

FIVE YEAR PLAN

for

BOMBAY STATE

(An outline)

REVISED EDITION



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FOREWORD

THIS booklet on the Five-Year Plan for Bombay State is a summary hurriedly prepared specially for the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi. It has, therefore, not been possible to give many details about the Bombay State Plan in it nor has it been possible to mention each and every scheme included in the Plan. A comprehensive detailed book on Bombay's Five-Year Plan is under print and will soon be published.

INTRODUCTION

The total estimated cost of the Bombay State Development Programme in the Five-Year Plan is Rs. 146 crores. This is exclusive of the Community Development Programme, the Koyana Project and the programme for the scarcity areas. Of this, the Central assistance will be to the extent of Rs. 16 crores while the rest of the resources will be found by the State itself.

In fact, this is not a new task for the Bombay State. Soon after the first Congress Ministry assumed office in 1937, the work of rural development was taken in hand and after it resumed office in 1946 the various development schemes were embodied in a programme of Post-War Reconstruction and started in 1946-47, or soon thereafter. The State's development programme is now a part of the National Plan. The main task is to carry forward the work already begun and secure expansion of activities already started, their extension to merged and backward areas and their general consolidation.

Out of this total amount of Rs. 146 crores, Rs. 28·71 crores will be spent on Agriculture and Community Development, Rs. 33·12 crores on Major Irrigation and Power Projects, Rs. 67·17 crores on social services like Education, Medical Aid, Public Health, Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare and Backward Class Welfare, Rs. 13·88 crores on Transport and Rs. 3·53 crores on Cottage and other Industries.

The allocations under the several heads of development are as follows :—

Head of Development	Cost over five years (In crores of rupees)
1. Agriculture 17·48
2. Veterinary and Animal Husbandry 1·66
3. Dairying and Milk Supply 6·02
4. Forests 0·83
5. Co-operation 1·23
6. Fisheries 0·16

Head of Development	Cost over five years (In crores of rupees)
7. Rural Development ...	1.31
8. Irrigation Projects ...	22.69
9. Power Projects ...	10.43
10. Cottage Industries ...	1.03
11. Other Industries ...	2.50
12. Roads ...	11.63
13. Road Transport ...	2.00
14. Ports and Harbours ...	0.25
15. Education ...	46.11
16. Medical ...	5.36
17. Public Health ...	11.16
18. Housing ...	0.77
19. Labour and Labour Welfare ...	1.62
20. Amelioration of Backward Classes ...	2.13

In Bombay, the Government would be spending 19.6 per cent of the total expenditure on the State Plan on schemes of agriculture and rural development, 22.6 per cent on major irrigation and power projects, 31.5 per cent on education and 46 per cent on social services, including education.

Of the total expenditure of 2,069 crores on the Five-Year National Plan, the States are required to spend Rs. 829 crores. Bombay has the leading share of Rs. 146 crores, i.e., 17.6 per cent as against its population and area of a little over of 10 per cent.

The Bombay Government has already spent over Rs. 23 crores in 1951-52 and about Rs. 30 crores in 1952-53 on the various schemes included in the Plan.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTS, DAIRYING AND LIVESTOCK

A total of Rs. 25.99 crores has been provided in the Five-Year Plan for agriculture, forests and livestock development and milk production and supply schemes in Bombay State.

Nearly 1.63 crores of rupees have been provided by the Bombay Government for the expansion of agricultural education and training in the State. Apart from expanding the educational facilities available at the three agricultural colleges in the State, the opening of four new agricultural schools, where young farmers could be given a thorough training in modern methods of farming, is envisaged, bringing the total of such schools in the State to 21.

Full attention has been given to land development, with special reference to checking of soil erosion and moisture conservation in the State's scarcity-affected tracts. On this score, about 1.44 crores of rupees will go for the consolidation of old bunds and assistance to cultivators for building of new bunds in the tracts. Dry farming methods will be introduced in the areas to cover an area of 1,50,000 acres each year which is expected to yield 30,000 additional tons of foodgrains at the end of the five-year period. A sum of 1.74 crores of rupees will be spent on reclamation of cultivable waste lands in the State during the five years, by eradicating deep-rooted weeds and mechanical cultivation. Nearly 22.6 lakhs of rupees will go for Khar land development.

For bringing a greater area of cultivated land under irrigation, a provision of rupees one lakh has been made for Government lift irrigation works in the State, Rs. 90 lakhs for aiding lift irrigation co-operative societies, Rs. 36 lakhs for boring work, Rs. 20 lakhs for supplying 200 pumping sets each year to farmers on tagai loan basis and Rs. 8 lakhs for temporary bandharas. About 2.95 lakh additional acres of land have been brought under irrigation and a net target of 4.45 lakhs envisaged in the Plan.

Other schemes for improvement of agriculture include compost-making schemes (Rs. 61.75 lakhs), seed schemes

(Rs. 40·08 lakhs) and research schemes costing Rs. 57·21 lakhs. An additional area of 40 lakhs acres has been brought under improved seeds schemes under the Plan.

The development of national parks and gardens, as included in the Five-Year Plan will cost the Government Rs. 24·19 lakhs.

In connection with the consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation and the surveys for introduction of record of rights in Khoti and Inam villages in the State, Rs. 1·16 crores have been provided for the five years.

Provision has also been made in the plan for extension of veterinary aid and improvement of livestock in the State. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs will go for the expansion of veterinary education in the State, Rs. 29·35 lakhs for veterinary dispensaries, Rs. 19·58 lakhs for immunizing cattle against diseases and Rs. 76·51 lakhs for cattle and poultry breeding.

For the efficient management of the State's 19,000 square miles of forests, their rehabilitation and exploitation and for forest research, the Plan provides a sum of Rs. 84 lakhs.

CO-OPERATION

The co-operative movement in Bombay State is being expanded in all directions by special efforts to provide the necessary financial assistance to co-operative societies in the form of subsidies, loans and guarantees and steps are being taken to develop the movement on healthy lines and in channels which are deemed urgent in the present context of shortages in food and industrial raw materials, lack of adequate cottage industries and housing.

An aggregate provision of Rs. 23·37 lakhs has been made in the Plan for development of marketing and better farming societies and co-operative creameries and Milk Supply Unions. Special provision has been made for the training of staff and workers in the principles of co-operation. As against a target of 1,500 multi-purpose and credit societies 721 such societies have already been formed. The five-year target of 1,726 for other types of societies has already been exceeded and 2,163 societies for marketing, farming, irrigation, etc., have been organised.

Substantial provision has been made in the Plan for extension of credit facilities to agriculturists through the agency of co-operative societies. This is done by extending the provisions of the Bombay Moneylenders' Act which are measures specifically undertaken for providing credit facilities and for eliminating malpractices in money-lending. The working of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act has been responsible for reducing the debts of agriculturists to the extent of Rs. 12·66 crores. The number of loan applications to co-operative societies steadily increased from 36,360 in 1947-48 to 63,958 in 1950-51. The membership of agricultural primaries has increased considerably during the past six years from 2·15 lakhs to 7·97 lakhs.

The total five-year provision in the State Plan for co-operation is Rs. 123·16 lakhs.

SARVODAYA PROGRAMME

The concept of Sarvodaya goes far beyond the principles of democracy as it is understood in Western thought. Sarvodaya does not stop with the greatest good of the greatest number; it stands for the greatest good of all.

The Sarvodaya Programme, which has now been included in the Five-Year Plan and for which a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has been allotted, is in operation in almost all the districts of Bombay State. The Sarvodaya area in each district comprises 30 to 45 villages, with more or less homogeneous social and economic conditions and inhabited largely by Backward Classes or where social economy is of a backward type.

As a rule, one central activity has been assigned to each Centre such as colonisation and agricultural improvement or cattle-breeding, working of forest coupes by organising forest workers' co-operatives, hand-spinning or basic education, from which other parts of the programme derive their impulse.

Most of the schemes are to be worked through the agency of co-operative societies, with special emphasis on self-help, mutual aid, tolerance and thrift, and already notable results have been achieved at a number of Sarvodaya Centres. Twenty-nine such centres are functioning at present.

A happy feature of the scheme is that a number of social workers who had associated themselves prominently with Gandhiji's constructive programme are working as Sanchalaks and are in charge of the Sarvodaya Centres. The association of such trusted constructive workers with the working of the scheme has given ground for entertaining a hope that in it may lie germs of a new social order for rural Bombay.

The Plan also provides Rs. 11.50 lakhs by way of grants to District Development Boards for undertaking schemes of rural development.

FISHERIES

The Bombay State has a large coastline which presents an ideal field for the development of fisheries. The programme of development which is estimated to cost Rs. 15.98 lakhs includes facilities for the training of the children of the fishing community in fisheries, provision of ice and cold storage plants for the preservation of fish intended for long distance transport and development of inland fisheries.

Ten fisheries schools have been established at important places on the coastline and scholarships and freships are given to fishermen's children to encourage studies.

Apart from the assistance given to co-operative societies of fishermen to instal ice and cold storage plants, a provision of about Rs. 4½ lakhs is made for development of inland fisheries by importing several varieties of fish.

A further provision of Rs. 4.33 lakhs is made for the expansion of the Taraporevala Aquarium at Bombay and establishment of a Marine Biological Research Station at Ratnagiri.

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS

Out of the targeted amount of Rs. 146 crores for the Bombay State Five-Year Plan, over Rs. 33 crores will be spent on irrigation and power projects.

Three major irrigation projects have been taken in hand in Bombay State as a part of the Five-Year Plan. They are : (1) The Gangapur Storage Project, (2) The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project, (3) The Kakrapar Dam and the Canals Project.

The Gangapur project consists of an earthen dam across the river Godavari, near Nasik. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.34 crores. It will irrigate 45,000 acres of land. So far, about Rs. 164 lakhs have been incurred on this scheme, which is expected to be completed in 1956.

The Ghataprabha scheme will irrigate an area of 1,00,000 acres in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts and is expected to be completed in 1956. It consists of the construction of 44 miles of canal and 31 miles of branches. So far, about 195 lakhs of rupees have been spent on this project which is estimated to cost Rs. 5.45 crores.

The Kakrapar scheme envisages construction of a weir across the river Tapi in the Surat District and a system of canals. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6.26 crores and so far an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been spent on it. Six lakhs and fifty-two thousand acres of land will be brought under cultivation when the project will be completed in 1956.

The Plan also provides for three more irrigation projects, viz. (1) the Ranand Tank (2) the Kolchi weir and (3) the Mahi Canal Project.

These schemes are expected to bring a net additional area of 8.93 lakh acres under cultivation at the end of the plan period.

POWER PROJECTS

Five major power supply schemes and several necessary schemes are being implemented in Bombay State under the Plan.

The Radhanagri Hydro electric scheme in the Kolhapur District aims at supplying water for 12,000 acres of sugarcane and 20,000 acres of dry crops in addition to generating 4,800 Kw. peak load energy. The power will meet irrigation needs as well as industrial and lighting needs of Kolhapur town. The scheme is proposed to be completed during 1954-55 at a total cost of Rs. 246 lakhs.

Another scheme provides for installation of a power house on the banks of the Panchaganga river between Kolhapur and Shirol at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. This will produce 1,350 Kw. power. This is inter-connected with the Radhanagari Scheme and operates as one unit.

The Jog distribution scheme, expected to cost Rs. 213 lakhs, consists of distribution of 4,500 Kw. power obtained from the Mysore Government, to encourage industrial development of the Dandeli, Dharwar, Hubli and other areas. The target date for its completion is 1955-56.

The Chola power station scheme, costing about Rs. 295 lakhs, is expected to commence supply in June 1953 and will supply power to the Bombay-Poona region to meet the power shortage there. The station whose installed capacity will be 54,000 Kw. is situated near Kalyan.

In addition, there are the North Gujarat and the South Gujarat Electric Grid Schemes under which power will be purchased for distribution to various towns and villages. The area within the economic reach of the North Gujarat Scheme is about 2,400 square miles while that under the South Gujarat one 900 square miles. The former one will cost about Rs. 208 lakhs and serve towns like Baroda, Nadiad, Anand, Kalol and adjacent areas, while the latter one, expected to cost Rs. 376 lakhs, will supply power to the area ranging from Surat to Bulsar. The total capacity of Electric Grid will be 15,000 Kw. and 22,500 Kw. respectively in the first year of operation. These schemes will be completed in 1954-55 and 1955-56, respectively.

Nursery schemes for electrification of isolated towns and villages in rural areas have been provided at an estimated

cost of Rs. 111 lakhs. The total capacity of these nurseries is expected to be 2,900 Kw. Some villages have already started receiving power supply.

In addition to the above schemes, the central Plan provides for the Koyna project, which consists of a dam across the river Koyna in the Satara area, a power station in the Konkan to generate electricity and a system of lift irrigation on the Krishna river. The first stage of this huge project, which is proposed to be carried out by stages, is expected to cost about Rs. 33 crores. It is expected to yield about 240,000 Kw. energy which will augment the power supply in the Bombay-Poona area and Maharashtra. An amount of Rs. 129 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme in 1953-54 budget subject to the availability of Central assistance. The Government of India have been approached for requisite loan for this purpose. The execution of the Koyna Project depends upon the Central assistance.

INDUSTRIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

A provision of Rs. 3.53 crores has been made for the development of small-scale and cottage industries and other industries in the Five-Year Plan.

It has been the accepted policy of the Government of Bombay to assist the development of industries in the State in every possible way. This is done mainly through advance of loans and grant of subsidies. A proposal is afoot to establish a State Industrial Finance Corporation, for which a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Plan, to finance small-scale, medium-scale and cottage industries, since the existing facilities for the purpose are not adequate. It will be based on the lines of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India floated four years ago and will aid those smaller industries which do not get the requisite facilities at present from the Finance Corporation of India.

The Village Industries Committee, a non-official body, which has offices in Karnatak, Maharashtra and Gujarat, prepares and executes schemes pertaining to cottage industries and co-ordinates the activities of workers in this field. It has undertaken the task of developing such industries as cloth, oil, palm-gur, bee-keeping, wool industry, paper-making, salt, sajji matti soaps, sisal fibre, hand-pounding of rice, etc. As a result of the active assistance given by the Government, the number of societies of various categories went up to 1,248, with a membership of 1,26,888 as on June 30, 1951. Likewise, the number of demonstration parties and peripatetic schools has gone up. They go to the very doors of the artisans and train them in modern methods of production. There are 101 such training schools and the total number of persons trained during the Plan period was 1,782. Seventeen peripatetic parties work exclusively for the benefit of the Backward Classes, training them mostly in such industries as tanning and leather work, cotton and wool weaving, cane and bamboo work, fibre manufacture, carpentry and wood-turning.

Forest labourers' co-operative societies are also given every assistance by the Government. They ensure that proper wages are paid at prescribed rates and at specified intervals and at the same time serve as valuable instruments in the task of imparting social education to their members, raising them socially, culturally and economically and bringing them gradually to the level of other members of society.

Under the scheme relating to the establishment of Trading Estates in the State the object of which is to promote concentrated industrial development in selected areas, it was proposed to place them in comparatively backward areas which had adequate supplies of labour and raw materials. Sites were to be prepared by clearing and laying out the land and providing certain essential facilities, such as water-supply, drainage, transport and electricity, and preference in allotting them was to be given to co-operative enterprise and to such concerns as were comparatively small in size and did not conflict with cottage industries or were mainly concerned with the processing of local raw materials. The Estates were also intended to effect dispersal of industries. The cost of implementation of the scheme was considered too large and hence, alternatively, sites were to be selected near big towns where wood, water, etc., were available readily. However, the main difficulty was shortage of power supply throughout the State. In the meantime the Government has been assisting small schemes by way of acquisition of land and advance of loans. The Trading Estates, when completed, will give a fillip to the development of small-scale and medium-scale industries in the State.

A provision of Rs. 11.01 lakhs has been made in the Plan for conducting the census of manufacturing industries in the State and for collecting data relating to them.

The Department of Industries is concerned with the orderly development of large-scale and small-scale industries in the State. Among the duties performed by that Department may be listed grant of loans under the State

Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, giving technical and general assistance to organised industries, effecting centralised purchase of stores for Government departments, conducting experiments and research on industrial problems, making improvements in tools and implements used in small-scale industries, and many other matters.

It also provides for a reorganisation of the Tanning Institute, Bandra, and for the maintenance of the Tanning Demonstration Centre at Satara, and for the opening of another centre at Godhra.

Industrial research is being carried on in the Industrial Engineer's Workshop and the Industrial Chemist's Laboratories at Bombay and Baroda, for which a provision of Rs. 3.19 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

Negotiations with the Government of India are afoot in connection with a development scheme relating to the establishment of a D.D.T. Plant near Bombay for which a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT AND STATE ROAD TRANSPORT

Passenger Road Transport has almost completely been nationalised in Bombay State through a corporation. There should be at present, very few roads where privately owned buses are still plying and even they will disappear from the roads very soon.

A sum of Rs. 6 crores has already been invested and another sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for equipment and further capital expenditure in the Five-Year Development Plan.

The State has been divided into 13 zones for the purpose of execution of the scheme in so far as it relates to Passenger Services and 1,964 vehicles are running on 651 routes with a mileage of 30,934 and covering more than one lakh miles a day and catering for over 175,000 passengers daily. For the present the Corporation has restricted itself to Passenger traffic and small parcel service. The extension to goods service has been undertaken recently and 304 vehicles have been put in operation. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Plan for the Nationalised Road Transport Scheme.

In the five-year programme of Post War Road Development of this State for the period 1947-48 to 1951-52 provision was made for the improvement and construction of 237 road works (covering a length of 1,667 miles) and 29 major bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.95 crores at 1938-39 rates plus 50 per cent. Due to delay involved in land acquisition proceedings, non-availability of materials such as steel and high tendered rates, during the period, only 95 miles of existing roads were improved or reconstructed and 100 miles of new roads and five major bridges were constructed. Improvement of 243 miles and construction of 339 miles of roads and 20 major bridges was in progress. The total expenditure incurred on these works was Rs. 453.07 lakhs. In addition to this expenditure aggregating to over Rs. 8 crores has been incurred on the normal activities regarding construction, repair and maintenance of roads.

It is also proposed to take up 48 new works (28 roads and 20 major bridges) estimated to cost Rs. 3½ crores from the State allocation in the Central Road Fund during the Five-Year period from 1951-52 to 1955-56. This programme has been approved by the Government of India.

In addition, other new works will be taken up from the State Road Fund to the extent of the funds available.

In order to reduce maintenance costs and to provide better riding surface on heavily trafficked roads, it is proposed to modernise about 300 miles of roads a year with cement concrete pavement, 12 feet wide and 4 inches thick from 1952-53 onwards. This is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores a year. The programme of cement concreting will require 60,000 tons of cement a year and tools and plant valued at Rs. 86.47 lakhs. Arrangements to procure same are being made.

The Five-Year Plan provides for Rs. 11.63 crores for development of State highways and other roads and envisages a net additional mileage of 1,075 metalled and unmetalled roads during the Plan period.

EDUCATION

In spite of the priority given to agriculture, irrigation and allied development projects, Bombay will spend about Rs. 46 crores on education under the Five-Year Plan. The development programme relating to education under the Plan covers mainly the expansion and continuance of the various measures initiated by the State Government in respect of primary, secondary and higher education, technical training, physical education and military training, library development and visual education schemes.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Compulsory Education.—A total provision of Rs. 3,858·46 lakhs has been made in the next five years for expansion of the compulsory primary education in the State. Started in 1947-48 the compulsory education scheme is in force in 20 districts of the pre-merger Bombay as well as in the former Baroda area now merged in the State, covering all villages with a population of 1,000 and more and children of the age group 7-11. The total number of primary schools and of pupils in them in 1951-52 stood at 28,335 and 34,78,221 respectively. The scheme is to be expanded to cover the remaining areas.

School Buildings.—A provision of Rs. 51·05 lakhs has been made in the Five-Year Plan for the construction of school buildings. The provision of suitable school buildings to accommodate the increasing number of children has always been a difficult problem. The work of constructing school buildings is entrusted to District School Building Committees which are provided with funds by Government. Till the end of 1951-52, as many as 298 buildings were constructed. Buildings under construction totalled 931.

Basic Education.—A provision of Rs. 150·79 lakhs has been made in the Five-Year Plan for further implementation and expansion of the basic education scheme. The

Government has decided that the future development of primary education should be on the lines of basic education or education through productive work. There were 66 basic schools with 12,807 pupils in them in 1951-52. Primary schools in which craft was taught as a first step in transforming them into basic schools, totalled 2,801.

Training of Teachers.—About Rs. 50 lakhs have been set aside in the Plan to meet the recurring cost of training colleges and of hostels attached to them. Of the 16 colleges proposed to be established for the training of primary teachers, 13 have been opened so far.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A sum of Rs. 92·03 lakhs is to be spent on secondary education during the period of the Plan. In addition a provision of Rs. 14·40 lakhs has been made for the expansion of the scheme in merged areas. The Five-Year Plan for development of secondary education provides for the payment of increased grants to non-Government secondary schools to enable them to improve the pay scales and service conditions of teachers under their employ. The grants so paid amounted to Rs. 9·47 lakhs in 1947-48. Year by year the figure swelled up and in 1950-51 it stood at Rs. 16 lakhs. Secondary schools and pupils in them totalled 1,349 and 4,26,132 respectively in 1951-52.

Technical and Vocational Education.—Rs. 135·80 lakhs have been allotted in the Plan for further expansion of the facilities for technical and vocational training. Provision has been made for expansion of the Engineering College at Poona and establishment of an additional engineering college at Ahmedabad and also for re-organisation of the R. C. T. Institute at Ahmedabad. It is proposed to open more technical high schools in addition to the seven schools already functioning. To provide secondary education to a varying type of students of different interests and aptitudes, a number of ordinary schools have been converted into vocational high schools both by Government and private bodies. The number of schools so converted stood at 28 at the end of 1951-52. Liberal financial aid is provided to vocational schools run by private bodies.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Provision has also been made for giving financial aid to private arts, science and engineering colleges and grants to universities.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

A total provision of Rs. 132.09 lakhs has been made in the Plan for expansion of activities under the Social Education or Adult Literary Scheme. The scheme was launched in 1947-48. By the end of March 1951 it embraced as many as 14,717 literacy and post-literacy classes attended by 3,26,669 adults.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MILITARY TRAINING

A sum of Rs. 23 lakhs and another of Rs. 85.60 lakhs have been provided in the Five-Year Plan for the expansion activities under the Physical Education and National Cadet Corps Schemes. The programme for physical education chiefly consists of training of primary and secondary teachers in physical education and payment of annual grants to District School Boards and Secondary Schools. The National Cadet Corps (N. C. C.) has two divisions: (1) the Senior Division for university and collegiate students and (2) the Junior Division for secondary school pupils.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT AND VISUAL EDUCATION SCHEMES

A provision of Rs. 24.41 lakhs has been made in the Plan to meet the cost of expansion of the Library Development Scheme in the State and continuance of grants-in-aid paid to libraries functioning under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has also been provided for the Visual Education Scheme. The programme during the period of the Plan includes, among other things, supply of films for exhibition to educational institutions, organisation of visual aids exhibitions and payment of grants to non-Government secondary schools for purchase of projectors and ancillary equipment.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The programme of development under the Five-Year Plan covers (1) facilities of education and training in medical services and (2) expansion of facilities for treatment. In addition to the three hospitals imparting training for university degrees and diplomas, Government also runs a dental college. A medical college has been established at Baroda and the medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad have been converted into medical colleges.

A scheme for training technicians for X-ray and laboratory work and a training college for nurses are included in the training programme.

The expansion of medical attendance facilities covers increase of hospital beds in six district headquarters hospitals. So far 17 hospitals of this type have had ambulances attached and the scheme will be continued and strengthened.

The scheme of conversion of 5 dispensaries into cottage hospitals is being implemented and 2 hospitals are already functioning. A provision of Rs. 22.48 lakhs has been made for opening five more hospitals of this type at the rate of one every year during the period of the plan.

The 125-bed, well equipped hospital for treatment of T.B. at Aundh will have 50 additional beds attached to it. The hospital provides for highly specialised treatment with up-to-date apparatus and techniques. A provision of Rs. 30.89 lakhs has been made for opening a second hospital of this type and for recurring expenditure on the existing hospital.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for expansion of the leper hospital at Sholapur and for establishment of self-contained leprosarium and colony where the patients can engage themselves in useful and productive activities.

A provision of Rs. 61.57 lakhs has been made for the maintenance of the existing 416 subsidised medical practitioners' centres in the State and for starting 42 more such centres.

The Haffkine Institute in Bombay maintains laboratories for original research and has a department of Nutrition which conducts extensive research in the field of human nutrition and suggests balanced diet on the basis of its findings. The Plan provides Rs. 3.70 lakhs for strengthening this department.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The development programme for Public Health activities under the Plan comprises strengthening of the organization, expansion of education and training facilities, water supply and drainage works, village water supply and anti-malaria schemes.

Under the State development plan, each district has had a district health organization which functions to prevent and combat epidemics like plague, cholera, etc. A provision of Rs. 50.46 has been made for the recurring expenditure under the scheme. In addition, provision is made for establishment of sanitary sub-divisions in Kolaba and Karnatak.

The anti-malaria scheme with use of the DDT spray was introduced in selected districts and was extended to several others as remarkable beneficial results were obtained with substantial control of malaria as revealed by clinical reports of village dispensaries. Under the programme of the Plan, the scheme will be extended to several more districts. A provision of Rs. 127.22 lakhs has been made for anti-malaria activities and steps are being taken to set up a manufacturing plant for DDT in Bombay State, for which a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made.

There are 12 water supply and drainage schemes for providing adequate water supply, improving existing supply and facilitating disposal of sewage, etc., financed by Government. 7 works have started and are progressing. The plan provides Rs. 269.27 lakhs for completion of old works and for starting new ones.

In addition, there are 19 municipal schemes financed out of the grants-in-aid given by Government of 33½ per cent and 50 per cent of the cost. One of them has been completed and 9 have recorded more than 50 per cent progress. The remaining ones are in progress. Rs. 164 lakhs have been provided for grants excluding grants for merged areas.

So far as village water supply is concerned, a provision of Rs. 415 lakhs has been made for the scheme, under which Government has completed construction of 1,763 wells while that of 1,083 is in progress. The corresponding number of tanks is 358 and 57 and that of bandharas 1 and 2, respectively. The district boards have also undertaken a similar programme with 728 wells completed and 764 in progress, 331 tanks completed and 85 in progress and one bandhara completed and another in progress.

HOUSING

In order to relieve the housing shortage and to promote construction of houses for industrial workers particularly in large industrial centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli, the Government of Bombay established a Housing Organisation in 1947. Subsequently in 1949 a statutory Housing Board was framed as a body corporate to undertake programmes of building construction. In addition assistance was given to co-operative housing societies. The Plan provides Rs. 27.16 lakhs for the establishment of the Housing Board. The housing programme is being financed by loans made available by the Government of India.

Up to 1950-51 the building programme of Government including assistance to co-operative housing societies was entirely financed by the Bombay State. In 1950-51 the Government of India sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 75 lakhs and in 1951-52 a further loan of Rs. 44 lakhs was given. The programme of direct construction of housing completed by the Housing Board by 1950-51 accounted for 7,000 tenements for industrial labour and low income groups at a cost of about Rs. 4½ crores. In 1952-53 works on 840 tenements were in progress and further construction of 1,625 tenements was to be started shortly. Under the new subsidised industrial housing scheme of the Government, further housing worth Rs. 1½ crores will be undertaken in 1953-54.

In addition to direct construction, the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme of the Government of Bombay had provided for assistance to co-operative housing societies. As the financial assistance offered by Government under this scheme proved inadequate it was decided to set up an agency for providing long-term finance to these societies. Accordingly a Co-operative Housing Finance Society was formed and registered in March 1952. The Society intends to raise a share capital of Rs. 1 crore and Government has agreed to subscribe an equal amount of the share capital to that

collected by the society subject to a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has accordingly been made in the Plan as share capital for the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Limited.

LABOUR WELFARE

The total labour and labour welfare programme of the Government is estimated to cost Rs. 141.36 lakhs during the period of the Plan.

A sum of Rs. 38.78 lakhs has been provided for meeting the running cost of labour welfare centres and for the opening of new centres in the State. There are, in all, five A type centres, 11 B type centres, 36 C type centres, and two D types centres in 18 towns in the State, which offer facilities to workers and their families for relaxation, sports and general entertainment. A popular source of amusement is the cinema shows which are given from time to time. Films made by the Government and private agencies, and released by foreign information services are shown and they have a great educational value to workers.

The other important schemes for welfare of labour include schemes for industrial training workshops (Rs. 27.97 lakhs), establishment of Anti-T.B. Sanatoria (Rs. 12 lakhs) and pre- and post-employment training schools (Rs. 10.44 lakhs).

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward Class population of Bombay State is estimated at 75 lakhs of whom about 25 lakhs are Adiwasis. In order to promote the welfare of this large sector of the population Government has undertaken a development programme in two directions, viz.—

- (1) Removal of disabilities and
- (2) Provision of special facilities and concessions.

The several schemes framed by the Government under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Programme for the benefit of these classes, have now been continued under the Five-Year Plan. These schemes cover an extensive field of facilities for education, medical aid and public health as also agricultural, co-operation and industrial facilities and other concessions and are estimated to cost Rs. 213.57 lakhs in the aggregate over the five-year period. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946, and the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947, are the landmarks of this programme.

The educational schemes are intended to extend the scheme of free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14 in all villages in Backward Class areas with a population of less than 1,000. Substantial provision has been made for award of scholarships, prizes and freeships to Backward Class students at primary, secondary and higher stages of education including technical education, expansion of Backward Class hostels and grants to voluntary agencies.

A scheme for providing two allopathic dispensaries and four combined medical and public health units has been undertaken. In addition a village aid scheme for the establishment of first-aid centres in backward areas is being implemented. 328 such centres are functioning under the scheme. Other measures for public health include preferential treatment to backward areas for water supply in villages under the village water supply scheme of Government.

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