termed as Senior Agricultural Assistants), one mechanical supervisor, one clerk and one hamal for the scheme. During 1951-52, the entire expenditure of Rs. 9,125 on the staff was borne by Government as subsidy. Due to various reasons like want of adequate rainfall, want of spare parts of the pumps, etc. the scheme could not show much progress during 1952-53. It has, therefore, been decided to give the Institute a grant-in-aid equal to 50 per cent. of the cost on staff during 1952-53 which comes to Rs. 5,417. The question regarding the grant-in-aid could not be settled earlier, as the details of the work done by the staff and eligibility of the Institute for a subsidy on that basis had to be examined.

Government of India have agreed to bear 50 per cent. of the expenditure in question. The net cost to this Government would therefore be only Rs. 2,708, in case Government of India agree to renew the sanction during 1953-54.

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 214. Acquisition of lands for Agricultural Dairy Farm, Poona.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	31,030
Total	... ..	31,030	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	Nil

Remarks.—The lands admeasuring 44 acres, 6 gunthas and 76 acres, 11 gunthas in the villages Tathawde and Thergaon respectively in Poona District were acquired by the Agricultural Department for the Agricultural College Dairy Farm, Poona. An amount of Rs. 31,030 is required by the Collector of Poona to declare the award to meet the cost of acquisition. A provision of Rs. 31,030 is, therefore, necessary for 1954-55.

ITEM 215. Scheme for organisation of Crop Protection Service in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	... Rs.	39,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	1,03,150
Total	... ..	1,42,150	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	.....

Remarks.—The problem of crop protection is becoming more and more important particularly in recent times due to the present food shortage and it is imperative that wastage and losses due to insect, pests and plant diseases should be reduced to the minimum. The visitation of locusts and other agricultural pests during the last three years is a definite pointer to the need of consolidating crop protection measures. All efforts of Government to produce more food will be neutralised in the absence of an efficient organisation to preserve what it produces. It is, therefore, quite essential to have a full-fledged organisation to deal with crop protection problems efficiently and at very short notice. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an efficient organisation for this work. The proposed scheme will be under the technical control of both the Agricultural Entomologist and Plant Pathologist who will jointly take steps for its implementation. The following additional staff is proposed to be sanctioned for the purpose in addition to continuance of the existing staff under the Crop Protection Officer in the Bombay Agricultural Services Class II, viz., one Junior Clerk and two peons :—

(1) Agricultural Officers in the II grade in the grade of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140 —E.B.—200.	...	...	3
(2) Mechanics-cum-Drivers in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140	...	...	3
(3) Agricultural Assistants in the II grade of Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125— 5—140.	...	...	3
(4) Watchmen in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	...	...	3
(5) Peons in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35	...	...	3

The total expenditure on the scheme during the year 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 1,42,150 as follows :—

	Rs.
<i>I. Pay of officers—</i>	
Crop Protection Officer in the Bombay Agricultural Services Class II	... 3,259
Total	... 3,259
<i>II. Pay of Establishment—</i>	
Three Agricultural Officers in II grade	... 2,880
Three Agricultural Assistants in II grade	... 1,980
Three Mechanic-cum-Drivers	... 3,600
One Junior Clerk	... 808
Three Watchmen	... 1,080
Five Peons	... 1,837
Total	... 12,185
<i>III. Allowances and Honoraria—</i>	
(a) Travelling allowance	... 4,600
(b) Dearness Allowance	... 9,480
(c) House Rent Allowance	... 948
Total	... 15,028

40, AGRICULTURE—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

IV. Contingencies—

A—Recurring—

	Rs.
Office expenses and other miscellaneous expenditure	8,528
Total ...	8,528

B—Non-recurring—

(a) Purchase of rotary and other dusters (approximately 400)	40,000
(b) Purchase of hand operated sprayers (approximately 400)	50,000
(c) Purchase of 3 trailer and accessories	12,000
(d) Purchase of office furniture	1,150
Total ..	1,03,150

Total Contingencies ... 1,11,678

Grand Total ... 1,42,150

ITEM 216. Scheme for supply of bullocks etc., to Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent .. Rs. 43,500	Non-recurrent .. Rs. Nil.
Total .. ,, 43,500	Ultimate annual recurrent .. ,, Nil.

Remarks.—With a view to rehabilitating the Ex-Criminal Tribes in the Bombay State, the scheme for the supply of bullocks, implements, seeds, premium cows, breeding bulls and buffaloes to the needy cultivators belonging to the Ex-Criminal Tribes was sanctioned during the current year. Under the scheme, the bullocks etc., are to be supplied to the cultivators at 1/4th of the cost, 3/4th being borne by Government. In view of its usefulness, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the next year for which an expenditure of Rs. 43,500 is required as detailed below :—

Recurring—

Contingencies—

	Rs.
(i) 50 bullocks, each at 3/4th cost viz. Rs. 225	11,250
(ii) 100 ploughs, each at 3/4th cost viz., Rs. 60	6,000
(iii) Cost of subsidy at 3/4th of the cost for seeds	2,000
(iv) 50 cows each at 3/4th cost viz. Rs. 225	11,250
(v) 5 Breeding bulls each at 3/4th cost viz. Rs. 800	4,000
(vi) 30 buffaloes each at 3/4th cost viz. Rs. 300	9,000
Total ..	43,500

2. It is expected that the Government of India will bear the entire expenditure of the scheme. In case that Government do not sanction grant for the scheme, the same will not be implemented.

ITEM 217. Poultry Improvement in Scheduled Areas.

Recurrent .. Rs. 13,000	Non-recurrent .. Rs. Nil
Total .. ,, 13,000	Ultimate annual recurrent .. ,, Nil

Remarks.—Rearing of poultry is one of the most important occupations in the Scheduled Areas. Being financially hard pressed the Scheduled Tribes can not afford to keep the better breeds of poultry. The low yielding local birds which they maintain give them less income. If the poultry they keep is up-graded it would naturally result in more income to them. Accordingly, as an ameliorative measure, it is proposed to undertake a scheme for poultry improvement in the Scheduled Areas in the State. Under the scheme it is proposed (a) to grant scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes for undergoing poultry training for a period of three months, (b) to give grants to successful students for construction of model poultry houses and (c) to supply pure bred cocks free of cost at different centres.

40, AGRICULTURE—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY:

2. The work will be carried out by the staff of the Agricultural Department in co-operation with the Gram Sevaks and Sanchalaks of the Sarvodaya Kendras. The scheme will have to be sanctioned for a period of five years from 1954-55 in the first instance in a concentrated zone to bring about effective improvement. The estimated cost of the scheme during 1954-55 will be as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Grant of 40 Scholarships at Rs. 30 per mensem each for a period of 3 months of short poultry training course.	3,600
(2) Travelling charge for 40 students at Rs. 25 per student	1,000
(3) Free supply of cocks on the basis of 12 cocks for each centre per year. Approximately 35 Centres will be supplied with cocks at Rs. 10 per cock.	4,200
(4) Packing and transport charges for 420 cocks	600
(5) Expenses for material required for giving practical work on farms to students	600
(6) Grants for construction of poultry houses to be paid to 15 students per year at Rs. 200 per student.	3,000
Total	13,000

3. It is proposed to approach the Government of India for approval to the scheme and with the request to bear 50 per cent. of the estimated cost on it. It is expected that the Government of India will agree to do so and in that case Government will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 6,500 only during 1954-55 on the scheme. If the Government of India do not sanction grant for the scheme the same will not be implemented.

Grand Total—40, Agriculture	...	Rs.
	{	Recurrent
		1,28,14,989
	{	Non-recurrent
		16,98,180
		Total
		1,45,13,169

41, VETERINARY.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 218. Opening of a new Veterinary Dispensary at Jath.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,582	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	5,582	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—At the time of assumption of control over Veterinary dispensaries in the merged States, there was no Veterinary dispensary in Jath State. Jath is surrounded by Biapur, Indi, Sangola, Pandharpur and Athani talukas. After the merger, it has been constituted into a taluka which comprises 119 villages, with a cattle population of about 43,000. At present, epidemics in the taluka are attended to by the Veterinary Officers of the neighbouring talukas, but they find it very difficult to control the epidemics expeditiously. Jath is an important Khillar Cattle Breeding Centre and in view of its large cattle population needs an independent full-fledged Veterinary dispensary. Government has already recognized the necessity for opening such a dispensary at this place, but it has not yet been possible for it to sanction the proposal owing to the prevailing financial stringency, although it was put up as a new item for the last three years. In view, however, of the persistent public demand, it is proposed to open a new Veterinary Dispensary at Jath during the next financial year. The cost involved on account of this proposal during 1954-55 will be Rs. 5,582 as shown below:—

I—Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
(a) Veterinary Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 (100 × 11)	1,100
(b) Dresser in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45 (35 × 11)	385
(c) Two attendants in the scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35 (30 × 11 × 2)	660
	<hr/>
	2,145
	<hr/>

II—Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

(a) Dearness allowance to Veterinary Officer at Rs. 45 per mensem and Dresser and two attendants at Rs. 35 per mensem each	1,650
(b) House Rent allowance to Veterinary Officer at Rs. 10 per mensem and to one Dresser at Rs. 3 per mensem and to two attendants at Rs. 2 per mensem each	187
(c) Travelling allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem (50 × 11)	550
	<hr/>
	2,387
	<hr/>

III—Contingencies—

(a) Petty constructions and repairs	200
(b) Instruments	150
(c) Medical stores	300
(d) Furniture	50
(e) Bazar drugs	75
(f) Books	25
(g) Service postage etc.	50
(h) Rent, rates and taxes	50
(i) Miscellaneous	150
	<hr/>
	1,050
	<hr/>

Total ... 5,582

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 219. Grant of free services of Veterinary Officers and stockmen and payment of grant-in-aid etc., to new veterinary dispensaries proposed to be opened at various places in the State by local bodies.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	26,950	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	26,950	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India had recommended that one Veterinary Officer is necessary for every 25,000 heads of cattle for efficient and proper control of cattle diseases. Considering this recommendation, Government had decided to open at least one veterinary dispensary in each taluka and peta in the first instance under its first Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme. However, due to financial stringency the programme of opening new veterinary dispensaries at full Government cost had been held up for the last three years. As an alternative it is now proposed to encourage local bodies to open veterinary dispensaries in these talukas and petas where there are none at present, and Government should grant assistance to these bodies in the form of free services of a veterinary officer or in the absence of a veterinary officer, those of a stockman and an annual grant-in-aid equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cost of the maintenance of the veterinary dispensary or Rs. 450 whichever is less, with a view to sharing the expenditure between the local bodies and Government.

2. The following local bodies have shown their willingness to open veterinary dispensaries at the places shown against them on the above conditions :—

Name of the Local Body	Place where veterinary dispensaries proposed to be opened.
(1) District Local Board, Panch Mahals	(i) Jambughoda (Jambughoda Mahal). (ii) Shehra (Taluka Shehra). (iii) Jhalod (Taluka Jhalod). (iv) Limbkheda (Taluka Limbkheda).
(2) District Local Board, Dharwar	(i) Byadgi (Byadgi Mahal).
(3) District Local Board, Banas Kantha	(i) Dhanera (Taluka Dhanera). (ii) Deodar (Taluka Deodar).
(4) District Local Board, Poona	(i) Kedgaon (Taluka Dhond). (ii) Manchar (Taluka Ambegaon).
(5) District Local Board, North Kanara	(i) Supa (Supa Mahal).
(6) Honavar Municipality, District North Kanara	(i) Honavar (Taluka Honavar).

3. The total expenditure for three years from 1954-55 to 1956-57 is estimated at Rs. 87,850. Provision for the posts of 10 Veterinary Officers has been made as a post of Veterinary Officer for Kedgaon veterinary dispensary has already been sanctioned by Government. Even though a provision of about Rs. 22,000 has been made under pay and allowances, the actual expenditure will be much less as stockmen will be appointed in place of Veterinary Officers at most of the places due to dearth of veterinary graduates.

4. The details of the expenditure for the year 1954-55 are shown below :—

41, Veterinary—C-Subordinate Establishment—C-1-Veterinary Section.

(1) Pay of Establishment—	Rs.
10 Veterinary Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-E.B.—10—200 (100 × 11 × 10)	11,000
(2) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—	
(a) Dearness allowance (45 × 11 × 10)	4,950
(b) Travelling allowance for the Veterinary Officers and attendants (when on epidemic duty) at Rs. 50 per mensem for each veterinary dispensary (50 × 11 × 11)	6,050
Total	22,000

41, Veterinary—D-Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(3) Grants-in-aid—	
Eleven veterinary dispensaries at Rs. 450 for each (450 × 11)	4,950
Total	26,950

41. VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 220. Opening of a Government veterinary dispensary at Tharad, Taluka Tharad, District Banas Kantha.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,860	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,000
Total	...	..	7,860	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Banas Kantha District has only one veterinary dispensary for its ten talukas. There is therefore a genuine need for expansion of veterinary facilities in this tract. It is separately proposed to run the veterinary hospital at Mount Abu. Even taking this into account, the facilities provided for veterinary aid in the Banas Kantha District are totally inadequate looking to the needs of the district. It is therefore necessary to open a veterinary dispensary at Tharad which will not only provide veterinary aid to the cattle population of the surrounding areas but will also prove useful in adopting effective measures for control of outbreaks of cattle diseases in the areas. The work of construction of buildings for the veterinary dispensary at Tharad which was undertaken in anticipation of sanction to the proposal is nearing completion and the facilities to that extent are already available. It is proposed to open a veterinary dispensary at Tharad at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,860 during the next year, as shown below :—

(1) Pay of Establishment—

One Veterinary Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 on Rs. 100 per mensem (100 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
One dresser in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45 (35 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	385
Two attendants in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 (30 × 2 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	660
Total						...	2,145

(2) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

Dearness allowance (150 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	900
Total						...	2,550

(3) Contingencies—

Recurrent.—

Medical stores	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bazar drugs	...	...	...	...	...	150
Books	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...	...	150
Service postage and telegrams	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pay of one part-time sweeper at Rs. 10 per mensem (10 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	110
Dearness allowance to the above at Rs. 14 per mensem (14 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	155

Non-recurrent.—

Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Instruments, equipments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	500

Total ... 3,165

Total ... 7,860

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 221. Scheme for introduction of Artificial Insemination as a method of breeding for rapid improvement of cattle in the Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 64,204	Non-recurrent	Rs. 6,500
Total	...	70,704	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The scheme for introduction of Artificial Insemination as a method of breeding for rapid improvement of cattle in the Bombay State was first sanctioned in 1950. The work under the scheme, however started in April 1951. This method of breeding cattle although new to the farmers and dairymen is gaining in popularity due to the propaganda undertaken by the Veterinary Department. The total number of artificial inseminations performed at the Poona Centre during 1952-53 was 429 and the results have been quite satisfactory. The scope of activities of this Section have been extended during the current year and three sub-centres have been opened at Junnar, Baramati and Saswad. It is now proposed to continue the main centre at Poona along with the three sub-centres for a period of one year in the first instance, with effect from the 1st March 1954. It is also proposed to open a new sub-centre of Sangamner at an additional cost of Rs. 1,300 to Government during 1954-55. The total expenditure on this account is estimated of Rs. 70,704 as shown below:—

Artificial Insemination Centre, Poona, and Sub-centres at Junnar, Baramati and Saswad.

I. Pay of Officer—		Rs.
Artificial Insemination Officer, Bombay State, Poona	...	3,576
Pay of Establishment—		
Two Assistant Artificial Insemination Officers	...	5,908
One research assistant	...	1,828
Three stockmen	...	2,241
One senior clerk	...	1,551
Two clerks	...	1,624
Five peons	...	1,912
	Total	15,064
Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
Travelling allowance	...	5,500
House rent allowance	...	1,200
Dearness allowance	...	8,184
	Total	14,884
Contingencies—		
Recurring—		
Office expenses and miscellaneous	...	4,000
Service postage and telegrams	...	500
Feeding charges of bulls	...	10,000
Running expenditure of motor van	...	8,000
Labour charges, daily and monthly	...	2,460
Dearness allowance	...	2,620
Water supply charges, seeds and seedlings	...	1,500
Books and periodicals	...	300
	Total, Recurring	29,380
Non-recurring—		
Additions and alterations	...	2,000
Cost of pedigreed bulls	...	3,000
Cost of bull yard equipment	...	1,500
	Total, Non-recurring	6,500
	Total, Contingencies	35,880
	Total	69,404

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

Artificial Insemination Sub-centre at Sangamner.

II. Contingencies—		Rs.
(i) Transport of semen	... ..	720
(ii) Glassware chemicals etc.	... ..	300
(iii) Replacement of thermos flasks	... ..	80
(iv) Replacement of wooden containers	... ..	120
(v) Inseminating pipettes	... ..	30
(vi) Belljar for microscope	... ..	50
Total		1,300
Grand Total		70,704
Receipts on account of charges for service		1,500

ITEM 222. Opening of a veterinary dispensary at Dwarka, District Amreli.

Recurrent	... ..	Rs. 6,420	Non-recurrent	... ..	Rs. Nil.
Total	... ..	,, 6,420	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ..	,, Nil.

Remarks.—There was an itinerent veterinary dispensary at Dwarka for providing veterinary aid in the Dwarka district of the former Baroda State. As, however, the cost of running it was prohibitive it was closed down at the time of the merger of the Baroda State. Dwarka is now in the Okha-mandal taluka of the Amreli district and there is no veterinary dispensary in the taluka.

It is the avowed policy of Government to open at least one veterinary dispensary in each taluka of the Bombay State. It has not however been possible to open any veterinary dispensaries during the last two years due to the acute financial stringency. In view, of the genuine need for veterinary aid in this taluka, Government decided to open a veterinary dispensary at Dwarka in 1951 but the proposal has not so far materialized due to paucity of funds. Arrangements were however made for providing veterinary aid by posting a stock-man and an attendant at Dwarka, pending establishment of a veterinary dispensary at that place. The existing make-shift arrangement is inadequate and it is absolutely necessary to open a full-pedged veterinary dispensary at the centre. Furniture, instruments, etc., for the veterinary dispensary have already been purchased and a suitable hired accommodation has also been fixed up. The need for the opening of the veterinary dispensary has already been established and it seems absolutely necessary to sanction the proposal during the next year at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,420 as shown below:—

I. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		Rs.
One Veterinary Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200, at Rs. 100 per mensem (Rs. 100 × 11)	... ..	1,100
One dresser in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45 on Rs. 35 per mensem (Rs. 35 × 11)	... ..	385
Two attendants in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 on Rs. 30 per mensem (Rs. 30 × 2 × 11)	... ..	660
		2,145
II. <i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
Dearness allowance	... ..	1,650
Travelling allowance	... ..	900
House rent allowance	... ..	190
		2,740
III. <i>Contingencies—</i>		
Medical stores	... ..	500
Bazar drugs	... ..	150
Instruments, etc.	... ..	100
Books	... ..	50
Miscellaneous expenses	... ..	150
Service postage and telegrams	... ..	50
Rent of the hired building at Rs. 25 per mensem (25 × 11)	... ..	275
Pay of inferior servant (part-time sweeper) at Rs. 10 per mensem (10 × 11)	... ..	110
Dearness allowance	... ..	150
		1,535
Total		6,420

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 223. Continuance of the Veterinary Hospital at Mount Abu taken over from the Society for the Control of Guru Shantivijayaji Hospital for Animals.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	5,960	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	500
Total	...	„	6,460	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	...

Remarks.—The Veterinary Hospital at Mount Abu was started in the year 1932 mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Francis Wright and subsequently run by the Society for the Control of Guru Shantivijay Animals Hospital. The Society could not however run the Hospital due to financial difficulties and decided to transfer it to Government at a total cost of Rs. 5,500 which was utilized towards meeting its liabilities. Government accepted the proposal and has taken over the entire assets of the Hospital including the buildings worth about Rs. 44,000. It has not so far been possible to run the veterinary hospital although funds have been spent on purchase of the assets.

The Banas Kantha district in which Mount Abu has been included after merger of the ex-Sirohi State, has only one veterinary dispensary for ten talukas. There is therefore genuine need for expansion of veterinary facilities in this tract. As regards the particular place viz. Mount Abu, it may be stated that there are about a dozen villages in the vicinity of Mount Abu with a cattle population between 4,000 and 5,000. The running of the Veterinary Hospital would also prove helpful in controlling outbreaks of cattle diseases in the vicinity of Mount Abu and also in other areas in the Banas Kantha district. At present the Veterinary Officer, Palanpur, has been asked to pay weekly visits to Mount Abu and one attendant has been posted at Mount Abu. The arrangement is however admittedly inadequate and it is necessary to run the veterinary Hospital in view of the genuine need for providing veterinary aid to this tract and also in view of the facilities already available. It is therefore proposed to run the veterinary hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,460 as shown below :—

I. <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>							Rs.
One Veterinary Officer in the scale of Rs. 80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—200							
on Rs. 100 per mensem (Rs. 100 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
One dresser in the scale of Rs. 35—1—45 (Rs. 35 × 11) on Rs. 35 per mensem	...						385
Two attendants in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35 on Rs. 30 per mensem each (Rs. 30 × 2 × 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	660
							2,145
II. <i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>							
Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
							2,550
III. <i>Contingencies—</i>							
Recurrent—							
Medical stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bazar drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Service postage stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pay and dearness allowance to inferior servant (part time sweeper) pay at Rs. 10 per mensem plus dearness allowance at Rs. 14 per mensem. (Rs. 24 × 11 is equal to Rs. 264, i.e., 265)	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Non-recurrent—							
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
							1,765
							6,460

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 224. Scheme for mass immunization of village poultry against Ranikhet disease.

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 6,654	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil.
Total	.. ..	„ 6,654	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	„ Nil.

Remarks.—Mass immunization of village poultry was under-taken in two talukas of the Bombay State in 1950. The response from the public was encouraging and some 26,000 birds could be protected against Ranikhet in the two talukas, to the considerable benefit of the poultry industry in that area. The work could not however be continued due to financial stringency. It is now proposed to undertake similar work in the Haveli, Saswad and Sirur talukas of the Poona District with a view to determine the immunological aspects of the vaccine with particular reference to the duration of immunity under field conditions and hereditary immunity, if any, acquired by the off-spring. It is also proposed to collect definite data regarding the reaction of Ranikhet disease vaccine under different climatic conditions, plurality of virus strains and existence or otherwise of other contagious diseases of fowls such as fowl plague, fowl cholera, etc.

2. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 20,226 over a period of three years, the estimated expenditure during the first year of the scheme being Rs. 6,654. Details of expenditure on the scheme are as shown below :—

	Expenditure involved during 3 years.			
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>				
(i) *Special pay to Research Assistant at Rs. 50 per mensem ..	600	600	600	1,800
(ii) Pay of 2 stockmen (Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140) ..	1,320	1,392	1,464	4,176
(iii) One attendant (Rs. 30—1/2—35) ..	360	360	372	1,092
Total ..	2,280	2,352	2,436	7,068
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>				
Dearness allowance	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
Other allowances (House rent allowance)	228	228	228	684
Leave salary	300	300	300	900
Provision for Provident Fund	96	108	120	324
Travelling allowance	1,800	1,800	1,800	5,400
Total ..	3,924	3,936	3,948	11,808
<i>Contingencies—Non-Contract—</i>				
Office and laboratory expenses	100	100	100	300
Stationery and printing	100	100	100	300
Purchase of minor articles	50	50	50	150
Purchase of livestock	200	200	200	600
Total ..	450	450	450	1,350
Grand Total ..	6,654	6,738	6,834	20,226

*One Research Assistant from the Artificial Insemination section will be asked to look after this scheme and he will be given a special pay at Rs. 50 per mensem.

Receipts anticipated :—

Nil.

Share of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government.

50 : 50 i.e. Rs. 3,327 each.

41, VETERINARY—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 225. Opening of veterinary dispensaries in the scheduled areas of the Bombay State.

Recurrent	Rs. 56,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. 8,000
Total	64,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—It is the avowed policy of Government to open at least one veterinary dispensary for each taluka in the Bombay State. Special consideration is necessary in regard to the scheduled areas which are without proper amenities for veterinary aid. It is therefore proposed to open at least eight veterinary dispensaries in the scheduled areas of the Bombay State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000 i.e. Rs. 8,000 per each veterinary dispensary. The conference recently convened by Government in the Education Department to consider the programme for the welfare of scheduled areas has approved the proposal. Government of India are also expected to bear 50 per cent. of the total expenditure, the commitment of the State Government being limited to Rs. 32,000 during 1954-55. In case the Government of India do not sanction the requisite funds the scheme will not be implemented. The areas in which the veterinary dispensaries are to be located will be selected by the Director of Veterinary Services in consultation with the Director, Backward Class Welfare. It is only proposed to make a provision of Rs. 64,000 for eight veterinary dispensaries, in the next year's budget as shown below:—

Pay of Establishment—

One Veterinary Officer in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-E.B.-10-200 on Rs. 100 per mensem (Rs. 100×11)	1,100
One dresser in the scale of Rs. 35-1-45 on Rs. 35 per mensem (Rs. 35×11)	385
Two attendants in the scale of Rs. 30-1/2-35 on Rs. 30 each (Rs. 30×11×2)	660
Total	2,145

II. *Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—*

Dearness allowance	1,650
Travelling allowance	825
House rent allowance	187
Total	2,662

III. *Contingencies—**Recurrent—*

Medical stores	500
Buzaar drugs	150
Instruments	100
Books	100
Miscellaneous expenses.	50
Service postage and telegrams	120
Pay of inferior servants 1 sweeper (part time) at Rs. 10 per mensem	168
Dearness allowance to the above at Rs. 14	600
Rent, rates and taxes. Dispensary rent at Rs. 50 per mensem	

Non-recurrent—

Furniture and equipment	1,000
Total	2,788

Grand Total .. 7,595

Thus, approximately an amount of Rs. 8,000 is estimated during the first year, for each veterinary dispensary. The total estimated expenditure on account of 8 veterinary dispensaries would be Rs. 64,000.

ITEM 226. Supply of aprons/smocks to Government servants in the Veterinary Department required to do laboratory or dispensary work.

Recurrent	Rs. 5,298	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	5,298	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—It is necessary to provide Government servants in the Veterinary Department, who are required to do laboratory or dispensary work, with aprons/smocks, as otherwise their clothes get soiled and damaged by chemicals, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to supply one set of 2 aprons/smocks to each of the Government servants listed in the accompanying statements A and B, which should be replaceable every two years. The total cost involved on account of supply of 212 sets of aprons and 14 sets of smocks at the rate of Rs. 25 per set of aprons and Rs. 7 per set of smocks, is Rs. 5,398. However, 4 sets of aprons have already been supplied for the use of the Parasitologist, Civil Veterinary Department, and his staff. A provision of Rs. 5,298 only is, therefore, required during the year 1954-55.

STATE

Statement showing the number of officers and the laboratory staff employed in

Serial No.	Name of office or Section.	Gazetted Officers.		Lecturers and Hospital Surgeons.	Research Assistants	Assistant Artificial Insemination Officer.	Veterinary Officers in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries.
		Designation of post.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bombay Veterinary College	Principal, Assistant Professors, Assistant Bacteriologist and Assistant Pathologist, Parasitologist.	15	9	5	...	...
2	Serum and Vaccine Institute, Bombay.	Superintendent	1	...	2	...	...
3	Disease Investigation Officer, Bombay State, Poona.	Disease Investigation Officer	1	...	...	...	...
4	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry), Poona	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer, (Poultry).	1	...	...	...	...
5	Veterinary Dispensary, Rustom-pura and Branch Veterinary Dispensary, Kerur.	.....	...	...	...	...	1
6	Government Veterinary Dispensaries as per Appendix I.	.....	...	...	...	...	65
7	Veterinary Dispensaries of which control has been assumed by Government as per Appendix II.	.....	...	...	...	...	31
8	Veterinary Dispensaries opened by Government as per Appendix III.	.....	...	...	...	.....	24
9	Goat Virus Producing Station	Assistant Superintendent (Virus Vaccine).	1	...	4	...	...
10	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats).	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats).	1	...	...	...	...
11	Bombay Veterinary College, Mastitis Scheme.	.....	...	...	1	...	...
12	Artificial Insemination Section	Artificial Insemination Officer.	1	...	1	2	...
13	Veterinary Dispensary, Dangs, Ahwa.	.....	...	...	...	...	1
			21	9	13	2	122

STATE

Statement showing the laboratory staff in various sections of

Serial No.	Name of office or Section.	Laboratory Attendants.	Post-mortem room servants. in Laboratory.	Sweepers working	Field Attendants.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bombay Veterinary College	.....	2	.....	.....
2	Parasitology Section (Bombay Veterinary College)	1	.....	.....	1
3	Disease Investigation Officer, Bombay State, Poona	1	.....	1	.....
4	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry), Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats), Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Artificial Insemination Officer, Poona	.....	2	.....	.....
Total		4	2	1	1

MENT A.

various sections of this Department for whom the aprons are considered essential.

Stockmen in charge of Branch Veterinary Dispensaries.	Stockmen employed on Research work.	Laboratory Assistant.	Clerk-cum laboratory Assistant.	Compounders.	Total strength.	Total No. of aprons required.	Budget Head to which expenditure is debitab.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	1	6	1	2	39	78	"41—Veterinary—B—Veterinary Education and Research—B—1—Bombay Veterinary College—Contingencies."
.....	3	2	.....	.....	8	16	"B—(3) Serum and Vaccine Institute—Contingencies".
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	"B—(4)—Expansion of Investigation staff and establishment of Animal Husbandry and Research Station—Contingencies."
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	"B—(5)—Scheme for investigation into diseases of Poultry."
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	"C—Subordinate Establishment—C—(1)—Veterinary Section—Contingencies."
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	162	"D—Hospitals and Dispensaries—D—(2)—Mofussil—Contingencies".
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	62	"D—(3) Scheme for assumption of full control of Veterinary Dispensaries by Government—Contingencies."
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	52	"D—(4) Scheme for opening of Veterinary Dispensaries by Government—Contingencies."
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	18	"E—Other Charges—E—(1)—Goat Virus Producing Station—Contingencies."
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	"E—(3)—Scheme partly or wholly subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—(C)—Scheme for Investigation into diseases of Sheep and Goats—Contingencies."
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	"E—(3)—Scheme for Investigation of Mastitis—Contingencies."
.....	3	.....	1	.....	8	16	"E—(5)—Scheme for Introduction of Artificial Insemination as a method of Breeding Cattle—Contingencies."
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	"33—Dangs District—33—A—Veterinary—Contingencies."
19	11	10	3	2	212	424	

MENT B.

this Directorate for whom smocks are considered essential.

Cattle Attendants.	Peons required to work in Laboratories.	Total Strength.	Total number of Smocks.	Budget Head to which expenditure is debitab.
7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	2	4	"B—Veterinary Education and Research—B—(1)—Bombay Veterinary College—Contingencies."
.....	.....	2	4	
.....	1	3	6	"B—(4)—Expansion of Investigation staff and establishment of Animal Husbandry Section—Contingencies."
.....	1	1	2	"B—(5)—Scheme for Investigation into diseases of Poultry—Contingencies."
.....	1	1	2	E—Other Charges—E—(3)—Scheme partly or wholly subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—E—(8) (c)—Scheme for Investigation into diseases of Sheep and Goats—Contingencies."
3	.....	5	10	"E—(5)—Scheme for Introduction of Artificial Insemination as a method of Breeding Cattle—Contingencies."
3	8	14	28	Total number of sets required 14 Total additional expenditure (14×7)=Rs. 98.

41, VETERINARY—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 227. Scheme for study of cattle sterility in Bombay State.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 15,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	15,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks.—Recently a team of Food and Agricultural Organization experts in animal gynaecology and obstetrics toured the country and made a rapid survey of the cattle tracts, veterinary colleges and other institutions in this country with particular reference to problems of sterility and artificial insemination in cattle. Their report revealed that this problem has been utterly neglected in this State to the detriment of the cattle wealth and dairy industry. Intensive husbandry favours infertility and the problem has therefore assumed India-wide importance and needs immediate attention. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has therefore forwarded a scheme for study on cattle sterility for immediate implementation. The object of the scheme is to study the incidence and causes of cattle infertility with a view to evolving appropriate cures.

2. Under the scheme, it is proposed to establish a Central Research Station which will be a sub-section of the Genetic section of the Indian Veterinary Research Institution. This centre will plan the work throughout the country and guide work carried on at the regional centres and elsewhere in the country. It is also proposed to establish four regional stations which will be fed by the State Veterinary Sterility Officers. One such station is proposed to be located at the Bombay Veterinary College, the field work being done by the district centre proposed to be located subsequently at Baroda where facilities in respect of laboratory, stable accommodation etc., already exist. For the present it is proposed to start only the Regional Centre at a cost of Rs. 15,000 as shown in the accompanying statement. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will bear 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on the regional centre. The scheme is proposed to be started in November 1954.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE ON SCHEME FOR STUDY OF CATTLE STERILITY.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON THE REGIONAL CENTRE.

<i>Particulars.</i>	Rs.									
<i>Pay of Officers (for four months)—</i>										
One Regional Sterility Officer, Class I, scale—Rs. 350—50—650—E.B.—45—1,100	1,400									
One Bacteriologist, Class II, scale—Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650									
Total	1,400									
<i>Pay of Establishment (for four months)—</i>										
Two Research Assistants, scale—Rs. 210—10—300	1,680									
One Stockman-Compounder, scale—Rs. 55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—140	220									
Steno-typist, scale—Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130 plus special pay of Rs. 35 per mensem	360									
Two Laboratory Attendants, scale—Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	280									
Two Peons, scale—Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40	280									
Leave Salary	508									
Provident Fund	386									
Total	3,714									
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>										
Compensatory Allowance (including House Rent Allowance)	1,340									
Dearness Allowance	1,920									
Travelling Allowance	800									
Total	4,060									
<i>Contingencies—Non-Contract Contingencies—</i>										
Equipment, Apparatus and Chemicals	3,000									
Contingencies	1,826									
Cost of animals	1,000									
Total	5,826									
Grand Total	15,000									
Grand Total—41, Veterinary	<table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Recurrent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,97,928</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Non-recurrent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,14,928</td> </tr> </table>	}	Recurrent	1,97,928		Non-recurrent	17,000		Total	2,14,928
}	Recurrent	1,97,928								
	Non-recurrent	17,000								
	Total	2,14,928								

42. CO-OPERATION.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 228. Administrative staff for the execution of Co-operative-Lift Irrigation Schemes.

Recurrent	Rs.	9,658	Non-recurrent	Rs.	200
Total		9,858	Ultimate annual recurrent		N/A.

Remarks.—The Lift Irrigation Scheme which was started in the year 1949-50 has been included in the Five Year Plan and Government is granting financial assistance to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies by way of loan and subsidy. At the end of the financial year ending 31st March 1953 there were 208 societies undertaking lift irrigation work. The Scheme involves technical investigation and inspection of work of various undertakings. For this purpose 4 posts of Deputy Engineers, 10 posts of Overseers, 4 posts of Junior Clerks and 10 posts of peons were created and for the speedy disposal of works undertaken by Co-operative Societies under the Scheme the Mechanical Supervisors working under Agricultural Engineer to Government in connection with the normal work were placed at the disposal of Executive Engineers. This resulted in the pressure of work in the offices of the Assistant Agricultural Engineers, Broach and Bagalkot. There are 231 and 103 cases respectively pending in the offices of Assistant Engineers, Broach and Bagalkot. It is therefore, necessary to create 2 posts of Mechanical Supervisors in the grade of Rs. 150—10—300 p. m. and 2 posts of Junior Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—130 at Rs. 55 p. m. for one year ending 28th February 1955. The statement of cost involved is as below:—

Pay of Establishment.—

			Rs.
Mechanical Supervisors at Rs. 150 in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200	2	..	3,600
Junior Clerks at Rs. 55 in the grade of Rs. 46—130	2	..	1,320
Total pay of Establishment			4,920

Allowances and Honoraria.—

<i>Dearness allowance for the above staff</i>			
Mechanical Supervisor at Rs. 50 p. m.	..	..	1,200
Clerks at Rs. 45 p. m.	..	..	1,080
House Rent Allowance Mechanical Supervisors at Rs. 10 p. m.	..	..	240
Clerks at Rs. 7 p. m.	..	..	168
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			
Mechanical Supervisors at Rs. 75 p. m. each	..	..	1,800
Total allowances and Honoraria			4,488

Contingencies.—

			Rs.
Service postage	..	..	100
Office expenses and miscellaneous	..	..	150
Purchase of dead stock articles	..	..	200
			450

Summary.

			Rs.
Pay of Establishment	..	..	4,920
Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	4,488
Contingencies	..	..	450
			9,858

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 229. Audit of the Accounts in the offices of the Assistant Registrars—Creation of additional posts for —.

Recurrent ..	Rs.	14,580	Non-recurrent ..	Rs.	300
Total ..	Rs.	14,880	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Consequent on the reorganisation of the Department at District level and decentralisation of work relating to Cottage Industries Section, the Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars have been delegated with several financial powers. The Assistant Registrars now enjoy the status of Principal District Officers and are treated as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the purposes of pay and allowances of the staff working under them, contingencies, grant-in-aid and loans. Under the Development Schemes of the Co-operative and Industrial Sections of the Department, state-aid on a larger scale, in the form of subsidy and loan is being sanctioned and disbursed to a number of co-operative institutions and individuals. In addition, the Assistant Registrars receive non-Government moneys of different nature as indicated below and are responsible for their proper accounting, safe custody and disbursement :—

- (1) Copying fees.
- (2) Arbitration fees.
- (3) Costs of Enquiry under section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.
- (4) Deposit from creditors as securities for the cost of inspection.
- (5) Deposit money for enquiry cost.
- (6) Surplus assets of liquidated societies after their dissolution.

As regards non-Government money, the question of opening Personal Ledger Account, within the Public Account, with the respective District Treasuries has been taken up with the Accountant General, Bombay, and is expected to be finalised shortly.

Since the Assistant Registrars are now required to handle Government money exceeding lakhs of Rupees, it is the primary function of the department to maintain an adequate watch over the financial transactions and to ensure that all expenditure and disbursements made by them, are authorised, vouched and correctly classified. At present the audit of loans sanctioned and disbursed to Co-operative Housing Societies is being conducted by the Examiner, Outside Audit Department, wherein various accounts irregularities have been noticed. Such irregularities are likely to occur in respect of other items also. Such state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and a more systematic check over various accounts operated by Assistant Registrars is ensured. It is necessary to provide for a thorough system of audit of accounts maintained in Assistant Registrars Office, whereby it would be possible to rectify or remedy different irregularities and to ensure a non-recurrence thereof, in respect of various financial transactions made by the Assistant Registrars and to see that the receipts collected by them are brought to account under proper head and promptly paid into the Treasury and all expenditure and disbursements are vouched and correctly classified in the accounts.

The scope for audit of the accounts of the Assistant Registrars may extend to the following items so that it will relieve the Assistant Registrars of certain difficulties arising in the maintenance of accounts in general and loan accounts in particular and will safeguard his position against carelessness, fraud, etc. in the realisation and disbursements of Government money :—

- (1) Audit of receipts of Government and non-Government moneys.
- (2) Audit of loans and advances.
- (3) Audit of pay and allowances.
- (4) Grant-in-aid audit.
- (5) Contingent audit.

The main object of the audit would be (a) detection of fraud, (b) detection of technical errors and (c) detection of errors of principle. Further it is necessary that audit of the accounts of the Assistant Registrars should be more or less on the lines conducted by the audit section of the Accountant General's office. For that purpose, it is necessary that the Departmental Auditors should be thoroughly conversant with Government accounts system and rules and regulations of various publications as indicated below :—

- (1) Account and Audit Codes and an Introduction to Indian Government Accounts and Audit.
- (2) Treasury orders and subsidiary Rules (F. P. No. II).
- (3) Financial Rules (F. P. No. I).
- (4) Manual of financial powers (F. P. No. VII).
- (5) Manual of Contingent expenditure (F. P. No. IX).
- (6) Bombay Budget Manual.
- (7) Compilation of Treasury Rules.
- (8) B. C. S. Rules, Vols. I and II.

or otherwise they may not be able to secure substantial correctness of accounts and note the irregularities and properties of individual financial transactions. It would be desirable to give them training in the office of the Accountant-General for a short period of two months before they take up the audit work.

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

On these considerations it is necessary that the audit of the Assistant Registrars offices should be conducted periodically and should cover all the financial transactions made by them, and for this purpose it is necessary to create 2 posts of Auditors in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200 along with skeleton staff of one clerk and one peon each, for a period up to the 28th February 1955, in the first instance. The cost involved in this connection is as below :—

(I) Pay of Establishment.—

	Rs.
(1) 2 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 150—200 on pay Rs. 160	3,840
(2) 2 clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—130 on pay of Rs. 58	1,392
(3) 2 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30—35 on pay of Rs. 30	720
	5,953

(II) Allowances and Honoraria.—

Dearness Allowance	3,240
Travelling Allowance (fixed) for 2 months at Rs. 300 per month for two auditors.	500
Travelling Allowance ordinary (for 10 months only)	3,600
House Rent	528
	7,868

(III) Contingencies.—

Office Expenditure	240
Postage	120
Rent	400
Dead-stock articles	300
	1,060
Pay of Establishment	5,952
Allowances and Honoraria	7,868
Contingencies	1,060
	14,880

ITEM 230. Creation of 40 posts of Supervisors for supervising the work of Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Supervising Unions.

Recurrent	Rs. 58,850	Non-recurrent	Rs. 1,000
Total	Rs. 59,850	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 Union 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 1st April 1946 and they are still being borne on the establishment of the Co-operative Department. Up to the end of the financial year 1952-53, 300 posts of Supervisors were sanctioned under the Scheme and 60 additional posts of Supervisors were sanctioned in the year 1953-54. Out of the 360 posts of Supervisors 200 posts have been made permanent and steps are being taken to continue the remaining 160 posts up to 28th February 1955. Nearly 80 per cent. of the Societies in the areas of operation of the Supervising Unions are affiliated to the Taluka Supervising Unions. There were about 17,500 Societies in our State by the end of June 1953. On an average a Supervisor can supervise 25 societies. It has not been possible for the existing 360 Supervisors to supervise all the existing Co-operative Societies. The inadequacy of Supervision Staff in the Co-operative Department was also noticed by the Estimates Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly for the year 1953-54 and the Committee, therefore, recommended that necessary steps should be taken to reinforce the Supervision Staff, after making necessary enquiries in connection with its inadequacy. As already stated above, the existing Supervisors find it extremely difficult to discharge their functions in an effective manner and it is, therefore, proposed to sanction 40 additional posts of Supervisors in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85 with effect from 1st April 1954 for a period of one year in the first instance. The additional cost on this account during the year 1954-55 would be as follows :—

(1) Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
40 posts of Supervisors in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85 at Rs. 55 per month each	24,200

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		Rs.
(2) Allowances and Honoraria—		
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem each (Rs. 45 × 11 × 40 = Rs. 19,800)		33,000
Travelling Allowance (ordinary) at Rs. 30 per month each (Rs. 30 × 11 × 40 = Rs. 13,200)		13,200
		33,000
(3) Contingencies—		
Rent, rates and taxes at Rs. 150 per month (Rs. 150 × 11 = Rs. 1,650)		
Dead Stock Articles	1,650	1,000
	(Non-recurring).	
		2,650
	Grand Total	59,850
Summary of cost—		
(1) Pay of Establishment		24,200
(2) Allowance and Honoraria		33,000
(3) Contingencies		2,650
		59,850

ITEM 231. Entertainment of Additional Audit Staff in the Co-operative Department.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,16,105	Non-recurrent	Rs. 3,000
Total	1,19,105	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—As a result of the observations made by the Estimates Committee, 1953-54, the question regarding the adequacy of the audit staff entertained in the Co-operative Department has been reviewed by Government. The sub-joined statement gives an idea regarding the extent to which the existing audit staff requires to be reinforced to enable the Registrar to fulfil his statutory responsibility vested in him under section 22 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925:—

Existing staff.	Units to be audited during 1952-53.	Maximum units auditable by the staff.	Units actually audited during the year.	Balance.	Additional staff required for balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Special Auditors—(12)	1,887	1,518	1,647	240	2 Special Auditors.
(II) Auditors and Special Auditors—(16)					2 Auditors, I Grade.
(III) District Auditors—(73)	19,634	17,974	18,348	1,196	13 Auditors, II Grade.
(IV) Sub-auditors—(157)					

2. It has been also noticed that as many as 224 societies remained unaudited for 2 years or more and about 1436 units remained unaudited for one year. Though the audit staff actually audited 603 additional units above the required quota by exerting more, it is not possible for the existing staff to complete the audit work of all the Units. Government agrees with the Estimates Committee that Co-operative Societies should not remain unaudited and that their accounts should be properly audited.

3. The Five Year Plan has laid great emphasis on the expansion of Co-operative movement in various directions. In the Community Development Schemes, Co-operation has been given a priority, and as such the number of co-operative societies is increasing day by day.

4. According to the provisions of Rule 31 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules, 1927, the Registrar is expected to undertake test-audit of co-operative societies which have been entrusted to Certified Auditors for purposes of Audit. In the absence of adequate audit staff, it has not been possible for the Department to undertake such test audit on a scale which is expected of the Department.

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MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI M. P. PATIL.

5. Many cases of frauds and misappropriations in Co-operative Societies in this State are coming to the notice of Government. As a policy, Government has decided that all offenders should be brought to book. Unless therefore arrangements are made for proper audit of Co-operative Society, the number of such cases is not likely to decrease. It is therefore necessary in the interests of the co-operative movement, which has far advanced in this State, that adequate audit staff is placed at the disposal of the Department as observed by the Estimates Committee.

6. It is accordingly proposed to sanction the entertainment of the following additional audit staff with effect from the 1st April 1954 for a period of one year:—

- (1) 2 Special Auditors in the grade of Rs. 220—650.
- (2) 2 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300.
- (3) 13 Auditors in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200.
- (4) 21 Clerks in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130.
- (5) 19 Peons in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.

The extra cost involved in the proposal during 1954-55 is as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers—	
(2 Special Auditors at Rs. 220 per mensem)	4,840
(2) Pay of Establishment—	
(a) 2 Auditors in I Grade	} 25,850
(b) 13 Auditors in II Grade	
(c) 21 Clerks at Rs. 55 per mensem	12,705
(f) 19 Peons at Rs. 30 per mensem	6,270
Total	44,825
(3) Allowances and Honoraria—	
(a) Dearness Allowance	28,105
(b) Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	30,195
(c) House Rent	660
Total	58,960
(4) Contingencies—	
Stationery and Postage	1,870
Rents, Rates and Taxes	4,675
Non-contract contingencies	935
Total	7,480
(5) Non-recurring—	
Dead Stock Articles	3,000
Grand Total	1,16,105
	Non-recurring 3,000

ITEM 232. Creation of a Statistical Section in the Co-operative Department.

Recurrent	Rs. 8,215	Non-recurrent	Rs. 500
Total	8,715	Ultimate annual recurrent	7,980

Remarks.—Importance of maintaining up-to-date statistics in connection with the various schemes undertaken by Government cannot be overemphasised in these days of planned economy. Government has already realised the need for systematising the work relating to statistics and Statistical Sections have accordingly been created for different departments like the Department of Agriculture, Education Department, Public Health Department, etc. The Statistical data so far as the Co-operative Department is concerned, is at present compiled at the district level in the offices of the Assistant Registrars and is eventually consolidated in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With a considerable increase in the various activities undertaken by the various Co-operatives under different development schemes and with the development of the Co-operative movement to a great extent in this State by its extension of activities to various fields and by the undertaking of a number of schemes like Co-operative Lift Irrigation, Farming, Co-operative Labourers Societies, etc., it has become quite necessary to set up statistical machinery in the Co-operative Department. The main objects with which the statistical section is proposed to be established are as follows:—

- (1) Collection, compilation and collation of statistics relating to different types of co-operative organizations, particularly those included in the Five-Year Plan.
- (2) Analysis and interpretation of the data so obtained.

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

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(3) Assessing the results of the various activities of the Department based on the data collected.

(4) Undertaking investigations of special problems, e.g. pilot survey of one or two cottage industries or incidence of indebtedness in particular areas or assessment of the economic conditions of a particular village or villages and determination of the nature and extent of their indebtedness. Similarly, this section could also be expected to take up such work as determining the agricultural practices in a particular area, the conditions of soil, productivity of lands, etc., included in the co-operative farming or lift irrigation societies.

2. It is needless to mention the importance which has been attached to the Co-operative movement in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. It is also needless to mention the important role which the Co-operative movement has to play in the implementation of the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes. In the matter of the successful implementation of these schemes and the various other schemes undertaken by the Co-operative Department, the application of statistical methods to conduct continuous sample surveys has become a vital necessity with a view to enabling Government to decide the question of future planning and to judge the results of work being done by the Co-operative movement in various directions. The earlier the Statistical Section is created, the better it will be in the interests of the planned economy of the State.

3. The staff proposed for the Branch will be attached to the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, but it will work in consultation with and under the supervision, wherever necessary, of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

4. It is accordingly proposed to sanction the following establishment in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with effect from the 1st April 1954 for a period of one year in the first instance :—

Scale of pay.

Rs.

(1) One Statistician in the Bombay Co-operative Service, Class II (Rs. 200 per mensem for probationer).	220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.
(2) One Head Clerk	100—8—140.
(3) One Clerk	46—3—85—4—125—130.
(4) One Peon	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.

The following additional expenditure is required to be incurred during the financial year 1954-55 :—

	Rs. (for 11 months).
I. Pay of Officers	2,420
II. Pay of Establishment	1,936
III. Allowances and Honoraria—	
Dearness Allowance	2,035
Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	1,560
House Rent Allowance	264
	<hr/>
	3,859
IV. Contingencies—	
Dead Stock Articles	500
	<hr/>
Grand Total	8,715

The ultimate annual recurring cost on the entertainment of the staff works out at Rs. 7,980.

ITEM 233. Organisation of co-operative societies for amelioration of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas.

Recurrent	.. Rs. 60,000	Non-recurrent	.. .. Rs. Nil.
Total	.. .. 60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. .. Nil.

Remarks.—Government has been making all round efforts to bring about the economic development of backward classes in general, and of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in particular, with the help of grant which is being made available by the Government of India, under Article 275 of the Constitution. The following schemes pertaining to the Co-operative Department are proposed to be implemented during the financial year 1954-55. Fifty per cent. of the total cost involved in these schemes, viz. Rs. 30,000 would be borne by the Government of India, the remaining 50 per cent. being borne by the State Government. In case the Government of India do not sanction the grant as anticipated, the schemes referred to herein will not be implemented during the financial year 1954-55.

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

(1) *Organisation of Multi-purpose Societies.*—The scheme aims at organisation of 9 Multi-purpose Societies in the merged States and 3 in the remaining area of the State of Bombay during the year. They would meet the requirements of the backward class people in respect of finance, domestic requirements, agricultural requisites and others. In order to carry on their activities successfully, the societies concerned would require services of trained Secretaries and also efficient supervision staff. As the financial position of the societies concerned would be poor at the initial stages of their working, they would be granted financial assistance for appointment of staff, etc., according to the existing Government orders. The following provision would be required for grant of financial assistance to these societies and for appointment of supervisory staff, etc. :—

	Rs.
(A) Secretariat cost at Rs. 900 per year per society.	10,800
(B) Supervisory cost at Rs. 1,200 per year per Taluka	14,400
(C) Subsidy of Rs. 250 per society towards deficit	3,000
Total	23,200

(2) *Co-operative Housing Societies.*—The Co-operative Department has already framed a scheme for organisation of co-operative housing societies for backward classes. Two societies are proposed to be organised in the Scheduled Areas (one in merged States Area and the other in the non-merged area of the State) and they would be held eligible for grant of financial assistance according to the existing orders. The following provision would be required on this account :—

	Rs.
(1) Management expenses	400
(2) Acquisition of lands	1,600
	2,000

(3) *Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Farming Societies.*—The scheme of co-operative farming has been in the process of implementation in this State for the last 4 years and it is working very satisfactorily. Four Co-operative Farming Societies are proposed to be organised during the year for the benefit of the scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in the merged territories and a provision of Rs. 9,800 would be required for grant of financial assistance to these societies.

(4) *Grant of financial assistance to rural primaries in scheduled areas and formed for scheduled classes and tribes.*—The Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee had recommended that Government should contribute towards the cost of salaries of the Secretaries of the rural credit societies in order to enable them to meet the expenditure on account of Management at the initial stages of their working. The Committee had recommended the grant of special concessions to the societies organised for the benefit of aboriginal hill tribes, etc. Government has accepted the Committee's recommendation and subsidies are accordingly being granted to the rural primaries up to a maximum of 4 per cent. of their working capital. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 20,000 are proposed to be granted to the rural primaries (agricultural credit societies) organised for the benefit of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in the merged territories and a provision of Rs. 20,000 is therefore necessary in the next year's budget.

ITEM 234. Deputation of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for training under the Reserve Bank of India's Training Scheme, at the Co-operative Training College, Poona.

Recurrent .. Rs.	6,030	Non-recurrent .. Rs.	Nil.
Total	6,030	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India, classes are conducted at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, for the training of personnel of all grades of administrative, managerial and field staff in the Co-operative Departments and Co-operative institutions, in short courses lasting for periods of 6 months, commencing in May and November each year. It was decided to take advantage of the scheme and to depute two Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 6 months with effect from the term commencing November 1953. As it was not possible to depute 2 Assistant Registrars for training without the appointment of substitutes, 2 temporary posts of Assistant Registrars have also been sanctioned. The posts are required for 9 months during 1954-55, i.e., 3 months from the current term and 6 months of the term commencing May 1954. The expenditure involved during the current financial year will be met from anticipated savings. The following amounts will, however, be required during the year 1954-55 which may be sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Pay for 2 Assistant Registrars at Rs. 265 per mensem each for 9 months 265 × 2 × 9	4,770
Special pay at Rs. 70 per mensem each 70 × 2 × 9	1,260
Total	6,030

42, CO-OPERATION—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 235. Organisation of Co-operative Farming and Multi-purpose Societies for amelioration of ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	29,000
Total	...	... ,,	29,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has been making all round efforts to bring about the economic development of ex-Criminal Tribes and these efforts are also supplemented by the Government of India by way of annual grants. The following schemes pertaining to the Co-operative Department are proposed to be implemented for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1954-55 and the entire expenditure of Rs. 29,000 on their account would be borne by the Government of India during that year. In case the Government of India do not sanction the grant, as anticipated, the schemes in question will not be implemented during the financial year 1954-55.

(1) *Scheme for organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies.*—The scheme of co-operative farming has been in the process of implementation in this State for the last 4 years and it is working very satisfactorily. The scheme aims at the general uplift of and improvement in agricultural methods, by introduction of consolidation of holdings, better methods of cultivation, etc., with a view to achieving optimum production and equitable distribution of the produce. The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to the societies for land development, construction of godowns, purchase of seeds manure etc. Four Co-operative Farming Societies of ex-Criminal Tribes are proposed to be organised during the year 1954-55 and a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to each of these societies is proposed to be granted during that year. A total provision of Rs. 20,000 is accordingly proposed on this account in the 1954-55 budget.

(2) *Organisation of Multi-purposes Societies.*—The Multi-purpose Societies which are organised by the Co-operative Department meet the requirements of their members in respect of finance, domestic requirements, agricultural requisities and others. In order to carry on their activities successfully, the societies concerned require services of trained Secretaries and also efficient supervision staff. As the financial position of these societies is poor at the initial stages of their working, they require financial assistance for appointment of staff etc. Three Multi-purpose Societies of ex-Criminal Tribes are proposed to be organised during the year 1954-55 and they would require assistance to the extent of Rs. 9,000 (Rs. 3,000 for each society) for management etc. A provision of Rs. 9,000 is, therefore, proposed on this account in the budget for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 236. Creation of temporary posts in connection with the training of the non-gazetted Officers of the Co-operative Department at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, and the Regional Schools.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	61,655	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... ,,	61,655	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Government had accepted as far back as in the year 1946 the recommendations made by the Co-operative Education and Training Committee (Madan Committee) in paragraphs 56 and 65 of its report that the staff of the Co-operative Department should be trained at the Co-operative Training College and the Regional Schools run by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. Non-gazetted Officers of the Co-operative Department are accordingly being trained at the College and the Regional Schools every year. The Planning Commission has greatly emphasised in its Report the importance of Government employees as well as the non-officials connected with the various Co-operative Institutions, being trained in the technique of co-operation and with a view to implementing the Planning Commission's recommendations the Reserve Bank of India has started short and long term courses at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, for imparting education in the co-operative methods. The course which has been prescribed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, has been adopted by the Reserve Bank of India without any variation, for its own Training Scheme and the candidates to be trained at the College under both the Schemes, would eventually be trained in the same course.

2. The Government of India in their recent communication have indicated that vigorous steps are being taken by them to spread the knowledge in the co-operative methods and training in the various parts of our country and they have expressed hopes that State Governments also would be taking necessary steps for co-operative training in their respective areas. In view of the Planning Commission's recommendation which has been re-iterated by the Government of India, it is proposed to train about 42 non-gazetted Officers of the Co-operative Department as indicated below during the year 1954-55 :—

- 3 Assistant District Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140.
- 3 Marketing Inspectors Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 124—8—140—10—180.
- 6 Sub-Auditors Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140.
- 5 Senior Clerks Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 100—8—140.
- 10 Junior Clerks Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 46—130.
- 15 Supervisors Co-operative Officers in the grade of Rs. 46—105.

42, CO-OPERATION—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI. M. I., PATIL.

3. As the non-gazetted Officers of the Co-operative Department as indicated above would be sent on deputation to the Co-operative Training College and the Regional Schools during the year 1954-55, necessary arrangements will have to be made to appoint substitutes in their places to carry out their duties in the Department, during that year. It is accordingly proposed to create 42 posts in the various grades during the year 1954-1955. The process of training will be a continuous one and the various Officers of the Department will be trained annually at the Co-operative Training College and Schools, and substitutes will be appointed in their places in accordance with the provisions made in the yearly budgets. The cost involved in the Scheme during the year 1954-1955 would be as follows :—

<i>Pay of Establishment</i>	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Three Assistant District Co-operative Officers	at Rs. 132 per mensem each	...	(132×3×11=Rs. 4,356)		39,655
Three Marketing Inspectors	at Rs. 140 per mensem each	...	(140×3×11=Rs. 4,620)		
Six Sub-Auditors	at Rs. 124 per mensem each	...	(124×6×11=Rs. 8,184)		
Five Senior Clerks	at Rs. 116 per mensem each	...	(116×5×11=Rs. 6,380)		
Ten Junior Clerks	at Rs. 55 per mensem each	...	(55×10×11=Rs. 6,250)		
Fifteen Supervisors	at Rs. 61 per mensem each	...	(61×15×11=Rs. 10,065)		
<i>Allowances and Honoraria</i>					
(Dearness Allowance at the sanctioned rates for 11 months)	...	...	...	...	22,000
Total ...					61,655

ITEM 237. Reorganisation of the Marketing Section of the Co-operative Department.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ..	Nil.	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Nil.

Remarks.—In order to secure better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and establishment of markets for agricultural produce, Government enacted the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, and created the post of Chief Marketing Officer under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance. The function of the Chief Marketing Officer was to take steps for regulation of the markets, for agricultural produce to keep in touch with the Bombay Market and be a liaison officer between the marketing organisations, trades, consumers and co-operative societies etc. The scope of the regulated markets has been expanding and additional commodities are being brought within their purview as also additional markets are being regulated. It will thus be seen that the Marketing Development work will increase considerably during the years to come. Moreover, the future pattern of development of marketing requires careful thought in the light of the recommendation of Planning Commission. Other measures that will have to be taken by the Marketing Section for development of regulated markets and improvement of marketing and agricultural produce in general are implementation of the scheme under Bombay Warehouses Act, co-operative marketing, price intelligence service, grading, etc. The work load of the Marketing Section and the Chief Marketing Officer is therefore bound to increase. It is accordingly proposed to upgrade the post of Chief Marketing Officer. (Rs. 350—1,100) in Class I of the Bombay Co-operative Service to that of Joint Director of Agricultural Marketing in the scale of Rs. 590—30—650—45—1,100—50—1,300, correspondingly abolishing the post of Assistant Marketing Officer, Baroda, with his staff, and Assistant Marketing Officer, Bombay under Marketing Research Officer and creating two posts of Marketing Inspectors, one each at Baroda and Bombay in their place. It is also proposed to increase the existing pay scale (Rs. 124—180) of 2nd Grade Marketing Inspectors to Rs. 150—10—200 in order to bring them in line with all other similar posts in the Co-operative Department. A provision of Rs. 1,55,850 is proposed for the existing Marketing section for 1954-55 under "42—Co-operative—B—Superintendence—D-3—Scheme for Improvement of Agricultural Marketing and D(6) Grading of Mosambis". The cost of the Marketing Section under the reorganisation Scheme comes to about Rs. 1,50,652. Thus there will be a saving of about Rs. 5,000. The comparative cost of the existing Marketing Section and in the reorganisation scheme is as under :—

Head of Account.	Existing cost.	Cost under reorganisation scheme.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Officers	31,555	24,960
Pay of Establishment	56,943	60,078
Allowances and Honoraria	57,352	56,614
Contingencies	10,000	9,000
Total ..	1,55,850	1,50,652

(saving Rs. 5,198).

The proposal to upgrade the post of Chief Marketing Officer, to that of Joint Director of Agricultural Marketing is brought to the notice of the Legislature.

Grand Total—42, Co-operation ...	{	Recurrent ..	...	Rs.	3,35,093
		Non-recurrent	...		34,000
		Total ...			3,69,093

43, INDUSTRIES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 238. Schemes for the development of the handloom industry in the Bombay State from the grant-in-aid from the Cess Fund of the Government of India.

Recurrent	Rs. 22,00,000	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	Rs. 22,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—The Government of India has started a 'Cess Fund' by levying additional tax at the rate of 3 pies per yard on mill made cloth and decided to utilise the proceeds thereof for the development of the handloom industry by making available the grants to the State Governments. The Government of India has sanctioned the following grants and loans to this Government during the current financial year 1953-54 :—

Name of the scheme	Amount sanctioned	
	Grant-in-aid Rs.	Loan. Rs.
(1) Scheme for marketing of handloom Textiles—		
(a) Mobile Vans	1,02,000	....
(b) Subsidy on sales	13,30,000	....
(2) Scheme for replacement of existing looms by improved looms	2,00,000	....
(3) Scheme for organisation of weavers into the co-operative fold .. .. .	....	1,00,000
(4) Scheme for production activities to be undertaken by the weavers' co-operative societies .. .. .	....	10,00,000

It is likely that Government would sanction a further grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 2,02,200 for organising 30 Sales Depots in different Districts. The quota of the Bombay Government has been fixed at 32.48 lakhs for the next financial year 1954-55. The All-India Handloom Board has requested this Government to forward the schemes for being assisted during the year 1954-55 by February 1954, and the schemes are being prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India and will be forwarded to the Central Government in February 1954. In view of this position, the provision for the next year for the schemes would be, therefore, Rs. 33 lakhs. On the basis of the current year's grant-in-aid a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs under "43—Industries—B—Cottage Industries" will have to be made for grant of subsidies to the Co-operative Societies and Institutions, etc. for the development of handloom industry. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs for granting loans to the handloom weavers, etc. will be required. A new item for Rs. 11 lakhs has separately been put up under "R—Loans and Advances."

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 239. Introduction of an Automobile Apprentice Course at the Navsari Technical Institute, Navsari.

Recurrent	Rs. 7,841	Non-recurrent	Rs. 12,000
Total	Rs. 19,841	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs. 12,355

Remarks.—The former Government of Baroda had accepted a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs from the late Sir Homi Mehta, for the institution of the courses viz. : (1) Spinning, (2) Weaving and (3) Automobile Engineering at the Navsari Technical Institute, Navsari. It was intended that the standard for imparting instructions should be the same as obtaining at the Kalabhuvan Technical Institute, Baroda. The ex-Baroda Government had also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,80,000 for the construction of buildings for the Institute, which have since been completed.

It is proposed to start a Course in Automobile Apprentice at this Institution during the year 1954-55 in addition to the existing courses, i.e. (1) Mechanical Engineering and (2) Mechanical Apprentice. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in this Scheme will be as under :—

Staff.

Serial No.	Designation of Post and Number.	Scale of pay.	Expenditure for 9 months, 1954-55.	Annual average cost.
1	1 Instructor	100-3-175	....	Rs. 1,275
2	1 Motor Mechanic	60-2-80 E.B.-3-110	....	1,020
3	1 Technical draughtsman	100-8-180	900	1,840
4	1 Turner	52-3-85 E.B.-4-125	468	1,061
		5-130.		
5	1 Fitter	Do.	468	1,061
6	1 Smith	45-2-75	405	750
7	1 Cleaner	30-1-45	....	460
8	1 Clerk	46-3-85 E.B.-4-125	495	1,095
		5-130.		
		(Calculated at Rs. 55).		
9	2 Hamals	30-1-35	540	793
		Total	3,276	9,355
II. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—				
	Dearness Allowance		2,565	....
Contingencies—				
	Consumable stores and workshop contingencies		2,000	3,000
		Total Recurring	7,841	12,355
Non-recurring—				
	(a) Machinery and Tools		10,000	....
	(b) Furniture		2,000	....
		Total Non-recurring	12,000	....
		Grand total	19,841	12,355

It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 19,841 in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 240. Arts and Crafts Emporium, Baroda—Re-organisation of—

Recurrent	...	Rs.	6,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	6,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—The Arts and Crafts Emporium (The Cottage Industries Emporium), Baroda, has been taken over and is being run by Government after the merger of the Baroda State. In view of the fact that the working of the Emporium differed from that of other Sales Depots and the rules framed for the working of the Government District Sales Depots could not be made applicable to the Emporium unless its working is re-organised. A Personal Ledger Accounts in respect of the Emporium has been opened in the name of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Baroda. The need for re-organisation of the Emporium is now felt all the more as the Emporium has opened a branch shop in the business locality of Baroda and it would be very difficult for the existing staff to manage the Emporium as well as its Branch without any additional assistance. By this re-organisation, the depot will purchase and sell cottage industries products and attend to such measures as may be conducive to the interest of the artisans. The depot will also participate in the exhibition for popularising cottage industries products.

2. The details of the expenditure involved are as under:—

Recurring—

							Rs.
(i) Pay of staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,332
(ii) Travelling allowance to Depot staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
(iii) Dearness allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,960
(iv) Commission to the Depot staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(v) House rent allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	732
(vi) Compensatory allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
(vii) Contingencies (Rent advertisement, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,578
						Total	15,682

Non-recurring—

Furniture and Shop equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
						Total	2,000

Grand Total ... 17,682

3. A provision of Rs. 11,682 has been included in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55 on account of the continuance of the Emporium during 1954-55 and this new item is only for the extra cost of Rs. 6,000 which is required for the re-organisation of the Emporium.

ITEM 241. Scheme for installation of a processing plant in Banaskantha District for supply of blended and processed wool to hand-spinners.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	8,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	25,000
Total	...	„	33,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—At present raw wool is neither sorted nor graded according to colour and qualities. It is also not blended to obtain the desired results in respect of colour and type of fabrics. Generally in villages carding of wool is done by hand and carding bows. This is an extremely laborious, slow and unsatisfactory process. Moreover, the wool so carded does not give necessary regularities, strength and fineness of yarn. In addition to this, a good deal of time and labour of hand spinners is wasted in the preliminary processes. To eliminate these draw-backs, it is proposed to supply hand-spinners with blended and processed wools in the form of slivers, for spinning. The scheme aims at the installation of a processing plant in Banaskantha District for supplying processed plant wool to hand-spinners. This will lead to production of yarn of finer and stronger varieties. The plant is proposed to be installed at a suitable wool industry centre in Banaskantha District.

2. In order to utilise the accumulated balances of the former Tharad State towards expenditure on development schemes to be undertaken in the merged area of the State, a scheme for the wool industries production centre (i. e., installation of a processing plant in Banaskantha District for supply of blended and processed wool to hand-spinners) was sanctioned in November 1953. It could not, however, be put into operation immediately for want of machinery and plant which were to be obtained from United Kingdom. It has now been proposed to take up the scheme during the next financial year. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the scheme for the installation of a processing plant in Banaskantha District for supply of blended and processed wool to hand-spinners for one year in the first instance.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

3. It is considered necessary to appoint a suitable officer to supervise this Centre. The posts of a technical organiser, a store clerk and a peon, are therefore, proposed to be created. The details of the estimated expenditure on account of this scheme for 1954-55 are given below :—

<i>Expenditure—</i>		Rs.
<i>Recurring—</i>		
<i>(a) Pay of staff—</i>		
One Technical Organiser at Rs. 150 in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200	}	2,585
One Store Clerk at Rs. 55 per month in the grade of Rs. 46—3—85—4—125—5—130.		
One Peon on Rs. 30 per month in the grade of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25 ...		
<i>(b) Allowances and Honoraria —</i>		
Dearnass allowance	1,430	2,415
Travelling allowance (ordinary)	985	
<i>(c) Contingencies (raw materials, rent and other charges)</i>		3,000
Total Recurring ...		8,000
 <i>Non-recurring—</i>		
Tools, equipment, plant furniture, etc.	...	25,000
Grand total for first year ...		33,000
Estimated receipts for 1954-55 ...		3,500

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 242. Establishment of industrial zone at Kolhapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	71,968
Total	...	,,	71,968	Ultimate annual recurrent...	..	Nil.	

Remarks.—The former Kolhapur State Government had prepared a plan for the establishment of an industrial zone at Kolhapur and had already incurred some expenditure on purchase of land, construction of roads, etc. In accordance with the industrial policy of Government to promote rapid and all-round development of industry, Government has decided to pursue the scheme of the former Kolhapur State Government. The scheme for the industrial zone at Kolhapur consists of two parts, viz. : (i) small scale industrial zone and (ii) large scale industrial zone. The development of the large scale industrial zone is proposed to be kept in abeyance as there is no immediate demand for it from industrialists. It is proposed to develop the small scale zone called Shivaji Udyamnagar consisting of an area of 42 acres of land near Kothi in the Southern part of Kolhapur City. The entire scheme consists of—

- (1) Purchase of lands (2) Development of lands.

The expenditure involved in the proposal and the receipts from the sale of the developed lands are as follows :—

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.
3,00,088 (already realised)	(a) Cost of land acquired 56,800
	(b) Approximate value of land to be acquired.. 52,600
	(c) Cost of construction of Kacha Roads already constructed. 34,873
35,000 (may be realised now).	(d) Cost on account of construction of addl. pukka metal and murum road and dismantling of bunds. 58,162
	(e) Cost on account of water supply .. 39,215
	(f) Cost on account of Surface drainages .. 1,57,323
	(g) Cost on account of power supply .. 1,19,000
3,35,088	5,17,973

Expenditure on items (a) and (c) amounting to Rs. 91, 673 was incurred by the former Government of Kolhapur State and the receipts of Rs. 3,00,088 were also realised by that Government.

It is proposed to sanction an amount of Rs. 71,968, Rs. 40,833 for construction of murum and metal roads and Rs. 16,576 for water supply, towards partial completion of the Scheme during 1954-55.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 243. Scheme for organisation of four peripatetic schools in Fibre and Bamboo work for training of Adivasis during August and September.

Recurrent	... Rs.	20,000	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	5,000
Total	... ,,	25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—It has been observed that after the completion of the transplantation operations, there is no work either agricultural or non-agricultural on which Adivasis can suitably find employment and get some wages for their day-to-day existence. A period of about a month or nearly two months till the early variety of rice crop is ready, is a hard time for most of the Adivasis, when relief by way of provision of some work is greatly needed. Certain village and forest industries can be well organised in these areas so as to provide such relief and work to the Adivasi people during this period of their unemployment. The industries to be so organised for Adivasis in the scheduled areas should be such that they can be taken up from the materials available in their areas and should not involve much expenditure. The industries generally suitable are cane and bamboo work, fibre work, rope making, etc. The Adivasi folk may not, however, have a hereditary talent in order to make up these industries without any preliminary period of training. With this end in view, it is proposed to conduct short courses of about two to three months for about twenty persons at a time in order to train these Adivasis in these industries. The scheme contemplates organisation of 4 peripatetic units conducting such short term courses of training in fibre and bamboo work for the benefit of Adivasi in the districts of (i) Surat, (ii) Thana, (iii) West Khandesh and (iv) Nasik to begin with. The training in fibre work will comprise of spinning and rope making, while training in Bamboo work will cover the manufacture of baskets and mats etc. The period of training is fixed to three months and 40 persons will be trained in each school (20 in bamboo work and 20 in fibre work) with the benefit of stipends at Rs. 20 per mensem each.

The details of estimated expenditure on account of the scheme for a period of 3 months during 1954-55 are given below :—

(A) Bamboo Work—					
<i>Recurring—</i>					
<i>(i) Pay of staff—</i>					
One Instructor on Rs. 70 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 70-3-85					210
<i>(ii) Allowances and Honoraria—</i>					
Dearness Allowance	...			135	
Travelling Allowance	...			30	
					165
<i>(iii) Contingencies—</i>					
Raw materials	...			600	
Rent, hire of furniture and other charges	...			190	
					790
<i>(iv) Stipends at Rs. 20 per mensem each</i>					1,200
				Total, recurring	2,365
<i>Non-recurring—</i>					
Knives, wooden toys, hammers, etc.	...				250
				Total, non-recurring	250
				Grand Total	2,615
(B) Fibre work—					
<i>Recurring—</i>					
<i>(i) Pay of staff—</i>					
One Assistant Instructor on Rs. 50 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 50-2-60	...				150
<i>(ii) Allowances and Honoraria—</i>					
Dearness Allowance	...			105	
Travelling Allowance	...			30	
					135
<i>(iii) Contingencies—</i>					
Raw materials	...			1,000	
Rent, hire of furniture, etc.	...			150	
					1,150
<i>(iv) Stipends at Rs. 20 per mensem each</i>					1,200
				Total, recurring	2,635
<i>Non-recurring—</i>					
One set of rope making machine, four sets of spinning wheels, six nail combs and ten wooden mallets and logs.					1,000
				Grand Total	3,635

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

Summary of expenditure for one school.

						Rs.	Rs.
Recurring (A)	...	...	...	...	...	2,365	
Recurring (B)	...	...	...	...	...	2,635	
							5,000
Non-recurring (A)	...	...	...	...	...	250	
Non-recurring (B)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
							1,250
							6,250
					Total for 1 school	...	6,250

The expenditure of four schools is therefore:—

						Rs.
Recurring Rs. 5,000 × 4	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Non-recurring Rs. 1,250 × 4	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
						25,000
					Grand total for 4 schools	25,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 244. Training of fisher youths in improved methods of fishing.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	23,000	Non recurrent	..	.. Rs.	3,529
Total	..	..	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	NIL

Remarks.—At a meeting of the representatives of Maritime States held in August 1952, it was decided that all existing arrangements for the training of fishermen in fishing methods should be pooled together and expanded on a regional basis. It was agreed that Bombay and Saurashtra should work out and implement such a scheme jointly. The necessity for undertaking such a scheme is all the greater now in view of the rapid pace at which mechanisation of fishing craft has been proceeding, and is expected to proceed in future with the arrival of about 100 marine engines for this State under the T. C. A. Programme. Experience has shown that the absence of trained personnel is bound to tell, sooner or later, on the efficiency of the engines. The knowledge of better methods of fishing will benefit not only the fishermen, but, indirectly, will also help the Grow More Food Campaign. It is, therefore, proposed to train 170 candidates altogether, over a period of three years, 50 of them being from Saurashtra and the rest from Bombay. In addition to the cost of the workshop, required to be set up, the scheme envisages the appointment of an instructor and the payment of stipends to the candidates, at the rate of Rs. 40 per month for local trainees and Rs. 50 per month for mofussil ones. The Saurashtra Government will be required to bear proportionately the entire recurrent and non-recurrent cost of training in respect of its candidates, on *pro-rata* basis, in addition to the cost of stipends which that Government may decide to give to its candidates. Details of the proposed expenditure are as follows:—

Non-recurring expenditure—

Contingencies—

					Rs.
Cost of workshop shed	..	..	..	..	1,500
Cost of second hand diesel engine	..	..	..	..	3,000
Cost of tools and spares	..	..	..	..	500
					5,000

Recurring—

Pay of Establishment—

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Salary of Instructor in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300 for three years on contract basis plus dearness allowance	2,400	2,520	2,640

Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Dearness allowance to Instructor at Rs. 55 for first year and Rs. 60 thereafter	660	720	720
Travelling allowance to Instructor	400	400	400
Total Allowance, Honoraria, etc.	1,060	1,120	1,120

Contingencies—

Total contingencies	500	500	500
Total	3,960	4,140	4,260

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

<i>Less</i> share of Saurashtra Government—				Rs.		
Non-recurring expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	1,471
				1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Recurring—	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				1,182	1,235	1,218
Total expenditure to this Government—						
(a) on workshop and establishment	..	..	..	..	12,254	
(b) on stipends to trainees	..	..	..	..	61,200	
				Grand total (for 3 years)	73,454	
<i>Less</i> Provision made under Existing scheme				..	..	27,900
Grand total of <i>net expenditure</i> for three years				..		45,554

The following provision will be required for the year 1954-1955 on account of the scheme :—

Expenditure on workshop	..	..	..	..	Rs.	5,000
Expenditure on establishment (for 11 months).	..	..	..	..	3,705	
					8,705	
<i>Less</i> share of Saurashtra Government	..	..	..	..	2,576	
<i>Plus</i> Expenditure on stipends	..	..	..	..	20,400	
				Total	26,529	

(Recurring Rs. 23,000 and Non-recurring Rs. 3,529).

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 245. (1) Grant of subsidy to District Industrial Co-operative Associations at Dharwar and Ahmedabad for reorganisation of their Sales Depots to cater for cottage industries products.

(2) Grant of subsidy to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Limited, to organise a Sales Depot in Poona for cottage industries products.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	12,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total	...	Rs.	12,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The District Industrial Co-operative Associations at Ahmedabad and Dharwar have been maintaining Sales shops to provide marketing facilities for cottage industries products of their member societies. There are no Government Sales Depots in these districts to cater for cottage industries products and also to carry on the work of popularising them. These Associations have come forward to reorganise their shops with a view to undertake the foregoing functions provided assistance to cover management expenses is given by Government. These associations are ready to invest fair amount of working capital in the purchase of cottage industries products and also to undertake participation in exhibitions whenever desired by Government. The following assistance is, therefore, proposed to be given during 1954-55 :—

(1) 50 per cent. of the cost of the management up to maximum of Rs. 5,000 per year for two years to the District Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Dharwar.

(2) 50 per cent. of the cost of the management up to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 per year to the District Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Ahmedabad and a further subsidy to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per year in the next two years.

The Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Bombay has also agreed to reorganise the sales shop in Poona on similar basis for which a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per year for three years is proposed.

2. A total sum of Rs. 12,500 will be required during the financial year 1954-55. The subsidy for the 2nd and subsequent years will, however, be given after review of the position of the sales depots during the first year.

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 216. Pilot Plant Scheme.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,14,490
Total	...	1,14,490	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Nil.

Remarks—The items of expenditure included in the above amount are as follows:—

(1) Pilot Plant for Oil Crushing Rs. 50,000.

As recommended by the Standing Committee for Pilot Plants, it is proposed to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Bombay University to set up oil seeds operational equipment for crushing and ancillary processes in the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay, in order to explore the use of various seeds for the manufacture of inedible oils. The research contemplated will be helpful inasmuch as certain seeds and nut which are now being utilised for production of inedible oils will be released if the possibility of producing inedible oils from other sources is established.

Estimates of expenditure on equipment for experimental oil seed crushing unit as supplied by the Department of Chemical Technology to the Industrial Chemist are as follows.

Equipment.		Approximate Price.
		Rs.
1. Seed cleaning—mechanical and pneumatic	...	5,000
2. Decorticating and deshelling	...	1,000
3. Crushing	...	2,000
4. Rolling, cooking and pressing both open press and Cage press are included	...	32,000
5. Filtration	...	3,000
6. Building 15' × 30'	...	10,000
Total		53,000

Out of this, Government will contribute an amount of Rs. 50,000 during 1954-55.

(2) Pilot Plant for recovery of sulphur from sulphates Rs. 28,490.

The scheme was received from Dr. G. P. Kane, Professor of Chemical Engineering, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay and was approved by the Standing Committee for Pilot Plants. The object of the Scheme is to investigate the possibilities of utilizing substitute raw material in place of imported Sulphur in the production of sulphuric acid which is a basic chemical for many industries. So far, no other raw material except imported elemental sulphur is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The uncertainty about adequate imports of sulphur at reasonable cost is a serious handicap to the growth of the Industries dependant upon the supplies of acid. The proposed pilot plant in the Department of Chemical Technology is, therefore, an attempt to remove this handicap by investigating if by recovering hydrogen sulphide gas from sulphates to substitute elemental sulphur the production of sulphuric acid can be commercially successful.

Estimates of expenditure on the scheme for one year.

	Rs.
Additional Equipment	15,000
Contingencies cost of raw materials including charges for services of gas and water Staff—	5,000
(a) Two Research Assistants	6,000
(b) Laboratory Assistant	1,530
(c) One Hamal	960
Total	28,490

(3) The Pilot Plant Committee has desired that Government should set apart suitable amount in the Budget for schemes that may be recommended by it from time to time. This is with a view to making provision in advance for schemes approved by the Committee so that essential schemes may not be held up for want of funds. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 36,000.

43. INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 247. Organisation of peripatetic Training Schools in Carpentry and Smithy and Dyeing and Printing in Community Project area of Sabarkantha District.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	19,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	19,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Government approved of the proposal of the Project Officer, Sabarkantha to provide for training of the Village artisans in carpentry and smithy, tailoring, weaving and dyeing and printing at the existing peripatetic parties of the Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries Section. It is expected that the recurring expenditure for the carpentry and smithy and dyeing and printing schools could be provided for from the project funds by the Project Officer for only one year. It is necessary to run the schools at least for a further period of two years more i.e. remaining period of the project if the artisans are to get training in the above industries. It would not be generally possible to organise altogether new such schools in these industries. Since it is not possible for the Project Officer to provide funds for recurring expenditure for the remaining two years, it is necessary to sanction additional recurring expenditure, as detailed below, for each year, for a period of two years. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the Peripatetic Training Schools started under the Community Project Programme further for period of two years and to provide funds under "43, Industries—B-Cottage Industries, etc." The details of annual recurring expenditure during 1954-55 are given below:—

Recurring expenditure (only)—

(1) Carpentry and Smithy School—

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Pay of Staff—		
One Instructor in the scale of Rs. 100—5—150	}	2,544
One Assistant Instructor in the scale of Rs. 72—4—100		
One Hammerman at Rs. 40		
(b) Allowances and Honoraria—		
Dearness Allowance	1,500	1,600
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	100	
(c) Contingencies—		
Raw materials etc.		2,886
(d) Scholarships—		
Stipends at Rs. 25 per mensem, each for 12 students.		3,600
Total ...		10,630

(2) Dyeing and Printing School—

	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Pay of Staff—		
One Instructor in the grade of Rs. 90—5—150	}	1,680
One Assistant Instructor in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60		
(b) Allowances and Honoraria—		
Dearness Allowance	960	1,110
Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	150	
(c) Contingencies—		
Rent, sweeping charges, and other contingent expenditure	700	2,700
Raw materials such as yarn, colours, etc.	2,000	
(d) Scholarships—		
Stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem for 12 students.		2,880
Total for Dyeing and Printing School ...		8,370
Grand Total ..	Rs.	19,000

ITEM 248. Continuance of the Industrial Chemist's Laboratory, Baroda.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	13,199	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	..	13,199	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—The Baroda Industrial Chemist's Laboratory, which began functioning in the year 1938 under former Baroda Government, is rendering useful services by undertaking analysis of samples of oil cakes, oil soap, etc., from local small scale manufacturers and some Government Departments. The laboratory has also rendered assistance to Government Departments in respect of testing works and also undertaken special investigations of schemes referred to it by industrial concerns. The present sanctioned

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

period of the laboratory expires at the end of February 1954. The laboratory, being of benefit to the small scale manufacturers and other interested parties from the northern region of the State, it is proposed to continue it for a further period of one year from 1st March 1954. The expenditure for 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 13,199. The details of the staff working at present in the laboratory are, as under:—

Designation of the post.	Grade.	Number of posts.	Actual cost during 1954-55.
		Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Officers—			
Assistant Industrial Chemist.	220-15-400-15-500-25-650	1	2,770
			Total ... 2,770
II. Pay of Establishment—			
Junior Chemist	... 150-7-185-8-225	1	2,177
Laboratory Assistant	... 46-3-85	1	1,316
Clerk	... 46-3-85-4-125-5-130	1	1,020
Peon	... 30-1-35	1	382
			Total ... 4,895
III. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—			
Travelling allowance (Ordinary).	.....	.....	210
Dearness allowance	.....	.....	2,940
House rent and other allowances.	.....	.....	384
			Total ... 3,534
IV. Contingencies—			
Purchase of Stores, Chemicals, etc., and other miscellaneous expenditure.	.....	.....	2,000
			Total ... 2,000
			Grand Total ... 13,199

The annual receipts of the laboratory from the services it renders are Rs. 1,500.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 249. Additional establishment for Geological Section under the Department of Industries, Bombay.

Recurrent	Rs. 16,489	Non-recurrent	Rs. 21,500
Total	37,989	Ultimate annual recurrent	22,648

Remarks.—Bombay State has no proper organisation for planned development and tapping of the mineral resources of the State on the lines of Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad Rajasthan, Saurashtra, etc. As a result, the State is lagging behind in this respect, although it has several workable deposits of major minerals and richly endowed with minor minerals. During the last

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

three years over 200 certificates of approval and about 175 mineral concessions for major minerals have been granted but considerable work remains to be done such as inspection of mines, records, and collecting statistics, analysis of samples, etc.

The Planning Commission, in its report (Chapter XXVII), has laid great emphasis on this aspect i.e. proper and organised development of the natural resources of the country and working of mines. The Government of India have placed this subject on the Statute Book by passing the "Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948" and the "Mineral Concession Rules, 1949". An Assistant Geologist under the Director of Industries, Bombay, has been appointed to co-ordinate the work as far as possible. Experience has, however, shown that this work cannot be properly attended to by one single officer unless proper organisation with adequate staff is sanctioned. The need for strengthening the Geological Section cannot be over-emphasised. The mineral assets which are wasting assets need to be properly exploited. It is important that after grant of mineral concessions, it is ensured that they are worked in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant and in a systematic and scientific manner. The technical competence of the concessionaries has to be assessed and care taken to see that royalties due by them are correctly paid to Government. The inspection side of the work has not received much attention and it is imperative that the work is taken up properly so that there is no leakage in revenue. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the following additional staff and expenditure with effect from 1954-55 for the establishment of the Geological Section under the Director of Industries, Bombay. The details of expenditure involved in the year 1954-55 for 11 months will be as under :—

<i>Recurring :—</i>	Provision for 11 months.
(1) <i>Pay of Officers—</i>	Rs.
One post of Assistant Geologist in Class IJ (Mofussil) in the scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650 plus Conveyance Allowance Rs. 30 per mensem (basic) ..	2,420
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 2,420
 (2) <i>Pay of Establishment—</i>	
(i) One post of Noting Assistant in the scale of Rs. 150—10—230	1,650
(ii) One post of Field Assistant in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—E.B.—6—200	825
(iii) Two posts of clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—5—140—6—200	1,650
(iv) One post of peon in the scale of Rs. 35— $\frac{1}{2}$ —40 ..	385
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 4,510
 (3) <i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>	
(i) Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	3,000
(ii) Travelling Allowance (fixed)	429
(iii) Dearness Allowance	3,080
(iv) House Rent and other allowances	550
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 7,059
 (4) <i>Contingencies—</i>	
Service Postage	1,500
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,000
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 2,500
Total Recurring ..	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 16,489
 <i>Non-recurring :—</i>	
Equipment, Furniture, Steel cupboards, etc.	21,500
Total Non-recurring ..	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 21,500
Grand Total ..	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 37,989

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 250. Village Industries Committee—Running of the Workshop at Dharwar by—

Recurrent	...	Rs. 15,620	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 15,620	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—Shri S. K. Kallapur, Regional Organiser for Karnatak Region at Dharwar is running one Workshop at Dharwar. The small equipments which are required for the development of the village industries are manufactured in the Workshop. The Village Industries Committee has proposed to take it over and run it by itself. The following staff will be required on the account. The Committee has proposed a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,620 for running the Workshop. The estimated receipts will be Rs. 9,900. The cost given below is, however, for eleven months:—

*Recurring.**Expenditure.**Pay of Staff—*

					Rs.
(1) 1 clerk and 11 workers already in the employment.	495	× 11	...	...	5,445
(2) Carpenters on piece work basic wages to	215	× 11	...	...	2,365
(3) Rent	75	× 11	...	...	825
(4) Power	35	× 11	...	...	385
(5) Municipal and other taxes.	25	× 11	...	...	275
(6) Raw materials. Iron 150+Wood 350.	500	× 11	...	...	5,500
(7) Incidental charges.	75	× 11	...	...	825
				Total	15,620
Estimated Receipts at Rs. 900 × 11	...	...	...	...	9,900

ITEM 251. Organisation of 5 Industrial Training Centres at (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, (3) Hubli, (4) Gadag and (5) Bijapur.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 1,60,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	Rs. 1,60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—The Government of Bombay repealed the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924, in its application to the Bombay State with effect from 13th August 1949. In order that some of the members of the ex-criminal tribes should settle in cottage industries schemes for providing them training in certain cottage industries at (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, (3) Hubli, (4) Gadag and (5) Bijapur were formulated. 20 trainees will be admitted in training of each of the crafts, except rope making wherein there will be three batches of 12 trainees each. The duration of the training course will be one year in all trades except rope making which will have four months duration for training. Rs. 20 per mensem will be paid as stipends to each trainee, subject to his regular attendance and satisfactory progress. The estimated expenditure during the year 1954-55 will be Rs. 1,60,000 (details attached), and it will be borne entirely by the Government of India. In case the Government of India do not sanction grant on the scheme the scheme will not be implemented during 1954-55.

Location of the Centre.	Craft.	Cost.
		Rs.
(1) Ahmedabad	Carpentry and Smithy, Tailoring ..	29,484
(2) Sholapur	Carpentry and Smithy, Rope-making, Tailoring.	35,864
(3) Hubli	Carpentry and Smithy, Cane and Bamboo Work, Tailoring.	38,844
(4) Gadag	Carpentry and Smithy, Tailoring ..	27,904
(5) Bijapur	Carpentry and Smithy, Tailoring ..	27,904
	Total ..	1,60,000

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

STATEMENT "A".

COST ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRAINING CENTRE AT AHMEDABAD.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Carpentry and Smithy—		
21 persons for each. Stipend at Rs. 20 each per mensem $21 \times 20 \times 12$ i.e., Rs. 4,800.	4,800	
(2) Tailoring—		
21 persons at Rs. 20 each per mensem Stipends 21×12 i.e., Rs. 4,800	4,800	
		9,600
Tools and Equipment—		
One clerk at Rs. 55 per mensem	660	
One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem	360	
		1,020
Carpentry and Smithy Class—		
(i) One Instructor at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200	
(ii) One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	864	
(iii) One Hammerman at Rs. 40 per mensem	480	
		2,544
Tailoring Class—		
(i) One Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	864	
(ii) One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem	600	
		1,464
Allowance and Honoraria—		
Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem for three persons	1,260	
Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem for four persons	2,160	
		3,420
House rent allowance—		
House rent allowance at Rs. 7 per mensem for three persons	252	
House rent allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem for four persons	480	
		732
Compensatory allowance—		
At Rs. 3 per mensem for three persons	108	
At Rs. 5 per mensem for four persons	240	
Travelling allowance lump contingencies		348
		400
Raw materials—		
(a) Carpentry and Smithy	4,000	
(b) Tailoring	2,000	
(c) Repairs and renewals, etc.	2,956	
Stationery, postage, sweeping charges, etc.	1,000	
		9,956
	Total Recurring	29,484

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

	Rs.
Non-recurring	Nil.
Recurring	29,484
Total	29,484

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

STATEMENT "B".

COST ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRAINING CENTRE AT SHOLAPUR

					Amount.	
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>Non-Recurring—</i>						
<i>A. Tools, equipment and furniture</i>						
					..	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Recurring—</i>						
(i) One clerk at Rs. 55 per mensem					..	660
(ii) One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem					..	360
					-----	1,020
<i>Carpentry and Smithy Class—</i>						
(i) One Instructor at Rs. 100 per mensem					..	1,200
(ii) One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem					..	864
(iii) One Hammerman at Rs. 40 per mensem					..	480
					-----	2,544
<i>Tailoring—</i>						
(i) One Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem					..	864
(ii) One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem					..	600
					-----	1,464
<i>Rope making class—</i>						
One Instructor at Rs. 70 per mensem					..	840
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>						
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem for 3 persons					..	1,260
Dearness Allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem for 5 persons					..	2,700
House-rent Allowance at Rs. 7 per mensem for 3 persons					..	180
House-rent Allowance at Rs. 7 per mensem for 5 persons					..	420
Travelling allowance					..	600
					-----	5,160
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
<i>Raw Materials—</i>						
Carpentry and Smithy					..	4,000
Tailoring					..	2,000
Rope-making					..	2,000
Repairs and renewals					..	2,956
Stationery postage, sweeping charges and other petty expenses					..	1,200
					-----	12,356
<i>Scholarships—</i>						
Carpentry and Smithy at Rs. 20 per mensem for 21 inmates					..	4,800
Tailoring at Rs. 21 per mensem for 20 inmates					..	4,800
Rope making at Rs. 20 per mensem for 4 months for 36 inmates					..	2,880
					-----	12,480
Total					..	35,864
					-----	-----
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.						
Non-Recurring					..	<i>Nil</i>
Recurring					..	35,864
					-----	-----
Grand Total					..	35,864
					-----	-----

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

STATEMENT "C".

COST ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRAINING CENTRE AT HUBLI.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Estimates of Expenditure—</i>		
Stipends at Rs. 20 per mensem, 3 × 20 × 20 × 12 i.e. Rs. 14,400 .. ..	..	14,400
<i>Non-Recurring—</i>		
Tools and equipment and furniture .. .. .	..	<i>Nil.</i>
<i>Recurring—</i>		
One Clerk at Rs. 55 per mensem	660	
One peon at Rs. 30 per mensem	360	
<i>Carpentry and Blacksmith Class—</i>		
One Instructor at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200	
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	864	
One Hammerman at Rs. 40 per mensem	480	
	<hr/>	2,544
<i>Cane and Bamboo Class—</i>		
One Instructor at Rs. 85 per mensem	1,020	
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem	600	
	<hr/>	1,620
<i>Tailoring—</i>		
One Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	1,464	
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem .. .. .	..
	<hr/>	1,464
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		
Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem for 4 persons	1,680	
Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem for 5 persons	2,700	
House rent at Rs. 5 per mensem for 4 persons	240	
House rent at Rs. 7 per mensem for 4 persons	420	
Travelling allowance lump	500	
	<hr/>	5,540
CONTINGENCIES.		
<i>Raw materials—</i>		
(i) Carpentry and Smithy	4,000	
(ii) Cane and Bamboo	2,000	
(iii) Tailoring	2,000	
Repairs and renewals	3,356	
Stationery, postage, etc.	900	
	<hr/>	12,256
	Total ..	<hr/> 38,844

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Non-Recurring	<i>Nil.</i>
Recurring	38,844
	<hr/>
Grand Total ..	38,844
	<hr/>

43, INDUSTRIES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

STATEMENT "E".

COST ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRAINING CENTRE, BILAPUR.

Estimate of Expenditure.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Non-recurring—</i>		
Tools, equipment and furniture .. .. .	.....	Nil.
<i>Recurring—</i>		
One Clerk at Rs. 55 per mensem	660	
One Peon at Rs. 30 per mensem	360	
		1,020
<i>Carpentry and Smithy Class—</i>		
One Instructor at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200	
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	864	
One Hammerman at Rs. 40 per mensem	480	
		2,544
<i>Tailoring Class—</i>		
One Instructor at Rs. 72 per mensem	864	
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 50 per mensem	600	
		1,464
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>		
Dearness allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem for 3 persons	1,260	
Dearness allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem for 4 persons	2,160	
		3,420
Travelling allowance		300
CONTINGENCIES.		
<i>Raw materials—</i>		
Carpentry and Smithy	4,000	
Tailoring	2,000	
Repairs and materials	2,956	
Stationery, postage, sweeping charges and other petty expenses	600	
		9,556
<i>Scholarships at Rs. 20 per mensem—</i>		
Carpentry and Smithy Rs. 20 × 20 × 12 i.e.	4,800	
Tailoring Rs. 20 × 20 × 12 i.e.	4,800	
		9,600
	Total ..	27,904

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

Non-recurring ..	Nil.
Recurring ..	27,904
	<hr/>
Grand Total ..	27,904
	<hr/>

43, INDUSTRIES— contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE— SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 252. Financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	Rs. 30,500	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	30,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—Four Industrial Co-operative Societies formed at Sholapur, Mundwa, Hubli and Belligatti are to be granted financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 32,500 as they are doing work for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes. The details are as indicated below and it will be borne entirely by the Government of India. In case the Government of India do not sanction the scheme, the scheme will not be implemented during 1954-55.

	Loan.	Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Sholapur General Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Umedpur, District Sholapur.	2,000	5,500
(2) Sarvodaya Co-operative Carpentry Workshop, Limited, Mundwa, District Poona.	...	6,500
(3) Shantiriketan Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Hubli, District Dharwar.	....	13,500
(4) Belligatti Tenant Farming Co-operative Society, District Dharwar.	..	5,000
Total	2,000	30,500

The Society at (1) will undertake Smithy, Carpentry and Weaving Works and 30 persons will be employed in weaving. The Society (2) is to re-condition the Scout Club of Mundwa and to use the building for the carpentry workshop, its office and store. 12-15 persons will be working in the workshop. The Society at (3) wants to build a workshop (costing Rs. 4,300) and to purchase tools and implements (costing Rs. 9,623). The Society at (4) wants to dig up a well to set up an oil engine thereon for watering 20 acres of mulberry trees. The expenditure is to be met from the Government of India's financial help.

ITEM 253. Opening of a Production Centre in Carpet Weaving at Sholapur Settlement for benefit of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	Rs. 1,800	Non-recurrent	Rs. 17,200
Total	19,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Nil.

Remarks.—This scheme contemplates the organisation of a Production Centre in Carpet Weaving through the auspices of the Umedpur Vividh Gramodyog Sahakari Mandal. In case the Mandal is not found to be capable of working the scheme successfully, the whole concern should be run on commercial line by Government. The total expenditure on the scheme will be as under, and it will be borne entirely by the Government of India. In case the Government of India do not sanction grant on the scheme, the scheme will not be implemented during 1954-55.

<i>Non-Recurrent—</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Tools and equipments .. .. .	...	5,000	17,200
Furniture .. .. .	...	200	
Working capital for raw materials, wages, etc. based on 3 months requirements.	...	12,000	
Total Non-recurring .. .. .		...	17,200
<i>Recurring—</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Supervisory Staff .. .. .	...	1,200	1,800
Allowance and Honoraria .. .. .	...	540	
Contingencies—Miscellaneous contingencies .. .. .	...	60	
Recurring Total .. .. .		...	1,800

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Non-Recurring	17,200
Recurring	1,800
Grand Total	19,000

43, INDUSTRIES—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 254. Scheme for grant of relief to handloom weavers—

(1) Establishment for—

(2) Grant of subsidy under—

(1) Recurrent	.. Rs.	1,47,940	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs.	Nil.
Total	.. ..	1,47,940	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..		Nil.
(2) Recurrent	.. ..	3,00,000	Non-recurrent	.. ..		Nil.
Total	.. ..	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..		Nil.

Remarks.—There was a depression in the handloom industry and the handloom weavers were greatly affected by the downfall in the prices of handloom products. With a view to giving a relief to the distressed handloom weavers Government sanctioned a general scheme in September 1953 to be operated through Weaver's Co-operative Societies. Under this scheme there will be 20,000 looms and a loan of Rs. 200 per loom is to be sanctioned as working capital and it is to be advanced through the Co-operative society which should supply the yarn purchased in bulk through the District Industrial Co-operative Association. A loan of Rs. 11 (Rs. 10 per share contribution and Re. 1 entrance fee) is also to be sanctioned to new members and the loan is to be repayable in 11 monthly instalments, the first instalment to start one month after the weaver is admitted as a member of the society. The society is to give to the weaver wages on piece work basis computed on the basis of about annas ten for a day's work. The societies control production in the sense that they should suggest varieties of products which have a demand and which are readily saleable. They are to take over the production and market it directly or through the District Industrial Co-operative Association or the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. Any profits earned are to be distributed half as bonus to the members in proportion to the value of the goods sold through the societies and half are to be credited to the Reserve Fund. They should be held responsible for production of marketable varieties of cloth, supervision and marketing of handloom products. The work under the scheme is in progress in some districts and the scheme is expected to be in full operation in the districts before the end of the current financial year. It is required to be extended for one year from 1st April 1954.

The following staff has been sanctioned for the scheme :—

(A) *At headquarters—*

Designation.	Pay.	Dearness Allowance.	Total.	Total cost per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Joint Registrar	350	70	420	5,040
Accounts Officer	220	60	280	3,360
Office Superintendent	200	55	255	3,060
One Senior Clerk	100	45	145	1,740
One Typist with shorthand allowance	55	45+30 (Shorthand allowance).	130	1,560
Two Peons	30	35	65	1,560
(B) District Staff—				
3 Senior Clerks	100	45	145	5,220
20 Junior Clerks	55	45	100	24,000
80 Supervisors (one for 250 looms)	60	....	4,800	57,600
Travelling allowance .. ..	....	....	....	8,000
Contingencies .. ..	....	....	....	2,000
20 Sub-Auditors	100	45	145	34,800
			Grand Total ..	1,47,940

(1) The expenditure of Rs. 1,47,940 will be required for the staff for the scheme during 1954-55.

(2) The Co-operative societies through whom this scheme is to be worked are likely to face losses for one reason or other, such as fluctuations in prices, etc. It is, therefore, necessary to make a provision for granting them a subsidy to offset their loss. It is expected that 10,000 looms would be working during 1954-55 and the amount of Rs. 20 per loom for six months will have to be given, i.e., a total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs will be required for subsidies to looms. The amount of Rs. 3 lakhs will have, therefore, to be provided for in the next year's budget.

Grand Total—43—Industries	...	Rs.	29,81,889
		Non-recurrent	2,70,687
		Total	32,52,576

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 255. Creation of 7 additional posts of Probation officers for work, under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	11,326	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	11,326	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The present number of Probation Officers of the Government cadre is very limited, and falls short of the barest requirements of the areas to which the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, applies. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has also received a number of proposals from the various District Probation and After-care Associations and the District Magistrates requesting that the provisions of the said Act may be made applicable to the areas in their Districts and also that Probation Officers of Government cadre may be deputed to work in the areas in the Districts concerned. The District Associations are unable to take up the work under the Act unless Government deputed Additional Probation Officers, as the quality of work turned out by voluntary Probation Officers is not satisfactory.

The High Court has also emphasised the need for extending the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act to the whole state for the purpose of uniformity in criminal law throughout the State. Adult probation with supervision and positive guidance under skilled probation officers is a highly satisfactory alternative to Jail confinement for a large number of selected offenders and in fact the expenses of good probation supervision of offenders would be two or three times less than their cost of food and maintenance in Jails. Moreover whole-time Probation Officers can also help the Prisoners Aid Societies in rehabilitating the released prisoners. Government has already accepted the necessity for the creation of 7 posts of Probation Officers—one each at Bombay, Satara, Broach, Bijapur, Ahmedabad, Nasik, and Baroda in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 plus the usual allowances on the Government cadre of the Juvenile Branch. It is proposed to sanction the posts for a period of one year in the first instance. The cost of this proposal for the year 1954-55 is as shown below :—

		Rs.
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>		
7 Probation Officers in the scale of Rs. 100—8—140—E.B.—10—200 (to be started on Rs. 80 for one year).		6,720

		6,720
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>		
(a) Dearness Allowance (for 7 Probation Officers at Rs. 45 per mensem each)	...	3,780
(b) Compensatory Local Allowance for 1 Probation Officer in Bombay, at Rs. 10 per mensem each and 1 Probation Officer at Rs. 5 at Ahmedabad	...	165
(c) House Rent Allowance	...	661

	Total	4,606

	Grand Total	11,326

ITEM 256. Certification of Haji Allarakhia Sonavala Andhakshi Ashram as an Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	18,250	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	1,000
Total	...	Rs.	19,250	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Haji Allarakhia Sonavala Andhakshi Ashram has asked to be certified as an Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act, with a view to accommodating more blind and homeless female beggars, detained under the Act, from Greater Bombay limits. The terms and conditions of the agreement to be entered into between Government and the Ashram have now been finalised. The present Blind Annexe of Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, which is a Government institution, is already full and no other suitable accommodation for the homeless and blind female beggars is available in Bombay. It has therefore been proposed to certify the Haji Allarakhia Sonavala Andhakshi Ashram, Andheri, as a Certified Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act. The following provision is required to be made for the purpose, for the next financial year i.e. 1954-55, in connection with the maintenance of blind and homeless female beggars that will be detained in the Ashram after its certification :—

<i>Recurrent—</i>		Rs.
Maintenance charges at the rate of Re. 1 per head per day for 50 beggars	...	18,250
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>		
Fitting of additional electric lights and other initial expenses	...	1,000

		19,250

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 257. Certification of Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leprosy Home, Trombay, as an Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	18,430	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	10,364
Total	...	Rs.	28,794	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leprosy Home, Trombay, has asked to be certified as an Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act, with a view to accommodating more male leprosy beggars, detained under the Act, from Greater Bombay limits. The terms and conditions of the agreement to be entered into between Government and the Leprosy Home are being finalised. The present Leprosy Hospital at Pui in Kolaba District, which is a Government institution, has reached its maximum capacity of 200 and pending accommodation in that hospital, about 30–50 leprosy beggars are kept at the Receiving Centre, Chembur. The twenty seats reserved at Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga, which is a private institution certified by Government under the Bombay Beggars Act, are meant for serious patients in need of treatment. No other suitable accommodation for leprosy beggars is available in Bombay and it is therefore, considered necessary to have such an additional institution certified under the Bombay Beggars Act, for the purpose.

It has therefore been proposed to certify the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leprosy Home, Trombay, as a Certified Institution under the Bombay Beggars Act. The following provision is required to be made for the purpose, for the next financial year, i.e., 1954–55, in connection with the maintenance of male leprosy beggars that will be detained in the Home after its certification.

<i>Recurrent—</i>							Rs.
Maintenance charges at the rate of Re. 1 per head per day for 50 beggars	...						18,250
Payment of allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem to Part-time Visiting Medical Officer	...						180
					Total	...	18,430
<i>Non-recurrent—</i>							
Cost of repairs to buildings and for laying new pipe line connections for adequate supply of water to the Home	...						10,364
					Total	...	28,794

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 258. Starting of an additional Remand Home in Bombay under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, Bombay.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	60,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	5,000
Total	..	Rs.	65,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs.	63,811

Remarks.—There are at present more than 500 children in the Umarchadi Remand Home of the Children's Aid Society, Bombay. The building used for the Remand Home has accommodation only for 250–300 children. This amounts to a mass treatment of children and it is evident that the arrangements at the Children's Aid Society's Umarchadi Remand Home is not scientifically sound.

Under the Bombay Children Act, 1948, a Remand Home is supposed to be a place of safety and individual observation of children, so that their problems and difficulties are properly diagnosed after detailed social investigations, therapeutic treatment, mental testing, physical checking, etc. On the fact of it, it is clear that these ideal conditions do not exist in the Umarchadi Remand Home.

As the jurisdiction of the work of the society has increased due to the Greater Bombay Scheme the average number of children required to be kept on remand in the Greater Bombay areas has also increased to 550. All of these children cannot be taken charge of and kept in the Umarchadi Remand Home. The General Managers of the Central and Western Railways have often complained in the past that these delinquent boys play much mischief on the Railway premises and trains particularly in the Greater Bombay areas and have stressed the need for making early arrangements for remanding them. The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has also similarly complained of the delinquent activities of these boys in Greater Bombay areas. The then Hon. C. M. (Shri Kher) who had visited the institutions of the Children's Aid Society in 1952–53 had opined that there is tremendous congestion in the Remand Home, Umarchadi, and that it needs to be relieved as early as possible.

It is, therefore, very necessary to relieve the congestion in the Umarchadi Remand Home and provide accommodation of additional children on remand by opening an additional Remand Home in the Greater Bombay area.

It is, accordingly, proposed to start one additional Remand Home accommodating 100 children under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

2. The details of the expenditure on this account are given below :—

<i>Non-recurring—</i>							Rs.
(a) Furniture, clothing, bedding, etc.	..						3,000
(b) Equipment for games, vocational training, etc.	..						2,000
					Total	...	5,000

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

Recurring—

Pay of Establishment—

	Rs.
(i) Resident Probation Officer (Superintendent) Rs. 100—8—140—E.B.— 10—200	1,200
(ii) Three Probation Officers (Rs. 100—8—140—E.B.—10—200)	3,600
(iii) One clerk (75—200)	900
(iv) Office peon (One) 35—1/2—40	1,420
(v) Four peons 35—1/2—40	1,680
(vi) Cook (One) 35—1/2—40	420
(vii) Sweeper 35—1/2—40	420
Total ...	8,640

Allowances and Honoraria—

Dearness allowance for 5 members at Rs. 45 per mensem	2,700
Dearness allowance for 7 members at Rs. 35 per mensem	2,940
House Rent Allowance for 4 members at Rs. 17—8—0	840
Compensatory Local Allowance, 4 members at Rs. 15 per mensem	720
Conveyance allowance for 4 members at Rs. 20 per mensem	960
Honorarium to part time Medical Officer at Rs. 50 per mensem	600
Total ...	8,760

Contingencies—

(a) Rent of building at Rs. 500 per mensem	6,000
(b) Food and clothing, etc.	36,000
(c) Lighting, conservancy, etc.	600
Total ...	42,600

Total Recurring .. 60,000

Non-recurring	5,000
Recurring	60,000

Grand Total .. 65,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 259. Starting of the Government Backward Class Hostel, Ahmedabad.

Recurrent	Rs. 24,456	Non-recurrent	Rs. 10,500
Total	,, 34,956	Ultimate annual recurrent	,, 25,674

Remarks.—There is no Government Backward Class Hostel for boys receiving secondary and higher education at Ahmedabad which is a premier commercial and industrial centre in Gujarat. There are a number of Secondary Schools and Colleges at Ahmedabad and there is, therefore, a great demand for admission to hostels from the Backward Class students studying in schools and colleges. There is demand at least for one Government Backward Class Hostel at Ahmedabad on the lines of the Government Backward Class Hostels at Poona and Hubli. It is, therefore proposed to start a Government Backward Class Hostel at Ahmedabad with effect from the academic year 1954—55. A new building for the proposed hostel is being constructed and the construction work is expected to be completed by the end of the current academic year.

2. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the proposal is as indicated below:—

Recurring.

Staff—	Details of Expenditure.	Annual cost. Rs.
(i) One post of Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 100—5—130— E.B.—6—160—8—200		1,200
(ii) One post of peon in the grade of Rs. 30—1/2—35		360
(iii) Two cooks at Rs. 30 per month each		720
(iv) One maid servant at Rs. 30 fixed		360
(v) One time sweeper in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35.		360
Total ...		3,000

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI G. D. TAPASE.

Details of Expenditure.						Annual cost. Rs.
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>						
(i) Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	2,640
(ii) House Rent Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	336
(iii) Compensatory local allowance	...	...	...	...	...	240
<i>Recurring charges—</i>						
(i) Non-contract Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	240
(ii) Maintenance charges of 60 Boys and equipment of books, fees, stationery at Rs. 25 each	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Total						21,456
Total annual recurring charges for staff and allowances						24,456
<i>Non-recurring charges.</i>						
Purchase of dead stock articles including pots, utensils and furniture, etc.						10,500

ITEM 260. Enhancement of rate of grant to Voluntary agencies for maintaining hostels in the Scheduled Area or hostels predominantly catering for the Scheduled Tribes by 33½ per cent. over the existing sanctioned rate.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs. 71,261	Non-recurrent	..	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	..	„ 71,261	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	„ 71,261

Remarks.—The difficulties encountered by Voluntary agencies for maintaining hostels for Scheduled Tribes and in the Scheduled Areas are manifold. These areas are very backward. Educational facilities are not available. Climate in many places is not quite congenial. The places situated in forest areas are generally inaccessible. It is, therefore, considered desirable to give special incentive to the Voluntary agencies to maintain the hostels run by them for Scheduled Tribes and in the Scheduled Areas. At present grants are paid to the Voluntary agencies maintaining such hostels at the same rate at which they are being paid to other Backward Class hostels in the non-Scheduled areas, namely :—

- (i) Rs. 10 per month per pupil in the lower primary stage;
- (ii) Rs. 11 per month per pupil in the upper primary and lower secondary stage;
- (iii) Rs. 13 per month per pupil in higher Secondary and Collegiate stage.

In addition, 25 per cent. increase over these rates has been sanctioned on account of increased cost of living. If the managements employ qualified Superintendents; 50 per cent. of the cost of pay and allowances of the Superintendents is also borne by Government by way of grant-in-aid. The average expenditure on the payment of grant-in-aid to a Backward Class hostel with 30 inmates including the 25 per cent. increase, comes to Rs. 4,950 which works out at approximately 60 per cent. of the total cost on the maintenance of the hostels incurred by the Voluntary agencies. It is proposed to increase the present rate of grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels for Scheduled Tribes and in the Scheduled areas by 33½ per cent. from 60 per cent. in order to provide special inducement to Voluntary agencies to maintain such hostels temporarily for a period of 3 years or till the Government of India sanctions the grants at enhanced rate whichever is earlier subject to the condition that the increase in the grant received by the voluntary agencies should be utilised in purchasing land or cattle or equipment for a suitable craft which in the long run would give income to the hostel authorities and provide remunerative employment to the inmates.

2. There are at present, nine Backward Class hostels situated in the Scheduled areas and 30 Backward Class hostels for Boys which cater predominantly for the Scheduled Tribes. The following statement shows the cost involved on payment of grants to these hostels at the existing and enhanced rates and the extra cost :—

Name of Item.	Grant at existing rate.	Grant at the enhanced rate.	Excess of expenditure on account of enhanced rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Nine Backward Class hostels for boys in the Scheduled areas.	41,997	55,996	13,999
2. Thirty hostels for boys catering predominantly for Scheduled Tribes.	1,71,787	2,29,049	57,262
Total	2,13,784	2,85,045	71,261

3. This scheme is meant entirely for the promotion of education among the Scheduled Tribes and the inhabitants of the Scheduled Areas and it is possible to claim grant-in-aid from the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution to the extent of 75 per cent. of this Government's expenditure on payment of grants to voluntary agencies at enhanced rates.

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

The following statement will show the expenditure of Government at the present and enhanced rates and the Government of India's grant at the present and 75 per cent. rate :—

Expenditure on the payment of grants to 39 hostels at the existing rates.	Expenditure at enhanced rate of 80 per cent.	Government of India's grant at 60 per cent. of expenditure in column I.	Government of India's grant at 74 per cent. in Column II.	Excess grant likely to be received.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,13,784	2,85,045	1,23,270	2,13,784	85,514

From the above statement it will be quite clear that not only the extra expenditure involved in the proposal is likely to be wiped out by the excess grant likely to be received from the Government of India but a saving will also accrue to set off this Government's present expenditure on the payment of grants to voluntary agencies on this account. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 71, 261 in the next year's budget for this purpose.

ITEM 261. Provision of hostel facilities for pupils belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	Rs. 52,280	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	52,280	Ultimate annual recurrent	52,280

Remarks.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,00,000 for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1953-54. One of the schemes financed from this grant during 1953-54 is (i) the opening of 5 hostels exclusively for the pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes at places where these tribes are residing in large numbers, (ii) the payment of grants in aid to Backward Class Hostels at a special rate of Rs. 20 per month per pupil belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes admitted to such hostels. The details of the scheme will be found in the appended schedule 'A'. The hostels were proposed to be started through recognised voluntary agencies as far as possible. No reliable voluntary agency has come forward to start hostels at Indi in Bijapur District and at Khanapur in Belgaum District. It has, therefore, been decided to start hostels for ex-Criminal Tribes pupils at these places through the District School Boards concerned during the year 1953-54. The cost of maintaining the hostels and the payment of grant-in-aid to the managements of other Backward Class Hostels on account of ex-Criminal Tribes pupils is estimated at Rs. 52,280 during the 1954-55 as detailed below :—

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
(i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies for three hostels for ex-Criminal Tribe pupils at Rs. 7,200 per hostel.	21,600
(ii) Grant-in-aid to District School Boards for maintenance of the hostels at Indi and Khanapur at Rs. 8,340 per hostel.	16,680
(iii) Payment of grants to managements of Backward Class Hostels on account of pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes.	14,000
Total	52,280

It is likely that the Government of India will sanction a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for this purpose to this State during the year 1954-55. The entire expenditure is to be met from the Government of India grant for this purpose. The grant will be credited on the "receipts" side and will not be available for expenditure directly. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 52,280 for this purpose in the budget for 1954-55.

SCHEDULE "A".

Schema No. 4.

Provision of hostel facilities for pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes.

Cost during 1953-54—Rs. 50,000.

Detailed justification.—For the educational advancement of the ex-Criminal Tribes it is necessary to provide adequate hostel facilities. It is very desirable to detach them from their parents so that they can prosecute their studies in proper atmosphere under the guidance of an able Hostel Superintendent. It is, therefore, proposed to start five hostels exclusively for the pupils belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes at places where these Tribes are residing in large numbers. One hostel will be started in Gujarat preferably

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SRI G. D. TAPASE.

in Banaskantha District which is a merged area. Two hostels will be started in Maharashtra at Dondaicha in West Khandesh District and at Ambernath in Thana District. In Karnatak two hostels will be started at Indi in the Bijapur District and at Khanapur in the Belgaum District. Each hostel will cater for 30 pupils and will be maintained through the voluntary agencies. Owing to the trade depression and famine conditions, voluntary agencies are not able to collect funds to meet their usual share of the extra cost. It is, therefore, proposed to pay grant on full cost basis, i.e. at Rs. 20 per mensem per pupil for some time to come. The cost on account of these five hostels would be Rs. 36,000 ($30 \times 12 \times 5 \times 20$). Rules for the recognition of the hostels are proposed to be relaxed to enable the managements of these hostels to admit local pupils as also pupils studying in primary standards I to IV.

The Backward Class Board was of the opinion that it would not be a sound policy to segregate ex-Criminal Tribes pupils into exclusive hostels meant for such pupils. The Board also pointed out that the benefit of the proposed five hostels may not be available to a very large number of ex-Criminal Tribes pupils in rural areas who may not find it possible or convenient to join these hostels. The Board stressed the necessity of having mixed hostels where ex-Criminal Tribes pupils can mingle freely with other Backward Class pupils, learn their better ways of life and thus wean themselves away from their anti-social traditions. Government considers that there is considerable force in the Board's recommendation. It proposes to allow the managements of the existing Backward Class hostels to admit a small percentage of ex-Criminal Tribes pupils wherever possible. Special grant on full-cost basis at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem per pupils is proposed to be paid to the management on account of every additional ex-Criminal Tribes pupil thus admitted. The extra cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 14,000 on an *ad-hoc* basis. The extra cost of the scheme will thus be Rs. 50,000.

ITEM 262. Appointment of propaganda workers to carry on propaganda for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	13,500	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	13,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,		13,500

Remarks.—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,00,000 for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1953-54. One of the schemes financed from this grant during 1953-54 is the appointment of propaganda workers to carry on propaganda for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes. These propaganda workers are not appointed by Government directly. They are appointed by voluntary agencies and the agencies are paid grant in-aid on full cost basis for some time to come. The details of the scheme as sanctioned during the year 1953-54 will be found in the appended schedule "A".

It is likely that the Government of India will sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes to this State during 1954-55. The entire expenditure on account of the scheme is to be met from the Government of India grant. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the scheme during 1954-55. The grant will be credited on the "receipts" side and will not be available for expenditure directly. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 13,500 for the purpose in the budget for 1954-55.

SCHEDULE "A".

Scheme No. 13.

Appointment of propaganda workers to carry on propaganda for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Cost during 1953-54—Rs. 13,500.

Detailed justification.—To enable the Voluntary agencies to intensify their activities for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes, it is proposed to allow them to appoint 9 field workers for carrying on propaganda work in connection with the general welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes. They will be distributed among the different areas of the State on the basis of the ex-Criminal Tribes population. Generally, three workers will be allotted to each of the linguistic regions of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Owing to the general trade depression and famine conditions, the voluntary agencies have expressed their inability to share their part of the cost on these workers. It is, therefore, proposed to pay them grants on full-cost basis for some time to come. Each field worker will be paid a fixed pay of Rs. 80 per month plus Dearness Allowance and Travelling Allowance of Rs. 45 per month. The total cost involved in the scheme during the current year will be Rs. 13,500 (i.e. $125 \times 9 \times 12$).

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 263. Opening of additional hostels and provision of additional facilities for pupils belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	Rs. 24,400	Non-recurrent	Rs. Nil.
Total	24,400	Ultimate annual recurrent	24,400

Remarks.—The Government of India are likely to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs to this State during 1954-55 for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes. All the educational schemes started during 1953-54 are proposed to be continued during the year 1954-55. In addition, it is proposed to start the following two new schemes for the welfare of these tribes during 1954-55 :—

Name of the Scheme.	Cost. Rs.
(1) Opening of 2 additional hostels for the pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes	14,400
(2) Discretionary grant with the Director of Backward Class Welfare for supply of free clothes to ex-Criminal Tribe Pupils	10,000
Total	24,400

The details of these schemes will be found in the Schedules A and B appended.

The entire cost is to be met from the Government of India grant of Rs. 6 lakhs. As the Government of India grant will be credited on the receipt side, and will not be available for expenditure directly, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 24,400 in the budget for 1954-55 for the purpose.

SCHEDULE A.

Scheme No. II.

Opening of 2 additional hostels for the pupils belonging to the ex-Criminal Tribes.

Estimated Cost—Rs. 14,400.

Description.—For the educational advancement of ex-Criminal Tribes on proper lines it is necessary to provide adequate facilities to the pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes. The underlying idea is to detach the pupils from their parents so that they can prosecute their studies in proper atmosphere under the guidance of an able hostel Superintendent. Government has already decided to start 5 such hostels—1 in Gujarat, 2 in Maharashtra and 2 in Karnatak during the year 1953-54. This is a useful measure and it is proposed to expand the scheme by starting 2 more hostels exclusively for the pupils belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes during the year 1954-55. The hostels will be started through the voluntary agencies as far as possible. If reliable voluntary agencies do not come forth to undertake the responsibility it is proposed to start the hostels through the District School Boards. The hostels will cater for 30 pupils and will be started at places where ex-Criminal Tribes are found in large numbers. It is proposed to pay grant at the rate of Rs. 20 per month per pupil admitted to the hostel in the initial stages. The cost of a hostel is estimated at Rs. 7,200 (30×20×12). The cost of 2 such hostels is estimated at Rs. 14,400 during the year 1954-55. If the hostels are opened through the District School Boards, the cost of the two hostels would be Rs. 17,680 at Rs. 8,840 for each hostel of 30 pupils.

2. Due to trade depression and unsatisfactory financial position of the voluntary agencies it is difficult for them to bear any share of the expenditure of the hostels from their own sources. It is therefore proposed to pay grant-in-aid to the voluntary agencies on full cost basis for some years to come. Subject to the maximum limits referred to above.

SCHEDULE B.

Scheme No. IV.

Discretionary grant with the Director of Backward Class Welfare for supply of free clothes, etc., to deserving ex-Criminal Tribe Pupils.

Estimated cost—Rs. 10,000.

Description.—The ex-Criminal Tribes are economically poor, Their children go to schools practically half-naked. It is, therefore, considered desirable to supply free clothing to deserving ex-Criminal Tribe pupils attending primary schools. Approximately clothes worth Rs. 5 per individual boy or girl pupil will be supplied free annually. It is proposed to provide free clothing to about 2,000 deserving pupils of these tribes. The clothes will be supplied by the Director of Backward Class Welfare on his discretion on the recommendations of the Educational Inspector or Administrative Officer of the District concerned. The cost of the measure is estimated at Rs. 10,000. It is proposed to place this amount at the disposal of the Director of Backward Class Welfare for this purpose.

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 264. Opening of Backward Class hostels in the merged States' areas and construction of buildings therefor on grant-in-aid basis.

Recurrent ..	Rs. 35,445	Non-recurrent ..	Rs. 52,850
Total ..	88,295	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	35,445

Remarks.—It is the policy of Government to utilise the balances of the merged States to the best advantage of the people in those areas as far as possible. In pursuance of this policy, Government has earmarked the following amounts from the balances of the merged States for the purposes shown against each of them—

Amount. Rs.	The purpose for which earmarked.
(i) 30,000	Construction of a new building for the Backward Class hostel at Pali.
(ii) 30,000	Construction of a new building for the Backward Class hostel at Palanpur.
(iii) 30,000	Construction of a new building for the Backward Class hostel at Rajpipla.
(iv) 40,000	Construction of a new building for the Backward Class hostel at Vyara.
(v) 45,000	Construction of a new building for the Backward Class hostel at Savnur.
Total ..	1,75,000

The above amounts were sanctioned during the year 1951-52 but could not be utilised as the question as to what should be the plan of the proposed buildings was not settled. Of the five hostels referred to above, the hostels at Pali, Palanpur, Rajpipla and Vyara have already been started through the agency of the District School Boards concerned and the necessary provision for their maintenance is proposed to be made in the ordinary budget for the year 1954-55. In respect of these hostels only new buildings are to be constructed to house them. In the case of the Backward Class hostel at Savnur both the maintenance cost and the cost of the building need to be provided in the budget for the year 1954-55.

Opening of hostels, through the agency of District School Board is more costly than opening them through the voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis. Besides it is the policy of Government to associate the non-official organisations with the welfare work of the Backward Classes as far as possible. It is, therefore, proposed to transfer the management of these hostels to the recognized voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis, if willing to accept the responsibility. The question of transferring the management of the Backward Class hostel at Rajpipla to a voluntary agency is already under the consideration of Government. The following statement shows the maintenance cost of these hostels if they are run through the District School Boards and that on the payment of grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies if they are transferred to them for management.

Name of the Hostel.	Strength.	Maintenance cost if maintained through the District School Board.	Cost on account of grant in aid to voluntary agencies for maintenance of the hostel.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Backward Class Hostel at Pali, District Kclaba	30	8,840	5,400
(2) Backward Class Hostel at Palanpur	30	8,840	5,400
(3) Backward Class Hostel at Rajpipla	25	7,940	6,135
(4) Backward Class Hostel at Vyara	80	21,280	16,860
(5) Backward Class Hostel at Savnur	25	7,940	4,500
Total Cost ..		64,840	38,295

The expenditure of Rs. 38,295 includes a sum of Rs. 2,850 for non-recurrent expenditure for utensils, etc. The hostels at Survey Nos. 3 and 4 being in the S. As. are eligible for grant-in-aid at the same rate at which grants to Backward Class Hostels for girls are paid.

In addition to the maintenance grant, the voluntary agencies will have to be paid building grant. Plans and estimates of the proposed buildings have not yet been prepared and approved by the Public Works Department authorities. However, on the basis of the amounts earmarked, the building grants payable for the construction of new buildings of the hostels would be Rs. 1,00,000 as detailed below :—

Items.	Amount. Rs.
(1) Backward Class Hostel, Pali	17,500
(2) Backward Class Hostel, Palanpur	17,500
(3) Backward Class Hostel, Rajpipla	17,500
(4) Backward Class Hostel, Vyara	22,500
(5) Backward Class Hostel, Savnur	25,000
	1,00,000

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

According to the orders in force for the payment of building grants to voluntary agencies 50 per cent. of the grant is paid in advance after the plans and estimates are approved by the Public Works Department authorities and the balance is paid after the buildings are completed and the completion certificates duly countersigned by the Public Works Department authorities are produced and other conditions are fulfilled by the managements. During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 50,000 would therefore be required for this purpose. It will be seen that as against the non recurrent expenditure of Rs. 1,75,000 a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 would be required if the buildings are constructed through the agency of the voluntary agencies. The first 4 hostels have been opened recently and the last one is still to be opened. If they are transferred to voluntary agencies for management, the managements may not be eligible to claim building grants for these hostels as they have not been working satisfactorily for a period of five years since their recognition. It is proposed to pay building grants to the managements in respect of these hostels in relaxation of the above rule as this course is cheaper.

The hostels at Rajpipla and Vyara are situated in the Scheduled Areas. Expenditure on the payment of grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies for the maintenance of these hostels will be admissible for grant-in-aid from the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution at 75 per cent. of the Government's expenditure. The total grant expected from the Government of India on account of these hostels is estimated at Rs. 16,065. The balance of Rs. 22,230, will have to be met from the State revenues. Non-recurring expenditure for construction of buildings will not be admissible for grant-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution because in the first place it is ultimately debitable to the balances of the merged States and secondly because the Government of India do not usually sanction grants for non-recurring expenditure.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 88,295 (Rs. 35,445 recurrent plus Rs. 52,850 non-recurrent) in the budget for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 255. Supply of uniforms to the staff working at the Government Milk Colony, Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 25,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	25,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	25,500

Remarks.—The staff of the Agricultural Veterinary and Sanitary Sections at the Government Milk Colony at Aarey have to do outdoor work in fields and in dairy farm units even during monsoon. Some of this staff also comes in contact with detergents, acids, disinfectants etc. It is, therefore, necessary to provide uniforms and gumboots whenever necessary. The milkers of the licensees do not wear clean clothes, which is very undesirable from a hygienic point of view. For the year 1954-55 Government have sanctioned the total expenditure of Rs. 45,000 on account of the supply of uniforms to the superior as well as the inferior staff working at the colony. Out of the expenditure, a sum of Rs. 21,000 on account of milkers uniforms is initially to be paid by the department and it is recoverable from the licensees. The remaining amount of Rs. 24,000 is non-recoverable.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 45,000, Rs. 21,000 have to be spent on the uniforms of the milkers, Rs. 4,500 for the uniforms of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Sanitary Sections whose pay is debitable to "47-Miscellaneous Departments", Rs. 18,500 for the uniforms of the staff for the Central Dairy, and Rs. 1,000 for the uniforms of the Stores Section at Aarey for which separate section 1 New Items under "85-A.P.L.A. of M.D.S.", "85-P.L.A. M.D.S. (Cattlefeeds)" respectively, are put up.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 266. Institute for Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay (formerly known as School for Training of Labour Welfare workers).

Recurrent	...	Rs. 22,600	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	22,600	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 Institute 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 course 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 Rules framed 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

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

Officer for every 2,000 workers or a fraction thereof. The demand for trained welfare officers has therefore increased considerably. The Government has also recognised the Diploma of this Institute for the purposes of these rules as also for certain posts under Government requiring experience in Social Work. This scheme was first brought to the notice of Legislative Assembly 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 29th February 1955. The Scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan. The details of the staff proposed to be continued in the financial year 1954-55 and the expenditure on the scheme are indicated in the attached statement.

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>					Rs.
1	Principal of the Institute in the scale of pay of Rs. 250—15—400—20—500	...	...	...	3,174
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>					
2	Lecturers in the scale of pay of Rs. 150—10—250—15—400	...	...	...	} 7,988
1	Clerk-cum-typist in the scale of pay 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 Rs. 35—1/2—40	...	...	...
	Leave salary	...	...	...	155
<i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>					
	Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	3,480
	House Rent Allowance	...	...	...	144
	Honoraria to outside lecturers	...	...	...	4,000
	Travelling allowance	...	...	...	775
	Leave provision	...	...	...	115
<i>Contingencies (Recurrent)—</i>					
	Newspapers and periodicals	...	...	...	400
	Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	1,020
	Rent rates and taxes	...	...	...	195
	Books for Library	...	...	...	1,000
	Service Postage	...	...	...	300
	Recurrent Total	...	...	...	22,591
	Non-recurrent	...	...	...	Nil.
	Total in round	...	...	...	22,600

ITEM 267. Government Industrial Training Workshops one each in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 1,30,550	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 1,30,550	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. 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 benefits 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 construction 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. The weaving section will start as soon as the machinery is purchased and installed i.e. before the current financial year closes. The workshops at Bombay and Sholapur teach mechanical engineering, carpentry, smithy, tailoring and spray painting. It is considered very necessary to continue the scheme and the staff sanctioned for the three additional workshops at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur for a further period of one year upto the end of February 1955. This scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan.

47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

The details of the expenditure on account of the three workshops and the staff required are given in the attached statement.

Rs.

Pay of Establishment 50,828

Bombay and Sholapur—

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. 70—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—200 (city scale)	...	...
1 Junior Clerk at Sholapur on Rs. 46—3—85 (mofussil 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	...	...

Ahmedabad—

1 Chemist on Rs. 160—10—230	...	...
1 Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 46—3—85—E.B.—4—125—4—130	...	...
2 Leather Instructors on Rs. 80—4—120	...	...
1 Weaving Master on Rs. 160—10—230	...	...
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 Shed Foreman 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.
Dearness Allowance	31,092
House Rent Allowance and Compensatory Allowance)	8,658
Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	100
	39,850

Contingencies—(Recurrent)—

Rent, rates and taxes	3,320
Maintenance of machinery	3,000
Repairs	750
Books and Periodicals	1,500
Service Postage	1,200
Raw Materials and workshop expenses	24,000
Electricity charges	5,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000
	39,770

Recurrent	1,30,548
Non-recurrent	Nil.

Total in round	1,30,550
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47, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 268. Additional Inspectorial Staff for the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	84,344	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	Rs.	84,344	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	67,996

Remarks.—Minimum rates of wages fixed for scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have generally come into force from 31st March 1952. At present the Act is enforced through the agency of Labour Officers and Factory Inspectors and scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act are inspected only when the Labour Officer or the Factory Inspector has some of his regular duties to perform in the area concerned. This has led to haphazard enforcement of the Act, particularly as the number of units covered by the Minimum Wages Act are estimated at 16,000 and a large number of them are scattered in the mofussil away from the main lines of communications. It is therefore proposed to create a separate cadre of 10 full-time Minimum Wage Inspectors under the control of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act in the first instance. Looking however to the magnitude of the task involved, even after the appointment of full-time Minimum Wage Inspectors, the Government Labour Officers and Factory Inspectors will have to play their part in the enforcement of the Act. It is therefore proposed to appoint 6 additional Inspectors of Notified Factories so that the burden of factory inspection proper on each Factory Inspector would be reduced and he would be able to do a part of the work under the Minimum Wages Act. The extra expenditure involved on account of the appointment of additional Factory Inspectors will be met from the funds likely to accrue by increasing the existing licence fees under the Factories Act up to 75 per cent. of the rates suggested by the Government of India.

For reasons mentioned above, it is proposed that the Factory Department should be strengthened by the appointment of the following additional staff for a period of one year in the first instance :—

- 10 Minimum Wage Inspectors (Gazetted),
- 6 Inspectors of Notified Factories (Gazetted),
- 13 Peons (for 16 officers).

The actual expenditure is estimated at Rs. 84,344, as shown below :—

<i>Pay of Officers—</i>						Rs.
10 Minimum Wage Inspectors (Pay scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500)...	...	...	...	...	...	26,400
6 Inspectors of Notified Factories (Pay scale of Rs. 220—15—400—E.B.—20—500).	...	...	...	...	...	15,840
Total						42,240
<i>Pay of Establishment—</i>						
2 Peons at Bombay (Pay scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40)	...	...	...	...	...	840
11 Peons in the mofussil (Pay scale of Rs. 30—1/2—35)	...	...	...	...	...	3,960
Total						4,800
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—</i>						
Dearness Allowance (Officers)	...	...	...	...	...	11,520
Dearness Allowance (Peons)	...	...	...	...	...	5,460
House Rent Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	2,208
Compensatory Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	2,436
Conveyance Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	7,680
Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Total						37,304
Grand Total						84,344

		Rs
Grand Total—47, Miscellaneous Departments	Recurrent	5,92,342
	Non-recurrent	79,714
	Total	6,72,056

50, CIVIL WORKS.

MEDICAL.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 269. Construction of buildings for Maternity Homes, Hospitals and Dispensaries in certain merged states.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	12,25,000
Total	.. ,,	12,25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—In accordance with the Government Policy to spend the amounts left by the Ex-Rulers of merged States in development works in the areas of those States, Government has from time to time sanctioned several schemes for merged areas. In the case of some States the total cost of the schemes sanctioned so far is still less than the tentative estimates of the balances left by the Rulers. As the final audited figures of the balances of each State are not yet available, it is considered desirable to sanction upto about 50 per cent. of the balances now tentatively estimated to be available for each State except in the case of States for which the margin available was Rs. 2 lakhs or less in which case the entire amount is proposed to be spent in 1954-55. The margin available on the above lines in the case of States is indicated below :—

Name of the State.	Margin available. Rs.
Baroda	13,84,000
Chhota Udepur	2,50,000
Palanpur	1,66,000
Rajpipla	20,000
Sawnur	1,14,500
Cambay	4,66,500
Bhor	1,41,500
Sawantwadi	35,000
Phaltan	1,92,000
Mansa	1,36,000
Surgana	40,000
Vijaynagar	8,000
Jawhar	1,22,000
Total	30,75,500

It is proposed to spend this amount on the undertaking or completion of works like the construction of primary school buildings or buildings or *equipment* for dispensaries, hospitals or maternity homes or for construction and repairs of village wells and roads for which donations have been received in the areas of the Ex-States mentioned above either from individuals or from villagers as a whole after considering each proposal on merits by reference to the following factors :—

- (1) that looking to the general needs of the locality the work is considered urgent ;
- (2) that there is no or only nominal recurring expenditure involved ;
- (3) that the donation is adequate looking to the total cost of the work involved and is realisable in cash.

In case of the States in which there are no or very few works for which such donations have been received and the amount proposed to be spent is not therefore likely to be utilised it is proposed to make the amount available for undertaking new local development schemes like minor irrigation, roads, wells, school buildings, buildings or equipment for dispensaries, etc. which are considered essential and in respect of which 50 per cent. contribution from the people is forthcoming and which do not involve any recurring expenditure.

It is accordingly proposed to provide for the year 1954-55 a total amount of Rs. 28 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 12,25,000 will be required for the construction of buildings for Maternity Homes, Hospitals and Dispensaries.

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 270. Improvements to Inspection Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	1,00,000
Total ..	.. ,,	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—It is observed that many Inspection Bungalows (e.g. Inspection Bungalow at Ghodbunder, Jog, etc.) are totally out of repairs and furniture therein is also not in good condition. It is, therefore, considered that large improvements should be made to the inspection bungalows, rest houses, etc. which are meant for touring officers in the Districts so as to make them comfortable for touring officers. If the Inspection Bungalows are uncomfortable, touring officers are likely to avoid either visiting such places or restricting their stay in such places to the shortest possible duration. Administrative efficiency in every Department will increase if there is more effective touring by superior officers. It is suggested that the following minimum provision should be made at each camping Centre.

- (1) a good building on the Outskirts of the town and preferably near the railway station.
- (2) adequate quantity of furniture and crockery.
- (3) water flushed latrines where piped water supply is available or septic tanks in absence thereof adequate baths and such other conveniences, and
- (4) electric light and fans if there is a local power house.

For 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed for the extension of above facilities in the inspection bungalows.

The Bungalows proposed to be provided with abovesaid facilities are classified under different head of account. The details of cost debitible to each head are yet to be worked out. For the present, therefore, the entire non-recurring expenditure is provided for under "50-Civil Works-State Communications—Ordinary."

ITEM 271. Provision for National Highways.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	76,00,795
Total ..	.. ,,	76,00,795	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

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 :—

- (a) from the 1st April 1947 in respect of maintenance,
- (b) in respect of Original Works, from the date of specific sanction in each case.

2. The estimated expenditure in 1954-55 on *Original Works* in connection with National Highways inclusive of 10 per cent. agency charges is Rs. 1,52,41,827 made up of :—

	Rs.		
(i)	1,27,75,235	..	.. for works-in-progress,
(ii)	96,092	..	.. for Minor works and
(iii)	23,70,500	..	.. for New Works as 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 1954-55 has been adopted for the present budget estimates in respect of National Highways for 1954-55.

A provision, as under, is accordingly proposed for New (Original) Works on National Highways for 1954-55.

					Rs.
		New Original Works.			
Work Portion ..	..	..	..	..	21,55,000
Establishment charges at 9 per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	1,93,950
Tools and Plant charges at 1 per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	21,550
				Total ..	23,70,500

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 1954-55 aggregates to Rs. 52,30,295 inclusive of 10 per cent. agency charges.

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

A provision, as under, is accordingly proposed for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways :—

Maintenance and Repairs.		Rs.
Work portion .. .. .	.. .. .	47,54,815
Establishment charges at 9 per cent. .. .. .	.. .. .	4,27,932
Tools and Plant charges at 1 per cent. .. .. .	.. .. .	47,548
Total		52,30,295

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.
1951-52	36,00,000
1952-53	41,50,000
1953-54	43,00,000

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.

5. The following provisions are required to be made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 :—

	Rs.	Including agency charges.
Original works	1,52,41,827	
Maintenance and Repairs	52,30,295	

6. An amount of Rs. 76,00,795 is asked for by way of new item as follows :—

	Rs.
New Original Works	23,70,500
Maintenance and Repairs	52,30,295
Total	76,00,795

List of New Major Works under "50, Civil Works—S'a'e-Communications—National Highways."

Serial No.	Name of the Works.	Estimated Cost.	Provision for 1954-55.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Constructing R. C. C. minor bridge on Hariala-Kanera Bareja Road (4 Miles) (Kaira Division)	2,66,710	1,00,000
2	Constructing Warad Boriavi Section of National Highway No. 8 (Cross drainage Works) (Kaira Division)	2,32,931	1,00,000
3	Constructing Ahmedatad Kandla Road National Highway No. 8 A (Bhavla to Bagodra Section II) (Ahmedatad Division)	10,63,157	1,00,000
4	Constructing Ahmedabad to Kandla Section from Bagodra to Devpura (Ahmedabad Division)	15,76,000 (approx.)	1,00,000
5	Improvements to the existing section of National Highway No. 8 Phirojpur to Himatnagar Section. Section Prantij to Hiratnagar Cross Drainage Works (Sabarkantha Division)	3,30,946	1,00,000
6	Improving and bringing to National Highway Standard Mile No. 191/0 to 196/3 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	1,06,000	50,000
7	Constructing diversion outside Chikli Town in Mile No. 166/0 to 167/0 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	87,280	30,000
8	Constructing a diversion near Sonwada Village from Mile No. 157/2 to 158/3 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	85,415	25,000
9	Land Acquisition for widening Bombay-Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8, Mile No. 176/0 to 181/4 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	67,000	5,000
10	Cross Drainage Works from Kadodra to Kathor of the Bombay Ahmedabad Road on National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division)	2,48,500	50,000
11	Constructing a Minor Bridge over Kotar-Khadi in Section Kim Junction to Railway Crossing of the National Highway No. 8 (Surat Division)	58,000	60,000
12	Providing Cross Drainage Works on Wareria-Karjan Section on Bombay Ahmedabad Road. National Highway No. 8 (Baroda Division)	2,74,000	1,00,000

50, CIVIL WORKS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

Serial No.	Name of the Works.	Estimated Cost.	Provision for 1954-55.
		Rs.	Rs.
13	Cross Drainage Works on North Approach Road National Highway No. 8 (Broach Division)	1,00,000	50,000
14	Constructing a Bridge across Meshwa River near Ansol in National Highway No. 8	4,16,162	3,00,000
15	Strengthening the Existing Bridge across the Panchganga River in Mile 143 of National Highway No. 4 (Kolhapur Division)	4,53,888	50,000
16	Constructing a Bridge over Karpri-Khadi in Mile No. 155/1 of Bombay-Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	1,68,000	60,000
17	Constructing a Bridge over Bam Khadi in Mile No. 156/1 of Bombay Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	1,32,000	60,000
18	Constructing Mircholi-Khadi in Mile No. 159/2 of Bombay-Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	1,53,709	40,000
19	Proposed Bridge over Wanbi-Khadi in Mile No. 149/1 of Bombay Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	3,85,148	50,000
20	Constructing a Bridge over Ka'a Khadi in Mile No. 166 of Bombay Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	80,000	20,000
21	Constructing a Submersible Bridge over Bill Khadi in Mile No. 134/5 of Bombay-Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	1,01,481	50,000
22	Constructing a Bridge over Baleshwar Khadi (Surat Division)	4,94,000	1,00,000
23	Constructing a Bridge over Jambuva River on Karian-Baroda-Section of Bombay Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Baroda Division)	4,63,014	1,00,000
24	Constructing a Bridge over Rangao River on Karjan Baroda-Section of Bombay Ahmedabad Road National Highway No. 8 (Baroda Division)	4,64,680	1,00,000
25	Constructing a Bridge over Am'a-Khadi in Ubeil-Ankleshwar Section (Broach Division)	6,40,640	50,000
26	Constructing a Bridge over Bhukbi-Khadi on Broach-Wareria Section (Broach Division)	1,40,000	70,000
27	Providing a Girder Decking over the Central Spanning space of the Kalva Bridge in Mile No. 24 of Bombay-Poona Road (South Thana Division)	1,19,837	50,000
28	Bridge across Godavari River on the Diversion round Nasik National Highway No. 3 (Nasik Division)	6,00,000	50,000
29	Converting existing causeway over Darranganga River to high level bridge in Mile No. 130 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	12,00,000	25,000
30	Converting existing causeway over Ko'ak River to high level bridge in Mile No. 136 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	10,00,000	25,000
31	Converting a dip over Reana Khadi to high level bridge in Mile 142 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	2,00,000	10,000
32	Constructing a high level bridge over Khanera River in place of the existing causeway in Mile No. 161/5 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	6,00,000	25,000
33	Constructing a high level bridge over Kaveri River in place of existing causeway in Mile 163 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	4,00,000	25,000
34	Constructing a high level bridge across the Par River in Mile 144/8 of National Highway No. 8 (Navsari and Dangs Division)	8,00,000	25,000
			21,55,000
			Excluding agency charges.

50. CIVIL WORKS—concl'd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 272. Grant for purchase of machinery required for the various projects and other miscellaneous machinery.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	10,00,000
Total	...	... ,,	10,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Specialised machinery is essential for execution of the various projects undertaken by this Department. A provision of Rs. 9,00,000 has been made during the current year for the purchase of such machinery. A provision of Rs. 10,00,000 is therefore quite essential for the next year 1954-55. A number of tools and plant (compressors, stone crushers, concrete mixers, etc.) costing about Rs. 85 lakhs are essential for carrying out the programme.

3. 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 in respect of machinery purchased for general use or from "Disposals". An amount of Rs. 10,00,000 is accordingly proposed to be provided for the purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55.

ITEM 273. Grant-in-aid to Mahableshwar Municipality for the upkeep of roads and rides.

Recurrent	..	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	4,000
Total	...	... ,,	4,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	..	Nil.

Remarks.—An annual grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to the Mahableshwar Municipality in 1918 in order to enable it to keep in good repair certain roads and rides outside the municipal limits. It has been Government's desire to improve the hill station and as it was not possible for the Municipality to maintain the roads and rides in good condition within the grant of Rs. 500 sanctioned in 1918, Government increased the grant to Rs. 3,000 with effect from 1949. It has been brought to the notice of Government that even though the Municipality spends, on the upkeep of the roads and rides, amounts from its own revenue in addition to the grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000, some of the roads and rides are being left unrepaired for want of funds. Government is convinced that the grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 will have to be increased to Rs. 7,000 per year if the Municipality is to be expected to maintain all the roads and rides in good condition and preserve the beauty and attraction of the hill station. A provision of Rs. 3,000 per year is being made in the budget estimates since 1949-50. It is now proposed to make an additional provision of Rs. 4,000 in the budget estimates with effect from 1954-55 in order to provide for the increase in the grant from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000. The proposal has therefore been put up as a new Item.

Grand Total—50, Civil Works	..	}	Rs.		
			Recurrent	..	....
			Non-recurrent	..	99,29,795
			Total	..	99,29,795

XLI, RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—DEDUCT WORKING EXPENSES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 274. Additional staff for Gandevi Power House.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	12,380	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	12,380	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	....

Remarks.—Provision had been made for the work of providing two 255 KW generating sets and extension of the Power House at Gandevi. The additional sets have already gone into operation since July 1952, and it is very difficult to manage the additional work with the existing staff. Additional staff is, therefore, absolutely necessary. The minimum staff required for this additional work is as under :—

Name of post.		Scale of pay.	
		Rs.	
1	Power House Foreman	...	80—5—100—8—140—10—200.
2	Engine Drivers	...	60—4—100.
1	Oilman	...	30—5/2—60.
1	Line foreman	...	80—200.
2	Linesmen	...	52—3—85.
4	Linchelpers	...	30—1/2—35.
1	Meter reader	...	46—3—85—4—105.
1	Store Lashkar	...	30—1/2—35.

The annual average cost involved is as under :—

	Rs.
(b) Pay of establishment	6,360
(c) (i) Travelling Allowance	200
(ii) Dearness Allowance	5,640
(d) Contingencies	200
	12,400

The average receipts from the sale of power at Gandevi is Rs. 90,000 per annum.

ITEM 275. Jog-Karnatak Electric Grid Scheme.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 2,37,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	„ 2,37,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. „	.....

Remarks.—The Scheme is administratively approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 213.06 lakhs. The Scheme is based on the bulk supply from Mysore Government, 10,000 KW. at Jog and 1,500 KW. at Harihar. The works are in advanced stage and supply of electricity power in the Harihar Haveri section is likely to be commenced shortly. Government has also approved the rates for electric supply at which they should be announced to the public.

The Scheme would be providing revenue by sale of power and the price would cover the maintenance cost. For the maintenance and operation of this Scheme an amount of Rs. 2,37,000 is required in the year 1954-55 as shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Maintenance and operation	...	1,17,000
(2) Establishment (Special)—		
(a) Pay of Officers	9,820	
(b) Pay of Establishment	52,600	
(c) Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—		
(i) Travelling Allowance (ordinary)	4,000	
(ii) Dearness Allowance	44,070	
(d) Contingencies	6,000	
	1,16,490	1,16,490
(3) Supervision charges	...	2,340
(4) Secretariat charges	...	1,170
	Total	2,37,000

XLI, RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—DEDUCT WORKING EXPENSES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

The details of the Establishment are as follows :—

No.	Name of the post.	Scale of pay.	
		Rs.	
4	Junior Engineers (E. and M.)	80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270.	...
1	Junior Engineer (Civil)	80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270.	...
13	Assistant Operators	60—5/2—100—E.B.—105—5—150.	...
3	Electricians	60—5/2—100—E.B.—105—5—150.	...
16	Sub-Station helpers	30—1/2—35.	...
4	Gardeners	35—1—45.	...
4	Sweepers	30—1/2—35.	...
1	Line Inspector	60—5/2—100—E.B.—105—5—150.	...
6	Linemen	52—3—85.	...
10	Line helpers	30—1/2—35.	...
1	Driver	60—4—100.	...
5	Wiremen	52—3—85.	...
2	Bill Collectors	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.	...
1	Meter Reader-cum-Wireman	52—3—85.	...
1	Meter Mechanic	60—4—100—E.B.—4—120.	...
1	Fitter	55—3—85—4—105.	...
1	Mistri	55—3—85—4—105.	...
3	Watchmen	30—1/2—35.	...
2	Junior Clerks	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.	...
1	Junior Stores Clerk	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.	...
1	Typist	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.	...
5	Peons	30—1/2—35.	...

ITEM 276. Additional staff required for the maintenance of Diesel Engines.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 9,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 9,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.

Remarks.—There are at present 33 Diesel Engines installed in various power-houses including the merged States' power-houses. The technical staff engaged for operation and maintenance at these power-houses is neither highly qualified nor a equately experienced so as to be capable of carrying out quickly, economically and successfully periodical overhauls, rectification of defects, major repairs caused by break-downs. To overcome these difficulties, a new post of Erector in the grade of Rs. 500—30—650—E.B.—45—1,100 is required to be created. The average annual expenditure including dearness and travelling allowances, will be about Rs. 9,000 per annum. The Erector will have to move from place to place where Diesel Engines are working.

A provision of Rs. 9,000 is, therefore, required to be made in the next year's budget estimates under "XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Deduct working expenses" (Establishment).

Grand Total—XLI, Receipts from Electricity Schemes	..	Recurrent	...	Rs. 2,58,380
		Non-recurrent	...	Nil.
		Total	...	Rs. 2,58,380

51, BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 277. Filling in low-lying plots and construction of small roads in connection with the Kherwadi Scheme, Stage II.

Recurrent	...	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	.. Rs.	60,000
Total	...	.. ,,	60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,		Nil.

Remarks.—In order to better the lot of the poor backward class people, Government is making every possible effort which would help them to better their conditions. Accordingly the Kherwadi Scheme was taken up. In the Village Kherwadi many families of poor persons reside on Government lands taken by them on lease. They carry on their business, viz., tannery, which is their main source of livelihood. There was no proper sanitation and the condition of the persons residing therein was unsatisfactory. In order to improve the conditions of these persons from all points of view, viz., sanitation, education, etc., a lay-out was prepared by the Kherwadi Committee which was sanctioned by Government. In order to implement this lay-out, the first stage of the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,60,520 was taken up and executed by Government. The first stage comprised of survey and lay-out of roads, filling in selected low-lying plots and extension and/or construction of small roads. The entire expenditure is recoverable from the persons to whom the plots would be leased.

It is now proposed to take up the second stage comprising of filling in further low-lying plots and extension and/or construction of further roads. The work has been approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,999.

A provision of Rs. 60,000 is required during the year 1954-55.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 278. Providing additions to the Ambernath Government Sub-Station and alterations in the existing overhead line and Sub-Station at Barrage Head to meet the additional power requirements for Badlapur Barrage Head Pumping Station, Badlapur, District Thana.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	1,37,000
Total	...	... ,,	1,37,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,		Nil.

Remarks.—Due to power shortage it is not possible at present to supply electricity to Badlapur Township in the vicinity of which many industries are springing up. Moreover, the requirements of Badlapur Barrage Head Pumping Station have also grown considerably, where it is now imperative to purchase and work additional water pumps in view of the growing demand for water by the residents as well as from industries. The Badlapur Water Works are supplied with electric power from Government Power Station at Ambernath and as such if any additional power is required, this Sub-Station will have to be augmented. It is also necessary to extend the existing 22 K.V. lines from Kalyan to Badlapur and to effect necessary alterations in the existing overhead line and sub-station at Badlapur Barrage Head at the same time. The necessity for this scheme will be felt all the more when the Government Power Plant at Chola will go into commission shortly.

This scheme provides for installation of 2- 1000 K.V.A. transformers and suitable O.C.Ps. for controlling 6.6 K.V. supply and re-erecting 4- 300 K.V.A. transformers, 7 existing O.C.Bs. and 2 new O.C.Bs. for controlling 2.2 K.V. supply at Barrage Head Pumping Station, Badlapur, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,51,363 only. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved. The scheme is most essential as it is concerned with distribution of power generated at Chola and thus meeting the requirements of many industries as well as public utility schemes like water supply. The scheme was not proposed for 1953-54 due to uncertain supply position.

A provision of Rs. 1,37,000 is considered necessary for 1954-55.

			Rs.
		Recurrent	.. Nil.
Grand Total—51, Bombay Development Scheme	..	Non-recurrent	.. 1,97,000
		Total	.. 1,97,000

52-A, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 279. Staff required for the execution of the schemes for electrification of Dabhoi, Kundela, Palaswara, Bhilpur, Phij, Vaso, Bhadran, Dharmaj, Bakrol, Chhani, Sokhda, Ranoli, Bajiva, Pedra, Koyli, Dasarath, Asoj and Ajod in Baroda and Petlad territory.

Recurrent	...	...Rs.	43,450	Non-recurrent	...	...Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	... ,,	43,450	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	.....

Remarks.—In keeping with the Government policy of rural electrification and after considering the commitments of the former Baroda State for Grid Supply to certain villages, it is considered necessary to electrify villages viz. Dabhoi, Kundela, Palaswara, Bhilpur, Phij, Vaso, Bhadran, Dharmaj, Bakrol, Chhani, Sokhda, Ranoli, Bajiva, Padra, Koyli, Dasarath, Asoj and Ajod round Baroda and Petlad territory. Schemes to that effect costing Rs. 58.18 lakhs have now been administratively approved and will soon be put into operation. New Items in respect of these schemes have been put up under the major head "81-A".

2. For expeditious execution of the schemes, following staff for two Sub-divisions at Baroda from the beginning of the financial year 1954-55 is considered necessary for a period of one year in the first instance:—

Item.	Pay Scale.
	Rs.
Two Assistant Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical).	220—15—400—E.B.—20—500—E.B.—25—650.
Four Junior Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical).	80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270.
Two Junior Engineers (Civil)	80—5—100—8—140—E.B.—10—220—E.B.—10—270.
One Tracer	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.
Two Sub-divisional clerks	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.
Four clerks	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.
Two clerks-cum-typists	46—3—85—E.B.—4—105.
Four Chowkidars	30—1/2—35.
Four Peons	30—1/2—35.

3. The annual recurring cost in respect of the above establishment is as under:—

Item.	Amount.
	Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers	5,280
(2) Pay of Establishment	21,670
(3) Allowances (Dearness allowance and Travelling allowance)	14,500
(4) Contingencies	2,000
Total	43,450

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

}	Recurrent	43,450
	Non-recurrent	Nil.
	Total	43,450

54, FAMINE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 230. Increasing the limit of Famine Relief Fund.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	25,00,000
Total	...	„	25,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	Nil.

Remarks.—According to 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. This limit has been fixed under Bombay Act No. XLIX of 1936 after the separation of Sind. During recent years scarcity conditions have been more frequent. Since 1949, several Indian states have merged with Bombay State and the additional area on account of the merged states is approximately 30 per cent. Moreover the approach to relief measures to be taken in the event of a scarcity has also changed.

The financial burden from 1946-47 to 1952-53 on account of scarcity conditions was as shown below :—

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Year.				Direct expenditure on scarcity relief.	Increase in tagai loans directly attributable to famine.	Loss in Land Revenue demand.	Total cost on account of scarcity.
1946-47	..	..	..	1,83	68	35	2,56
1948-49	..	..	..	1,09	1,45	35	2,89
1949-50	..	..	..	1,11	1,00	20	2,31
1951-52	..	..	..	80	1,20	60	2,60
1952-53	..	..	..	2,08*	1,60	1,14	4,82

*Exclusive of cost of bunding and road and minor works other than those taken up directly as relief works.

It will be seen that except in 1952-53 expenditure on account of famine during the years mentioned above has been over Rs. 2 crores. The annual average comes to Rs. 3.09 crores. When expenditure of this magnitude falls on the State finances during any year, it is a great strain and Government is compelled to slow down or postpone other works. The sudden postponement upsets the programme of such works.

It is therefore proposed that the present limit of Rs. 63 lakhs should be increased to Rs. 2 crores during next three years. The present limit is Rs. 63 lakhs and it will be necessary to set apart Rs. 137 lakhs during the next three years. It is proposed to increase the limit by Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1954-55.

The actual investment in the fund will be made after the necessary amendment to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, is carried out.

			Rs.
Grand Total—54, Famine	...	Recurrent	.. ....
		Non-recurrent	.. 25,00,000
		Total	.. <u>25,00,000</u>

56, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

Section I.

ITEM 281. Deputation of Scholars to United Kingdom for training in printing and allied trades.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	9,000.
Total	...	,,	9,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—It has always been considered necessary to have properly trained officers to supervise and work the costly machinery installed at various Government Presses. Facilities for advanced training of officers in the printing and allied trades are not so far available in India. It is, therefore, necessary to get candidates trained abroad to hold responsible positions in the Government Printing and Stationery Department. A review of the staff position in the Department shows that due to retirement of officers on superannuation, it is, necessary to depute at least 2 scholars to United Kingdom for training in the printing and allied trades with a view to equip them to fill in vacancies. A provision of Rs. 22,800 is required to be made on this account in the Budget Estimates for 1954-55.

ITEM 282. Providing for steel racks for stocking the Departmental text Books, printed at Government Photozincographic Press, Poona.

Recurrent	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	50,000
Total	..	,,	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Printing, stocking and distribution of text book series used in the Primary Schools, which was being done through the agency of private press, has been taken over by the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona. The stocking of finished books pending their distribution to protect them from damage and facilitate proper supervision and verification presents a difficult problem. In order to eliminate the danger of damage and achieve convenient arrangement of stocks, it is proposed to have 25 steel racks costing Rs. 2,000 each. A total provision of Rs. 50,000 is, therefore, included on this account in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

Grant Total—56, Stationery and Printing	}	Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
		Non-recurrent	..	Rs.	59,000
		Total	..	Rs.	59,000

57, MISCELLANEOUS.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 283. Acquisition and development charges in respect of the plots allotted to the Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Kolhapur, by the former Kolhapur State Government under its City Extension Scheme.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	37,500
Total ..	.. ,,	37,500	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The late Kolhapur State Government had issued orders regarding grant of building plots to ex-servicemen of the District at concessional rates under the City Extension Scheme. Accordingly the ex-servicemen of the District formed a Co-operative Housing Society for the purpose and got it registered under the rules on 25th March 1947. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was paid by the Society to the then Kolhapur State Government towards the cost of the plots allotted to it. The actual handing over of the plots to the Society was, however, delayed as the land acquisition work was then in progress. In the meanwhile the Kolhapur State came to be merged with the State of Bombay. An amount of Rs. 37,500 on account of the acquisition and development charges in respect of the plots referred to above was demanded by the Town Planning and Development Officer, Kolhapur, from the Society at the instance of the Chief Administrator, Kolhapur, before the plots could be actually handed over to the Society. The Society, however, maintained that as it had already paid for the plots at the concessional rates announced by the former Kolhapur State Government, it was not liable to pay any additional charges therefor. The position was considered at length by Government in the light of similar concessions granted by it to ex-servicemen in the rest of the State prior to 14th January 1949, the date from which these concessions were withdrawn by it and it was decided to forego the recovery of the acquisition and development charges amounting to Rs. 37,500 demanded from the Society by the Town Planning and Development Officer at the instance of the Chief Administrator.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.

ITEM 284. Grants to District Local Boards in Ex-Baroda State under section 76 of the Baroda Prant Panchayat Act, 1949.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	5,96,590
Total ..	.. ,,	5,96,590	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—Section 76 of the Baroda Prant Panchayat Act, 1949, provided that “a sum equal to the annual income of the Prant Panchayat excluding Government contribution shall be paid to the Prant Panchayat as Government contribution”. The Act came into operation in Baroda State on 10th February 1949 and the Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, was applied with effect from 30th July 1949. This Government is, therefore, under statutory obligation to make payment to the District Local Boards of the Ex-Baroda State grant equal to their total income from 10th February 1949 to 31st July 1949. The District Local Boards of Baroda and Mehsana have asked for their share viz. Rs. 3,03,260 and Rs. 2,93,330 respectively.

A total amount of Rs. 5,96,590 will be required on this account during the financial year 1954-55.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

ITEM 285. Incremental scale of pay plus allowances to the Nursing Staff at the Displaced Persons Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Recurrent ..	.. Rs.	10,632	Non-recurrent ..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>
Total ..	.. ,,	10,632	Ultimate annual recurrent ..	.. ,,	16,392

Remarks.—The Nursing Staff attached to the Displaced Colonies Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State of Bombay were drawing a consolidated rate of pay plus messing allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem. The Displaced Persons Colonies were taken over by Government on 14th June 1948 and from that date, incremental scales of pay were sanctioned to the Nursing Staff. In addition to the revised scales of pay, the staff is to be paid the following allowances, sanctioned by Government to the Nursing Staff at the other Government Hospitals and Dispensaries :—

- (1) Dearness Allowance at one-third of sanctioned rate.
- (2) Messing Allowance at Rs. 45 per mensem.
- (3) Uniform Allowance at Rs. 6-4-0 per mensem.
- (4) Washing Allowance at Rs. 3 per mensem.

57, MISCELLANEOUS—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI S. H. SHAH.

No House Rent Allowance is proposed to be granted as the Nursing Staff has been provided with rent-free quarters. The proposal involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 10,632.

			Expenditure in 1954-55.	Ultimate annual recurrent.
Nursing Sisters	.. ..	2		
Health Visitor	.. ..	1		
Nurses and Midwives	.. ..	21		
		24		
			Rs.	Rs.
Messing Allowances to the above staff at Rs. 45 less Rs. 35 which they are already receiving, i.e., Rs. 10 per mensem				
24×10×12	.. ..		2,880	12,960
Dearness Allowance 24×15×12	.. ..		4,320	....
Uniform Allowance 24×75 per annum	.. ..		1,800	1,800
Washing Allowance 24×3×12	.. ..		864	864
		Rs.		
Compensatory Local Allowance—				
2 Chembur Colony : 2×12-8-0×12	.. ..	300		
1 Mulund : 1×12-8-0×12	.. ..	150		
1 Akbar Colony : 1×12-8-0×12	.. ..	150		
2 Ahmedabad : 2×7×12	.. ..	168		
		768	768	768
		768		
Total	.. ..		10,632	16,392

MINISTER IN CHARGE—DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

ITEM 286. Grant of annual increment of annas eight instead of biennial increments of a rupee each to Class IV servants drawing pay in the lowest scale of Rs. 35—1/2—40 (Bombay City) and Rs. 30—1/2—35 (Mofussil).

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 36,000	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil.
Total	.. ..	Rs. 36,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 36,000

Remarks—Under the general revision of pay scales, the scales of pay prescribed for the lowest category of Class IV servants, like peon, workman, unskilled and unlearned labourer, watchman, etc., is Rs. 35—1/2—40 in Bombay City and Rs. 30—1/2—35 in mofussil. These scales carry biennial increments of a rupee each. The scales for corresponding posts under the Government of India have annual increments of annas eight and it has been represented to Government that our scales should be revised accordingly. The proposal has been considered and it is proposed to accept it. The financial implication of the proposal is as under.

Under the proposal the salaries of Class IV servants who are in the 2nd, 4th, 6th 8th or 10th year of their service will be increased by annas 8 per month. They will therefore get Rs. 6 per year more. The average service of a Class IV servant is about 35 years, and hence it is estimated that 1/7th of the total number of Class IV servants will get the extra salary of Rs. 6 per year. There are about 42,000 Class IV servants. The extra annual expenditure is accordingly about Rs. 36,000. Since the expenditure will be incurred by all Departments under various budget heads, a consolidated grant of Rs. 36,000 has been asked for under "57—Miscellaneous".

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 287. Payment due to His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor for reconstruction of a palace.

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs. 1,00,000
Total	.. ..	Rs. 1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	Rs. Nil.

Remarks—The former Balasinor State Government had passed a resolution in April 1948 to set apart as deposit a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for reconstruction of a palace which had been burnt. The amount was not drawn from the State treasury before merger and remained as an outstanding liability against the Government of Bombay as successor Government. In the inventory of private properties submitted by the Nawab in pursuance of the merger agreement, the amount was claimed as being due from Government. A conference was held in April 1949 wherein the inventory of immovable property, securities and cash balances furnished by the Nawab was considered. It was decided, as a part of overall settlement with the Nawab, that the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by the Balasinor State Government for repairs to the palace should be kept in a trust to be constituted by the Government of Bombay and spent for the purpose for which it was intended. The question regarding the formation of the contemplated trust is now under consideration. Accordingly a provision of a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is required to be made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55.

			Rs.
Grand Total—57, Miscellaneous ...	{	Recurrent	46,632
		Non-recurrent	7,34,090
		Total ..	7,80,722

68, CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.—A—WORKS—UNPRODUCTIVE.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 288. Construction of drainage schemes in the Deccan Canals tracts.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 2,15,000
Total	...	Rs. 2,15,000	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 proposed to undertake the following drainage schemes during the year 1954-55 :—

	Estimated cost.	Provision required for 1954-55.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Constructing (Kolhar-Bhagwatipur) Drainage Scheme on Pravara Left Bank Canal	2,63,776	50,000
(2) Construction of drainage scheme between Harison Branch and C. V. No. 30 (Kokamthan and Jeur) on Godavari Right Bank Canal	3,51,615	65,000
(3) Construction of (Chas) Drainage Scheme between Distributary No. 1 and 2 of Godavari Right Bank Canal	9,81,887	20,000
(4) Constructing (Haterna Nalla) C. V. No. 44 Drainage scheme along boundary of S. P. III of Messrs. Walchandnagar Industries Factory area on Distributary No. 45 and 46 of Nira Left Bank Canal	1,30,389	50,000
(5) Constructing (Tawashi) drainage scheme between distributary No. 35 and 36 of Pira Left Bank Canal	91,669	30,000
Total		2,15,000

The plans and estimates for the schemes have been approved by Government.

The whole expenditure on the schemes will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 289. Constructing Samadra Tank along R. D. 17,000 left side of Kazipura Branch Canal and Foiwale tank along right side of Kazipura Branch Canal from R. D. 25,300 to 28,300.

Recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. 1,82,500
Total	...	Rs. 1,82,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—In view of the construction of Meshwa Canal Project and the facilities of the soils it was considered necessary to use all the surplus water overflowing the weir by construction of a series of tanks along the canal and re-using the same in the canal command. This will tend to reduce the pressure on the canal water for direct irrigation. Two such tanks viz. Goblej and Galki already exist in the tract. The works under consideration are of similar kind. On completion of these works, the following areas will be irrigated :—

	Contents.	Acres.	Food production.
Samadra Tank	40 M. cft.	400	100 tons.
Foiwale Tank	41 M. cft.	410	103 tons.

It is, therefore, decided to take up the works of (i) Samadra Tank along R. D. side 17,000 left side of Kazipura Branch Canal and (ii) Foiwale Tank along right side of Kazipura Branch Canal from R. D. 25,300 to 28,300 for execution during the year 1954-55. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively, and the plans and estimates therefore have been approved by Government. A provision of Rs. 1,01,000 and Rs. 81,500 respectively is required for these works for the year 1954-55.

**68, CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE
WORKS—A—WORKS—UNPRODUCTIVE—contd.**

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 290. Raising the full supply level of Bokh Reservoir Project.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	32,000
Total	.. "	32,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. "	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The work of raising the full supply level of Bokh Reservoir forms a part of the Meshwa Canal System which is proposed to make use of surplus discharge available in the Meshwa River. After carrying out proposed additions to store 80 M. Cft. of additional water, an area of 800 acres will be irrigated with the additional food production of 200 tons. It is, therefore, decided to raise the full supply level of Bokh Reservoir.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 32,000 and the plans and estimates have been approved by Government.

A provision of Rs. 32,000 is required for the work for the year 1954-55.

The expenditure will be met from the State Sugarcane Cess Fund.

ITEM 291. Taking trial bores along the dam weir site across Ghod River for the Ghod River Scheme.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	25,000
Total	.. "	25,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. "	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The Ghod River Scheme, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,50,00,000, is a very important Scheme and stands included in the Rs. 4.87 crores loan programme, which has since been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is, therefore, quite necessary to take up the above mentioned work in connection with this Scheme for which an amount of Rs. 25,000 is required during the year 1954-55. The estimate is being approved.

Grand Total—68, Construction of Irrigation, etc.	..	}	Recurrent	..	Rs.	.....
			Non-recurrent	..		4,54,500
			Total	..		<u>4,54,500</u>

70, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 292. Electrification of the staff quarters and office of the Ambarnath Water Supply Sub-Division.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	34,393
Total	..	.. ,,	34,393	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The office of the above Sub-Division and the staff quarters are quite lonely. Moreover, the round about area falls in "Konkan Region" and is crowded with dangerous animals such as reptiles, etc. Hence it is essential to provide electric lights to the staff quarters and the office at above water works as early as possible. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 34,393 (gross) i.e. Rs. 27,081 plus Rs. 7,312 Establishment, Tools and Plant charges and has been administratively approved.

A provision of Rs. 34,393 (gross) is required for the work during the year 1954-55.

ITEM 293. Improvements to low Service Gravity Main from Poona Cantonment Water Works to Ganeshkhind.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	6,98,500
Total	...	... ,,	6,98,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The present population of the areas served by the low Gravity Service Main from Poona Cantonment Water Works to Ganeshkhind is 60,000 and maximum average water consumption is 2 M. G. D. The Main serves very important localities where Government Offices, Central Railway Offices, Police and Military Stations, Academic Institutions, etc., are situated. The area is fast developing.

2. The present low Service Gravity Main starting from the pure water Reservoir of Poona Cantonment Water Works with the 18" diameter C. I. Pipe line was laid prior to 1914 when the maximum consumption was 0.9 M. G. D. In the year 1927, the maximum consumption increased to 1.44 M. G. D. and it was found insufficient to cope with the full demand. A proposal was, therefore, formulated to replace the pipe line by 21" diameter pipe line. Subsequently it was carried out in part only along a portion of Khaum Road but the original 18" pipe line was left unchanged over the initial distance of 3900 feet. The original pipe line was designed to give a discharge of 0.9 M. G. D. while at present the maximum average demand in hot season is 2 M. G. D. It is thus apparent that the old Main has outlived its utility and has been quite unsuitable to cope up with the present increased demand. It is necessary for Government to supply water to these fast developing areas as long as they rest with Government. It is, therefore, proposed to execute a scheme which consists of providing a laying 33" to 27" diameter Hume steel and 24" diameter C. I. Pipe and also laying with necessary fittings, etc., in place of existing pipe line. The Scheme is designed to serve 1,20,000 souls at 40 gallons per head per day.

3. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11,70,000 (net) and Rs. 14,85,900 (gross) including establishment tools and plant charges at 27 per cent. In the immediate stage, the scheme is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 6,700 per annum i.e. a return of 4 per cent. on capital cost including interest. In the ultimate stage there will be a net revenue of Rs. 1,25,500 per annum i.e. a return of 12 per cent. on capital cost including 3½ per cent. interest. The Scheme is thus self-supporting. Last year this work was proposed as a new item as the plans and estimates were administratively approved and technically sanctioned but was not admitted. A provision of Rs. 6,98,500 gross (Rs. 5,50,000 plus Rs. 1,48,500 for 27 per cent. Establishment, Tools and Plant Charges) is required during 1954-55 to cover the part expenditure on the Scheme.

ITEM 294. Providing and erecting Lister Oil Engine driven pumping set and additions and alterations to Raw Water Pumping House including C. I. pipes and specials complete in Poona Water Works.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	33,325
Total	..	.. ,,	33,325	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—At present, pumping raw water at Poona Cantonment Water Works is being carried out by two steam plants fed by one boiler working at a time. The steam engines are continuously working for the last so many years and one of the boilers is as old as 24 years and as such it is considered desirable to install an independent plant for pumping raw water during emergency. An oil engine driven plant has been secured from Disposals at a low cost and is at present borne on the "Tools and Plant" return. It is proposed to instal this set at the Poona Cantonment Water-Works. The pumping set is capable of pumping 1,25,000 gallons per hour. After installation of the oil engine plant, it will be possible to fill up the settling tanks much quicker especially after the canal closures. It will also safeguard the water supply for Poona Cantonment.

2. The estimated cost of installing the new pumping set is Rs. 26,240 (net) or Rs. 33,325 (gross) including establishment, tools and plant charges at 27 per cent. The work has been approved administratively. The work was proposed as a new item for the last 4 consecutive years, i.e., 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not admitted. A provision of Rs. 33,325 (Rs. 26,000 plus Rs. 7,325 Establishment, Tools and Plant Charges) is required for the works outlay during 1954-55.

70, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 295. Mahabaleshwar Drainage Scheme—Stage I.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs.	1,06,000
Total	Rs.	1,06,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The population of Mahabaleshwar town is 4,751 as per 1951 census. The floating population of the town due to ingress of the people coming to Mahabaleshwar is about 5,000 souls during the summer. Mahabaleshwar is a hill station well-known for its gorgeous scenery and good weather. The existing water supply arrangement to the town is mainly through wells. There are also two built up masonry tanks called Bishop and Elphinstone tanks where water is collected and distributed to public through stand posts after chlorination. Mahabaleshwar is called the health resort but unfortunately the Bazaar area and areas adjoining it having no drainage system become breeding ground for diseases. The sullage in the open gutters stagnates at various places and it is, therefore, necessary to sewer the thickly populated area and thus to remove the nuisance caused by the open drains.

From the point of view of drainages the town of Mahabaleshwar is divided into four Zones. The present scheme (stage I) is formulated to cover the Zone No. 1 which mainly comprises of Bazaar area. It is proposed to lay a 6" diameter mains and subsidiary sewers to a total length of 11,241 feet. The sewage collected will be led through independent out fall sewers to the valley where it will be utilised for irrigation purposes, if required.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 83,400 (net) or Rs. 1,06,000 (gross).

A provision of Rs. 1,05,918 (Rs. 83,400 plus Rs. 22,518 for 27 per cent. Establishment and Tools and Plant charges) or say Rs. 1,06,000 is considered necessary for 1954-55.

ITEM 296. Baroda Flood Control Scheme.

Recurrent	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	Rs.	3,00,000
Total	Rs.	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Baroda City is situated on both the banks of the Vishwamitri river which takes its rise in Pawagadh Hills. During cyclonic rains there is heavy flooding in the city and the surrounding area causing great hardship and enormous loss to property and sometimes to life. The earliest floods recorded were in 1875. Since then there have been four visitations of abnormal floods in the years 1927, 1933, 1942 and 1945. The Sayajiganj and Pratapganj areas get flooded almost every time after continuous heavy rainfall for even a couple of days. The flood of 1927 was the severest and areas of Baroda City were submerged to a depth varying from a couple of feet to 10 ft. The former Baroda Government had prepared a flood scheme in 1927-29 then estimated to cost about Rs. 24 lakhs. The scheme was included in the Post-War Reconstruction Programme of the Baroda Government. At present-day rates, the scheme would cost about Rs. 1 crore. Owing to high cost, it is not proposed to take up the full scheme as prepared by the former Baroda Government. A fresh scheme for restricting the floods estimated to cost Rs. 34,26,069 has been prepared and it is proposed to carry it out in two stages as shown below:—

Stage I.		Rs.
(a) Straightening and widening the river below the Western Railway	...	23,41,809
(b) Reconditioning of the City Bridge including remodelling of Ghats, etc.	...	4,28,400
Total		27,70,209

Stage II.		Rs.
(c) Straightening and widening the river course from the Western Railway Bridge up to Ch.124, i.e., just upstream of the City Bridge	...	6,55,860
Total—stages I and II		34,26,069

		Rs.
Grand Total—70, Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	Recurrent	...
	Non-recurrent	11,72,218
	Total	11,72,218

81-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 297. Jog-Karnatak Electric Grid Scheme: Arrangements for supply of power to the H. T. consumers at Hubli.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	1,08,600
Total	.. ,,	1,08,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—It is expected that the supply of power from Jog to Hubli area will commence from June 1954. It is, therefore, necessary to have a receiving Sub-station, together with necessary machinery ready before June 1954. As it will take about 8 to 10 months to secure machinery required for the Sub-station, the Electrical Engineer to Government has been authorised to place the orders for the Machinery. The total cost of the Sub-station with machinery will be Rs. 1,08,600.

A provision of Rs. 1,08,600 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 298. Electrification of Dabhoi, Kundla, Palaswara and Bhilupur around Baroda and Phij, Vaso, Dharmaj and Bakrol around Petlad.

Recurrent	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	8,00,000
Total	... ,,	8,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—After studying various points such as (i) commitments of the former Baroda State for Grid Supply to certain villages, (ii) the distances of these villages from Grid lines or sub-stations installed or under installation under the North G. E. Grid Scheme, (iii) the present and future load developments, it is considered necessary to electrify villages around Baroda and Petlad as mentioned below :—

Villages around Baroda—

Dabhoi	...	Bulk supply at 11000 volts to Dabhoi Licencee.
Kundla	...	} To be electrified for agricultural purposes only.
Palaswara	...	
Bhilupur	...	

Villages around Petlad—

Phij	} To be electrified for all purposes.
Vaso	...	
Dharmaj	...	
Bakrol	...	

This is in keeping with the Government policy of rural electrification. Further, the former Baroda State was also committed to give Grid supply to some of these villages. Moreover, representatives from Vaso, Phij and other places are pressing for the electrification of their villages. These places are prosperous and offer good scope for electrical development. All these villages offer paying loads and the rate of return on the investments made in these places will be higher than the average. They are all situated within easy reach of the existing sub-stations. The Scheme is economically sound as it will be self-supporting within 5 years from its operation.

The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 29,93,900 and the Scheme is administratively approved.

The provision of Rs. 8,00,000 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 299. Electrification of Mogri Village (Supply of Power for lighting, industrial and agricultural purposes).

Recurrent	.. ..	Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	.. ..	Rs.	1,22,800
Total	.. ..	,,	1,22,800	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ..	,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The residents and the Sarpanch of Gram-Panchayat of Mogri have represented that Grid supply should be given to their village. Mogri Village is about half a mile from the Anand-Borsad K. V. line and it is proposed to supply power to the Mogri Village by tapping Anand-Borsad line. The

81-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,22,800. The Electric supply will be for all purposes viz., lighting, industrial as well as agricultural. The whole of this area offers a good load capacity. The net result is a revenue of Rs. 3,550 per annum against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,22,800. It will help in increasing the industrial and agricultural products of the village. The work in question has been administratively approved.

A provision of Rs. 1,22,800 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 300. Electrification of villages round about Baroda-Chhani, Sokhda, Ranoli, Bajwa, Padra, Koyli and Daserath for lighting, industrial and agricultural purposes and Asoj and Ajod for agricultural and industrial purposes only.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	..	Rs.	8,00,000
Total	..	..	..	8,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—There are a number of villages and towns which are not included in the main N. G. E. Grid Scheme. The villages are within easy reach of the existing Grid lines and sub-stations and can be economically electrified. All these villages are prosperous and offer good scope for electrical development. The extension of the N. G. Electric Grid Scheme is essential for meeting the anticipated load development. The scheme is expected to show a profit of Rs. 86,460 in the fifth year of its working. It will help in increasing the industrial and agricultural production of the villages. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 29,24,200 and it is administratively approved.

A provision of Rs. 8,00,000 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 301. Electrification of Bhalej and Ode villages in Anand Taluka.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	..	Rs.	3,00,000
Total	..	..	..	3,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—People from these villages are pressing for power supply. Both these villages offer good scope for load development. If the extensions of the N. G. E. Grid Scheme are not carried out, the anticipated load development will not materialise. The scheme is economically sound, and is expected to be self-supporting from the 2nd year of its working. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 6,98,000 and it has been administratively approved.

A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

ITEM 302. Extension of power lines at Islampur.

Recurrent	..	..	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	..	Rs.	44,600
Total	..	..	..	44,600	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	..	..	Nil.

Remarks.—Representations have been received from the people of Islampur for supply of electric power for agricultural pumps in fields situated to the South of the Power House at Islampur. There are ten consumers who have paid deposits against service connection charges and who are ready to instal 5 H. P. pumps each immediately after the power is made available to them. At present no power lines have been installed in this area and it will be necessary to extend the lines in order to supply power to them.

The estimated cost of providing power lines and necessary works is Rs. 44,633 and the anticipated revenue receipts will be about Rs. 18,600 p. a. This shows a return of 41.7 per cent. on the amount to be spent for this work. The work has been administratively approved. A provision of Rs. 44,600 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

81-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—concl.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

ITEM 303. Electrification of rural areas between Lonawala and Talegaon.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	75,000
Total	...	... „	75,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... „	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The scheme of electrification of rural areas between Lonawala and Talegaon has been administratively approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.82 lakhs. Due to shortage of power in the Bombay-Poona area the work was not taken up uptil now. As it is likely that some power will be available when Government plant at Chola comes into operation, it is proposed to take up this work in the next year. The scheme is likely to be self-supporting in 5 years. It would help to relieve urban unemployment.

A provision of Rs. 75,000 is accordingly required to be made for this work in the budget estimates for the year 1954-55.

			Rs.
Grand Total—81-A, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ...	}	Recurrent	.. ..
		Non-recurrent	.. 22,51,000
		Total	.. <u>22,51,000</u>

85-A, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 304. Supply of uniforms to the Fire Brigade and other Staff working at the Government Milk Colony at Aarey.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	19,500	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.
Total	...	„	19,500	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	„	19,500

Remarks.—The Staff at the Central Dairy comes in contact with detergents, Steam, Caustic Soda and broken glass and hot water. Some staff has also to work in the cold store at a temperature of 40°F. It is, therefore, essential to supply them with gumboots, uniforms and warm clothes. The recurrent cost involved is Rs. 18,500 per annum.

2. In view of the fact that lakh of rupees of hay and cattle feeds are stored at the Milk Colony where there are also 13,000 animals and a large staff, it is necessary for the Colony to have its own fire brigade unit. This Fire Brigade Staff has been provided with uniforms in consultation with the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade authorities. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,000 per annum.

3. A consolidated new item for Rs. 19,500 is accordingly submitted.

			Rs.
Grand Total—85A, Capital Outlay etc.	}	Recurrent	19,500
		Non-recurrent	.....
		Total	<u>19,500</u>

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 299. Loan to the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, Ltd., for starting a new dairy at Anand.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	7,50,000
Total	.. ,,	7,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Large number of co-operative societies have been organised in the villages of Kaira District for collection of milk directly from the producers rather than through a middle man. The milk collected by the societies is delivered to the Union at Anand, which, for pasteurisation, despatches the same to Bombay. The Union is paid the actual cost of milk plus the processing charge. The Anand Milk Scheme forms an integral part of the Bombay Milk Scheme and it being a successful experiment of bringing long distance village produced milk to urban areas under tropical conditions at cheap cost, it is worth while expanding it further. There is adequate milk in the area, but the bottleneck is the processing capacity. The existing dairy is not capable of expansion. It has, therefore, been decided to put up a new and large dairy with a rail siding at Anand, for which 30 acres of land has also been acquired. As the Union is unable to finance the whole cost out of its resources, it is proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs repayable in 10 years with interest.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI.

ITEM 306. National Extension Scheme.

Recurrent	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	.. Rs.	15,50,000
Total	.. ,,	15,50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—A separate new item is put up under '25—General Administration' for expenditure on the National Extension Service Blocks started on 26th January, 1954. Under the programmes of this scheme for 1954-55, it is proposed to give loans for various purposes, under the Agriculturists Loans Act, for providing short term loans. Rs. 3,00,000 is to be spent for this purpose during a period of 3 years for each block. On the basis of this, necessary provision required in this respect are indicated in the accompanying statement. The loans required have to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Government. A provision of Rs. 5,08,000 has been made under '25—General Administration' against Irrigation in the new item statement for the new National Extension Service Blocks separately put up. Against this provision of Rs. 5,08,000, Government of India will make available necessary loans.

*Budget estimates of expenditure 1954-55 under—R—Loans and Advances.
New Blocks to be opened in January 1954—National Extension Scheme.*

Head of expenditure	Ahmed-abad	Amreli	Baroda	Banas-kantha	Surat	East Khandesh	Ahmed-nagar	Sholapur	Satara South	Poona	Total
<i>Major Head— R—Loans and advances.</i>											
(ii) Loans under National Extension Scheme for providing short term loans	2,00,000	75,000	1,25,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	75,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,75,000	15,50,000

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI D. N. DESAI.

ITEM 307. Loan Scholarships to students in Arts and Science Colleges.

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	1,00,000	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.
Total	..	.. ,,	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	1,00,000	

Remarks.—The number of Government Open Merit Scholarships tenable in Art and Science Colleges is very small. Experience shows that a number of poor and deserving students who are anxious to prosecute their further studies in colleges are required to leave the colleges for want of help. Moreover, the rates of fees in colleges have been recently increased and poor students find it difficult to continue their education. It is, therefore, considered desirable to institute loan scholarships for the benefit of such students. The number of sets of scholarships proposed to be instituted is 200 (i.e. 800 scholarships) and they will be tenable for a period of four years in Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to the Statutory Universities in the State of Bombay. The value of these scholarships is proposed to be at Rs. 30 per mensem each. The cost involved on account of this proposal during the year 1954-55 will be Rs. 1,00,000.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 308. Scheme for organisation of 20 Grain Banks in Ratnagiri District.

Recurrent ...	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent (Loan)	... Rs.	1,64,000
Total ...	... „	1,64,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... „	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The scheme contemplates formation of co-operative grain banks, which will obtain foodgrains from the cultivators at the time of the harvest and advance them later on for seed as well as for consumption to their members when they are most in need. The foodgrains so advanced would be subsequently collected from the members again after the harvest with interest. It is proposed that 20 grain banks should be organised in the district. It is expected that each of the grain banks would require about 400 B. Mds. of grain. On rough estimate, 8000 B. Mds. of grain would be required and it will be supplied by the Collector of the district and will be transported to the places at which the grain banks would be established. It will be stored in Kanagas, which would be constructed in the houses of the members of the Managing Committee of the grain banks or responsible office bearers of the same or at some suitable premises. No godown arrangements are considered necessary as they would involve heavy costs. The construction of one Kanaga having a holding capacity of 40 mds. generally cost Rs. 5 and 8 Kanagas would be required to be constructed for each of the grain banks. The Managing Committee members or other responsible persons agreeing to store the grain will be given supervisory charges at the rate of Rs. 10 per annum per Kanaga. Similarly, the societies will also be entitled to labour and transportation charges for bringing the foodgrains and storing in the Kanagas. The Secretaries of the grain banks will have at least to be paid an emolument of Rs. 25 per month and thus the grain bank will have to pay Rs. 300 on this account.

The scheme involves expenditure on the following items :—

Capital Cost—(Loan repayable in 12 annual instalments).

	Rs.
(1) Cost of 8000 B. Mds. of grain for 200 grain banks at 400 B. Mds. for each bank at the rate of Rs. 20 per B. Md.	1,60,000
(2) Cost of construction of 160 Kanagas at the rate of 8 Kanagas at the rate of Rs. 5 each	1,000
(3) Cost of transportation charges from district head-quarters to the places where grain banks would be established at the rate of Rs. 150 per grain bank	3,000
Total capital cost	1,64,000

The grain advanced to the depots run on co-operative model has to be recovered with 25 per cent. interest in kind. Thus the advances in the shape of 8000 B. Mds. of grain made to their members by the grain banks, would be recovered at the time of harvest with interest of 25 per cent. Further $\frac{1}{3}$ of the interest would be credited to the share account of the borrowers. Thus out of the surplus recoveries effected at 25 per cent., $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. would automatically be credited to the share accounts of the borrowing members and the advances of Government on account of the share capital could be recouped to that extent. Thus grain banks would be in a position to repay every year $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the loan to Government and that the whole amount of loan, as would be advanced under the scheme to serve as share capital, would be repaid to Government in 12 annual instalments. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the capital cost under the scheme to the grain banks as a loan repayable in 12 annual instalments and at a rate of interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per annum. As regards the first year's interest on the loan, it will be provided that it may be paid in three equal instalments, the first instalment at the end of the first year and the second and the third instalments along with the interest due for the preceding year; no interest will be charged on the said instalments if paid at the due time.

Since co-operative grain banks would run on Thana-Igatpuri model and would provide for interest at 25 per cent. in kind for all the advances made. It will be seen from the above that would be possible for these banks to meet the management expenses every year and also to repay the instalment of Government loan with interest. Thus the schemes would be self-supporting from the financial aspect. The scheme proposed though not ambitious, has been drawn up with full regard to economy and is a modest one. A provision of Rs. 1,64,000 as a loan under the head "R—Loans and Advances by State Government—Class V—Miscellaneous loans and advances—loans for grain banks" is, therefore, claimed during the next financial year 1954-55.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 309. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to small scale dairy farmers:

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	50,000
Total	...	... ,,	50,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—Under the scheme for grant of financial assistance to small scale dairy farmers, it is proposed to render financial assistance in the form of a loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000 each, to dairy farmers for purchase of dairy animals, construction of cattle sheds, purchase of dairy utensils etc., with a view to augmenting milk supply of the villagers. The loan will be recovered in five annual instalments and the first instalment will be due after one year from the date of payment. The loans will be granted at 4½ per cent. interest after ascertaining the bona fides of the dairymen and on production of solvency certificates by them and also subject to the condition that the purchases made with the loan will be mortgaged to Government. Government's object in formulating the scheme is to encourage small dairy farmer and bring about dairy improvement at the village level. The scheme was in existence from 1949 to 1952 during which period more than 80 small scale dairy farmers were granted loans. It had to be stopped from 1952-53 due to financial stringency. Since there is a consistent and repeated demand for such help from the dairy farmers, it is proposed to revive the scheme.

A total provision of Rs. 50,000 for loans will be required during the year 1954-55. The scheme is proposed to be sanctioned for a period of two years in the first instance.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI SHANTILAL H. SHAH.

ITEM 310. Loans to the Bombay Labour Welfare Board.

Recurrent	...	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	... Rs.	4,00,000
Total	...	... ,,	4,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	... ,,	Nil.

The State Advisory Board recommended in 1949 that a Labour Welfare Board be formed for the purpose of carrying out the Welfare work which was being conducted by the State. This recommendation was accepted by Government and in pursuance thereof the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act was passed which provided for the required Board and a Fund. The Act was brought into force in certain areas of the State with effect from 24th June 1953. The Fund *inter alia* consists of the following:—

(a) all fines realised from the employees;

(b) all unpaid accumulations;

(c) any voluntary donations.

The Board was set up on 1st July 1953 from which date Government transferred to it the Labour Welfare activities which were conducted by Government at its 54 Labour Welfare Centres (together with the staff employed therein), situated at different industrial centres in the State. In accordance with the rules made under the Act, the Board could start the realisations towards the Fund only from 1st July 1953. As, however, it was expected that recoveries would take time, and as in the mean time it was necessary for the Board to incur expenditure on its day to day activities for which purpose it had no money, the Board approached Government on 1st July 1953 for a loan of Rs. 50,000. This loan has been granted to the Board at 4½ per cent. interest per annum, on the condition that the loan together with interest is repaid within a period of six months.

3. Soon after its enforcement the validity of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, was challenged by certain employers and hence the Bombay Labour Welfare Board has not been able to make any substantial recoveries under the provisions of the Act read with the Rules thereunder. A further loan of Rs. 2 lakhs had therefore to be sanctioned to the Board to enable it to conduct its activities. The High Court of Judicature at Bombay has since upheld the validity of the Act, but the employers have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court. It is expected that some time will elapse before the Supreme Court gives its judgment, but until that judgment is received it is necessary to provide finance to the Board for enabling it to continue its activities. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs is therefore being claimed for the period ending 31st August 1954.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 311. Development of sugarcane industry in Karnatak through co-operative societies.

Recurrent	... Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	60,000
Total	... ,,	60,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	Nil.

Remarks.—There is a large area under cultivation in three talukas of Belgaum district and seven talukas in Kolhapur District. It has been represented that the agriculturists find it difficult to get their cane crushed in time when the season is in full swing. As a result of this the cane gets fermented if it is exposed to the sun after cropping and the gur which is prepared out of this fermented juice becomes sour and fetches less return comparatively. Again crushing of cane by employing bullocks gives less yield and thus puts the agriculturists to financial loss and also it involves national loss inasmuch as the yield is less. To remove these inherent defects, investigations were carried out to find out whether co-operative societies could be organised for crushing cane by machinery which gives proper yield with less expenditure and in less time. About 12 well managed co-operative societies have expressed their willingness to undertake the activity of cane crushing in their area of operation provided Government agrees to grant a loan of Rs. 5,000 each repayable in 10 annual instalments of Rs. 500 each at the rate 4½ per cent. interest, to enable them to purchase engines, cane-crushers, etc. The work is to be entrusted to 12 co-operative societies in Belgaum and Kolhapur Districts.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that a provision of Rs. 60,000 should be made in the budget for 1954-55 for loans to societies for enabling them to undertake the activity of cane crushing. The loans will be sanctioned to the societies on the following conditions:—

- (1) The loan will carry interest at Rs. 4½ per cent. per annum repayable in 10 annual instalments of Rs. 500 each.
- (2) The amount of loan should be utilised for the purchase of machinery, cane-crusher, etc., required for carrying on the business of the society.
- (3) The society should mortgage with Government machinery, cane-crusher etc. purchased from the Government loan.
- (4) The society should not declare dividend more than 3 per cent. till the loan is fully repaid.
- (5) The society should keep separate accounts of the cane crushing business.

ITEM 312. Grant of loan to the Jambusar Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union Limited for purchase of a ginning and pressing factory:—

Recurrent	..	.. Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	..	.. Rs.	1,00,000
Total	..	.. ,,	1,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	.. ,,	Nil.	

Remarks.—The Jambusar Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union had purchased a ginning and pressing factory at Jambusar from Shri Sheth Darasha Rustonji Vakharia for Rs. 2,00,999. The Union had paid a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 from its own funds and requested Government for grant of a loan of Rs. 1,50,000. to enable it to pay the balance to the owner.

2. The machinery purchased by the Union is reported to be in good and working condition. There are four ginning and pressing factories at Jambusar out of which two are small. The Union expects to get adequate business from member societies and others and that the investments in the purchase of building and machinery etc., would be remunerative and the factory would be run on economic basis.

3. In view of the fact that financial position of the Union is sound and the Union is well managed and in view of the policy of Government that the work of processing of agricultural produce should be done through well managed co-operative institutions, it is proposed to advance a loan of Rs. 1 lakh (as against the Union's demand of Rs. 1.50 lakhs) on the following conditions:—

- (i) The Union should mortgage to Government the building and the Ginning and Pressing Factory.
- (ii) The Union should keep separate accounts of the Ginning and Pressing Factory.
- (iii) The loan should be repaid in ten annual equal instalments.
- (iv) The loan will carry interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.
- (v) The Union should not declare dividend more than 3 per cent. till the Government loan is not repaid in full.

4. It is, therefore, necessary that a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 should be made in the budget for 1954-55 for the purpose mentioned.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 313. Scheme for organisation of co-operative grain depots in Adivasi areas in State of Bombay.

Recurrent	... Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent	... Rs.	7,80,000
Total	... ,,	7,80,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	... ,,	.....

Remarks.—This scheme aims at giving relief to the Adivasis residing in the Adivasi areas of the districts of Thana, Nasik, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Baroda and Surat. These adivasis are out of employment once the work of transplantation is over and no other means of livelihood is left to them during the months of August and September. It is therefore proposed that the existing good Agricultural Credit and Multi-purposes Societies should take upon themselves the responsibility of providing grain to Adivasis during these two months by opening and managing grain depots. Under the scheme 97 such grain depots would be opened at suitable centres. The Societies will distribute, through the grain depots, grain as a loan to the Adivasis during the months of August and September, when they are in short-supply and it will be recovered during the harvesting season. It is expected that each Grain depot would require about 400 Bengali Maunds of grain. The grain will be supplied by the Collector of the district and will be transported to places where it is to be stocked. It would be stored in Kangas, which would be constructed in the houses of members of the Managing Committees of the Societies and not in godowns as it would be too costly to have godowns. The Managing Committee members who agree to store the grains will be given supervisory charges. Similarly, the societies will be entitled to charges for labour, transport, storage, etc., of foodgrains in their areas. The Secretaries of the Multi-purpose Societies, who will run these depots, will be granted honorarium of Rs. 50.

2. The scheme involves expenditure on the following items :—

Capital costs—

	Rs.
Cost of 38,800 Bengali Maunds of foodgrains for 97 Grain Depots at 400 Bengali Maunds for each Depot at Rs. 20 per Bengali Maund.	7,76,000
Cost of the purchase of Kangas for storing grains	4,000
Total capital cost	7,80,000

It is proposed that the amount of capital expenditure required by the Society should be given as a loan to cover the cost of purchase of grains through Civil Supplies Department at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. The loan would be for a period of 10 years, $1/10$ th of the amount being paid every year to Government. This $1/10$ th would come out of the 25 per cent. surcharge which the Grain Depot would recover from the borrower. Half of the surcharge would be utilised for advancing fresh loan and half would be credited to Government in repayment of the loan. At the end of 10 years the society would have built up a capital of its own and would not be in need of Government assistance. The loan advanced would be of a short duration, say, for four months from July to October, but in certain cases there would be an interval of 6 months between the sowing and the harvest time ; so the loan would be for a maximum period of 6 months but the collections must be out of the harvest. The management expenses of the grain depots per year would come to :—

Recurring cost—

	Rs.
(1) Interest on Government loan of Rs. 7,80,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for four months payable to Government.	11,700
(2) Honorarium to Secretaries	4,850
(3) Supervision fees over Kangas	8,000
(4) Transportation charges of grants to Kangas	14,550
Total	39,100

In addition the Society will have to earmark a fair amount against losses either of grains or of interest, etc.

3. The Societies would earn an aggregate income of Rs. 64,667 by way of surcharge at 25 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 7,76,000 leaving a margin of Rs. 25,567 to meet unforeseen expenditure by way of loss in income or grains, etc. Thus it will be seen that the scheme would be self-supporting from the financial aspect. The scheme has been drawn up with full regard to economy. It is proposed that the scheme be introduced as an experimental measure for a period of one year during the next financial year 1954-55. Its further continuance will be decided upon in the light of experience and it will be modified, if necessary. If it is found that the scheme is not self-supporting in any particular District and the societies would need to be subsidized to the extent of deficit in the working, it may become necessary for Government to grant suitable financial assistance to such societies.

4. A non-recurring provision of Rs. 7,80,000 under the head "R-Loans and Advances by State Government—Class V—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances Loans for Grain Depots" is required on account of the scheme during the next financial year 1954-55 as explained above.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 314. Scheme for establishment of warehouses under the Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,92,000
Total	...	Rs.	2,92,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The Bombay Warehouses Act was passed in 1947 and the Rules thereunder framed in 1949. Early in 1950 the Registrar formulated a scheme for the establishment of warehouses by various co-operative agencies with the help of Government in the form of subsidies and loans. The scheme involved tremendous financial outlay and in view of the difficult budget position Government decided that at least a start should be given to the scheme by setting up ten warehouses distributed in the three linguistic divisions of the State. Government also decided at that time that Government help would be possible only in the form of loans to Co-operative Agencies taking up the work. Government further decided that co-operative societies and other similar institutions having their own warehouses may be advised to take up the work under the Act. A small beginning has been made in this respect, i.e. 5 warehouses under the Act have been established.

2. It will thus be seen that although the Act has been on the statute book for so long, the scheme has not been implemented due to lack of funds. The Warehouses Act is a legislation complementary to the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, and enacted to strengthen the staying capacity and consequently the bargaining position of the Agriculturists and whereas about 80 regulated Markets have so far been established under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, it has not been possible to establish warehouses under the Warehouses Act. The report on the survey of regulated Markets conducted recently by the School of Economics, University of Bombay pointed out that if best results are to be achieved the measures affecting the auxiliaries of good marketing must advance with uniform pace.

3. Warehouses would be large and costly structures and a provision of Rs. 2,92,000 for advancing loans to put the scheme in operation is proposed.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI G. D. TAPASE.

ITEM 315. Loans to Bombay Housing Board for carrying out New Works under Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Total	...	Rs.	2,00,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—The new Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India provides for the grant of subsidies and loans to State Governments for carrying out housing for Industrial workers. The Government of India sanctioned loan-subsidy of Rs. 215 lakhs to this State for 1952-53 and 1953-54 for construction of 5,929 tenements under the Scheme. These works are in progress. It is proposed to undertake further programme for industrial housing under the Scheme worth about Rs. 2 crores in 1954-55 assuming that the Central Government would grant the same assistance as before to this State. The Housing Programme will be carried out by the Bombay Housing Board. The amount granted to it by the Government of India would be received direct by this Government. The funds required by the Bombay Housing Board would then be given by this Government. It is therefore necessary to provide in the budget estimates for 1954-55 an amount of Rs. 2 crores on account of loans to Bombay Housing Board for carrying out New Works under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

The amount is required for construction of tenements for industrial workers. The need for provision of Housing for Industrial Workers in this State is acute.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 316. Organisation of Co-operative Societies for amelioration of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas.

Recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.	Non-recurrent	...	Rs.	67,000
Total	...	Rs.	67,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs.	Nil.

Remarks.—Government has been making all-round efforts to bring about the economic development of backward classes in this State. The Government of India also makes available annual grants under Article 275 of the Constitution for the purpose of implementing various schemes for the betterment of the Scheduled Areas, Scheduled Tribes, etc. In order to utilise the grant which would be made available by the Government of India during the year 1954-55, various schemes have been chalked out and the provision of their account has also been proposed under the various budget heads. In so far as the Co-operative Department is concerned the following schemes are proposed to be implemented

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—contd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

during the year for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas and the necessary provision on their account has been proposed under the budget head "42, Co-operation" in addition to the provision of Rs. 67,000 for loans which is proposed herein:—

Name of the scheme	Loan requirements, Rs.
(1) Organisation of 12 Multi-purpose Societies	6,000
(2) Organisation of two Co-operative Housing Societies	35,000
(3) Organisation of four Co-operative Farming Societies (in merged territories only).	26,000
Total	67,000

2. The Co-operative Societies which would be organised for the benefit of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes would require loans as contribution towards share capital and also for meeting the cost on account of construction of houses, land development, etc. A total provision of Rs. 67,000 on this account is accordingly proposed to be made in the next year's budget under "R, Loans and Advances".

3. In case the Government of India do not sanction the grants as anticipated, the schemes referred to herein will not be implemented during the financial year 1954-55.

ITEM 317. Organisation of Co-operative Housing Societies for ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent .. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent .. Rs.	3,01,000
Total .. ,,	3,01,000	Ultimate annual recurrent .. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—The Co-operative Department has already framed a scheme for organisation of co-operative housing societies of backward classes. The scheme was introduced in the year 1949 as Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 219. The scheme provides for grant of assistance by way of loan for construction of houses, through the agency of building societies, subsidies for secretarial expenditure and for cost of acquisition of private lands, when Government lands are not available. The Co-operative Housing Societies of ex-Criminal Tribes (about 15 in number) which have already been organised would be granted subsidies to the extent of Rs. 1,50,374 representing 1/3rd of their total constructional cost, during the year 1953-54, and the entire expenditure on this account would be borne by the Government of India. In order to enable these societies to meet their remaining 2/3rd requirement, they will have to be granted loans to the extent of Rs. 3,01,000 during the financial year 1954-55. A provision of Rs. 3,01,000 is accordingly proposed to be made on this account, in the 1954-55 budget.

2. In case the Government of India do not sanction the grants as anticipated, the schemes referred to herein will not be implemented during the financial year 1954-55.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI B. S. HIRAY.

ITEM 318. Scheme for grant of loans to large scale dairy farmers in Bombay State.

Recurrent .. Rs.	<i>Nil.</i>	Non-recurrent .. Rs.	2,00,000
Total .. ,,	2,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent .. ,,	<i>Nil.</i>

Remarks.—Under the scheme to help large scale dairy farmers in Bombay State, it is proposed to render financial assistance in the form of a loan of not less than Rs. 10,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 each to dairy farmers for establishing large scale dairy units or for re-organization of the existing dairies on scientific lines for augmenting milk supply chiefly of cities. The loan will be offered for specific purposes such as purchase of dairy animals, construction of sheds, etc., and will be recovered with interest thereon at 4 1/2 per cent. in 10 yearly instalments. The interest will be charged after one year from the date of grant of loan. The loans will be given to *bona fide* dairymen who would invest an equal amount in the same dairy business. The amount of loan will be disbursed to the applicant only after the preliminaries are completed. Till then the amount will be kept in Government treasury. No amount will be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for making disbursement to the applicant.

In addition to offering loans, Government will assist the dairymen in procuring for them building material, dairy equipment, etc., and as far as possible, help them in the matter of obtaining land and animals also.

Loans are proposed to be granted to qualified dairymen, i.e., it will be seen that the applicants have sufficient education, knowledge and experience in Animal Husbandry and dairying. It will be seen whether the old dairies have necessary facilities of lands, fodder, water supply and scope for expansion, and in respect of the new, whether the proposition is going to be a financial success.

It is proposed to start the scheme on a modest scale and therefore, a provision of only Rs. 2,00,000 for grant of loans will be required for the next year.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT—concd.

MINISTER IN CHARGE—SHRI M. P. PATIL.

ITEM 319. Financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies of ex-Criminal Tribes.

Recurrent	...	Rs. 2,000	Non-recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.
Total	...	Rs. 2,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	...	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—The following four Industrial Co-operative Societies have been formed at Sholapur, Mundwa, Hubli and Belligatti for the welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes:—

- (1) Sholapur General Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Umedpur, District Sholapur.
- (2) Sarvodaya Co-operative Carpentry Workshop Limited, Mundwa, District Poona.
- (3) Shanti-niketan Industrial Co-operative Societies Limited, Hubli, District Dharwar.
- (4) Belligatti Tenant Farming Co-operative Society, District Dharwar.

The society at 1 above will undertake smithy, carpentry and weaving works and 30 persons will be employed in weaving. The society at 2 is to recondition club of Mundwa and to use the building for the carpentry workshop, its office and store 12 to 15 persons will be working in the Workshop. The society at Serial No. 3 wants to build a workshop and requires Rs. 4,300 on that account. It also wants to purchase tools and implements to the extent of Rs. 9,623. The society at Serial No. 4 wants to dig up a well to set up an oil engine thereon for watering 20 acres of mulberry trees. It is proposed to sanction financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 31,000 during 1954-55 and a separate New Item under "43-Industries" has been put up. It is proposed to sanction a loan of Rs. 2,000 to the Sholapur General Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Umedpur, District Sholapur. The expenditure on account of the financial assistance and loan will entirely be borne by the Government of India, under section 275 of the Constitution of India, during the financial year 1954-55. In case, the Government of India does not sanction the financial assistance, no loan will be sanctioned to the said society.

ITEM 320. Scheme for grant of relief to handloom weavers.

Recurrent	..	Rs. 22,00,000	Non-recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.
Total	..	Rs. 22,00,000	Ultimate annual recurrent	..	Rs. Nil.

Remarks.—There was a depression in the handloom industry and the handloom weavers were greatly affected by the downfall in the prices of handloom products. With a view to giving a relief to the distressed handloom weavers Government sanctioned a general scheme in September 1953 to be operated through Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Under this scheme there will be 20,000 looms and a loan of Rs. 200 per loom is to be sanctioned as working capital and it is to be advanced through the co-operative society which should supply the yarn purchased in bulk through the District Industrial Co-operative Association. A loan of Rs. 11 (Rs. 10 for share contribution and Re. 1 entrance fee) is also to be sanctioned to new members and the loan is to be repayable in 11 monthly instalments, the first instalment to start one month after the weaver is admitted as a member of the society. The society is to give to the weaver wages on piece work basis computed on the basis of about annas ten for a day's work. The societies control production in the sense that they should suggest varieties of products which have a demand and which are readily saleable. They are to take over the production and market it directly or through the District Industrial Co-operative Association or the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. Any profits earned are to be distributed half as bonus to the members in proportion to the value of the goods sold through the societies and half are to be credited to the Reserve Fund. They are to be held responsible for production of marketable varieties of cloth, supervision and marketing of handloom products. The work under the scheme is in progress in some districts and the scheme is expected to be in full operation in the districts before the end of the current financial year. It is required to be extended for one year from 1st April 1954. The amount of loans to be sanctioned during 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs. This amount is on the minimum side and should be provided for the scheme for 1954-55.

		Rs.
Total, Loans and Advances by State Government	}	Recurrent .. 23,02,000
		Non-recurrent .. 2,47,14,000
		Total .. 2,70,16,000

LIST OF NEW MAJOR WORKS PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1954-55.

Abstract of New Major Works under "50, Civil Works"

New major works					Total Expenditure during 1954-55
					Rs.
<i>(i) Civil Buildings (Ordinary)—</i>					
General Administration	...	...	...	...	3,74,000
Administration of Justice	...	...	...	...	5,30,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	...	...	6,05,000
Police	...	...	...	...	2,17,000
Education	...	...	...	...	5,53,000
Medical	...	...	...	...	9,87,000
Industries	...	...	...	...	1,39,000
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	1,37,000
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	46,000
Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	...	25,000
<i>(ii) Civil Buildings (Sugarcane Cess Fund)</i>					49,000
Total, Civil Buildings					36,62,000
<i>(iii) Communications (Ordinary)</i>					2,13,000
<i>(iv) Communications (Central Road Fund)</i>					46,47,000
<i>(v) Communications (Sugarcane Cess Fund)</i>					75,000
Total, Communications					49,35,000
Total, Buildings and Communications					85,97,000

Abstract of New Major Works under "81, Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account"

<i>(1) Civil Buildings</i>					
Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	...	...	5,88,980
Police	...	...	...	...	25,42,370
Education	...	...	...	...	7,45,760
Medical	...	...	...	...	20,53,390
Industries	...	...	...	...	4,24,580
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	4,35,590
Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	...	27,970
Total, Civil Buildings					68,18,640

List of New Major Works for 1954-55 under 50, Civil Works.

BUILDINGS.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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General Administration (Revenue Department).

1	Sabarkantha	Malpur	Construction of Mahalkari's Kacheri building.	66,000	66,000	Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 66,200 approved administratively in Government Memorandum No. 3365/51-C, dated the 28th May 1952, and are technically sanctioned. The work was proposed for inclusion in the current year's budget but was not admitted. The present Mahalkari's office is very small. It is, therefore, very difficult to accommodate the staff and arrange the records. The Raoji Shree of Malpur State presses for shifting the strong room, sub-jail and record room which are at present situated in the Darbargadh which is his private property. The present strong room is situated at a distance of about half a mile from the Mahal office which is not desirable from the point of view of safety of Government cash. The present strong room and sub-jail are also not according to Government type design. It is not possible to extend the present building of the Mahalkari's office. The works of construction of the Mahalkari's Kacheri building, is, therefore, absolutely necessary.
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2	Ratnagiri	Kankavli	Construction of a Mahal Kachari at Kankavli.	2,31,370	1,16,000	The present Mahal Office is located in a rented building and the accommodation is not adequate.
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2. Proper Buildings to accommodate the Office are not available in the village Kankavli.

3. The opening of a sub-treasury and currency chest has been held up for want of accommodation.

4. The work was approved by Government in 1947 and is still pending.

The plans and estimates have been administratively approved under Government Resolution No. 10194/39-III, dated 20th September 1951. Technical sanction for Rs. 2,31,370 has also been accorded by the P. W. D. under its No. P. W. D. BRO-1752-W, dated 16th September 1952.

General Administration (Finance Department).

3	All Divisions of the Public Works Department.		Constructing Treasury Strong Rooms.	5,50,000	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 Talukas 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
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Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

General Administration (Finance Department)—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
						constructed strong rooms. In the absence of permanent currency chests, 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. The total cost on the construction of treasury strong rooms at the various places is estimated at Rs. 7,00,000. A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 was proposed in the current year's budget by way of a new item, which was accepted at Rs. 1,50,000. The total amount still required is about Rs. 5,50,000 for the construction of strong rooms at remaining treasuries. With a view to complete the construction of strong rooms at the remaining places as early as possible, a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1954-55.
4	West Khandesh Division	Dhulia	Construction of New Office Building for the office of the Sales Tax Officer, West Khandesh, Dhulia.	42,094	42,000	The office is accommodated in a hired building but the premises are not suitable. The District Magistrate, West Khandesh, has already transferred the required land to the Executive Engineer, West Khandesh Division. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.

Administration of Justice.

5	Ahmedabad		Habitual Offenders Scheme.—Additions and alterations to the Naroda Settlement, Ahmedabad—Stage I.	3,53,000	3,53,000	The work has been approved administratively in the year 1950. The work has been divided into 2 stages with a view to starting the Settlement for Habitual Offenders as early as possible and to avoid delay as well as investment of a large sum only construction of Stage I of the buildings has been approved by Government for the present. As the work is of a very urgent nature provision has to be made in the next year's budget so that the Settlers proposed for interment could be accommodated in the settlement at Ahmedabad. The item was put up as a new major work for the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 but it was not accepted by Government. The item was also then classified under category (b) as absolutely essential. In view of the urgency, it has now been proposed to repeat this item for the year 1954-55 and to give also top priority. The item is classified as also fully essential.
6	Poona	Poona	Providing drainage arrangements at the District Judge's bungalow at Poona.	23,255	23,000	Administrative approval was accorded in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9966/6, dated the 18th April 1952. Much inconvenience is caused to the District Judge for want of drainage arrangements to his bungalow. As requested by the Public Works Department on main papers, this has been included here.
7	Poona	Poona	Special repairs, e.g., water-proofing the roof terrace of the Civil Court Building at Poona.	32,249	32,000	Administrative approval was accorded in Government Resolution, Home Department, No 6489/6, dated the 24th September 1951. Since the work has not been undertaken as yet, this has been included in the list.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Administration of Justice—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
8	Poona	Poona	Construction of a permanent covered cycle stand in the compound of the Civil Court Building at Poona.	22,000	22,000	Administrative approval was accorded by Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3823/6, dated the 7th December 1950. The right to conduct a 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.
9	Greater Bombay	Dadar	Work of erecting semi-permanent structures near Dadar Court Buildings.	72,000	72,000	Administrative approval not yet accorded. In view of the acute shortage of accommodation, it was not possible for Government to establish Presidency Magistrate's Courts. As it is felt that there is a need for one or two more Court in Bombay, the buildings are necessary to accommodate the Courts.
10	Greater Bombay	Bombay	Construction of a mortuary at Bombay.	28,000	28,000	Administrative approval accorded in Government Resolution, Home Memorandum, No. 7273/6, dated 17th December 1952. In the present mortuary there is accommodation for dead bodies only. The average number of dead bodies that are required to be kept in the mortuary is 20 per day. As there is not enough space in the mortuary many of the dead bodies are required to be kept on the ground. Moreover, the cooling plant has become very old and is maintaining higher temperature than required. It is therefore proposed to construct a new mortuary which can accommodate 20 dead bodies and to instal in it a new cooling plant as the present plant is beyond repairs. It is absolutely essential.

Jails and Convict Settlements.

11	Poona Division.	Yeravda	Petty constructions and electric installations in connection with the establishment of a leather Factory at the Yeravda Central Prison.	23,000	23,000	In 1950, the Local Authorities passed a new item in respect of the proposed establishment of a Leather Factory equipped with modern machinery at the Yeravda Central Prison. This new item included a provision of Rs. 23,000 on account of petty constructions and electric installations necessary for establishment of the factory. The Factory could not be started during the year 1950-51 as machines of the required specifications were not available and all the grants allotted for its establishment were surrendered. It has been decided to make a provision for establishment of the Factory in the Budget for 1954-55 and, in this Section II new item for Rs. 2,89,038 under "28-Jails and Convict Settlements", covering the expenditure that will have to be incurred on the staff, purchase of tools, plants, raw materials etc. has been sent to the Finance Department. Provision has also to be made for the work of petty constructions and electric installations necessary to establish the Factory and it is now proposed that the provision for this work, which is estimated at Rs. 23,000, should be made under the head "50-Civil Works" in the next year's budget.
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Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Jails and Convict Settlements—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
12	(i) Poona Division.	Yeravda	Construction of quarters for additional jail guarding and other staff at Yeravda, Nasik Road, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur and Dharwar.	1,06,700		This is a scheme for the construction of quarters for certain staff at the Central Prisons at Yeravda, Nasik Road, Belgaum and District Prisons at Dhulia, Bijapur and 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 very bad condition and being without even ordinary sanitary and other necessary amenities are unfit for human habitation. As the actual estimate for the works were likely to be higher than anticipated and 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. 4,20,504 (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2456/5, dated 12th December 1949). These were further ordered to be revised. In view of the financial stringency it is proposed to take in hand the works at Yeravda, Nasik Road and Dharwar only during the financial year 1954-55. A provision of Rs. 77,000 has been made for these three works in the next year's budget.
	(ii) Nasik Roads and Buildings Division.	Nasik	Do.	89,065		
	(iii) Belgaum Division.	Belgaum	Do.	1,51,688	77,000	
	(iv) West Khandesh Division.	Dhulia	Do.	70,113		
	(v) Bijapur Division.	Bijapur	Do.	38,265		
	(vi) Dharwar.	Dharwar	Do.	38,100		
13	Nasik (Roads and Buildings Division).	Nasik	Construction of a new Sub-Jail at Nasik.	2,75,084 (including an amount of Rs. 32,478 on account of the acquisition of land required for the new Sub-Jail).	2,75,000	The Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2438/5, dated the 5th March 1953. The existing building of the Sub-Jail at Nasik is a relic of Peshwa time. It is dilapidated and beyond repairs and was considered unfit for housing prisoners more than 20 years ago. The construction of a new Sub-Jail at Nasik formed an item of the Post-War Reconstruction programme of work for the Jail Department. Revised administrative approval was accorded to the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,084 in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2436/5, dated 5th March 1953, including the cost of the site. Owing to financial stringency the work has not yet been undertaken. There is another circumstances which make it urgently necessary to construct a new sub-jail at Nasik. This is the Town Planning Scheme of the Nasik Municipality which envisages the construction of a road that will cut right across the site of the existing sub-jail building. This scheme is intended to be given effect to. In view of this scheme, the proposed New Sub Jail building cannot be constructed on site of the existing sub-jail and hence the necessity for acquisition of land at the estimated cost of Rs. 32,478.
14	Thana Division.	Thana	Providing improved type latrines in the Thana District Prison.	2,44,424	1,22,000	For some time past, Government had under consideration the question of providing improved type latrines in various Jails Government has approved a scheme for the provision of such latrines in the Thana District Prison at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,44,424 (gross). When these latrines are provided, the sanitary condition of the Prison will be much improved. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 1,22,000 has been made for this work in the next year's budget.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Jails and Convict Settlements—conold.

			Rs.	Rs.	
15	Karwar Division	Karwar	28,000	28,000	Government Letter, Home Department, No. 2625/6, dated the 12th September 1950. The main compound wall surrounding the Karwar Sub-Jail is only 16' high above ground, which is considered insufficient protection against the prisoner trying to escape. It is, therefore, proposed to provide barbed wire fencing to a height of four feet above this wall after dismantling and rebuilding the top portion of the wall and also to raise the side walls inside the Jail from 8' to 16'. The question of providing barbed wire fencing and raising the height of side wall becomes still more important as it has been decided to convert this sub-jail into a special prison for the confinement of these prisoners who are likely to create trouble.
16	Belgaum Division	Gokak	1,40,000	80,000	Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8576/5, dated the 10th June 1949. The present Gokak Sub-Jail is one of the worst congested sub-jails. The work of construction of a new sub-jail at Gokak is one of the works included in the scheme of construction of 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 of the financial stringency it has not been possible to take up this work for execution so far. It is proposed to provide amount of Rs. 80,000 for this work in the next year's budget.

Police.

17	Nasik (Roads and Buildings Division)	Nasik	23,498 (Rs. 21,725 for the original work and Rs. 1,773 for repairs).	23,000	Government Letter, Home Department, No. 6083/6-D, dated the 21st April 1951. The buildings at the Police Training School, Nasik, which were built in 1909-10 are not in a safe condition. They have become sufficiently old and the occupants are put to considerable hardships during the monsoon owing to the leakage of rain water through cracks in the flat roofs. The roof of the kitchen in the quarter occupied by the Law Instructor collapsed during the last monsoon. Urgent repairs are therefore necessary in order to render the quarters habitable. The work has been administratively approved and was put up for 1953-54 but was not admitted.
18	Nasik Division	Nasik	2,83,065	75,000	Government has administratively approved a scheme for the starting of a refresher course at the Police Training School, Nasik, for trained Sub-Inspectors of Police directly recruited and a basic course for Head Constables officiating or likely to officiate as Sub-Inspectors. The scheme involves the entertainment at the Police Training School, Nasik, of additional staff of one Deputy Superintendent, two Practical Instructors of the rank of Inspectors, one Law Instructor of the rank of Police Prosecutor, one armed Sub-Inspector Instructor, two Drill Instructors (Head Constables), one Selection Grade Clerk, two peons and two sweepers. Besides additional equipment such as sport articles will have to be purchased. Before however the refresher courses can be started, additional buildings will have to be constructed at the Police Training School, Nasik, as no accommodation can be spared for the purpose in the existing buildings. The additional buildings are estimated to cost Rs. 2,83,065. A site for the buildings is available in the compound of the Police School Training, Nasik. The work has been administratively approved along with the main scheme. It was included in the Major Works of the current year. As it was not admitted it is being proposed for the next year's budget.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Police—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
19	Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Banaskantha, North Thana, Belgaum, Dharwar, Sholapur, Kanara, Bijapur and Presidency Divisions.	Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Palanpur, Thana, Belgaum, Dharwar, Sholapur, Karwar, Bijapur and Dadar in Bombay.	Construction of permanent type garages for motor vehicles of the Police Department.	3,92,960	79,000	Motor vehicles are an essential feature of a modern Police Force. With the increase in the strength of the Police Force during the recent years, the numbers of vehicles has also increased. These vehicles are exposed to sun and rain and consequently their condition deteriorates thereby causing a loss to Government. It is therefore, essential to construct garages and to provide washing and servicing facilities to these vehicles. At first it was proposed to construct temporary garages but on a comparison of the cost and durability of such garages with that of permanent garages it was found that permanent garages were more economical in the long run. Government therefore administratively approved a scheme of constructing 230 permanent garages in all at the various District Head Quarters places and of providing service ramps and washing platforms at Ahmedabad, Thana, Poona and Sholapur where the number of vehicles was more than 15. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,92,360 (Rs. 3,74,210 for 230 garages and Rs. 18,750 for service ramps and washing platforms at Ahmedabad, Thana, Poona and Sholapur). The Scheme is to be spread over three years. One-fifth of the scheme has already been taken up. Two-fifths of the scheme was to be taken up in 1951-52 but as this was not possible it is proposed to take it up in 1954-55. The two-fifths portion of the scheme which is to be taken up in 1954-55 consists of constructing 93 garages (5 at Broach, 8 at Surat, 8 at Palanpur, 5 at Himatnagar, 16 at Thana, 3 at Dadar, 15 at Belgaum, 10 at Dharwar, 15 at Sholapur, 6 at Karwar and 4 at Bijapur) and one service ramp each at Ahmedabad, Thana and Sholapur. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1,57,311 (Rs. 1,51,311) for 93 garages plus Rs. 6,000 for the service ramps at Ahmedabad, Thana and Sholapur. The work has been administratively approved and was proposed as Major Work, for 1952-53 and 1953-54.
20	Belgaum Division.	Belgaum	Construction of Central Workshop at Belgaum for the Police Motor Transport Section.	82,761	40,000	Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4596/4/518381 dated the 30th August 1950. Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Central Workshop at Belgaum for the Police Motor Transport Section. The workshop which has already started functioning is at present located in rented premises in the Belgaum Fort area as a temporary measure. These premises are totally unsuitable besides being away from the Police Headquarters. It is therefore proposed to construct a suitable structure for the workshop near the Headquarters. A site is available for the purpose. The work has been administratively approved and was put up as a Major Work for 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not admitted. The work is of an urgent nature and needs to be taken in hand soon.
<i>Education.</i>						
21	North Thana	Jogeshwari.	New building for the Science Department of the Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari.	1,63,183	1,63,000	The first stage of the work estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,467 was put up for the current year's budget and necessary provision has been made in the current year's budget on this account. The second stage of the work for which the provision is proposed has been administratively approved. The work is intended for housing the Science Department of the College. The teaching of the B.Sc. Course at the College has already commenced and the work is essential.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Education—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
22	Kolhapur	-- Kolhapur ..	Construction of two class rooms and three laboratories for the Rajaram College, Kolhapur.	1,51,673	76,000	According to Poona University requirements a three years' Hons. Course for the B.Sc. Classes has been started at this College with effect from 1953-54. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary to have two additional class rooms and three laboratories for this college to accommodate the additional batches of students. The work has already been administratively approved and was put up for the current year's budget. It is necessary to finance this work next year.
23	Ahmedabad	.. Ahmedabad	Construction of a library at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	70,000	70,000	On account of considerable increase in the number of students in the College, the present library building which was constructed in 1917 is found to be quite inadequate for the requirements of the college. It is, therefore, necessary to have a new building where books can be properly stored. The work has been administratively approved and was put up for the current year's budget. It is necessary to provide the amount in the next year's budget to finance the work.
24	Dharwar	-- Dharwar ..	Electric installation in the new Physic Building of the Karnatak College, Dharwar.	21,013	21,000	The new building of the Physics Department of the College is nearing completion. It is necessary to provide electric installation in the building to enable the Laboratory to start work from the next academic year. The plans and estimates of the work has been administratively approved. The amount may be provided in the next year's budget.
25	Poona	... Mahabaleshwar.	Additions and alterations to the buildings of the Government House Estate, Mahabaleshwar reserved for Holiday Camps for teachers and students.	21,451	21,000	Government have approved in principle the Scheme for the organisation of Teachers' (Secondary and Primary) Homes. The teachers' Homes are to be organised in place where Teachers' Holiday Camps are organised during the Vacation and where the buildings are under Government Minimum quantity of utensils and furnitures is to be provided in these buildings—to be utilized by teachers and their families whenever there are note ...—teachers Holiday Camps at other than vacation times. In view of this some additions and alterations to the Buildings at Mahabaleshwar which are allotted to this Department for for Holiday Camps are necessary and it is, therefore, proposed for inclusion in the next year's budget i.e., 1954-55.
26	Poona	.. Poona	Construction of accommodation for Senior Division, N. C. C. units in Poona except those belonging to the College of Engineering.	1,80,000	1,00,000	The work has been administratively approved vide Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. N.C.C. 1452, dated the 11th January 1952. The item was proposed for inclusion in the budget for the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not allowed to stand finally. The State Government is contributed to the provision of satisfactory accommodation for offices, Stores and armouries of the N. C. C. units raised in the State. No donations for the work have so far been received nor are any expected. The item is provided for in the next year's budget.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Education—consolid.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
27	Ahmedabad	.. Ahmedabad..	Construction of accommodation for units in Ahmedabad.	1,38,000	75,000	Part of the work was proposed for the budget years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not allowed to stand. The work has not been administratively approved. The Director of Education's proposals in the matter are expected to be received shortly. The work needs to be undertaken next year. No donations for the purpose has so far been received nor is any expected.
28	Poona	.. Poona	..Providing pre-mix Asphalt carpet to approach roads to the College of Agriculture, Poona.	27,000	27,000	The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 26,500 in respect of the work have been administratively approved under Government Resolution, Agriculture and Forests Department, No. 10780/39, dated the 9th July 1951. The approach roads in the compound of Agricultural College, Poona, which were treated with a special liquid seal coating in 1948-49 are subject to heavy traffic of motor lorries and trucks as a result of which the seal coating is soon being worn out. It is therefore, proposed, on the recommendation of the Public Works Department to provide 1½ inch premix asphalt carpet to these roads during the next year. The plans and estimates in respect of the work have been approved by the Government. It is now proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 26,500 in the next year's budget to meet the cost of the work.
<i>Medical.</i>						
29	Poona	.. "Z" site	Construction of treated buildings for the Hospital Serum Institute at Poona.	5,00,000	20,000	Government have administratively approved the construction of a building of the type of Class I Officer's bungalow on the "Z" site at a cost of Rs. 52,750. Since, however, the difficulties of accommodation of the Serum Institute will not end with the provision of this building only, the provision of permanent buildings for all the essential requirements of the Serum Institute are now proposed to be put up on "Z" site at a cost of about Rs. 5,00,000. The plans and estimates have been received and are being administratively approved. The provision is proposed as the matter is very urgent. The land for the building is available and provision asked for represents the amount likely to be spent in 1954-55.
30	Sholapur	-- Kedgaon	.. Establishment of Leprosy colony at Kedgaon, District Sholapur for beggars suffering from Leprosy.	1,00,000	1,00,000	The land for the building is available and provision asked represents the amount likely to be spent in 1954-55. It is proposed to establish a leprosy colony on the site of the dry Cattle Farm at Kedgaon, District Sholapur, by utilising the existing structures there. The proposal which involves recurring expenditure of Rs. 97,193 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 95,000 has been put up as a new item under "33, Medical" for 1954-55 budget. The existing structures require some repairs additions and alterations with a view to making them fit for human habitation. The proposal involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 which may be provided for under "50, Civil Works" in the budget of 1954-55.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate, in 1954-55.	Provision	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Medical—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
31	Bombay	.. St. George's Hospital.	Additions and Alteration to the Operation Theatre and Sanitary Block on the first floor of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.	27,843	25,000	The plans and estimates have been administratively approved under Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 1290/33, dated the 21st May 1952 and No. SGH-1153, dated the 25th November 1953. The proposed additions and alterations to the Operation Theatre and Sanitary Block of the St. George Hospital, Bombay, as essential to meet the minimum requirements of the increased work. The work is a part of recommendations made by the University of Bombay, which has recognised the Hospital for post-graduate training. Previously the work was estimated to cost Rs. 19,123 and, therefore, sanction for meeting the cost of the work from the Surgeon General's discretionary grant for minor works for the execution of the work was given. The work was accordingly started and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,000 has already been incurred from the Surgeon General's discretionary grant for 1952-53. Later it was found that provision for additions and alterations to electric installation was not included in the original plans and estimates, the estimates for the former work amounting to Rs. 8,720. The work is now treated as a major work, and it is proposed to make necessary provision in the budget for 1954-55.
32	Kanara	.. Kanara Bhatkal.	Cottage Hospital (District Kanara).	4,16,000	4,16,000	Plans and estimates sent for administrative approval of Government.
33	Thana	.. Dahanu	.. Cottage Hospital, Dahanu. Residential quarters for staff and other items.	1,51,564	52,000	The main building of the hospital has been completed and the hospital is to be started shortly. There is a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 with has been received for this hospital, and it is lying unutilised. It is proposed to construct the residential quarters for the staff and other ancillary items. So as to make the hospital complete in all respect. The amount of donation will be utilised and over and above the amount of donation an amount of Rs. 51,564 will be required during the year 1954-55. The works have been administratively approved in Government Resolution, Local Self-Government, and Public Health Department, No. COT1653, dated 7th December 1953.
34	Presidency Division.	Bombay	... Providing additions and alterations to the electric installations in the Out-Patient Department and Dental College Building in the compound of J. J. Hospital, Bombay.	37,000	37,000	The work of construction of an additional storey on the 1st floor of the Out-Patient Department and Dental College Building, in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay was technically approved by the Public Works Department. No provision was however made for electric installation. It is, therefore, necessary to make a provision of Rs. 36,968 for that purpose for the year 1954-55. Administrative approval has been accorded to the plans and estimate in respect of this work under Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. JJH-1153, dated the 9th November 1953.
35	Dharwar	... Dharwar	... Construction of a Maternity Ward at Civil Hospital, Dharwar.	27,313	7,000	Shri T. K. Mirchandani of Dharwar has offered a donation of Rs. 20,000 for this work which has been accepted by Government as early as in 1944. The share that Government would have to bear would, therefore, be only Rs. 7,313. Government will, however, have to bear a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,340 on account of the maintenance of the Maternity Home. The offer has been accepted as early as in 1944 and the donor is pressing for the early execution of the work. Hence the urgency. Plans and estimates for the work have been approved.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Medical—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
30	Bombay	J. J. Hospital Compound.	Constructing R. O. C. Storage tank and pump house for Nurses Quarters B. J. Hospital for Children and O. P. D. in the compound of J. J. Hospital, Bombay.	29,000	29,000	Plans and estimates have been forwarded to Government for their administrative approval <i>vide</i> this office letter No. S.-200/81667/D, dated 10th June 1953. Even when the water storage tanks of the B. J. Hospital for children were connected to the Municipal water supply pipe and to the down take pipe also there was no sufficient water supply to the B. J. Hospital children and it is suggested by the Ex. Engineer, Presidency Division Bombay to construct a surface reservoir and a pump house for removing the complaints of water supply to the B. J. Hospital for Children and other allied buildings in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Adequate water supply to the hospital is quite essential for efficient and smooth working of the hospital.
37	Banaskantha	Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	Providing water supply and drainage arrangements for the Civil Hospital at Palanpur.	66,000	66,000	The Public Health Engineer to Government Poona has been requested by Government to prepare detailed plans and estimates for this work <i>vide</i> Government Education, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 7032/33/6784-B, dated 13th February 1953. Government have proposed to consider this works as a new major work for 1954-55 budget <i>vide</i> Government Letter Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. H. B. 1153/1288, Bom., dated 4th August 1953. The detailed Plans and estimates are awaited from the Public Health Engineer. There is no arrangements of water supply to various Departments of Civil Hospital, Palanpur. There is only one well in the compound of hospital. The water is being supplied to the various departments of hospital through full time Bhisties which arrangement of water supply is not satisfactory. 30 additional beds are shortly to be opened at this hospital.—Hence it will not be possible for Bhisties to supply water to the whole hospital. Due to inadequate water supply the cleanliness the hospital also suffers a lot. Moreover there is also scarcity of water in this district. There being no drainage system in the hospital at present the hospital water is scattered on the open space of the hospital which is unhygienic and harmful. Hence the proposal is urgent and necessary.
38	Thana	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	Construction of the two new Kitchens at the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	26,134	26,000	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government <i>vide</i> Government Resoution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 2198/33, dated 22nd July 1950 and corrigendum No. 2198/33, dated 3rd October 1951. The present cook house is small. In fact it does not appear to be built for the purpose as it consists of a small room with cooking places at floor level and no outlet for smok is provided. It is also not made fly proof with the result that there were flies all over when the Surgeon General inspected this hospital similarly small room in the female ye.rd is being used as cook house. This is also not suitable. It is therefore necessary to have two separate kitchens one for male side and the other for female side.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Medical—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
39	Bombay	J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.	Providing X.P.M. shutters to the window openings on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor of the Ellappa Balaram and Sassoon David Hospitals at the J. J. Hospitals, Bombay.	23,241	23,000	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government, <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. J.J.H. 1153, dated 6th July 1953. Incidents have occurred in which patients have committed suicide by jumping out of the windows. It is therefore proposed to provide X. P. M. shutters to windows as a precautionary measure and to avoid recurrence of such incidence. The work is emergent by nature and requires to be carried out at the earliest opportunity.
40	Surat	Umarakh Taluka, Navsari District.	Construction of a fourth Class dispensary at Umarakh.	32,000	32,000	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government, <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 6271/33(1), dated 9th October 1950. Under Baroda Government, H. O., No. 8/6, dated 23rd July 1945 a donation of Rs. 11,000 was accepted by the ex-Baroda Government from Shri Lallubhai Jagubhai Patel for a permanent fourth Class Dispensary at Umrakh on the condition that the donor should provide free building for the dispensary and residence. The Local Board has also agreed to contribute Rs. 1,300 towards the cost of the buildings. The Five Year Plan as calculated from the date of starting of the Dispensary, viz., 1st October 1937 expired on 1st October 1952. Hence construction of building is necessary.
41	Banaskantha	Banaskantha	Construction of a garage for the motor van and quarters for the staff employed in connection with the proposed mobile dispensary in Banaskantha District.	22,000	22,000	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 3854/33, dated 19th February 1953. The proposal to start a mobile Dispensary in Banaskantha District has been accepted by Government <i>vide</i> Government Letter, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 3854/33/4371/H, dated 19th February 1952. To implement this proposal this work is urgent and essential.
42	Ratnagiri	Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri.	Constructing of a T. B. Wing and an X-Ray room at the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri.	56,000	56,000	Administrative approval to the plans and estimates have been accorded by Government <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 5292/33, dated 21st October 1952 and 24th October 1952. There are no proper facilities at present to house T. B. Patients at the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri with the result that much inconvenience is caused to the patients. Similarly in the absence of the proper X-Ray facilities at the hospital it is not possible to give proper X-Ray treatment to the patients. In the interest of patients it is absolutely necessary to provide funds for the works in question during the year 1954-55 so that this can be completed during that year and the necessary facilities provided.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of Provision estimate, in 1954-55.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Medical—concl.

			Rs.	Rs.		
43	Surat	... Surat	Repairs and drainage works at the Civil Hospital, Surat.	76,000	76,000	<p>The hospital building is very old and needs extensive repairs and painting. The roof was leaking at many places during the last monsoon, inspite of recent repairs. The drainage system is also very unsatisfactory. The work has to be undertaken immediately for the safety of patients.</p> <p>The plans and estimates of the work are ready and are being referred to the Public Department and the Finance Department.</p> <p>The item is accepted for expenditure on repairs to roof only.</p>

Industries.

44	Poona	.. Poona	Construction of a building for the establishment of a show-room at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.	34,353	34,000	<p>At present there is no provision for demonstrating the improved tools and equipment designed by the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona. It has been decided that a show-room should be established at the Workshop for demonstrating the working of the various machines pertaining to the cottage industries designed and manufactured at the Workshop, Poona, in order to popularise their use. During the last financial year, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned towards expenditure on the scheme for manufacture of improved tools and equipment at the Workshop, Poona. In view of this, it is necessary to construct a building for the establishment of a show-room during 1954-55. Secondly the Bombay Delegation to Japan had purchased some machinery in Japan and it has been proposed to duplicate them at the workshop.</p>
45	Public Works Department, North Kanara.	Karwar ...	Construction of a building for the Government Fisheries School, Karwar.	1,34,468	80,000	<p>The administrative approval has already been accorded. The school is at present housed in a private building, the area of which is quite inadequate. Besides Government has to incur expenditure on its rent. Fishermen in Kanara District are very backward and it is essential to give them as many facilities of training as are possible to impress upon their minds to take up the to improved methods of fishing. In view of this it is necessary to admit more students in the existing schools. The building in which the school at Karwar is at present housed is not sufficient to admit more students and introduce better training. This work is, therefore, put up as a new major work. The building will also accommodate the office of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Karwar.</p>
46	P. W. D., Ratnagiri.	Ratnagiri	Construction of a building for the Government Fisheries School, Ratnagiri.	56,183	25,000	<p>The present building where the school is housed, is quite insufficient to meet the needs of increasing number of students.</p>

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of Provision estimate. in 1954-55.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs. Rs.

Civil Works (Public Works Department).

47	Mehsana	Mehsana	Constructing a store building for accommodating Public Works Department stores in the compound of Public Office at Mehsana.	21,000	21,000	The existing store at Mehsana is too small and therefore the articles of Tools and Plant, stock materials are not sufficiently accommodated. The construction of a store building for accommodating Public Works Department store is therefore essential. Land is available for the purpose. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned by the local officers.
48	Do.	Do.	Construction of a Karkun's Chawl of 40 units at Mehsana.	2,86,000	50,000	There is acute shortage of housing accommodation at Mehsana. The necessity for constructing a chawl at Mehsana has therefore been keenly felt. As Mehsana is in merged state area it is becoming increasingly difficult to post staff for want of any facilities. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned by the local officer.
49	Sabarkantha	Himatnagar.	Construction of Public Works Department store and garage in the Executive Engineer's office at Himatnagar.	36,000	36,000	There is no Public Works Department store and garage in the office of the Executive Engineer at Himatnagar. The absence of store makes storage of costly materials like cement and steel difficult and risky. The plans and estimates have not been administratively approved. The item is accepted for stores only.
50	Do.	Dhansura... Modasa, Khedbrahma, Meghraj and Bhiloda.	Construction of offices, stores, residence, etc., for sectional officers at Taluka Head Meghraj and quarters 5 Nos. Rs. 22,000 each.	1,20,000	30,000	There are no stores, offices and residential quarters at Dhansura, Modasa, Khedbrahma, Meghraj and Bhiloda. In the absence of store, storage of costly materials like cement and steel makes difficult and risky. The plans and estimates have not been administratively approved. The item is accepted for stores only.

Stationery and Printing.

51	Bombay Presidency Division.	Bombay	Expansion of Government Central Press to accommodate Process Section, etc.	46,000	46,000	The starting of a Process Section at the Government Central Press is essential to enable the Press to take up the printing work of Director of Publicity and other Departments. The machinery and the equipment for the Section have long since arrived. The present floor area of the Government Central Press is, however, already inadequate and this affects output adversely. Expansion is, therefore inevitable to allow the installation of the machinery and enable the Press to take over the work, which at present has to be given out to private presses. 2. The administrative approval to the plans and estimates has not yet been accorded. Modification of plans and estimates has delayed their submission to Government. In view of the urgency to the proposal, provision proposed may be made in the next year's budget estimates.
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Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Miscellaneous Departments (L. S. G. & P. H. D.)

				Rs.	Rs.	
52	Poona West Division.	Karla Caves near the village of Vehargaon.	Permanent Water Supply arrangements at the foot of the Karla Caves in connection with the fair.	25,000	25,000	The permanent improvement envisages to supply water to nearly 7,000 souls (Pilgrims) who visit the shrine of Goddess Yemai, on the Karla Caves hill near the village Vehargaon. As regards the present water supply arrangements, there is a village tank by the foot of the hill, and water in this cannot be used for drinking purposes. There are other two wells near the village, and the water from these wells duly disinfected is used for drinking purposes. It is stated that the quantity from these wells falls short of the requirement during the fair and for this reason, a temporary arrangement was made, by constructing a small tank which was fed by means of Motor tankers, as this was only an emergency measure. It is now proposed to construct a 20'-0" dia. supply well located by the downstream of the existing bund, as a permanent measure. Water from this well will be pumped by 3.5 H. P. Jap portable pump into a stand post situated at a distance of 650 ft. from the well, through a rubber hose pipe. The stand post will be provided with 6 Nos. of 5/4" taps and small R. C. C. covered tank 1'-6" x 1'-6" for disinfecting water. The 25' dia. well is expected to give enough quantity of water at present. If, however, it is found that this is not enough, than the proposal for raising the height of the existing bund by 4'-0" will be taken up as Stage II of the proposed scheme. The plans and estimates for the work have been administratively approved in Government Resolution, Local Self Government and Public Health Department, No. 2948/33, dated the 29th August 1951.

BUILDINGS—Sugarcane Cess Fund.

Agriculture.

53	Kanara Division	Alnawar	Construction of Cattle Shed and Servants' Quarters at the Sugarcane Sub-Station, Alnawar.	29,240	29,000	The newly established Agricultural Research Sub-station at Alnawar has to maintain bullocks and permanent Labourers for attendance, maintenance and protection. At present, there are no arrangements for housing the cattle and the servants. In those circumstances, it is absolutely essential to construct cattle Shed and Servants' Quarters at the Sub-station for which a provision of Rs. 29,240 is required. The Plans and Estimates of the work have already been administratively approved by Government.
54	Surat Division	Vyara	Construction of Cattle Shed and Servants' Quarters at the Sugarcane Research Sub-Stations, Vyara.	20,200	20,000	On the merger of the Baroda State with the Bombay State, the Farm at Vyara was taken over as a Sub-station for the Sugarcane Development Scheme. This Farm has 5 to 6 acres under Sugarcane and some area under paddy and other rotational crops. It is necessary to maintain three pairs of bullocks and six permanent labourers at the Farm as Sugarcane require constant attention throughout the year. Maintaining the servants is also essential for the protection of Government property as the Farm. There are no permanent arrangements for housing the cattle of the labourers at this Farm at present. In view of these facts, construction of Cattle Shed and Servants' Quarters at the Vyara Farm is absolutely essential. The plans and estimates for the work in question have already been approved administratively by Government.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications—ordinary.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
55	Poona	... Junnar ...	Construction of a new Inspection Bungalow at Junnar, district Poona.	57,420	57,000	The plans and estimates have been administratively approved. The work is necessary to facilitate touring officers.
56	Surat	... Vyara ...	Construction of a Sub-mersible bridge over Zanknari River on Vyara-Meshkatri Road—Major District Road.	3,17,000	1,00,000	A weir is constructed just half a mile down stream of the Bridge site for Irrigation Work which is likely to be irrigated and protect 12,000 acres of Kharif crops. When the weir will start functioning, there will be about 10 feet of water in River at Bridge site. It is therefore absolutely necessary to provide cross drainage works at this place immediately. The plans and estimates are being approved.
57	Poona	... Poona ...	Improvements to the Alandi-Chakan Road providing new retaining walls in the Ghat portion in mile No. 16.	26,448 (including centage charges).	26,000	The work is urgent to avoid accident due to fast moving traffic. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved and technically sanctioned.
58	Kanara	... Near gar.	Hig. Reconstruction of bridge No. 69 in mile No. 6-7 of Karwar Bellary Road.	1,20,000 (rough)	30,000	The decking of the existing bridge is rotten and not in a position to withstand modern traffic. The plans and estimates have been prepared by the Superintending Engineer.
<i>Communications (Central Road Fund).</i>						
59	Banaskantha	.. Banaskantha.	Constructing Decsa-Tharad-Way-Suigam Road Section and Way to Suigam.	8,35,053	2,00,000	This is a cart track road. There is no pucca road for development of communications in the interior part of the Banaskantha Pucca road is necessary to have best advantage of the public. It is also useful for military purposes. The work is included in the C. R. F. Programme approved by the Government of India. Plans and Estimates have been administratively approved.
60	Do.	.. Do.	.. Constructing a road from Danta (Bhavnagar to Ambaji by bringing the present to M. D. R. standard.	9,07,348	1,00,000	The existing road is in a delapidated condition. This road joins an important lights of pilgrimage and hence the work is necessary. This work has been included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by Government of India. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
61	Do.	.. Do.	.. Construction of Ukanchali Bridge on Danta Ambaji Road.	93,327	50,000	The river Ukanchali becomes unformidable in monsoon. To avoid this, construction of a bridge is necessary. Work has been included in the C. R. F. Programme approved by the Government of India. The Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications (Central Road Fund)—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
62	Banaskantha	Banaskantha.	Constructing Radhanpur-Shihori-Khemana Road. Section I from Radhanpur to Dugrasan.	22,40,142	5,00,000	The road has been included in the C. R. F. Programme approved by Government of India for 2 crores. The Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
63	Do.	Do.	Constructing Radhanpur-Shihori-Khemana Road. Section II from Dugrasan to Shihori.	4,71,959	1,00,000	
64	Do.	Do.	Constructing Radhanpur-Shihori-Khemana Road. Section III from Shihori to Khemana.	4,83,101	1,00,000	
65	Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha.	Khedbrahma-Khevoj Road up to Sabarmati river crossing M. Dv. R. (21) miles.	10,50,000	1,00,000	The Sabar Kantha District being backward, there is no communication joining town and other important places. The construction of the road is necessary for development of the City. It will also provide cheap transport facilities. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
66	Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha.	Kevoj Poshina Road 9 miles.	4,00,000	50,000	The works are included in the Central Road Fund programme approved by the Government of India.
67	Do.	Do.	Poshina to Abu 10 miles.	4,00,000	50,000	The work was taken up as a scarcity work during 1948-49. Some earth work is done in piecemeal-length of about 3 miles. The work is required to be completed so as to facilitate through communication from Khedbrahma to Abu Road. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
68	Mehsana	.....	Constructing a bridge across Saraswati river near Sidhpur on Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Sidhpur Road.	9,00,000	3,00,000	The construction of the bridge is necessary to make the road possible. The work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme recently approved by the Government of India for two crores. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
69	Broach	.....	Improvements to Ankleshwar-Dadhaj Rajpipla Road including bridges, etc.	12,00,000	1,50,000	The work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by Government of India for 2 crores. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
70	Satara	.....	Constructing a bridge at Koregaon on Satara Pandharpur Road.	2,25,000	1,50,000	The work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme recently approved by the Government of India for 2 crores. Plans and Estimates will be approved shortly.
71	West Khandesh	.....	Widening and bringing up to standard Dondai-cha-Shahada-Khotia Road—Major District Road No. 4. Section III miles 57/3600 to 63/4024.	2,72,498	2,72,000	Sections I and II of this road are already in progress. This work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by the Government of India. Plans and Estimates will be approved shortly.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications (Central Road Fund)—contd.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
72	Nasik (Roads and buildings).	...	Constructing a bridge across Panjhar river on Mamad-Malegaon Road.	1,00,000	75,000	The work is included in two crores programme of Central Road Fund works, recently approved by Government of India. Plans and Estimates will be approved shortly.
73	Navsari and Dangs.	Navsari and Dangs.	Bulsar-Dharampur-Huda-Nasik Road State Highway No. 2 Section II Khanwel to Par river causeway.	5,28,600	2,00,000	Plans and Estimates have been administratively approved.
74	Kolhapur	... Kolhapur District.	Constructing a bridge cum weir across Vedganga river near Gargoti on Kolhapur-Patgaon Road.	2,78,613	50,000	Construction of this bridge is necessary for providing uninterrupted communication between Kolhapur District Head Quarters and Gargoti, a taluka Head Quarters. This work has been included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by the Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
75	Do.	.. Do.	.. Constructing a bridge across Panchganga river on Iohalkaranji.	4,00,000	2,00,000	The work has been included in the C. R. F. programme for 2 crores approved by the Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
76	Kolhapur	.. Kolhapur District.	Constructing a bridge across Salvan river on Kolhapur Gaganbawda Road.	2,42,074	50,000	The Kolhapur Gaganbavda Road is an important road as it connects Kolhapur, the District Head Quarter, and Bavda, a Mahal Head Quarters. To provide uninterrupted communication between Kolhapur and Gaganbavda, construction of bridge across the Salvan river is necessary. This work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by the Government of India. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
77	Do.	.. Do.	.. Constructing a bridge across Rupaniriver on Kolhapur Gaganbavda Road.	1,97,643	50,000	This work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by the Government of India. Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
78	Kanara	.. ....	Constructing a bridge across Gangavli river at Ulware on Karwar-Madras Frontier Road.	18,00,000	3,00,000	The work is included in the 2 crores Central Road Fund Programme recently approved by Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
79	Kanara	.. ....	Constructing a bridge across Bilgi river on Bilgi-Sidhapur - Kumta Road M. D. R.	3,00,000	1,00,000	The work is included in the Central Road Fund Programme recently approved by Government of India for 2 crores. The Plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
80	Kaira	.. ....	Constructing of a bridge on the Sabarmati river at Panchgaon on the Baroda Vasad-Tarapura Panchgaon Road leading to Saurashtra.	10,00,000	3,00,000	This road crosses the Sabarmati river near Panchgaon. There is no existing bridge at this place. This road is included in the Central Road Fund Programme approved by the Government of India for 2 crores. The Plans and Estimates will be approved shortly.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Communications (Central Road Fund)—conold.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
81	Surat	.. ....	Improvements to 8,14,150 Surat-Bardoli-Navapur Road-Section Bardoli to Kamalchand.	2,00,000	2,00,000	The work is included in 2 crores C. R. F. recently approved by Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
82	Do.	.. ....	Constructing a bridge cross Mindhole river on Surat-Sachin-Lakhpur Navsari Road M. D. R.	4,75,000	2,00,000	The work is included in the 2 crore C. R. F. Programme recently approved by Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
83	Do.	.. ....	Constructing a high level bridge across river Tapi at Mandvi on V a d o l i - K i m Mandvi-M a d h i Road.	20,26,977	3,00,000	The construction of bridge is necessary for through Communication. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved. This work is included in the C. R. F. programme approved by Government of India for 2 crores.
84	Do.	.. ....	Constructing a submersible bridge on Mindhola river on Kamalchod on Surat-Dhulia Road.	2,86,000	1,50,000	The construction of bridge is necessary for through Communication. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
85	Do.	.. ....	Bringing to state highway standard from Kamachod to Vyara mile No. 0/0 to 5/2.	2,94,614	1,50,000	The road is required to be brought to State Highway standard as per Road Planning. The plans and estimates have been administratively approved.
86	Bijapur	.. ....	Constructing approaches to Bridge across Krishna river from Jamkhandi and Bableshwar side.	3,00,000	2,00,000	The work is included in the 2 crore C. R. F. Programme recently approved by the Government of India. The plans and estimates will be approved shortly.
Total, Communications Central Road Fund ..				46,47,000		
<i>Communications—Sugarcane Cess Fund.</i>						
87	Nira Right Bank Akluj Canal Division.	...	<i>Sugar Cane Cess Fund.</i> Improvement to Canal service Road—Borgaon - Mahalung-Akluj track.	1,68,000	75,000	The existing route, viz., Borgaon-Mahalung-Akluj is a cart-track 7 miles in length. It will have to be improved by metalling and widening it, so as to make it suitable for S. T. service buses which are plying on this road. The work being merely a metalling proposal, detailed plans and estimates therefor can be prepared quickly and will be got approved within a fortnight.

List of New Major Works for 1954-55 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 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Buildings (Jails and Convict Settlements).

				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Providing flush latrines and improvements to water supply in the Ahmedabad Central Prison.	5,12,303	1,65,250	For sometime past, Government has had under consideration the question of providing flush latrines in various Jails. If the flush system is introduced in Ahmedabad Central Prison there will be no need to employ anybody on conservancy work and there will be a saving of expenditure of As. 6 a day per head employed on this work above all the sanitary condition of the Jail will be well maintained. As the present financial stringency does not permit of the taking up of the scheme in full, Government proposes to take up the work of water supply improvements at a gross cost of Rs. 1,94,527 during the next financial year, leaving the drainage scheme for some other more opportune time.
2	Nasik (R. & B.)	Nasik	Providing additional accommodation at Nasik Road Central Prison.	41,75,693	4,23,730	The jail population in this State has increased considerably and in order to provide adequate accommodation for the increased Jail population and avoid the evils of overcrowding it has been decided that additional accommodation for about 1,500 prisoners should be provided at Nasik Road Central Prison. It is accordingly proposed to provide for this work in next year's budget.

Police.

3	South Thana ... Banaskantha ... Do. ... Do. ... North Satara ... Ratnagiri ... Panch Mahals ... East Khandesh ... Surat ... Belgaum ... Dharwar ... Bijapur ... Nasik ...	Thana ... Wav. ... Chhapi ... Panthawada ... Satara ... Ratnagiri ... Godhra ... Jalgaon ... Surat ... Belgaum ... Dharwar ... Bijapur ... Nasik ...	Construction of 1,000 quarters for constabulary at various Districts and other places.	70,26,480	25,42,370	The strength of the Police Force has increased appreciably during the recent years and as a result the problem of housing the policemen has become very acute. The policemen are entitled to rent-free quarters of Government but it is not practicable to provide quarters to all policemen who have not been provided with Government quarters. Efforts are made to secure quarters either on hire or by requisitioning wherever possible but the required number of quarters are not available due to the housing scarcity prevailing in cities and towns. The only course is therefore for Government to construct the quarters. The cost of constructing permanent quarters is very high and it is therefore proposed to construct temporary but durable quarters according to a suitable design approved by Government. Each such quarter is estimated to cost Rs. 3,053 without light and water tap connection in the quarter. The proposal is to construct quarters first for those policemen only who are absolutely without any quarters at present. It is proposed to take up construction of nearly 1,000 quarters each year. Accordingly it is proposed to construct the following quarters during 1954-55:—																												
						<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Thana ...</td> <td>144</td> <td>Ratnagiri ...</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banaskantha ...</td> <td>116</td> <td>Panchmahals...</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Satara ...</td> <td>139</td> <td>East Khandesh</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dharwar ...</td> <td>100</td> <td>Surat ...</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Belgaum ...</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bijapur ...</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Nasik ...</td> <td>120</td> </tr> </table> <p>The land on which quarters at Thana are to be constructed is Government of India land which is being acquired. The construction of quarters will be taken in hand immediately after the acquisition of the land.</p>	Thana ...	144	Ratnagiri ...	30	Banaskantha ...	116	Panchmahals...	84	North Satara ...	139	East Khandesh	50	Dharwar ...	100	Surat ...	66			Belgaum ...	116			Bijapur ...	41			Nasik ...	120
Thana ...	144	Ratnagiri ...	30																															
Banaskantha ...	116	Panchmahals...	84																															
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Dharwar ...	100	Surat ...	66																															
		Belgaum ...	116																															
		Bijapur ...	41																															
		Nasik ...	120																															

The proposal is administratively approved and the provision will be necessary during the year 1954-55.

*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 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Education.</i>						
4	The Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda.	Amreli	Construction of hostel building, a kitchen and servants quarters for the Technical High School, Amreli.	39,078	33,050	A Technical High School has been established at Amreli out of the donation of Rs. 2,50,000 accepted by the former Baroda Government from the Committee appointed to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Raj Ratna, Kaverji Parekh a prominent Socialist worker of Amreli towards the establishment of a Technical Institute at Amreli and also out of the cess fund of Rs. 2,23,762-15-4 collected by the Government of Baroda to finance the school. The District Development Board, Amreli, has come up with an offer of the donation of Rs. 30,000 to meet the part of construction of the hostel building in the compound of the new building of the Technical High School, Amreli, to accommodate the needy students of the school. It is proposed to construct a hostel building, a kitchen for boys in hostel and servants quarters for the cook as detailed below:—
						Rs.
						(i) Hostel building .. 28,674
						(ii) Kitchen for Boys .. 7,399
						(iii) Servants quarters for the cook. 3,635
						39,078
5	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad.	L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. Roads and levelling.	25,000	21,190	As soon as administrative blocks which are nearing completion are constructed, roads and levelling will be necessary. The construction of roads and levelling is essential for creating a good surrounding round the college building as otherwise the college building has no meaning. The provision proposed is therefore necessary.
6			Technical High Schools:— (1) Godhra. (2) Jalgaon. (3) Broach. (4) Ahmednagar. (5) Belgaum. (6) Karwar. (7) Nasik. (8) Surat. (9) Hubli.	20,30,774	5,08,470	With a view to provide other avenue for pursuing the scholastic career of the School going population in the State and also to provide employment to the educated youth, the Government of Bombay has decided to establish at least one technical-cum-Industrial School in each District. It is accordingly proposed to start, 14 additional Technical High Schools, in the State either by converting the existing Secondary Schools or providing the new ones wherever necessary. Of these, three high schools have already been started during the year 1953-54 and five are proposed to be started during 1954-55 and the remaining during the year 1955-56. At certain places buildings for housing these schools are available, while at certain places they will have to be constructed. No accommodation is available at places indicated above. It is accordingly proposed to construct building at these places during the course of two years commencing from 1954-55. It is accordingly proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 for the construction of buildings and the acquisition of land for those schools in the budget estimates for 1954-55.

* This is arrived at after deducting the establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Education—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
7	Kaira	Kapadwanj.	Construction of building for the Technical High School, Kapadwanj.	59,215	50,000	At present the school has been housed in the Hunnar Shala Building which Government could secure on payment of Rs. 3,000 and workshop training is given to the students in temporary workshop shed constructed for the purpose for which an expenditure of Rs. 49,991 was incurred. The school badly needs workshop building some land for construction. The requisite land has already been notified for acquisition. The plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 37,177 exclusive of centage charges and cost of acquisition charges and cost of acquisition of land have been administratively approved but the work could not be undertaken as the land already notified could not be acquired and the new Major work put up for inclusion in 1952-53 budget and also in 1953-54 budget was not finally accepted. As the school badly needs the workshop building and the donor Shri C. V. Parekh who donated an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for the establishment of the Technical High School, Kapadwanj, is also anxious for the complete establishment of the school, the proposed provision as detailed below is necessary:—

Rs.

Estimated cost of construction.	37,177
27 per cent. centage charges	10,038
Cost of land acquisition ..	12,000
Total ..	59,215

8	Ahmedabad		Construction of one Assembly Hall over the Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	21,225	17,800	The Technical High School at Ahmedabad has been started from the current academic year 1953-54 and it is absolutely necessary to provide accommodation for Technical High School classes. The plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 31,563 for constructing three rooms over the Electrical Laboratory of the R. C. T. I., Ahmedabad for the Technical High School are administratively approved, vide Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 7742, dated the 29th June 1950. It has, however, been proposed to construct one big Assembly Hall over the Electrical Laboratory of the R. C. T. I., Ahmedabad instead of three rooms and convert the next smaller hall into 3 class rooms. Detailed plans and estimates the latter amounting to Rs. 21,225 have been prepared by the Executive Engineer for the same. The provision proposed is, therefore, necessary.
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9	Do.		Construction of New Textile Workshop at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1,36,457	1,15,250	Administrative approval has been accorded to the work of construction of new textile workshop at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad for accommodating the various new textile machinery which are arriving continuously and for which there is no spare place for accommodating not even so much to demonstrate it to students for working. The machinery ordered out at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000 which is now in the process of delivery will be delivered in full in the next few months. If the proposed building is not constructed in time the valuable material will have to be kept somewhere else and it will be exposed to all sorts of destroying element and hence the construction of building is absolutely necessary. It is therefore proposed to construct the new Textile Workshop during 1954-55 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 1,36,457 is proposed for inclusion in 1954-55 budget.
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* This is arrived at after deducting the establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Medical.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
10	Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.	Bombay	Construction of an O. P. D. at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay.	6,87,463	1,69,490	Administrative approval has been accorded by Government to the plans and estimates vide Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 5298/33, dated the 8th May 1952 and Government Letter No. 5298/33/33961-B, dated the 8th July 1952. There are no proper arrangements for the O. P. D. at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay. There is a large number of patients attending the O. P. D. Moreover this hospital is a teaching hospital attached to a Medical College. It is, therefore, necessary to provide proper arrangements for out-patients in the interest of patients as well as teaching of the students.
11	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Providing additional furniture (fixed) at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	3,00,000	1,27,120	The work forms part of the main Scheme of the construction of New Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. As the College and Hospital are to be shifted to new site, the work is considered to be most urgent and essential. The work is proposed according to three years programme of works of Civil Hospital and Medical College, Ahmedabad. It is therefore, essential to provide funds for the work during 1954-55.
12	Baroda	Baroda	Construction of Infectious Diseases Hospital at Baroda.	9,28,800	42,370	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government. It is very necessary to have an Infectious Diseases Hospital at Baroda. It has, therefore, been decided to construct one at Baroda.
13	Bombay dency.	Presi- Bombay	Construction of Nurses' quarters in the compound of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.	8,32,165	2,54,240	The plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government. There is great shortage of quarters for the Nursing staff at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. Since the addition of more nurses great inconvenience is caused. It is, therefore, proposed to build new nurses quarters to accommodate at least 100 nurses.
14	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Proposed bungalow for Hostel Superintendent, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	50,000	42,370	Administratively approved under Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. AMC/1553, dated 14th July 1953. This work forms part of the main scheme of the construction of new Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical College at Ahmedabad. As the College and Hospital are to be shifted to new site, the work is considered to be most urgent and essential. These works are proposed according to the three years programme of works of Civil Hospital and Medical College, Ahmedabad. It is therefore, essential to provide funds for the work during 1954-55.
15	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Boys Hostel (Block) of 196 students each 2 blocks—392 students.	18,94,000 (for 2 blocks).	8,02,540 (for 1 block).	This work forms part of the main scheme of the construction of new Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical College at Ahmedabad. As the college and Hospital are to be shifted to new site, the work is considered to be most urgent and essential. These works are proposed accordingly to the three years programme of works of Civil Hospital and Medical College, Ahmedabad. It is, therefore, essential to provide funds for the work during 1954-55.

* This is arrived at after deducting the establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Medical—contd.

				Rs.	Rs.	
16	Baroda	.. Baroda	.. Constructing Servant's Quarters at the Medical College, Baroda.	83,820	71,190	Administratively approved under Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 6393/33, dated 29th January 1953. It is urgent and essential to provide quarters to the servants of the Medical College, Baroda and hence the work is necessary.

17	Presidency Division, Bombay	...	Purchase of land for Gandhi National Memorial Hospital for Industrial Workers.	11,12,507	1,41,520	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 Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government. The general question of sharing the cost under the Scheme is already under consideration.
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While the recurring expenditure will be shared with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, 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 Employees' State Insurance Corporation under the Scheme are settled. The estimate of non-recurring expenditure for the above Hospital is as mentioned below :—

	Rs.
(1) Non-recurring Expenditure—	
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 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 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.

The proposal has already been approved by the Legislative Assembly in connection with the budget for 1953-54 but the provision of Rs. 1,67,400 included in the current year's budget is likely to lapse, as the things are yet to be finalised. It is, therefore, necessary to make the requisite provision in the next year's budget.

*This is arrived at after deducting establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Names of the work.	Amount of estimate. in 1954-55.	Provision	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Medical—conold.</i>						
				Ra.	Ra.	
18	Bombay	... B. A. Podar Medical College, W or li Bombay.	Construction of a Hostel for the students of B. A. Podar Medical College (Ayur.), Bombay to accommodate 32 students for the present.	3,90,950	2,03,390	The detailed plans and estimates received from the Executive Engineer, have been forwarded to Government under this office No. 306/E, dated 7th February 1953. Further estimates in regard to the construction of a ground floor have been submitted to Government vide this office letter No. 306/E, dated the 26th August 1953. The work was included as a new Major Work for 1952-53 vide Government Letter, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 4003/33/8529-H dated 15th March 1951. As no provision was made for this work in the budget for 1952-53 and 1953-54 it is being repeated in the list for 1954-55.
19	Baroda	... Medical College, Baroda.	Additions and alterations to the existing Eurasian Nurses Quarters for converting them into Principal's bungalow at the Medical College, Baroda.	24,800	21,190	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government, vide Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 6398/33, dated 28th October 1952. It is necessary to provide residential accommodation to the Principal and hence this work is necessary and urgent. It is being included in the list for 1954-55 vide the correspondence ending with this office, U. O. R., No. 194(1)/2254-D, dated 30th July 1953.
20	Baroda	... S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda.	Construction of two additional general wards and a recreation hall at the S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda.	1,85,875	1,57,630	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government, vide Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 1494/33, dated 31st December 1952. <i>This is a Donation work.</i> —At present there are 103 beds and the average presence is 102 patients. The waiting lists for male and female patients have become very long and patients do not get the turn for 2 to 3 months. The construction of two general wards is very essential. Tuberculosis patients have to undergo treatment at least for a period of 4 to 6 months. One recreation Centre is necessary during the long stay at the Sanatorium for mental relief and light recreation of tuberculosis patients.
21	Baroda	... S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda.	Incomplete works of the main scheme of underground Drainage Arrangements.	24,352	20,340	Plans and estimates have been administratively approved by Government, vide Government Resolution, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 1494/33, dated 19th November 1952. As there are no proper drainage arrangements at the S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda, it is necessary to provide the same. The work has already been started and it is intended to complete it during the course of the next financial year. It is therefore essential to provide funds for this work during the year 1954-55.
<i>Industries (Public Works Department).</i>						
22	Baroda	.. Baroda	Expansion of the existing small workshops under the Gujarat Mechanical Sub-Division into a Repairs Workshop at Baroda (first stage).	9,78,660	4,24,580	The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 9,78,660 (gross) have been administratively approved—vide Government Public Works Department, No. B.I.S. 1252, dated the 30th April 1952. This workshop is going to be a Central Workshop in the Gujarat area of the State to meet with heavy repairs and casting works on that side.

*This is arrived at after deducting the establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.

Serial No.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Provision in 1954-55.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Stationery and Printing (D. D.)

				Rs.	Rs.	
23	Executive neer Division.	Engi- Poona	Yeravda .. Construction of quarters of staff of Yeravda Prison Press, Poona.	5,14,303	4,35,590	The work was put up as a New Major Work for 1952-53 and 1953-54 but was not accepted. Plan and estimate have since been approved under Government Resolution, Yeravda Prison Press No. 1850-E, dated the 25th May 1953.
						2. The Yervada Prison Press is situated at a distance of 5 miles from Poona. This present difficulties to the staff in daily covering the long distance to the Press. Hence the proposal. The alternative proposal to grant House Rent Allowance to the staff in lieu of quarters will not meet the requirements. It is necessary to execute the work urgently to aliminate the disability of the Press, which to some extent acts as deterrent to the recruitment in and retention of efficiency personnel at the Press.

Miscellaneous Departments (Home Department).

24	South Division.	Thana	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.	Construction of a compound wall.	33,423	27,970	Administrative approval has been accorded to the work of construction of compound wall around Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department No. 8172/6, dated the 4th February 1953 Further modified— <i>Vide</i> Government Letter, Home Department, No. 8172/6-K, dated the 13th May 1953). The work has been administratively approved in 1953. The wire fencing and Poles at the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, are worn out. It has, therefore, become difficult to prevent escapes of beggars inmates. It has also been reported by the Lady Superintendent of the Institution of Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, that people staying nearby and passers by try to instigate some of the able-bodied beggar inmates to quarrel and to create trouble to authorities of the Institution which may ultimately tell upon the administration and discipline of the Institution. The work of construction of the compound wall around the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, is therefore of very urgent necessity and it is required to be taken up as early as possible. The total expenditure estimated on account of this work will come to Rs. 33,423. It has been proposed to include this work as a new major work for the year 1954.
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*This is arrived at after deducting establishment and tools and plant charges from the accepted provision.