

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTORY

The Chief Secretary is the Head of the General Administration Department and the Chief Minister is the Minister in Charge of it. A post of Additional Chief Secretary has been created to help the Chief Secretary. The Additional Chief Secretary is also working as the Chief Electoral Officer to deal with matters pertaining to elections. Besides dealing with specific subjects allotted to it under the Rules of Business, General Administration Department also coordinates the activities of other Departments of the Secretariat.

The following Departmental Offices are under the administrative control of the General Administration Department :—

- (a) Director of Language ^{secret} and Literature
- (b) State Board for Literature and Culture.
- (c) Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board.
- (d) Directorate of Archives and Historical Monuments.
- (e) Directorate General of Information and Public Relations.
- (f) Administrative Staff College.
- (g) Maharashtra Public Service Commission.
- (h) Office of the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta.
- (i) Office of the Special Commissioner to the Government of Maharashtra, New Delhi.
- (j) Office of the Secretary to the Governor.
- (k) Office of the Comptroller of Governor's Household.
- (l) Office of the Examiner of Books and Publications.
- (m) Office of the Controller of Accommodation.
- (n) Directorate of Rural Broadcasting.
- (o) Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board.

A Cell known as Marathwada Cell was set up in this Department in June 1974 to deal with the grievances of Government employees from the Marathwada Region about their seniority etc. It is in the charge of a Deputy Secretary to Government.

A new Cell known as Surplus Cadre Cell consisting of one Under Secretary, two Assistants and one Clerk-Typist has been created in this department with effect from 1st January 1976 for operating the Surplus Cadre for the purpose of assisting in finding alternative employment to those found surplus on the closure or reduction of schemes on the recommendation of the Committee which has been set-up to review non-plan scheme.

With effect from the 1st July 1975, the new system of working known as the Officers oriented System has been introduced. The work of the Department has been distributed among 34 Desks. Each Desk has a Desk Officer with either a Staff Officer and/or one or more Staff Assistants, a Stenographer and two Clerk-typists.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

The Administrative Staff College is organising career-oriented "in-service" training programmes for gazetted officers and non-gazetted staff of the State Government. The College has organised the following programmes. (1) Courses of special skills in modern management science (2) Special courses for certain departments, which call for special managerial techniques and (3) Programmes for Middle Executives (4) Programmes for Junior Executives (5) Programmes for officers in supervisory capacity (6) Programmes for Senior Officers in Project Planning, Monitoring etc. (7) Foundational Programmes for direct recruits to Class I and II Service (8) Week End Programmes at Bombay and Poona on PERT/CPM and O and M, Work Study etc. at Bombay.

It was considered necessary to achieve maximum utilisation of College facilities by organising simultaneously special training programmes for departmental officers along with standard programmes. During 1975-76, the College started conducting three programmes at a time with a view to covering as many state officers as possible. During the year 1975-76, the College organised 74 training programmes of which 19 were standard, 21 were special programmes. The remaining 34 programmes were long Week End training courses in PERT/CPM at Bombay and Pune and in O and M at Bombay. The number of officers trained during 1975-76 was 1548, as against 540 officers trained during 1974-75. As a result of increased

activity, the cost of training per day per trainee which was Rs. 53 for the 10 years from 1964-65 to 1973-74 has been brought down to Rs. 37.60.

During the year 1976-77, the tempo of training activity reached in 1975-76, will not only be maintained but additional training courses will be organised.

For the current year 1975-76 provision originally made was Rs. 5,84,000. To meet the additional expenses on account of expansion of the College activities additional provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made by reappropriation. For the next year a provision of Rs. 10.35 lakhs has been proposed.

Grant of Financial Assistance to Freedom Fighters

This Department deals with application of Freedom Fighters for grant of financial assistance from Discretionary Fund and applications for pension under the Government of India Scheme. This Department also deals, with application for grant of Sanmanpatras and Tamrapatras.

(A) A Fund known as Discretionary Fund is operated by this Department. Financial assistance is granted to the needy Freedom Fighters/their relatives. This Fund is administered by a Committee of which Chief Minister is the Chairman.

Lump sum grants varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 are granted according to the period of imprisonment suffered by the Freedom Fighters. Lump sum grant of Rs. 500 is granted to the persons who were injured in police firing and lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 is granted to the legal heirs of Martyrs. Since the inception of the scheme about 12,500 persons have been granted such lump sum grants.

Pension for life is also sanctioned to needy freedom fighters who satisfy the following conditions :—

- (1) Age above 55 years.
- (2) Income from all sources should be less than Rs. 1,800 p. a.
- (3) Imprisonment should be 4 months or more.

Upto the 31st March 1975 pension at the rate of Rs. 50 p. m. was granted. This was increased to Rs. 100 p. m. with effect from the 1st April 1975. So far State Government has sanctioned pension to about 2,650 freedom fighters/their widows. Since the inception of the scheme an amount of Rs. 1,37,97,635 has been spent upto the end of March 1975. A provision of Rs. 17,11,000 has been made during current financial year.

Sanmanpatras are granted by Government to freedom fighters in recognition of the service rendered by them. The Collectors of the Districts have been authorised to issue Sanmanpatras to the persons who satisfy the following definition :—

“A freedom fighter is a person who has suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than one month or who was fined Rs. 100 or more or who died or was killed in action or in detention or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge or lost his job or means of livelihood or part or whole of his property on account of his participation in the National Movement for the emancipation of India.”

Only complicated cases are referred to Government. Similarly applications of persons who remain underground are considered for inclusion in the list of underground Freedom Fighters. The applications are scrutinised by the State Level Committee for Freedom Fighters. The Committee had recommended 3,101 names of persons for inclusion in the list of underground freedom fighters falling in 1970 and Government has recognised them as underground freedom fighters. These freedom fighters are eligible to claim education concessions only. About 3,000 fresh applications are under scrutiny of the State Level Committee for Freedom Fighters.

The Government of India have also sponsored a scheme for grant of pension of Rs. 200 p. m. to the freedom fighters/their families with effect from the 15th August 1972.

Under the Central Government Scheme persons who have suffered imprisonment for minimum six months and whose income does not exceed Rs. 4,999 p. a. become eligible for pension. The freedom fighters are granted pension of Rs. 200 p. m. for life. The families of deceased freedom fighters or martyrs are granted pension from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p. m. for life.

The State Government scrutinises applications received through Collectors and forwards its recommendation to the Government of India in a statement form after the approval of the Chairman State Level Committee for Freedom Fighters and Chief Minister. So far State Government has received 16,024 applications from the freedom fighters. 1,2839 applications have been scrutinised and recommendation have been forwarded to the Government of India. The Government of India have so far sanctioned pension to about

9,251 freedom fighters/their dependents from this State and request of about 5,600 freedom fighters/their dependents have been rejected. The State Government on behalf the Government of India awards Tamrapatra to the freedom fighters who have undergone minimum imprisonment for six months by holding special functions at District headquarters. So far about 7,500 freedom fighters have been awarded Tamrapatras.

STATE BOARD FOR LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Main functions under the Scheme

1. The scheme for the State Board for Literature and Culture has been started for the modernisation of Marathi language and literature. Initially, the following literary activities were started by the State Board and have been continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in furtherance of the objects underlying the scheme :—

(a) Compilation of an Encyclopedia in Marathi in 20 volumes of 1,000 pages each.

(b) Publication of the History of Maharashtra in *five* volumes of 500 pages each.

(c) Publication of the surveys of the dialects of the Marathi language.

(d) Publication of two-way bilingual dictionaries, "Teachers" and "Readers" for facilitating the study of various Indian and foreign languages by the Marathi speakers.

(e) Publication of the Marathi translations of classics in various languages.

(f) Publication of standard books on various scientific and technical subjects, in Marathi.

(g) Grant-in-aid to individual scholars / research institutions for publication of books.

During the period of the three annual Plan (i. e. during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69), the following *two* activities were newly added to the Board's literary programme :—

(h) Transcription / translation and publication of historical records.

AND

(i) Research and publication in Fine Arts.

Similarly, during the 4th Five Year Plan, the following *two* schemes were added to the Board's literary programme as grant-in-aid schemes :—

(j) Compilation of an analytical dictionary of Marathi (i. e. Marathi Mahakosha) and

(k) Compilation of a Companion Volume to Marathi literature (i. e. Marathi Vangmayakosha).

2. The progress under each of the above activities during the year 1975-76 and work proposed to be done thereunder, during 1976-77 may be briefly stated as follows :—

(i) *Compilation of the Vishwakosha.*—The Board has already published its Vishwakosha specimen Volume in May 1965 and the Vishwakosha Terminology Volume (i. e. the 18th Vol.) in September, 1973. The work of Vishwakosha compilation is now at an important stage in the sense that printing of 1st Volume has been completed at the Mouj Press, Bombay and printing of Volumes 2, 3 and 4 is completed at the Government Press, Wai. The printing of the 5th Volume is now nearing completion. The first four volumes will be ready for publication by the end of March 1976. Press-copies of the next four volumes i. e. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th are being made ready for the press. The Vishwakosha work for these four and remaining 8 volumes has to be speedily carried out. So far (i. e. upto the end of December 1975) writing work amounting to 15,209 pages has been assigned to scholars, written articles amounting to 13,199 pages have been received from them by the Vishwakosha Unit and work amounting to 9,285 pages has been actually turned into a press-copy. The Government Press at Wai is already working on Vishwakosha Volume 5, in full swing. It is thus expected that the whole work of Vishwakosha main volumes will be completed by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan.

(ii) *History of Maharashtra.*—The work of compiling the proposed five volumes (of 500 pages each) dealing with Ancient, Medieval, Maratha, Peshwa and Modern periods is progressing with the concerned scholars. The press-copies of the 1st and 4th volumes dealing respectively with the Ancient and the Maratha (Part II) (i. e. Peshwa) periods are ready and will be sent to the press by the end of the current financial year (i. e. 1975-76). Further, the 2nd volume dealing with the medieval period is expected to be ready by December, 1976.

(iii) *Survey of Marathi Dialects*.—So far, nine dialects have been covered under the scheme and the surveys in respect of eight of these viz. Konkani, of South Kanara, Kudali Kunbi, Cochin, Konkani of Kankon, Warli of Thana and Marathi of Kasargod, Gawadi of Goa have been actually printed and published. The 9th Dialect “Dangi” is under print. Further, the Board has also decided to bring out the Marathi translations of these nine “studies”.

(iv) *Anterbharati-Vishwabharati*.—The Board has so far, published the Gujarati-Marathi, the Urdu-Marathi and the Kannada-Marathi dictionaries as also the Gujarati “Teacher”, Kannada “Teacher”, Bengali “Teacher” Parts I and II, Tamil “Teacher”, the Malyam “Teacher” and Kannad “Reader” and the Bengali “Reader”. The printing of Tamil-Marathi dictionary and the Marathi-Kannad dictionary has been completed. The printing of Malyalam-Marathi dictionary “Marathi-Malyalam dictionary”, Bengali-Marathi and Marathi-Bengali dictionary is in full swing. The Marathi-Rassian dictionary has also been fully compiled and is being given finishing touches. The Bengali-Marathi and the Marathi-Bengali, Marathi-Gujarathi, Marathi-Urdu, Marathi-Tamil and Russian-Marathi dictionaries are under compilation. Most of these and similar other works are expected to be ready in the year 1976-77. The work on the remaining Indian and some of the foreign languages will be pursued during the 5th Five-Year Plan period within the Board’s normal and Plan Budgets.

(v) *Translation of Classics*.—With the setting up of the Board’s Translation Committee, appointment of a full-time Honorary Editor and establishment of his sub-office at Poona and the preparation of lists of English/American classics on various subjects for translation, the Board’s translation programme is speeding up. The Board has already published the translations of 48 different classics. Further, translations of 30 more classics are under print 38 more are ready in the form of press-copies and those of 66 more are under preparation.

The Board has also prepared a list of Russian Classics as also the list of Sanskrit, Kannad, Telugu, Bengali Classics for translation. This programme will be further pursued during 5th Five Year Plan period from the Board’s normal and Plan Budget.

(vi) *Books on Sciences*.—The Board has, so far, published over 32 books on various scientific subjects (viz. Statistics, Zoology, Human Brain, Heredity, Dietetics, a Dictionary of Engineering, Homeopathy, Radio Repairs, an

encyclopaedic dictionary of Ayurveda (in four parts), Radio : Structure and Working, Astronomy, Analytical Dictionary of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, Diabete, Atomic Age, Human Anatomy, Botany, Structure and working of lathes, Record Player, Space Science. The Board has, under print, about fifteen other books viz. Human Medicine, Gynaecology, Zoonosis, etc. forty seven more books are under preparation on various other subjects. This programme will be further pursued during 1976-77, from the Board's normal and Plan Budgets.

(vii) *Publication aid*.—From the inception of the Board, upto December, 1975, the Board sanctioned publication aid, amounting to a little over Rs. 30.08 lakhs, to individual scholars and research/literary institutions in the State and helped the publication of over 560 worthy books on various subjects. With due publicity of the Board's grant-in-aid scheme, more and more scholars and institutions are coming forward with their publication projects and hence publication aid, on a more liberal scale, would have to be given during the year 1976-77. A total provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget of 1976-77 in the normal and Plan Budgets of the Board.

(viii) *Scheme for research and publication in Fine Arts (started during 1966-67)*.—In consultation with its Fine Arts Committee comprising veteran artists-scholars, the Board has done a substantial constructive work in the matter of setting up its proposed library of Art and Art Literature as also research and publication in music and musicology, dramatics, dance and other stage and visual arts. The Board has actually made a collection of about 5,000 rare and valuable books, on the various aspects of these arts, as practised both in the East and the West. The Board has also made a collection of rare music records representing the various schools of Indian music and some Western music also. The Board has aided the valuable physico-musical research being made by the Physics Department of the Ruparel College, Bombay and the Wadia College, Pune in respect of the various facts of the Indian music, including the number and nature of "Shrutis" in Indian music. The Board has also already completed the work of translating the manumental "Bharat Natyashastra", "Abhinaya-Darpan", "Sangeet Ratnakar" and most of other classics dealing with these arts, both Indian and Western. The Board has published 11 valuable books on the various aspects of music and dramatics and twenty more are under preparation.

The Board has, similarly aided the research being done by Shri Parvati Kumar, a veteran dancer in Bombay, into the origin and development of "Bharat Natyam" which he traces to the late Sarfoji Raja Bhosale of Tanjore and the printing of the same has already been started in the Government Press. Besides, the press-copies of "An Encyclopaedia of Indian Musical Instruments" the Marathi translations of poet Bihari's "Satsai," poet Hala's "Gatha Saptashati" and poet Jaideva's "Geeta Govindam" have been sent to the press for printing. The Board is shortly bringing out "Marathi Wall Painting" an original work on the subject, with very valuable and rare colour plates, written and compiled by Dr. B. K. Apte, Panji (Goa). The work on the reprinting of Griffith's master work on "The Paintings of the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta (two volumes), London, 1896-97" has been started. Under the Scheme the State Board shortly proposes to take out microfilmed copies of old manuscripts (about 1000) from the records available in the Saraswati Mahal Library at Tanjore and having a bearing on Maharashtra's rich contribution to the arts of dance, drama, music and also subjects like Ayurveda.

3. As stated above, it is proposed to continue all the existing literary activities of the State Board, during (1976-77) in their existing form with minor additions to the staff and equipment required for the schemes for the Marathi Mahakosha and the Vangmaykosha. Accordingly, the following provisions under the Major Head "278 Art and Culture, (C) Promotion of Art and Culture, (i) State Board for Literature and Culture" have been proposed in the normal Budget Estimates for 1976-77 for continuance of the existing activities in their existing form :—

Item	Non-Plan Budget Provision Rs.
(1) State Board for Literature and Culture (Honorarium and travelling allowance to the Chairman, travelling allowance bills of the Members and Honorarium to Vishwakosha Visiting Editors.	2,07,500
(2) Provision for the establishment in the Board's Administrative Office, Bombay the Vishwakosha Unit, Wai and Translation Unit, Poona and other office expenditure.	5,77,500
(3) All the existing literary activities of the State Board	... 6,25,000
(4) Grants-in-aid for publications (including Mahakosha and Vangmaykosha Schemes).	4,50,000
(5) Additional grant for printing of Vishwakosha Volumes	... 16,70,000
Total Non-Plan Budget Estimates for 1976-77	... <u>35,30,000</u>

4. Further provisions as detailed below have been proposed in the Plan Budget Estimates for 1976-77 on account of continuance of the existing Plan activities.

Expansion of Existing Activities Item	Plan Budget Pro- vision for 1976-77
	Rs.
(i) Existing staff for the Administrative Office at Bombay	5,300
(ii) Existing staff for the office of the Hon. Translation Editor, Poona.	6,700
(iii) Additional post of an Asstt. Secretary, (GSS Cl. II) and a Noting Asstt. for the Administrative Office, Bombay.	15,000
(iv) Intensification of work under the various literary activities of Board.	1,00,000
(v) Provision for payment of publication grants-in-aid on a liberal scale.	75,000
(vi) Grants-in-aid on account of the assigned schemes of the Board—	
(a) Grant on account of additional staff and equipment for the scheme for a big size modern Marathi dictionary (i.e. the Marathi Mahakosha).	15,000
(b) Grant on account of additional staff and equipment for the scheme for a Companion Volume to Marathi Literature.	30,000
(vii) Preliminary arrangements for the printing of Volume I of the Marathi Mahakosha and Companion Vol. to Marathi literature.	53,000
Total ...	<u>3,00,000</u>
Grand Total of Non-Plan and Plan provisions	<u>38,30,000</u>

GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT

The Principal function of the Gazetteers Department is the compilation and publication of District Gazetteers and General State Gazetteers of Maharashtra State. Besides the Gazetteers work, this department is also entrusted with the compilation and publication of (a) Source Material for the History of Freedom Movement in India, (b) Who's who of Freedom Fighters, (c) History of Freedom Movement in Maharashtra, (d) Translation of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi. The brief outline of these schemes is given below.

2. (a) For the compilation of District Gazetteers, this department is required to collect information and statistical data from various sources

either by correspondence or personal contacts or on the spot investigations. The material so collected is classified, collated, scrutinised and interpreted in order to draft the various chapters of the Volumes. All the drafted and compiled chapters are scrutinised and edited in the department. The typed manuscript of the various chapters is sent to the members of the Editorial Board for scrutiny and suggestions. The entire set of 19 chapters of each volume is also sent to the Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi for their scrutiny, suggestions, and approval. All such corrections are carried out in the final typed manuscript before it is sent to the press for printing. The total number of District Gazetteers will be 27 (Greater Bombay District will have 2 volumes)-for the 26 districts of the State.

(ii) The compilation of General State Gazetteers is entrusted to scholars of repute whose contributions are accepted for publication after due scrutiny and editing. The compilation of the State Gazetteer on 'Places of Interest' is, however, being done entirely by the staff and officers of this department. The number of General State Gazetteers Volumes will be 14 (4 Parts on History, 4 on Botany, and one each on Geography, Language and Literature, Maharashtra-Land and its People, Fauna, Public Administration, and Places of Interest).

(iii) (a) The scheme of publication of the Source Material on the History of Freedom Movement envisages to publish the voluminous source material contained in numerous Government records and papers concerning the struggle for freedom. Such material concerning the then Bombay State has already been published upto 1920. The publication of the source material from 1920 onwards is, however, planned to be restricted to the material concerning the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle in our State. This limitation of the extent of the work was mainly because of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi launched his Satyagraha Movement in Bombay City in 1920, and that a number of important landmarks in the struggle for freedom including the famous Salt March of 1930 and the Quit India Movement were started in this State. Voluminous material which would be a valuable treasure for the students of Freedom History was traced in Government records, and therefore the work of compiling material on Mahatma Gandhi has been taken in hand. This work is planned to be published in seven Parts which together will form part of Volume III of the Source Material for a History of Freedom Movement in India.

(b) The Who's Who of Freedom Fighters in Maharashtra State is planned to be published in Six volumes in Marathi. The Volumes will give the

bio-data of Freedom Fighters and the valuable role they have played in the freedom struggle. An appeal is issued through newspapers, posters, radio, etc. to the innumerable freedom fighters to send their information. Besides, efforts are made to contact as many Freedom Fighters as possible by our official machinery.

(c) This department has recently taken up a new scheme of compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in Maharashtra which Volume will give a succinct history of the freedom struggle in the region forming present Maharashtra. The vast material on the subject is scattered in Government records, magazines, biographies and old newspaper files which will have to be collected, collated, compiled and edited so as to give a comprehensive but concise history of the freedom struggle.

(d) The original volumes, titled, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi are published in English and Hindi by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. The work undertaken by the Gazetteers Department involves translation and publication of these volumes into Marathi. The number of volumes to be published by this department in Marathi will depend upon the number of volumes to be published by the Government of India.

3. Of the 26 District Gazetteers, as matters stand to-day, 18 have been published, 6 are in the press, and work on two Gazetteers is in progress. Of the General State Gazetteers, 9 have been published, and the remaining five are in different stages of compilation.

Two Volumes of the Source Material for a History of Freedom Movement in India covering a period upto 1920, and seven parts of the Mahatma Gandhi-Source Material for a History of Freedom Movement which form part of Vol. III have been published. The Volume on Who's Who of Freedom Fighters covering the Vidarbha region has also been published. The volume on Marathawada and supplementary volume on Vidarbha have been sent to the press. The work on collection of information regarding the Freedom Fighters in other districts of the State is in progress.

4. During 1975-76, this department published one District Gazetteer, viz., Nasik. The press copies of Ahmednagar and Sholapur District Gazetteers, were sent to the press. The compilation of Thana and Greater Bombay District Gazetteers is in progress. Work on compilation of Statistical Supplementaries is also in progress.

During 1975-76, Vol. III-Parts VI and VII of the Mahatma Gandhi Source Material for History of Freedom Movement were published by this depart-

ment. The [work of collection of information regarding Freedom Fighters for compilation of the Who's Who of Freedom Fighters is in progress. For compilation of the volume on History of Freedom Movement in Maharashtra for which administrative sanction was obtained in September 1973, was prepared and substantial material has been collected.

This department had already published 23 Volumes of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi Language. Two more volumes have been published, translation of 7 volumes was completed and 4 more volumes have been sent to the press.

5. During 1976-77, the department has planned to publish four District Gazetteers, viz., Ahmednagar, Akola, Buldhana and Aurangabad. The compilation of Thana Gazetteer would be completed and that on Greater Bombay would be taken up in right earnest. A good deal of the work on compilation of Statistical Supplementaries would be done, and the collection of information for General State Gazetteer on Places of Interest and other Volumes would be expedited.

As regards the History of Freedom Movement work, it is expected to publish the volume on the freedom fighters in Marathwada the supplementary volume on Vidarbha and one volume out of the three proposed for Western Maharashtra. The work on collection of information about freedom fighters for the rest of the districts will be pursued further all over the State. The work on compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in Maharashtra will be in progress in 1976-77, as a voluminous material from Government records, newspapers and other publications will have to be collected and scrutinized.

As regards the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi this department has planned to publish four Volumes and to complete the translation of eight volumes in the year 1976-77.

6. (i) During 1975-76, a grant of Rs. 4,03,000 was sanctioned under Major Head 265-Other Administrative Services (H) Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs Maharashtra District Gazetteers Editorial Board for execution of the activities of District Gazetteers and State Gazetteers of this department.

The proposed budget provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 4,12,000 under the above head.

(ii) For execution of the activities of History of Freedom Movement and Who's Who of Freedom Fighters, a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned to this department under Major Head 285-Information and Publicity (K) Publications (i) Maharashtra State Committee for the History of Freedom Movement in 1975-76.

The proposed budget provision for this activity for 1976-77 is Rs. 1,92,000 under the above head.

(iii) For translation and publication of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi a grant of Rs. 3,05,000 sanctioned under Budget Head No. 285-Information and Publicity (K) Publications (ii) Maharashtra State Committee for the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi Language in 1975-76. The budget provision for this activity is Rs. 2,17,000 for the year 1976-77 under the head 285-Information and Publicity (K) Publications (ii) Maharashtra State Committee for the Translation of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi into Marathi Language.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

The Department of Archives, Maharashtra State, Bombay performs the following functions :—

- (1) Preservation and Management of Records,
- (2) Reference Service,
- (3) Survey and acquisition of records,
- (4) Publication of records.

The work done by the Department of Archives during 1975-76 is as under :—

1. *Preservation and management.*—The Bombay Archives has a holding of about 5 lakhs files and volumes. The records both printed and manuscripts were dusted frequently with archival preservatives and nepa-thelane bricks were kept on the steel racks near the records as repellent against the attacks of the vermine and cocoroaches. The records were also kept in the fumigation chamber periodically and treated with paradichlorobenzine fumes. Besides, Pestokem Industries Ltd., Bombay, gave chemical treatment twice a month in the record rooms as a precautionary measure against the emergence of white ants and other enemies of records. The records were dusted by hand as well as by means of vacuuum cleaning machine.

2. *Reference Section.*—(1) Secretariat and Government Offices—The Department issued 3,541 records both manuscript and printed against 1,782 requisitions. Besides there were unofficial references from the Secretariat Departments requesting this department to furnish records involving search. They were promptly attended to.

(2) *Research Scholars*.—During the year under report 58 scholars were granted permission to consult records in Bombay Archives. Out of these 12 were foreigners. The total number of records made available to them was 1,794.

(3) *Members of the Public*.—The total number of visitors who attended this office for consulting printed records such as Newspapers, Gazette, etc. was 1,578. There were 571 applications for certified copies and the amount of Rs. 1,180 was realised towards copying and comparing charges.

3. Survey and Acquisition.—This Department is associated with the work of weeding of records by the Secretariat Departments.

Acquisition of Records.—(1) Three Rumals containing about 5,000 documents were acquired from Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar of Patan (Dist. Satara). The ancestors of Patankar family played an important role in the history of Marathas in the days of Chhatrapati Shivaji the Great and the Peshwas.

(2) One ruma containing about 500 documents and 30 registers was acquired from Shri Herwadkar family at Kolhapur. The ancestors of this family were in the service of the Ghorpades of Kapashi, during the Maratha rule. The documents contain *Adnyapatras* and inams given to the Ghorpades by the Chhatrapatis and the geneologies of the Ghorpade family. An incomplete manuscript of 30 pages, entitled 'Rajyabhishek' throwing light on Maratha policy has been also acquired from this family.

5. Cataloguing

(I) BOMBAY ARCHIVES

(i) 'Public Department' Catalogue is being revised. 17 Diaries out of 439 Diaries have been completed.

(ii) *Sangli Daftar*.—269 Rumals had been received, in 1963, from Raja-saheb of Sangli. Cataloguing of these rumals have been completed. The Catalogue have been typed, in about 1,500 sheets and it is being finalised.

53 more rumals have been received in 1973 from Sangli. Cataloguing of these rumals is to be done.

(iii) Catalogue of '*Chandwad*' records (Records of Holkar family) is in hand. Till now 68 out of 269 rumals have been catalogued,

(II) PUNE ARCHIVES

(i) Catalogue of Section '*Letters for further Research*' (Rumal Nos. 1 to 59, documents 27,183, typed sheets 3,015) is sent to Press. First proof of first 329 typed pages (printed pages 194) was received in November 1975. This has been duly corrected and returned to Press.

(ii) Catalogue of 'Chitnishi Section (65 rumals) containing 34,842 documents is completed. Press copy of this is being prepared.

(III) KOLHAPUR ARCHIVES

(i) In Kolhapur archives, cataloguing of papers relating to Chhatrapati Shahu (1884-1922) is nearing completion. The catalogue comprises of following sections :—

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|---|-----|--|
| (1) Kolhapur Archives | ... | 53 Rumals (15,160 documents 72 Files, 3 Volumes. |
| (2) New Palace (Kolhapur Records) | ... | 105 files. |
| (3) National Archives of India, New Delhi | — | 127 Volumes. |
| (4) Bombay Archives, Political Department | | 500 Compilations. Volumes. |
| (5) India Office Library and Records | ... | London. |

Cataloguing of first four sections was distributed among the research staff at Bombay, Pune and Kolhapur. Cataloguing of these sections has been completed.

2,027 typed sheets of the four sections are ready. The Press copy is being finalised.

(ii) *Chitnishi Section* (in Kolhapur Archives).—100 Rumals containing 22,623 documents have been catalogued. Catalogue of this section is completed. The press copy is ready.

REGIONAL RECORD OFFICES AT PUNE, KOLHAPUR, NAGPUR AND AURANGABAD

(1) *Pune Archives, Pune*.—This office has voluminous collection of papers. It contains about 400 lakh State papers and documents in Modi script pertaining to Maratha period. It serves as a source material for the study of political, social and economic history of the time viz. expansion and fall of the Maratha power. It performs the functions of issuing certified

copies from Government records to the parties and to make available to *bona fide* research scholars documents pertaining to their subject of research. It has important function, viz. to preserve old records in its custody and preparation of reference tools.

The activities of this office during 1975-76 are given below :—

(i) Preservation and repairs of records	...	52,054
(ii) Dusting of Records	...	68,725
(iii) Fumigation of Records	...	50,000 documents
(iv) Binding of Books and Files	...	596

(2) *Kolhapur Archives, Kolhapur.*—This office performs the function of issuing of certified copies to the parties from Government Records, and gives facilities to *bona fide* research scholars for conducting necessary research by making available records pertaining to subject of research.

(i) Preservation and Repairs of Records	...	3,593
(ii) Dusting of Records	...	70,000 documents.
(iii) Fumigation of Records	...	25,000 „
(iv) Binding of Books and files	...	400

(3) *Regional Records Offices of Aurangabad and Nagpur.*—Two Regional record offices at Aurangabad and Nagpur are functioning since 1971 under an Archivist and one Clerk-Typist recently appointed.

Both the Archivists are engaged in survey of records in their respective regions.

Books and Publications.—550 Publications of Maharashtra Government and 11 of the Gujarat Government were received during the period under report. 76 publications were selected from the lists of the obsolete books. 50 books on historical topics were purchased.

Publication of Records.—The following publication was published during the year.

Making of a Princely Historian.—(Letters of Sir J. N. Sarkar to Dr. Raghubir Singh of Sitamau) (pp. 284, Price Rs. 6.75).

This volume contains 329 letters written by Sir Jadunath Sarkar (1870-1958) to Dr. Raghubir Singh. The letters are full of advice to Maharaj Kumar in his research work. We can see the Guru-Chela relations at their best in these letters.

This publication is edited by Shri S. R. Tikekar.

Following publications are still in the Press :—

(i) Descriptive Catalogue of 'Papers selected for further research' (Pune Archives, Pune).

(ii) '*Descriptive catalogue of Parasnishi Daftar*'.—(containing catalogue of 5,419 documents in 35 rumals). This is under final printing and will be out shortly.

4. Refresher Course in Record Keeping

Three Days' Refresher Course in Record Keeping for the Record Keepers in Government Offices at the District and Taluka level in Maharashtra State was held in Council Hall at Pune from 23rd October to 25th October 1975 under the auspicious of Department of Archives.

The responses for the Refresher Course from different offices was so much that the Director of Archives received about 500 names of candidates who desired to attend the course. For want of accommodation about 90 candidates were admitted to the course. The inauguration of the course was done by Prof. M. M. D. V. Potdar. The Director and his staff delivered lectures on the following topics :—

- (1) The Role of Record Keepers.
- (2) Filing System and operations.
- (3) Storage, Preservation and Repairs of Records.
- (4) Appraisal of Records.
- (5) Indexing and Finding Aids.
- (6) Classification and Weeding of Records.

The trainees were shown the actual working of Pune Archives in various sections, Record Rooms of the Commissioner's office, Record Rooms in Central Buildings, Pune and in the Office of the Director of Land Records, Pune.

The trainees were asked by the Director of Archives, Maharashtra State to place before him their problems and discussed them. The trainees thanked the Director for instituting the Three Days' Refreshers course which was found useful.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

(1) Survey of non-current records in Government Offices on District and Taluka level is in hand.

(2) *Cataloguing*.—Following catalogues will be finalised and sent to Press during 1976-77.

(i) Catalogue of Papers relating to the period of Shahu Maharaj (1884-1922).

(ii) Catalogue of 'Chitnishi' section in Pune Archives (65 rumals, 34,842 documents).

(iii) Catalogue of 'Chitnishi' section in Kolhapur Archives (100 Rumals, 22,623 documents).

Cataloguing work of following sections will be continued during 1976-77 :—

(i) Public Department Diaries (In Bombay Archives).

(ii) Chandwad Daftar (In Bombay Archives).

(iii) Chitnishi Daftar (In Pune Archives).

(iv) Deccan Commissioner Records (In Pune Archives).

(v) Shahu Maharaj Records (In Kolhapur Archives).

Other Publications

The following Publications are in hand :—

(i) *Selections from Hindi Letters*.—This will be a compilation of about 250 Hindi letters selected from Pune Archives. This comprises of correspondence in Hindi language between Maratha regime.

(ii) '*Shivaji Memorials : Indian approach*'.—This will be a selection of extracts from Reports on Native Newspapers regarding the Shivaji Movement started by Lokmanya B. G. Tilak in 1894.

(iii) Selection of documents from Pune Daftar regarding social structure of Maharashtra during 18th century.

Miscellaneous.—Records Management Committee of the Government of India visited Bombay Archives on 15th and 16th October 1975 and met the representatives of the State Government and the eminent historians of the city of Bombay and obtained view in connection with the appraisal of records and emphasised the need of weeding of Government records by a responsible officer of Under Secretary's level and this important matter should not be left to the Assistant in the Departments.

Dr. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education, Government of India paid a visit to Bombay Archives on 27th October 1975 and acquainted himself with the 17th Century records in the custody of Bombay Archives. He advised that the records upto 1750 be transcribed for the use of scholars. Director submitted a note.

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INFORMATION AND
PUBLIC RELATIONS**

The Directorate General of Information and Public Relations functions as a link between the Government and the people and keeps the public informed about Government's policies, schemes and developmental activities through various media of publicity.

Film Production Programme

The production of the following films which have been started during the previous year have been completed during the year 1975-76 :—

1. Road Side Accidents.
2. Monopoly Procurement of Cotton.
3. Vithal Ramji Shinde.
4. Prohibition (Lagin).
5. Eknath Maharaj.
6. Shiv Shrusthi (Colour).
7. Cultural Value (Satyam Shivam Sundaram).

During the year 1975-76 the following films have also been produced :—

1. Nave Sankalp Nave Disha.
2. Charitreche Gadwan.
3. Midgefly.
4. Anushashan..
5. Karma (Shorter version of Satyam Shivam Sundaram).
6. A tip for a Trip.
7. Dashak (10 Years' Progress).
8. Zunj (20 Point Programme).

In addition to the above shorter versions of the following three feature films have also been completed :—

1. Brandi Ki Bottle.
2. Pratapgad.
3. Sinhagad.

The following films are still under production and not yet complete :—

1. Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj.
2. Kabaddi.
3. Swimming Competition.
4. Rajgadh.

5. **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj** (It is a feature film and being produced in two languages i. e. Hindi and English. The shooting is completed and the work of editing is under progress. The film is likely to be completed during the current year.

In addition to the production of documentary films, monthly news-reels have also been produced and released to theatres in Marathi and Hindi.

This Directorate General has further finalised a film production programme for the year 1975-76 and the concerned departments of Government have been approached for providing necessary funds for the production of the following films. This programme will be taken up in the year 1976-77.

1. Jaikwadi Project.
2. Adulteration in Sweetens (Foods).
3. Cattle Breeding.
4. Co-operative Land Development.
5. Co-operative Movements in Maharashtra.
6. Traffic on Highways.
7. Sugar Factories in Maharashtra.
8. Sugar Products.
9. Kalva-Kasheli Project.
10. Council Hall.
11. Social Reformers-Saints of Maharashtra.
12. Adiwasi Welfare.
13. Sant Gadge Maharaj.

Under the Plan provision in the year 1975-76 the production of the following films is undertaken which is in progress:—

1. Employment Guarantee Scheme.
2. Provision of House sites to landless rural workers and construction of huts for them.
3. 20-Point Programme.

Mobile Publicity Van Schemes

The Mobile Publicity Van Units in 17 Zilla Parishads have been reconstituted and have already been taken over by this Directorate General. The three

Zilla Parishads viz. Nanded, Yeotmal and Kolhapur have already passed the resolution revesting the scheme to the State Sector and they will be taken over by the Directorate General soon. The remaining Zilla Parishads viz. Jalgaon, Sangli, Bhir, Wardha and Nagpur have not yet passed the resolution. New jeeps purchased for Sangli, Buldhana and Akola districts have already been handed over to them, in the months of April and June 1975 respectively.

Exhibitions

The State Government through this Exhibition Unit, participates in various major and minor exhibitions organised in India by the Central Government either at National or international level. This Unit also participates in the different exhibitions organised by the State Government and other private or semi-Government agencies. Besides the major exhibitions, the unit organises a number of small exhibitions at regional and district levels.

During the year 1975-76, this unit has organised exhibitions at national level, like :

	Sanctioned expenditure
	Rs.
1. Sharad Celebrations at Mount Abu October 1975.	6,000
2. Techno 75 at Lucknow 15th November to 21st December, 1975.	22,500
3. New Era of Progress, at New Delhi 16th December 1975 to 21st March, 1976.	56,250
4. A. I. C. C. Session Exhibition at Chandigarh 24th December, 1975 to 12th January, 1976.	75,000

In these exhibitions (Sr. Nos. 3 and 4) State Government participated to project the 20-Point Programme, achievements under each point and overall development in the fields of Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries in Maharashtra.

Apart from this, unit has arranged exhibitions at district level projecting various fields of development, crafts, industry, cultural heritage and the life of Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj, at Alibag, Kolhapur, Solapur, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Paunar, Dadar etc.

Special Numbers of Lok-Rajya

The following special numbers of the fortnightly 'Lokrajya' were brought out during the year 1975-76:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| (1) 16th June, 1975 | ... | 2500 the Mahanirvan Anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavir. |
| (2) 15th August, 1975 | ... | Independence Day Number. |
| (3) 1st October, 1975 | ... | Leprosy Number. |
| (4) 1st November, 1975 | ... | Hazrat Amir Khusrau Number. |
| (5) 16th November, 1975 | ... | International Women's Year Number. |
| (6) 1st December, 1975 | ... | Wild Life Week Number. |
| (7) 1st January, 1976 | ... | 20-Point Economic Programme Number. |
| (8) 16th January, 1976 | ... | Guru Tegh Bhadur Martyrdom Tercentenary Number. |
| (9) 16th February, 1976 | ... | Decade of Progress Number. |

It is proposed to bring out the following special numbers of the 'Lokrajya' during the year 1976-77:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1st May 1976 | ... | Maharashtra Day Special Number |
| July 1976 | ... | Dnyaneshwar Special Number |
| 15th August, 1976 | ... | Independence Day Special Number |
| October 1976 | ... | Chakradhar Special Number |
| January 1977 | ... | Republic Day Special Number |

The Hindi version of the 'Lokrajya' viz. 'Maharashtra Manas' started its publication from 16th October, 1975. A prestigious publication "Shiv-Raj Mudra" was put out in June, 1975 on the occasion of the Tercentenary of the Coronation of Shivaji Maharaj.

Teleprinter Lines

The Directorate General has at present hired the following teleprinter lines in Devnagari script:—

1. Bombay-Pune ; 2. Bombay-Nasik ; 3. Bombay-Nagpur ; 4. Bombay-Aurangabad ; 5. Pune-Kolhapur ; 6. Pune-Solapur ; 7. Nagpur-Akola ; 8. Nagpur-Amravati ; 9. Aurangabad-Nanded.

There is also a Telex line hired by the Directorate.

The P. and T. Department has recently allotted Bombay-Panaji, Kolhapur-Ratnagiri and Kolhapur-Sangli lines. Proposals for hire of these lines have already been submitted to Government for sanction. But Government sanction has not been received as yet. Government has also been expedited in the matter.

Schemes and Projects included in the 5th F. Y. Plan

The following schemes have been included in the Fifth F. Y. Plan.

Opening of Intensive Publicity Cells in scheduled areas of the State.— With a view to securing intensive publicity in the scheduled areas of the State it was proposed to open 516 such intensive publicity units during the course of the Fifth F. Y. Plan. Accordingly the first unit in Dhulia District has already started functioning.

DIRECTORATE OF RURAL BROADCASTING

In a large democratic set up such as in India, where there is a high percent of illiteracy, *Community Radio* is a reliable and powerful medium of communication with the rural population spread out in the remote and the inaccessible villages throughout the State, the dissemination of information to the masses is highly important with a view to involving them into the policies and programmes of the State and thereby preparing them for meeting the challenges of the life in the development of the nation as a whole. This mass communication is also achieved through a very modern medium of *Community T. V.* Sets to a limited extent in the service areas around the Bombay and Pune T. V. Transmitters. The technical facility available with this Directorate is made use of in rendering service to other departments and public institutions in the form of *repairs to the 16 mm*

Cine Projectors and other audio visual equipments. The radio sets required under the Community and Group Listening Schemes are *Manufactured* departmentally.

(1) *Community Radio Sets including Group Listening Sets.*—This Directorate has so far installed about 32,000 Community Radio sets for the benefit of the rural population, to give them useful information on improved agricultural methods—family planning, social education etc. and covers nearly 80 per cent of the rural population. In addition nearly 2,300 Group Listening sets have been installed mainly in the schools, which have been found to be beneficial for the pupils as per the survey conducted under the INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT undertaken in Jalgaon District. Both these schemes have been operating on a Contributory basis.

(2) *Community T. V. Sets.*—With the installation of the T. V. Transmitterst at Bombay and Pune, a modern medium of Television has become available for educating the rural masses in the service areas of these transmitters around Bombay and Pune. This Directorate has been installing and maintaining Community T. V. sets in these areas. 190 such sets were installed upto 31st March 1974 entirely at Government cost. During the 5th Five Year Plan, the scheme is operated on the Contributory basis. It is proposed to install about 800 T. V. sets during the 5th Five Year Plan period. During 1974-75, 70 such sets were installed. As on 31st March 1975 total No. of T. V. sets working under Contributory Scheme was 238. During the year 1975-76 there is a target of installation of 250 T. V. sets. This includes installation of 130 T. V. Sets received from Government of India. It is also proposed to install 108 T. V. sets during 1976-77. - This modern medium of education and entertainment has been found to be very effective means of mass communication.

(3) *Service to Other Departments in the form of repairs to 16 mm Cine Projectors and Other Audio Visual Equipments.*—Having a very competent technical back up with this Directorate, services to other departments and Public Institutions is rendered by undertaking maintenance and servicing 16 mm Cine Projectors and other audio visual equipments of those departments and institutions on a contributory basis.

(4) *Manufacture of Radio Sets.*—The Community Radio sets and the Group Listening Sets required by this Department are manufactured departmentally at Bombay. The radio sets are manufactured with a view that the

radios should serve efficiently and reliably in the rural areas. The radios have been in demand from the Government of India for installation in Jammu and Kashmir as also by the other States under their Community Listening Scheme and for installation in schools. By the end of the year, nearly 21,000 sets would be manufactured including the current year's programme of 2,650 sets, required for installation. It is proposed to manufacture 3,000 sets during 1976-77.

(5) The Government has since taken a decision to hand over all the Community Radio Sets and Group Listening Sets in the Schools to the respective villages, who would also be looking after the repairs and maintenance of these sets themselves and effect the necessary economy in its expenditure. Government orders in this respect are yet to be received. Necessary modifications in the Scheme as well as Budget provision would be proposed then.

The work pertaining to the repairs and maintenance of Projectors and Audio Visual Equipment, the installation and maintenance of T. V. Sets, would continue to be carried out from the regional workshops at Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

Schemes or Projects included in the Fifth Five Year Plan

(1) *Community Listening and Community Viewing Schemes--Continuation activities as well as new programmes.*—Community Listening as well as Community Viewing Schemes have been classified as District level Schemes. And accordingly various D. P. D. Cs. have proposed a total provisions for the implementation of Schemes during the year 1975-77, as under:—

- (1) Community Radio Sets including Group Listening Rs. 4.97 lakhs
and manufacture of Radio Sets.
- (2) Community Television Scheme .. Rs. 6.97 lakhs

Financial outlay under Community Listening Scheme is provisional and would be modified suitably when Government orders disbanding Community Listening Scheme at District level and below are received.

Under Community Television Scheme it is proposed to install approximately 108 T. V. Sets in Bombay and Pune region during 1976-77.

DIRECTORATE OF LANGUAGES

With the formation of the Maharashtra State, the policy of Government has been to promote the use of Marathi language in Administration. For this purpose, a separate Directorate of Languages was set up in 1960. All preliminaries needed for conferring the legal status of official language on Marathi were completed with the passing of the Official Languages Act, 1964, and Marathi was declared as the official language of the State.

A Language Advisory Board was established in 1961 for advising the Directorate in the matter of publication of the books needed for developing the use of Marathi in the State administration. Under the guidance of this Board the Directorate undertook the compilation and publication of various glossaries of technical terms, guide books, etc. The Directorate has so far brought out more than ten publications such as "Padnam Kosh", "Prashasan Vakprayog" Prashasanik Lekhan," etc. The more important publication of these series viz. the "Shasan Vyavahar Kosh" a comprehensive Dictionary of Administrative terms, was recently published.

The Directorate has also undertaken the preparation of Scientific Terminology. Various sub-Committees, consisting of representatives of all the Universities in Maharashtra have been formed for this purpose. The terms so prepared are intended, to be used in text books in Marathi, on Science subjects upto postgraduate level. The compilation of glossaries for Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Commerce, Sociology, Library Science, Anatomy, Electrical Engineering, Education, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Geology, Biology (Zoology, Botany) and Philosophy, have already been completed.

Sub-Committees for Metallurgy, Geography, Economics, Agriculture, Political Science and Literary Criticism were formed during the course of the last year and these are now functioning fully.

Three new Sub-Committees for medical science are proposed to be formed during 1976-77.

The Directorate has also been entrusted with the work of translation of State Acts and Rules made thereunder as also Bills introduced in the State Legislative Assembly and Council. The work of translation of Central Acts into Marathi and preparation of Law Lexicon is also being done in the Directorate under the guidance of a Committee of experts comprising eminent Lawyers, Judges and Law Teachers. This Committee has to work in consultation with the Official Language (Legislative) Commission, New Delhi

which furnishes an annual plan for translation of Central Acts. Translations of Central Acts finalised by this Committee are to be published as authoritative Translations under the signature of the President of India. Besides the translation of the Constitution of India, the Committee has finalised almost all the Acts included in the three priority lists, sent by the Official Language Commission, total number being 81. In the year 1976-77, the Committee proposes to take up the translation of labour laws comprised in the fourth priority list.

The Committee has recently brought cyclostyled copies of two volumes of the proposed Law Lexicon (न्याय व्यवहार कोश) which are forwarded to the distinguished personalities in the legal field for their comments. At present it is merely a rough compilation of legal terms occurring in several translated Acts. It will take a long time to compile a law lexicon finalised on the basis of principles of lexicography.

In addition to the translation of the State and the Central Acts the Directorate has been entrusted with the translation of the Annual Budget into Marathi as also important reports of various Committees and Commissions which are to be placed before the Legislature.

The work of the translation of Manuals used in various Government Departments is progressing satisfactorily.

A Scheme for imparting training in Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand to English Typists and Stenographers in Government Offices was started in 1961. Under this scheme 4,374 English Typists out of 7,000 and 523 Stenographers out of 600 in the State have been trained. Government has also brought out two publications viz. "Tanklekhon Praveshika" and "Marathi Laghulekhan" on this subject. With the publication of these books it would be possible for Government servants to prepare themselves for test in Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand. The training Scheme has been discontinued, since the publication of these books. For encouraging Government servants to appear for examinations in Marathi Shorthand and Typewriting Government has sanctioned a cash award of Rs. 100 for those who pass each of the two examinations viz. in Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand.

Government has constituted an Ad hoc Board (i) for imparting Marathi training to Government servants who do not know Marathi or have inadequate knowledge of Marathi and (2) for conducting examination in Marathi for them. The training scheme was continued upto 1968. Subsequently Government brought out a book on the subject, by name "Rajabhasha Parichaya" with the help of which Government Servants not

knowing Marathi could train themselves in that language and appear for the examination in Marathi conducted by the Board. However, as decided in the High Power Committee meeting held on the 1st November, 1975, proposal to restart the Marathi training Scheme for non-Marathi Government servants is under the active consideration of Government.

Since 1st July 1975 the work of conducting following Examinations has been entrusted to this office.

- (1) Marathi Language Examination for non-gazetted employees.
- (2) Hindi Language Examination.
- (3) Marathi Typewriting and Shorthand Exam.

In accordance with the decision of the High Power Committee constituted to look into the matters pertaining to the linguistic minorities, four regional offices under the control of the Directorate of Languages were set up in 1967, at the four Divisional Head Quarters. These offices are expected to make available to the Linguistic Minorities authoritative translations of important Government Orders, Notifications, Decisions etc. in their own languages. Twelve (12) Posts of Languages Officers have been created at these offices for the work of translation and preparation of administrative glossaries in Minority languages. Of these ten posts pertaining to Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi, Kannad, Telugu and Sindhi languages have since been filled in. These offices have now started functioning and have taken up the work of translation of important Government Orders, Decisions, Synopsis of important Acts into the respective minority languages.

The Directorate proposes to undertake the following schemes in the near future :—

1. In order to popularise the terms prepared by the Directorate with the guidance of an expert Committee comprising of eminent lawyers, judges etc. and to make available to the people important judgements of the High Court and the Supreme Court in Marathi, the Directorate has under consideration for some time past the Scheme of starting a journal by name "Vidhi Patrika". If funds are made available and the preliminaries are completed the Directorate proposes to undertake the publication of the same during 1976-77.

2. To publish Law Lexicon and important Central Acts as also up-to-date Marathi Translation of the Constitution of India.

3. To publish finally the glossaries pertaining to Physics, Anatomy, Electrical Engineering, Education, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Geology, Biology (Zoology and Botany).

4. To undertake the preparation of the glossaries pertaining to Medical Science and to continue the preparation of the glossaries of Metallurgy, Geography, Economics, Agriculture, Political Science and Literary Criticism.

5. To translate Departmental Manuals which are in use in various Government Offices.

The Government has recently empowered the Director of Languages to visit and inspect any Government Office in the State and to see and satisfy himself that earnest efforts are being made for the use of Marathi in the Government administration and to find out the difficulties if any in this regard.

With this end in view the Director has so far visited the districts of Akola and Nagpur and has discussed this matter with the authorities concerned. The Director is likely to visit the rest of the districts in the State, in this connection, during the course of the coming year.

A budget provision of Rs. 14,65,000 has been proposed during the year 1976-77 for establishment charges which includes Rs. 1,00,000 for estimated printing expenditure for various glossaries and other publications.

CONTROLLER OF ACCOMMODATION

This office administers the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, which was enacted for relieving the pressure on accommodation in Urban areas by regulating the distribution of vacant premises for public purposes. The Act was initially to have force for two years, with power to extend its duration for another two years. Shortage of accommodation continued and therefore, the duration of the Act was extended from time to time till 31st December, 1973. Before the Act, could expire on the 31st December 1973, it has been made a permanent Act on the lines of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, passed by the Government of India in order to have permanent statutory powers of requisitioning of Immoveable Property for various public purposes, whenever occasion arises, with the safeguard that no property shall be continued under requisition after the amendment of the Act for more than 5 years. This amended Act has come into force with effect from 27th December 1973, the date on which it has been published in the Government Gazette.

Under the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, Government requisitions land and premises for various public purposes. Such a requisitioning has been done in Greater Bombay and all over the State Government had stopped requisitioning of premises (both residential and non-residential) since June 1958, as a matter of policy. Requisitioning of non-residential

premises was revised in 1965 in view of the increasing demand from various Government Departments. Thereafter, recently i. e. on 16th July 1975, the C. M. announced the new policy regarding requisitioning of residential premises in Greater Bombay and the statement in this respect was also made on the floor of the Legislature on 30th July 1975. The new policy was announced by Government with a view to eradicating the evil "Pugree" and utilization of Black Money into construction, sale and purchase of flats by the unscrupulous people. According to the new policy of Government the Controller of Accommodation can now requisition the residential premises also under the relevant provisions of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948. At present there are 2600 residential premises and non-residential premises under requisition. A large number is spread over the State at District places, where requisitioning has been done by the Collectors.

It is the function of this office to look after all the requisitioned premises which are with Government. This office has to watch the compensation position of all the requisitioned premises, to authorise the allottees to carry repairs to the premises to keep them in a tenantable condition in cases where landlords fail to carry out such repairs in spite of orders issued under section 8-A of the Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, and reallocation of premises to the Government servants on the waiting list, surrendered by the outgoing allottees or when possession is taken by Government by enforcement in case of premises found to have changed hands unauthorisedly or where the allottee was found in arrears.

Requisitioning of non-residential premises which was also stopped by Government in 1958 was again started with effect from 24th November 1965 for housing State Government offices in Greater Bombay and the Collectors in the Districts are also requisitioning non-residential premises for Government Offices. The landlords are required to notify the vacancies of non-residential premises in their buildings to this office and the tenants of business premises who want to dispose of their business premises with tenancy rights, etc. have to obtain No Objection Certificate from this office. When an intimation of vacancy or an application for No Objection Certificate is received in respect of the non-residential premises it is verified whether the premises would be suitable for a public purpose with reference to the Demand Register maintained by this office. The premises are requisitioned only if there is a demand for the same and the concerned department gives its acceptance in writing. Otherwise the landlord is permitted to appropriate the vacancy according to his choice or a No Objection Certificate is granted.

Pursuant to the announcement of New Policy with effect from 16th July 1975, No Objection Certificate is required to be obtained before the ownership transaction in respect of residential premises is completed. Such No Objection certificate are issued after making necessary enquiries in the matter. For this purpose it is verified whether the purchaser is actually in need of accommodation for residential purpose. The premises are held liable to be requisitioned where it is found that the prospective purchaser has actually entered into the premises without obtaining No Objection Certificate from Government.

The main function of this office, is now centered more around the requisitioning of residential as well as non-residential premises.

The other functions of this office are as follows :—

(a) Prior to the announcement of the new policy on the 16th July 1975, we were registering only transferred Government servants for allotment of accommodation. About 750 such transferred Government servants are still waiting for allotment. After the new policy was declared, about 11,000 fresh applications have received for allotment. It is however, been decided that whatever premises become available may be allotted to the persons on the above list at 750 transferred Government servants first and these 11,000 applications may be scrutinised thereafter.

(b) This office also deals with appeals to Government as well as to Courts from the landlord against the requisition orders and compensation awards passed by the Compensation Officer (so far as area within Bombay and Bombay Suburban District is concerned) and District Collectors.

During the current financial year i. e. 1975-76 the following grants have been placed at the disposal of the Controller of Accommodation under the head controlled by him under Major Head " 265, Other Administrative Services ".

1975-76

1. Voted	...	Rs. 3,89,000
2. Charged	...	Rs. 1,000

For the next financial year i. e. 1976-77 it is proposed to make the following provisions under the above Head of Account.

1976-77

1. Voted	...	Rs. 4,22,000
2. Charged	...	Rs. 1,000

Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta.—The Lokayukta and an Upa-Lokayukta have been appointed in 1972 and 1973 respectively to investigate complaints against Ministers, Secretaries to Government, Presidents and other Office-bearers of Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils and some other public servants. The question of amending the Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act, 1971 in the light of the recommendations made by them and also experience gained with their working has been taken up and a Bill amending the Act is expected to be ready shortly.

Special Officers for Departmental Enquiries.—So far 2 Special Officers for Departmental Enquiries had been appointed to conduct departmental enquiries against gazetted officers one for officers in Bombay and Poona Divisions and the other for those in Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions. A new post of Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries has been created specially to conduct departmental enquiries against the personnel belonging to two Departments viz. the Home Department and the Revenue and Forests Department in view of the heavy back-log of departmental enquiries pertaining to those Departments. The question of increasing the number of Special Officers for Departmental Enquiries is actively under the consideration of Government.

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA SAINIK BOARD

This organisation, which co-ordinates the work of 18 Zilla Sainik Boards, looks to the welfare of Ex-Servicemen and families of serving and deceased Defence services personnel. The Board is also entrusted with work relating to the pre-Cadet Training Centre at Ahmednagar established to prepare young men of the State for short Service Commission in the Army and employment in the Navy as Artificer Apprentices. The State Board runs the following institutions and schemes in the State for the welfare of and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and their dependents and families of serving or deceased Defence service personnel :—

- (1) 20 Military Boys / Girls Hostels.
- (2) 31 Rest Houses.
- (3) Training-cum-Production Centre at Satara.
- (4) Training of disabled ex-servicemen at Queen Mary Technical School, Kirkee, Poona.
- (5) Veer Smriti to rehabilitate widows of Jawans killed in action.
- (6) Grant of financial assistance for Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies.

(7) Allotment of surplus vehicles acquired from military sources to ex-servicemen.

(8) Allotment of Kiosks to disabled ex-servicemen in cities like Bombay and Poona.

(9) Technical educational facilities in the I. T. Is. for ex-servicemen and their sons.

In July, 1973 Government appointed a Committee (Thorat Committee) to go into the question of shortfall in the recruitment of Boys from Maharashtra to the Defence Services. On the basis of the recommendation of the Thorat Committee, Government has decided to establish "Services Preparatory Institutes" at four Divisional Headquarters. In the beginning one such Institute is being opened from the academic year 1976-77 and a provision of Rs. 6.88 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1976-77.

2. The various schemes mentioned above are financed from the following Funds, which are administered by the State Board :—

(1) Special Fund (Maharashtra) for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

(2) Benevolent Fund.

Out of these funds, financial assistance is also rendered to ex-servicemen and their families and dependents for—

(1) Medical treatment.

(2) By way of relief grants (monthly or in lump sum), and

(3) For training of disabled soldiers and ex-servicemen/their families and dependants.

Other types of assistance are also rendered to ex-servicemen, their families and dependants such as,

(a) Legal assistance,

(b) Assistance for speedy settlement of pension cases.

(c) Securing employment.

(d) Formation of co-operative societies,

(e) Educational scholarships, and

(f) Loans for business on small scale.

3. The grants sanctioned for the Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board for the year 1975-76 under the budget head "288-Social Security and Welfare-(a) (e) Other programmes is Rs. 14.83 lakhs and provision proposed for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 16.33 lakhs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF URDU ACADEMY

The Maharashtra State Urdu Academy was established as a result of the Policy announcement of the Chief Minister Shri S. B. Chavan on 21-2-75 with a view "to help the literary talents in this language and to encourage through it an exchange of creative ideas between Urdu and Marathi writers and poets so as to bring about the greater national integration."

The Academy was constituted as a part of General Administration Department, under the Presidentship of the Chief Minister. The day-to-day affairs of the Academy are managed by a Board whose Chairman is Dr. Rafiq Zakaria.

Though the Academy was inaugurated in the month of April by the President of India, its office could not start functioning earlier than July 1, 1975 due to the strick. Soon after the Academy called for applications from writers and poets resident in the State, for aid for publication of their manuscripts. An aid totalling twenty nine thousand rupees is sanctioned for 19 manuscripts which cover prose, poetry and childrens literature.

The Academy in order to promote Urdu among youth, asked for applications from such colleges in the State as have active Urdu Societies. Twenty nine colleges are being provided with aid ranging from rupees five hundred to one thousand each.

The Academy has also undertaken translation and publication in Urdu of four books in Marathi. The translation work of first two books is to be started this month only.

The Academy also decided to provide help to Urdu libraries through supply of books. Libraries throughtout the State have applied for help and they have been referred to members of the Academy for recommendation.

The Academy as part of Genaral Administration Department looks after the Urdu correspondence received by the Chief Minister's Secretariat as well as by other departments.

MAHARASHTRA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The following functions are entrusted to the State Public Service Commissions under Article 320 of the Constitution of India :—

To conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the State.

To advise the State Government on—

- (a) matters relating to methods of recruitment to the various services;
- (b) principles to be followed in and the suitability of candidates for appointments to the services and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another;

- (c) disciplinary matters affecting Government servants ;
- (d) claims for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by Government servants while defending legal proceedings instituted against them for acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of their duty ;
- (e) claims for award of injury/family pensions to Government servants ;
- (f) any other matter referred to them by the Governor.

In addition, in the State of Maharashtra, the Commission deals with the following matters :

(1) Under Section 80-B of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, they advise the Corporation regarding appointment to posts carrying minimum monthly salary of Rs. 300 or more. They also advise the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking regarding appointment to posts carrying a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 500 or more.

(2) They hold departmental and language examinations for Government servants and advise Government on matters pertaining to such examinations.

(3) They make arrangements for the examinations of the Union Public Service Commission and the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, held at Bombay Centre.

HOME DEPARTMENT**SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE
TRANSPORT APPELLATE TRIBUNAL,
MAHARASHTRA STATE, BOMBAY**

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, consisting of a whole time judicial officer of the rank of District Judge, has been constituted with effect from 3-5-1971 for deciding appeals and revision applications from the orders passed by the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authority falling within the purview of sections 64 (1) and 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. This officer is designated as the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal. The Headquarters of this Tribunal is at Bombay and it may have its sittings at any place outside Bombay if so warranted by the nature of work.

2. As a result of the nationalisation of a stage carriage services as well as contract carriage services in the mofussil areas of the State as per the Scheme approved by Government and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette on 29th November 1973 under the provisions of section 68-D (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, there is a considerable decrease in the number of Appeals filed before the Tribunal. In view of this, Section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act has been amended and under the amended law, the person earlier appointed as Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, has concurrently been appointed as Member, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay with effect from 1st August 1975. Consequent to this appointment, the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, which was functioning in the 'Vidyut', B. E. S. T. Bldg. Fourth Floor, Pathakwadi, Princess Street, Bombay has been shifted with effect from 1st September 1975 to Jehangir Bldg., 4th floor, 133, M. G. Road, Fort, Bombay, wherein the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals are functioning and the Registrar, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay, has been redesignated as the Registrar, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay and State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, since he has to assist the Members of both the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals, Greater Bombay and Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

3. The following figures show the work done by this Tribunal for the period from 1st January 1975 to 31st December 1975.

Nature of proceedings	Arrears as on 1-1-75	Instituted during the period from 1-1-75 to 31-12-75	Disposal of during the year from 1-1-75 to 31-12-75	Pending as on 1-1-76
1	2	3	4	5
1. Appeals	.. 13	36	32	17
2. Revision Applications	.. ..	1	1	..
3. Misc. Applications	.. ..	5	5	..
4. Stay Applications	.. ..	21	21	..

The following ancillary staff has been continued to assist the Member, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay and the Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay in addition to the staff of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay.

Category of post	Number of post
1. Superintendent	.. 1
2. Stenographer	.. 1
3. Clerk	.. 1
4. Peon	.. 1

A provision of Rs. 1,14,000 has been sanctioned for this Tribunal during the year 1975-76 under the head "241-Taxes on Vehicles-(d) Other Expenditure (ii) State Transport Appellate Tribunal".

A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for the State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the Budget Estimates of the year 1976-77. The less provision is due to concurrent appointment of the Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, to the post of Member, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MOTOR ACCIDENTS CLAIMS TRIBUNAL, GREATER BOMBAY

This Tribunal was established under Section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of, or damages to, any property of a third party so arising or both. It started functioning with effect from 2-8-1962. In 1973, an additional Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal was established. Both these Tribunals have two Members (one for each), who are of the rank of District Judge and some non-gazetted staff including one Registrar, who is declared as Head of Office to look after the administrative work of these Tribunals.

A fixed Court Fee of Rs. 10 per application irrespective of the amount of claim award, has been fixed by Government on the recommendation of the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee appointed by the Central Government. The Tribunals have disposed of 17,386 applications, out of 20,372 applications filed before the Tribunals (upto December 1975) and 2,986 were pending as on 1st January 1976. It is expected that about 1700 new applications will be filed during the year 1976. The present rate of disposal is about 2,000 applications per year by both the Tribunals.

As a result of the nationalisation of stage carriage and contract carriage services under the scheme approved by Government and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette on 29th November 1973, in accordance with the provisions of Section 68-D (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, the work of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal has been dwindled very considerably. In view of this fact, Section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act has been amended and under the amended Law, the person appointed as the Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, has been concurrently appointed with effect from 1st August 1975 as Member of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay.

Consequent to the above amendment in the law, the then Registrar, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay, has been redesignated as Registrar, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal and State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, with effect from 1st August 1975 and is now looking after the work of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Additional Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and State Transport Appellate Tribunal, i. e. all the three Tribunals.

With the amalgamation of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, with the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Greater Bombay, the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, which was functioning in the premises of Vidyut Bldg., Fourth Floor, Pathakwadi, Princess Street, Bombay, has started functioning in the Jehangir Bldg. 133, M. G. Road, Fort, Bombay. On account of this shifting of the office of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, and the concurrent appointment of the same incumbent to the posts of the Member, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Greater Bombay, and the Presiding Officer, State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay, has resulted in an annual saving to the extent of about Rs. 1,00,000 in the Budget of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

The Budget Grants of Rs. 2,92,000 have been sanctioned for the year 1975-76 under the head " 241-Taxes on Vehicles-(d) Other Expenditure-(d) (i) Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay " to meet the expenditure on both the Tribunals.

The budget grants provided for the year 1976-77 are Rs. 3,17,000.

OUT-LINE OF ACTIVITIES OF MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEARS 1975-76 AND 1976-77

The Motor Vehicles Department of the State Government is constituted under section 133-A (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of that Act. The Transport Commissioner is the Head of the Department, having his office in Bombay and controlling the Regional Offices, which are headed by the respective Regional Transport Officers. The Transport Commissioner is assisted by the following officers at the Headquarters, Bombay :—

(a) *Gazetted Officers—*

- (1) Joint Transport Commissioner.
- (2) Deputy Transport Commissioner (Administration).
- (3) Deputy Transport Commissioner (Inspection).
- (4) Deputy Transport Commissioner (Training).
- (5) Deputy Transport Commissioner (Enforcement).
- (6) Chief Accounts and Finance Officer.
- (7) Assistant Transport Commissioner.

(b) Non-Gazetted Staff—

Enforcement Supervisors and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles as non-Gazetted Executive Staff and the usual non-Gazetted Ministerial staff for managing the office.

The Transport Commissioner also functions as the Member-Secretary of the State Transport Authority, constituted under the provisions of Section 44 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. There are at present 8 Regional Offices headed by the Regional Transport Officers as shown below :—

Sr. No.	Regions	District covered
1	3 Regional Transport Officers for Bombay Region..	Greater Bombay.
2	Thane	... Thane, Kolaba, Ratnagiri.
3	Pune	... Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur.
4	Aurangabad	... Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad.
5	Nagpur	... Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chandrapur.
6	Nasik	... Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon.
7	Kolhapur	... Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara.
8	Amravati	... Amravati, Akola, Yeotmal, Buldhana.

For the convenience of the motoring public and the tax payers, sub-regional offices in charge of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are also functioning at 15 district places, each under the overall supervision of the respective Regional Transport Officers. The Regional Transport Officers are also the ex-officio Secretaries to the respective Regional Transport Authorities constituted under the provisions of Section 44 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

The main functions of the Department are divided into administrative, executive and taxation :—

(a) Administrative and Executive Functions

These functions, as laid down in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959, are briefly as under :—

1. Licensing of Drivers of Motor Vehicles.
2. Licensing of Conductors of Stage Carriages.
3. Registration of Motor Vehicles.

4. Grant of certificates of fitness to Transport Vehicles and control on the construction, equipment and maintenance of vehicles.
5. Control of Transport Vehicles through issue of permits.
6. Insurance against third party risks.
7. Control of inter-State Road Transport Traffic.
8. Preparation and maintenance of statistical data on development of Road Transport.
9. Administration of Control Orders of the Government of India in respect of cars, scooters and tractors and on movement of automobile tyres and tubes.
10. Securing implementation of the provisioning of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and initiating and pursuing action for violations thereof, by registering cases in Court, taking departmental action for suspension/cancellation of permits, etc.

(b) Taxation Functions

Maharashtra has the highest Motor Vehicle population among all the States in India. During the last few years, the vehicle population has increased from 1.60 lakhs in the year 1965-66 to 4.35 lakhs in 1974-75. The revenue earned by way of taxes on motor vehicles and on goods and passengers carried therein exceeded Rs. 45 crores during the year 1974-75, and the Motor Vehicles Department stands next only to the Sales Tax Department in the collection of revenue.

(c) A new function, that of Collecting Agent, is also cast on the Transport Commissioner under the Maharashtra Tax on professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975, and the Rules made thereunder. Effective from the 1st April, 1975, the Transport Commissioner is the Collecting Agent of the tax from the holders of Permits of Transport Vehicles granted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, which are used or adapted to be used for hire or reward. The collection work is being done since September, 1975 and only the duty of collection, but not levy, is cast on the Transport Commissioner.

Special Organisation and Functions :

1. In order to co-ordinate and regulate the activities and policies of the Regional Transport Authorities in the State and also to exercise and discharge other functions specified in sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the State Transport Authority has been constituted with the Transport Commissioner as Member-Secretary and with a Senior Secretary of the

State Government as Chairman, with two other officials, two non-officials and M. L. A. as Members. The State Transport Authority exercises semi-judicial functions, and decides appeals against the orders of the licensing Authority. It also decides the applications for grant of permits for inter-State operations.

2. The Revenue Commissioner of each Division functions as the single member Regional Transport Authority for the respective Regions in his Revenue Division, and is assisted by the Regional Transport Officer of the Region concerned, who functions as ex-officio Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority for disposing of application for permits to ply different types of transport vehicles, and also to decide various matters such as fixing to quota of Contract Carriages, fixing their rates of hire, taking departmental action against defaulting permit holders, etc.

3. In addition to his other duties as head of the Motor Vehicles Department, and the competent taxation authority or the appellate authority under the provisions of the various Tax Acts, the Transport Commissioner also functions as the Director of the Government Transport Service, which *inter alia* provides vehicles for foreign dignitaries and looks after the maintenance and repairs of Ministers' vehicles. The work of the Government Transport Service is directly supervised by the Superintendent of the Government Transport Service as Head of the Office.

4. The Transport Commissioner also functions as the State Controller of the Car, Scooter and Tractor Control Orders.

5. He initiates the proposals for inter-State Traffic in the field of transport on inter-State Routes for the purpose of concluding Agreements with the adjoining and other States. There are different types of Inter-State Agreements, i. e. Bilateral and Zonal (multi-State), entered into practically with all the States in India. A new scheme for issuing 'National Permits' for Goods Transport has also been introduced under the 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister, and the Transport Commissioner, as the Secretary, State Transport Authority, which authority is the permit granting authority, will be concerned with the implementation of this Scheme also.

6. The staff of the Motor Vehicles Department comprises the executive wing for field work and ministerial staff for the purposes of maintenance of office records. For proper working in the department, it is necessary to familiarise the staff in both these wings with the various provisions of the Acts and Rules, which are required to be administered. A Training Unit in the charge of a Deputy Transport Commissioner was first created in April 1973, for conducting refresher courses in the nature of in-service training for

the executive officers only. The Training Unit consists of one Supervisor, one Accountant and one Stenographer. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77.

7. Further it is also considered necessary to strengthen the Enforcement Machinery under the control of the Deputy Transport Commissioner (Enforcement) with a view to preventing leakage of revenue. At present, the machinery consists of four flying squads, each comprising one Supervisor and two Motor Vehicles Inspectors. The Enforcement Unit has its Headquarters at Bombay and has jurisdiction over the entire State, and the function of the Unit is to detect evasion of taxes and clandestine operations, to recover taxes due and also to file prosecutions in respect of contraventions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder. The squads are not fully mobile on account of shortage of vehicles. During the last 4 years, these squads have helped to detect evasion of taxes to the tune of about Rs. 27 lakhs. It is proposed to create 4 more enforcement squads under the Enforcement Unit so as to have in all 8 Enforcement Squads for the 8 Regions. Each squad will comprise of one Supervisor, two Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and one Driver. Six vehicles (2 more vehicles to cover the backlog) are proposed to be purchased so that each Region will have one fullfledged Flying Squad with a vehicle for the proper enforcement of Motor Vehicles Laws and for detecting evasion of taxes. A provision of Rs. 3,73,000 has accordingly been proposed in the next year's budget by way of New Item.

8. The general problem of the inadequacy of staff to deal with the increased vehicular population as also to enforce properly the provisions of the various M. V. Tax Acts administered by the Motor Vehicles Deptt. has been commented upon in the past, both by the Estimates Committee and by the Administrative Reorganisation Commission. The recommendations made by the Commission for increase in staff are being implemented in a phased manner. In consonance with this decision, additional staff has been sanctioned for the Motor Vehicles Department during the current year, as indicated below :—

(1) 8 additional posts of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles have been sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. MVD-0173-5-XII-B, dated the 11th June, 1975, for Enforcement Squads.

(2) For the Transport Commissioner's office and all Regional Offices, staff has been sanctioned as shown below under Government Resolution,

Home Department, No. MVD-0174-19-XII-B, dated 11th June, 1975, as per Heble Commission's recommendations :—

	Transport Commissioner's Office	Regiona Offices
1. Dy. Transport Commissioner (Enforcement)	1	—
2. Motor Vehicles Inspectors	3	4
3. Assistant M. V. Inspectors	...	1
4. Regional Supervisors	...	2
5. Head Clerk	2	...
6. Office Superintendent	...	1
7. Senior Auditor	...	3
8. Junior Auditor	2	5
9. Senior Clerk	4	8
10. Junior Grade Clerk	8	54
11. Deputy Accountant	1	—
12. Assistant Cashier	2	13
13. Stenographer	1	—
14. Typist	1	...
15. Peon	5	...

It is also proposed to sanction additional staff for the various Tax Wings separately for the proper enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Tax Acts in the next year, and necessary provision has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 by way of New Items of expenditure. The major New Items proposed for inclusion in the next year's Budget Estimates are mentioned below :—

(1) Additional staff for implementation of the provisions of the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962.

(2) Additional staff for implementation of the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958.

(3) Creation of additional posts of Tahsildar and ancillary staff for the work of recovery of Motor Vehicles Taxes of the Motor Vehicles Department under Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Realisation of Land Revenue Rules, 1967.

(4) Purchase of cash van-cum-staff car for Regional Transport Officer, Bombay and creation of post of driver.

(5) Sanction of Contingent Grant for the Training Unit, Motor Vehicles Department.

(6) Additional staff for 4 additional Enforcement Squads and provision for purchase of 6 vehicles for Enforcement Squads.

(7) Additional staff for the Motor Vehicles Department as per Heble Commission's Recommendations.

(8) Creation of additional staff for Internal Audit and Review Work Wings.

(9) Creation of additional staff for the Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay due to Reorganisation of this office.

The expenditure on the Motor Vehicles Department, viz., Transport Commissioner's office and all the Regional Offices, is debitable to the following two Budget Heads (1) "241-Taxes on Vehicles" (2) "245-Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services".

The provision made under the above two Budget Heads and the provision provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1976-77 thereunder are as follows :—

Year	241, Taxes on Vehicles	245, Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services
1975-76	Rs. 1,28,83,000	Rs. 12,42,000
1976-77	Rs. 1,56,01,000	Rs. 17,23,000

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77

The main activity of Government Transport Service is to provide transport to the visiting V. I. Ps. and also to provide transport to other Government Departments and to repair and maintain the cars allotted to the Ministers/State Ministers, D. V. Cars and other Government vehicles.

The Government Transport Service provides transport to the visiting V. I. Ps. such as the President and Prime Minister of India, Ministers of the Indian Union, Heads of foreign countries, other Foreign Delegations, etc. Transport is also provided as per the request of other Government Departments, in which case G. T. S. bills are preferred as per the rates prescribed by Government High Court Judges are also provided with transport by the Superintendent, Government Transport Service, Bombay at concessional rates prescribed by Government.

The cars allotted to the Ministers/the State Ministers, the Chairman, the Dy. Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, the Speaker/the Dy. Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, are repaired and maintained in the

G. T. S. Workshop. D. V. Cars, which are under the administrative control of the General Administration Department, and F. G. O. cars and the other G. T. S. vehicles are repaired and maintained by the G. T. S. The vehicles belonging to other Government Departments and officials are also serviced and repaired, if time permits. Vehicles belonging to the Motor Vehicles Department are supplied with petrol.

Further due to the steep increase in the cost of petrol, Government has decided to undertake a programme of dieselisation of Government vehicles so as to effect economy in fuel cost resulting from low price of diesel and higher kilometerage per litre. The work relating to this conversion programme has been proposed to be executed in the G. T. S. workshop under the supervision of the Superintendent, Government Transport Service, Bombay.

Accordingly, in the current year a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made under the budget head "265-Other Administrative Services-(m)-Motor Garages-G. T. S." to dieselise the cars allotted to the Ministers, the State Ministers, the Chairman and the Dy. Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, the Speaker and the Dy. Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, after carrying out necessary alterations and modifications whenever required. Three posts of Head Mechanics have also been sanctioned on the establishment of the Superintendent, Government Transport Service, to carry out the conversion programme expeditiously.

Government has also taken a decision to dieselise 150 staff vehicles, which run on petrol at present, after carrying out necessary modifications, wherever required, during the year 1976-77, and for this purpose 6 Teams, each consisting of a Head Mechanic, one Assistant Mechanic and one Unskilled worker, have been proposed to be created on the establishment of the Superintendent, Government Transport Service, for a period of one year, in the first instance. A provision of Rs. 30.68 lakhs has been proposed by way of 'New Item of expenditure' in the next year's budget under "265-Other Administrative Services" for the expenditure on these posts, and on the purchase of diesel engines and other parts for the conversion of the petrol vehicles. The work of dieselisation of 150 Government vehicles will also be carried out in the workshop of the Government Transport Service, Bombay.

The entire expenditure of the Government Transport Service is debitible to the head of account "265-Other Administrative Services-(n)-Motor Garages-G. T. S.". A provision of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned for the year 1975-76 and Rs 47,47,000 are provided for the year 1976-77.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

I. Function of the Department in brief

The Forensic Science Laboratories in the State provide scientific aids to the Police Investigating Officers to modernize the methods of crime investigation and to do away with third degree methods of investigating crimes. As recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, this Department has all the essential Divisions viz. Toxicology, Biology (including Serology), Physics, Ballistics and in addition, it has the General Analytical and Prohibition Divisions. The merger of Questioned Documents Division into this Department, which is recommended by Ministry of Home Affairs is also under consideration of Government. The main functions of the Forensic Science Laboratory are laboratory examination of diverse physical evidence materials, providing reliable and irrefutable circumstantial evidence establishing link or strengthening links in the chain of evidence either to detect the guilty or to clear the innocent. Investigating Police Officers are trained in this Department in the use of scientific aids and important crime scenes are visited by Officers of this Department. The laboratory undertakes the examination of blood, semen and other biological exhibits in crimes of violence, that of viscera, vomit and other material in homicidal, suicidal or accidental poisoning; that of diverse materials like traces of paint, soil, metal, fibre, etc. recovered in cases of murder, arson, fire, explosions, thefts, dacoities, vehicle accidents etc., and that of arms and ammunition etc. in firearms offences which often yields important physical evidence leading to apprehending the criminal or clearing the innocent.

II. Details of Activities of the Department, Particulars of Schemes and of Progress made

The workload in this Department has increased considerably over the years and has become diversified in its nature. This Department handles far more extensive and diverse work than any such institution in the Country. The Bombay Laboratory is one of the best equipped laboratories in the Country, comparable to those of its kind in the world. The laboratories are manned by highly qualified and well trained personnel. These are equipped with modern sophisticated scientific instruments and the equipment is being augmented with Central Financial Assistance under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces. This Department in addition to providing assistance of Police in their crime investigation work, effectively contributes to Research and Development in all the branches of forensic science and

constantly updates the techniques to provide the very best scientific aids in crime investigation work. A number of its original research contributions appear in scientific professional journals of repute in our Country and abroad. The Department has instituted 3 Research Fellowships in Toxicology, Biology and Physics to give a fillip to its research and development activities. Senior officers of the rank of Assistant Directors from other State Forensic Science Laboratories have been deputed here for training during the last few years and some Central Forensic Science Laboratories have approached this Department for the same purpose, in view of the very high resultation of this Department in the Country.

To provide timely and effective scientific assistance to the Police, the Government of Maharashtra decided to decentralize the work by establishing Regional Forensic Science Laboratories at Poona and Nagpur. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Nagpur was established in 1966. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Poona is now being established.

This Department has been regularly training Investigating Police Officers in the use of scientific aids. Nearly 1,950 officers have undergone the short training programme which is essentially motivated towards giving their investigational methods a scientific orientation so that they can make frequent and effective use of the laboratory aids. A mobile unit to reach the laboratory Experts at scenes of serious crime has been in operation at Bombay for the last 3 years and one more is being introduced in Nagpu shortly.

Adequate laboratory accommodation and sufficient manpower are very essential for the efficient functioning of the Department its proper development and for enabling it to complete the work of issuing analytical reports in good time.

Construction of laboratory building at Bombay, Nagpur and Poona is being pursued vigorously. In view of the urgency, a plot of land measuring about 3.3 acres has been allotted by Government at Kole-Kalyan (Kalina) adjacent to the Bombay University Campus for the construction of building of the Bombay Laboratory. A portion of land admeasuring 210' x 50' from this plot has already been transferred to this Department in July, 1974. The Revenue and Forests Department has directed the Additional Collector, Bombay Suburban District to hand over the possession of land measuring about 2 acres, 23 gunthas and 10 ans. from the remaining portion and the process of transfer is in progress. The block estimates amounting to Rs. 30.22 lakhs prepared by Superintending Engineer, Bombay (B and C) Circle, Bombay for the work in question have been submitted to Government

for administrative approval. The layout plan has also been prepared by the Architect to Government in January 1975. The work of preparation of detailed plans and estimates and subsequently technical sanction could be pursued when administrative approval is accorded to the block estimates by Government. The construction of the Nagpur Laboratory at its new site was started in 1974-75, and an expenditure of Rupees 3.50 lakhs was incurred to bring the work to a safe stage (Ground-floor out of Ground + 1st). During this year a provision of Rupees 1.0 lakh has been made in the budget and Superintending Engineer, Public Works Circle, Nagpur has now asked for additional funds of Rupees 1.50 lakhs over and above the provision of Rupees 1.0 lakh budgetted during the current year to bring the construction work to usable stage (Ground-floor). Government has been requested to allot immediately by re-appropriation the necessary additional funds to the tune of Rupees 1.80 lakhs. The matter is under consideration of Government. The plot of land at Raj Bhavan, Poona has already been transferred in September, 1973 and technical sanction has been accorded to the plan and estimates. During the current financial year a provision of Rs. 60,000 has been made and Government has been requested to lift the ban on starting of new construction work and to issue necessary instructions to the concerned Public Works Circle to start the construction work immediately. This is also under consideration of Government.

III. Budget Grants and Master Plan

As regards the physical and financial terms, about 86 per cent of the expenditure is incurred on the pay and allowances of the staff and the rest on running the laboratory services all of which goes towards providing the indispensable scientific aids to the Police Force in their crime investigational work in order to maintain the high standards of this Service and to modernize and update it and to contribute to the Research and Developments efforts in the same. This Department is a non-revenue earning (practically) and the expenditure is categorised under non-plan.

Budget Grants

The total budget provision during the year 1975-76 is Rs. 19,28,000 and provided for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 22,23,000 under the head "255, Police-(C) Research-F. S. L."

In addition to the above grants this Department is likely to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces to fully equip this Department. The Government of India is being requested to utilize part of this assistance for construction of laboratory buildings at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.

**SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEARS 1975-76 AND 1976 77**

The maintenance of law and order is one of the main function of the Police. Its other important functions are :—

- (1) Prevention and detection of crime,
- (2) Apprehension of offenders,
- (3) Escorting and guarding of prisoners and treasure and private or public property,
- (4) Prosecution of criminals,
- (5) Control and regulation of traffic,
- (6) Service of summonses and execution of warrants in criminal cases,
- (7) Inspection of explosives,
- (8) Rendering aid to displaced persons and pilgrims,
- (9) Verification of character and antecedents and
- (10) Enquiries regarding passports and nationalisation, etc.

These functions are discharged through different units such as the Greater Bombay Police Force, the District Executive Force, the Special Reserve Police Force, the C. I. D. Intelligence, the C. I. D. Crime, the Police Training Institution and the Anti Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau. The Training Institutions impart necessary training to the Police personnel and inculcate the spirit of discipline and public service in them which are the basic requirements of good Police Force. The City and District Police units maintain peace and order in the State. The S. R. P. F. is trained more or less on military lines and equipped with modern weapons. This Force is meant for dealing with serious disturbances or other emergency. The C. I. D. acts as the eyes and ears of Government and the A. C. and P. I. Bureau discharges dual functions of eradication of the evil of corruption and effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government. The functions of other branches such as the Police Motor Transport, Wireless, Traffic etc. are complementary to the other branches.

2. During the year 1975-76, the following proposals were sanctioned by Government :—

- (1) Creation of a post of Additional Superintendent of Police for C. S. and W. Railways, Pune.
- (2) Conversion of Police Out Post at Khaparkheda under Saoner Police Station in Nagpur Rural (Dist.) into a fullfledged Police Station.

(3) Creation of the 2 posts of Additional Supdts. of Police for Akola and Amravati Districts.

(4) Increase in the strength of Police H. Qrs. of Pune Commissionerate.

(5) Conversion of the Police Out Post at Panchgani under Mahabaleshwar Police Station in Satara District into a fullfledged Police Station.

(6) Splitting up of Gondia Police Station in Bhandara Dist. into two Police Stns. viz. Gondia Town and Gondia Rural Police Stations.

(7) Establishment of Sangli Rural and Miraj Rural Police Station in Sangli District.

Due to problems arising from growth in population, industrialisation etc. with the increased in the incidence of crime, it was found difficult to maintain law and order with the help of the sanctioned strength. The strength of the following Police Stations was therefore reorganised :—

Police Station	District
(1) Balapur	... Akola
(2) Jaisingpur	... Kolhapur
(3) Rajarampuri	... Kolhapur
(4) Bhir Town	... Bhir
(5) Ambejogai	... Bhir
(6) Karad Town	... Satara
(7) Taloda	... Dhulia
(8) Nawapur	... Dhulia
(9) Barshi	... Sholapur
(10) Pandharpur	... Sholapur
(11) Wardha Town	... Wardha
(12) Chugus	... Chandrapur

During this period the following out posts and Police Chowkies were also opened.

District	Police Station	Out posts/chowkies
(1) Akola	... City Kowali	Dabki Road P. C.
(2) Chandrapur	... Chandapur	Ramnagar P. C.
(3) Ratnagiri	... Malwan	Katta O. P.
(4) Yavatmal	... Digras	Gawalipur
(5) Thana	... Thana Pol. Stn.	Glaxo Lab. P. C.
(6) Thana	... Mahatma Phule P. S.	Sidhighat P. C.
(7) Pune Rural	... Narayangam	Yedgaon O. P.
(8) Satara	... Wai	Vyahali Colony O. P.
(9) Sholapur	... Sholapur	Tikkarwa i O. P.
(10) Sholapur	... Valsang	Hotgi O. P.

Police Housing

During the year 1975-76 Government sanctioned funds to the extent of Rs. 93,15,000 for the works in progress regarding the construction of the quarters for the police officer and men in the State.

State Reserve Police Force

There were in all eight S. R. P. F. Groups in the State. During this year one S. R. P. F. with Head quarters. Coys and three active Coys was raised and it actually started functioning at Amravati from July 1975. The rest of the staff was also sanctioned.

Motor Transport

During the year apart from the creation of additional posts in the M. T. Section, 55 new vehicles were purchased for S. R. P. F. Group IX, Amravati and different Districts. In addition it is proposed to purchase 34 new vehicles and 2 water crafts in replacement and funds to the extent of Rs. 26,60,000 would be spent thereon. An amount of Rs. 11,45,000 out of the loan assistance advanced by the Government of India is also earmarked for purchase of heavy vehicles during this year.

Wireless Organisation

During the year Government allotted additional funds to the extent of Rs. 11,80,904 for purchasing wireless sets and equipment. The first phase of the scheme of introducing R/T/V. H. F. communication between the State Police Hd. Qrs. and the City/Range/District Police Hd. Qrs. in order to strengthen the existing wireless communication facility has been sanctioned with the required staff. This scheme required Wireless equipment costing

Rs. 21,29,000 and it was purchased from the financial assistance made available by the Government of India for modernisation of Police Force. Government had to provide funds to the extent of Rs 6,06,304.

The scheme of training candidates for the posts of Radio Mechanics and Wireless Operators which was undertaken in the year 1973 under the Special Employment Programme was concluded in September 1975 and all the candidates who successfully completed the training were absorbed in the available posts.

Police Welfare

In order to cover the expenditure made from the Police Welfare Fund for the grant of *ex-gratia* payment to the families of Police officers and men who died while in service during the year 1974-75 a grant-in-aid of Rs 3 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to the Police Welfare Fund for the year 1975-76.

State Traffic Branch

Traffic Aid-post Wireless Stations opened at 7 places are rendering help to the travelling public on the highways and are developing a sense of security. Immediate help in cases of accidents is also being rendered by these posts. Thus these T. A. P. Wireless Stations are found to be very useful to the general public.

The pressure of traffic on the Highways in the State has necessitated the adoption of technical and scientific methods to assist the Police engaged on enforcement of Traffic Regulations. 4 sets of portable Doppler Radars manufactured by the Defence Electronic Research Laboratory, Hyderabad are being purchased at a total cost of Rs. 54,000 for which necessary sanction has already been accorded from Government of India loan assistance.

Activities for 1976-77 Police Housing

It is decided to accelerate the pace of the Police Housing Programme during the remaining 3 years of the Fifth Five Year Plan by providing Rs. 15 crores in the next 3 years starting from 1976-77. Accordingly subject to availability of resources, provision of an outlay of Rs. 6 crores has been suggested in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 and about Rs. 4½ crores each in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Reorganisation

The following proposals are suggested for implementation during the year 1976-77 :—

- (1) Introduction of Computerisation in the working of the Police Department.

(2) Purchase of 5 cranes and entertainment of additional staff required thereof.

(3) Conversion of posts of P. Cs. into those of H. Cs.

(4) Establishment of Police Station at Vakola (Santacruz East), Bombay.

(5) Pedestrianisation and Auto-Free-Zones-Staff for enforcement.

(6) Supply of soap bars for washing purpose to State R. P. F., personnel and Constabulary.

(7) Introduction of V. H. F. communication Patrolling System in Nanded town.

(8) Additional staff for security arrangement for Ministers and V. I. Ps., Bombay.

(9) Increase in the strength of Tumsar Police Station, Bhandara District.

(10) Reorganisation of the office of the Commissionerate of Police, Greater Bombay for house keeping functions.

(11) Creation of a separate Cell on the establishment of the A. C. and P. I. Bureau for eradication of corruption and checking of mal-practices in the Sales Tax Department.

(12) Reorganisation of Police Force in Kandhar (Taluka of Nanded District).

A provision of Rs. 51,25,30,000 has been sanctioned for the year 1975-76 and Rs. 57,99,22,0.0 are provided for the year 1976-77 under the head '255, Police'.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT MAHARASHTRA 1976-77

1. The functions of the Prison Department are as under :—

(i) To look after prisoners belonging to various categories and classes.

(ii) To help prisoners to help themselves in terms of their reformation and ultimate rehabilitation in society.

(iii) To organise programmes in prisons such as work, education, vocational training etc. for the benefit of prisoners.

(iv) To run prison industries and agriculture farm.

(v) To arrange for safe custody and security of prisoners at various prisons; and

(vi) To plan for post release after-care and rehabilitation of prisoners.

The aim of imprisonment has been laid down by Government as Correction for rehabilitation.

Correctional Work and Prison Administration

2. *Correctional Works.*—In Maharashtra, correctional work is being viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from prevention, control, care, training

and treatment and ending in after care. Through a phased programme, the mass approach in prisons is being replaced by an individual approach through a system of diversified institutions, classification of prisoners on a systematic and scientific basis and development of work training, educational and cultural programmes. In short, Government has been endeavouring to develop a wholesome atmosphere of opportunities in various institutions for self improvement of prisoners. Attempts are also being made to develop a system of positive and constructive discipline in prisons so that through the combination of such discipline and the various educational and training opportunities, prisoners can imbibe useful social values for their ultimate rehabilitation in the free community as law abiding citizens after their release.

Composition of the Prison Department and its set up

3. (i) The Inspector General of Prisons is appointed under section 5 of the Prison Act, 1894 and he exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons, jails and other institutions subject to orders of the State Government. He also exercises similar control over the Borstal School established under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929.

(ii) The Inspector General of Prisons has also been appointed as the Director of Correctional Services for the work under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1950. For the Probation work, there are in all 27 Class III posts of the District Probation Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 75-440. In each District one District Probation Officer has been appointed. The I. G. Prs. and the Director of Correctional Services exercises supervision over the work through the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons and Dy. Director of Correctional Services. For inspection work and for guiding the District Probation Officers, five Class II posts of Probation Inspectors in the scale of pay of Rs. 300-20460-EB-20-500-25-650-EB-30-830 have been created in 1974-75 under the Scheme under the Fifth Five Year Plan. To each office of the Dy. I. G. Prs. and Dy. Director of Correctional Services (Regional) one post is to be attached and two posts to the Office of the Director of Correctional Services. These posts are yet to be filled in.

(iii) *Office of the Inspector General of Prisons.*—In his office, the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services is assisted by the Dy. Inspector General of Prisons (Headquarters), the Superintendent of Jail Industries, the Superintendent of Prison Textile Industries, the Technical Officers (Agriculture), the Research Officer, P. A. to I. G. Prs. and the O. and M. Officer.

The Probation Superintendent and the Probation Inspector assist him in connection with the work under the Probation of Offenders Act etc.

(iv) *Prisons and Institutions under the Prison Department.*--Programme of diversification of prisons on systematic lines has been undertaken and a net work of diversified institutions has been organised. Some prisons have been classified for long term prisoners; some for adolescents; some for habitual prisoners etc. A Hospital prison is established at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay where specialised medical examination and treatment are available to prisoners from all over the State. A system of diversified open institutions is also fitted into the general plan of classified prisons by setting up semi-open prisons, open prisons and also open colonies for temporarily released prisoners.

The classes of prisons and other institutions, their numbers and the designations of the officers in-charge of these institutions etc. are given below :—

Class of Prisons	No.	Designation of the Officers in charge
1. Central Prisons (including an Open Central Prison at Paithan, District Aurangabad.)	7	The Superintendent of Central Prison (Rs. 830-1,200) Class I Officer.
2. District Prisons, Class I (including Special Prison at Ratnagiri).	7	The Superintendent of District Prison Cl. I (Rs. 560-1,010) Class I Officer.
3. District Prison, Class II ...	9	The Superintendent of District Prison, Class II (Rs. 410-875).
4. District Prison, Class III (including Bombay Hospital Prison at St George's Hospital).	17	The Superintendent of District Prisons, Class III (Rs. 320-525) Class III Officers viz. Jailors Group I.
5. Civil Jail in Gr. Bombay (Byculla District Prison, Class I is also used as Civil Jail).	...	...
6. Sub-Jails ...	178	The Tahsildar acts as the Superintendent of Sub-Jail.
7. Jail Officers Training School, Yeravda, Poona.	1	The Principal, Jail Officers Training School (Rs. 830-1,200) Class I Officer.
8. Borstal School at Kolhapur ...	1	The Principal, Borstal School, Kolhapur (Rs. 560-1,010).
9. Prison Farm, Yeravda Annexe to Yeravda Central Prison.	...	.....
10. Open Colony for Temporarily Released Prisoners at Kahargaon Forest Camp No. 3, Chanda District.	1	Liaison Officer: (Jailor Gr. II) (Rs. 160-370) Class III post.
11. Open Colony for Temporarily Released Prisoners, Swatantrapur, Atpadi in District Sangli.	...	Tahsildar, Atpadi is in charge.

(v) *Regional Offices.*—With effect from the 1st July 1972 three regional offices of the Prison Department have been established under the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons (Regional) (Rs. 1,100-50-1,450) with the headquarters and jurisdiction shown against them.

Region	Headquarters of Regional Office	Jurisdiction
1. Eastern region.	Re- Nagpur	... All Prisons and institutions under the administrative control of the Prison Department situated in Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, Wardha, Yeotmal, Akola, Buldhana, Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts.
2. Central region.	Re- Aurangabad	.. All Prisons and institutions under the administrative control of the Prison Department situated in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Sholapur, Districts.
3. Western region.	Re- Poona	... All Prisons and institutions (except the Jail Officers Training School, Poona) under the administrative control of the Prison Department situated in Gr. Bombay and in Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri Districts.

With a view to improve the Prison administration and to achieve sufficient decentralisation of powers, the statutory and financial powers of the Inspector General have been delegated to the Dy. Inspectors General of Prisons (Regional).

There are 16 prisons and a Borstal School, a prison farm at Yeravda and an Open Colony for Temporarily Released prisoners at Swatantrapur Colony at Atpadi in the Western Region, 12 prisons, an open colony for temporarily released prisoners at Kanhargaon (Chanda) in the Eastern Region and 12 prisons in the Central Region as shown below :—

Category	Western Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	Total
1. Central Prisons (including one Open Central Prison at Paithan in Aurangabad District).	3	3	1	7
2. District Prisons, Class I	.. 2	1	4	7
3. District Prisons, Class II	.. 2	4	3	9
4. District Prisons, Class III	... 9	4	3	16
5. Borstal School, Kolhapur	.. 1	...	...	1
6. Open Central Prison, Farm, Yeravda	... 1	...	..	1
7. Swatantrapur Open Colony for temporarily released prisoners.	1	...	...	1
8. Open Colony for temporarily released prisoners Kanhargaon, Chanda.	..	...	1	1

There are 178 taluka sub-jails. These jails are in charge of revenue authorities. The Inspector General of Prisons exercises general control over all the taluka sub-jails. The Regional Dy. I. G. Prisons also exercises control over taluka sub-jails in their respective regions.

(vi) To cope up with the demands of increase in work and also for the correct and proper maintenance of accounts of prison industries at the Central Prisons, where there has been sizeable increase in the production a separate accounts branch, consisting of an Accountant and ministerial staff has been sanctioned at Yeravda Central Prison, Nasik Road Central Prison and Aurangabad Central Prison. The posts are filled in during 1972-73. The staff required for organising such branches of other Central Prisons and District Prison Class I has also been sanctioned in the month of May, 1974.

(vii) With a view to relieving the Superintendents of Central Prisons from certain duties relating to establishment matters and accounts work etc. in the year 1972-73, 6 posts of Administrative Officers, one each at the 6 Central Prisons at Yeravda, Nasik Road, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Thana and Bombay were sanctioned by Government. On appointment of the Administrative Officers at the Prisons, the Superintendent of Prisons will be relieved of the administrative work and will devote more attention to the work relating to correctional administration.

(viii) In the year 1970-71, a statistical and research cell, consisting of Research Officer and Statistician has been organised in the office of the Inspector General of Prisons. The statistical data has been collected, compiled and collated by the staff working in this cell in terms of socio-economic conditions of the prisoners, sentenced to one year and above admitted to prisons during the years 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. The results of the comparison cannot be given here in detail for want of space. However, only the result of comparison of the admissions of convicted criminal prisoners with the State population for the years 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 is given below :—

85,075 convicted criminal prisoners, with terms of imprisonments varying from one day to imprisonment for life, were admitted to Central, Special and District Prisons in the State, in 1973, 93,205 in 1972 and 95,279 in 1971. The State population, as per 1971 Census, was 5,04,12,235 and the rate of population growth in the State for the 1961-70 decade was 2.72 as against the mean average of 1.73 for the past six decades. The assumed State population for the year 1974 would roughly be 5,46,38,779. The ratio per cent of the directly admitted convicted criminal prisoners in the year 1974

works out to 0.15 as against 0.18, continuously for the last three years (i. e. 1971 to 1973). Thus, there is a slight change in the ratio percentage of directly admitted convicted criminal prisoners to the State population during the year 1974.

4. Education in Prisons

Educational programmes have been re-organised. Regular classes for 1st standard to VIIIth standard are held for prisoners and those of them who desire to appear for S. S. C. and University Examinations are extended reasonable facilities for furtherance of their duties. Social educational classes, covering topics of health education, civics, ethics etc. are held. Vocational training in various industries is also given. Thus extensive educational programmes have been arranged for the benefit of prisoners. Prison libraries have been expanded by purchasing new books on various subjects. Prisoners are taking lively interests in the library and other activities in prison.

5. Canteen

Canteens have been established at Central Prisons, District Prisons, Class I, Class II and Class III. In addition to this sub-canteens have also been introduced at Central Prisons and District Prisons, Class I. The Prison canteens meet normal demands of prisoners in the articles of daily need like tea, post cards, tobacco, tooth powder, soaps etc.

6. Prison Industries

(a) The following industries have been organised :—

- (1) Handloom textiles.
- (2) Powerloom textiles.
- (3) Cot tape and narrow tape.
- (4) Punja and pile carpets.
- (5) Loom Carpets
- (6) Dyeing of cotton yarn.
- (7) Carpentry.
- (8) Wood turning.
- (9) Wooden toys and fruits.
- (10) Manufacture of leather articles, shoes, sandles etc.
- (11) Laundry.
- (12) Tailoring.
- (13) Handmade paper, card sheets and straw boards.

- (14) Bakery products.
- (15) Sheet metal (mechanised).
- (16) Washing Soap, toilet soap and carbolic soap.
- (17) Phenyle and ink.
- (18) Bamboo works.
- (19) Braille work.
- (20) Bidi making.
- (21) Printing (Prison labour is supplied to the Central Prison Presses at Yeravda and Nagpur).
- (22) Book binding.
- (23) Smithy.
- (24) Oxi-acetylene gas welding and braxing.
- (25) Lorry body building.

(b) All the industries in the prisons in fact function as production-cum-training units. The prisoners do gain practical knowledge of the working of the industries in which they are employed. The working knowledge of different trades so gained by prisoners help them to earn their livelihood on their release from prison.

(c) The articles manufactured in the prison industries have gained special reputation about their durability and remarkable workmanship in the public as well as in the Government and Semi-Government Departments. Articles of textile industry in general and carpentry in particular have a good demand throughout the year. Articles so manufactured are supplied to other Government Departments, semi-Government bodies and are sold to public.

(d) The production from prison industries is on the increase as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year		Rs.
1965	...	39,09,416
1966	...	43,29,004
1967	...	49,36,667
1968	...	52,40,920
1969	...	52,68,792
1970	...	54,84,386
1971	...	66,24,503
1972	...	69,56,366
1973	...	75,64,330
1974	...	99,21,649

(e) About 4,500 prisoners are employed daily in the various industries. Work in the prison industries is managed by the factory jailor with the help of technical and ministerial staff under the control of Superintendent of the prison.

(f) Government have accepted in principle to modernise the outmoded prison industries with improved equipment. This has to be done gradually for which purpose a phased programme has been drawn up. Powerlooms have been installed at Aurangabad Central Prison. Tailoring industry at Yeravda Central Prison and Nasik Road Central Prison has been mechanised. Similarly, carpentry units at Central Prison at Nagpur and Yeravda Central Prison have been mechanised. It has been decided to have similar units at Central Prisons at Aurangabad and Nasik Road and the same have been sanctioned.

Progress of the schemes launched during the year, 1974-75 is as under:—

(i) *Setting up power loom unit at Nagpur Central Prison and powerloom unit expansion at Aurangabad Central Prison.*—The erection work of the power looms at the Aurangabad Central Prison has been completed. The workshop for erection of powerlooms at Nagpur Central Prison has been constructed and erection work of powerlooms will be started soon.

(ii) *Expansion of Tailoring Section at Nagpur Central Prison.*—Sewing machines have been purchased and the work has been started.

(iii) *Establishment of a semi-mechanised leather work unit at Yeravda Central Prison.*—The work of starting semi-mechanised leather work unit at Yeravda Central Prison, is still under correspondence with the concerned authorities for obtaining information in respect of import licence for machinery etc.

(iv) *Purchase of three button hole machines.*—The machines have since been received.

(v) *Expansion of Tailoring Unit at Nasik Road Central Prison.*—The Tailoring Unit at Nasik Road Central Prison has been expanded. 20 power operated sewing machines and 25 foot operated sewing machines have been purchased as sanctioned by Government. Two button hole machines are also required to be purchased of which the import licence has been received and the order has been placed with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Bombay.

(vi) *Establishment of Central Dye House at Thana Central Prison.*—The proposal has been sent to Government for sanction. Government orders are awaited.

(vii) *Establishment of sawing Unit at Amravati District Prison.*—Government have accorded sanction for the purchase of Band Saw machine and other electrical material for the purpose and the supply order has been placed.

(viii) *Creation of a post of Carpentry Instructor at the Amravati District Prison.*—These posts have been filled in, in 1975.

(ix) *Creation of a post of part-time craft instructress at the Nagpur Central Prison.*—The post of Craft instructress could not be filled in for want of suitable candidate and also finalisation of the recruitment rules. The progress of the work proposed as new items for the year 1975-76 is as under—

Establishment of powerloom units at the Yeravda Central Prison, Dhulia District Prison and Borstal School, Kolhapur.—Government have accorded sanction for the purchase of powerlooms for the above Jails. The Industries Commissioner Bombay has completed the contract very recently. Necessary accepted tender has now been placed to supply the power looms and the power looms will be available during the next four months. For the purchase of other machinery from M/s. Tropical Traders Bombay the proposal has been sent to Government. On receipt of Government sanction the machinery will be purchased.

The following proposal has been sanctioned by Government and it is proposed as a new item (Section II) for the year 1976-77.

Creation of the post of Tailor Instructor at the Dhulia District Prison.

8. Prison Agriculture

(a) Prison Agriculture is the other main activity in the Prison Administration. Greater attention is being paid to the re-organisation and development of prison farms on scientific basis so as to achieve self sufficiency in regard to the requirements of vegetables and foodgrains. Other allied products (such as fruits, fodder milk etc.) also add substantially to the total production in the agricultural section of Prison Department. To achieve better results in the agricultural yield the following efforts have been made :—

(i) Construction of percolation tanks and Vasant Bandhara.

(ii) Development of seed nurseries at Central Prisons.

(iii) Deepening of wells in prison lands for increasing irrigation facilities.

(iv) Blasting and boring operation in consultation with the concerned authorities and digging of new wells.

(v) Lift irrigation schemes at Prisons where such facilities are available.

- (vi) Procurement of more lands to Prisons for agricultural cultivation.
- (vii) Purchase of oil engines pumping sets etc.

(b) The total value of the production of vegetables, foodgrains and other allied productions during last few years was as under :—

Year	Production in Rs.
1966	... 7,95,164
1967	... 9,15,081
1968	... 11,13,201
1969	... 11,82,859
1970	... 13,30,702
1971	... 12,90,829
1972	... 13,54,057
1973	.. 16,09,203
1974	... 14,02,533
DAIRY—1974 Total Production of Milk ...	75,638

Greater attention is being paid to the reorganisation and development of prison farms so as to achieve self-sufficiency in regard to the requirements of vegetables and foodgrains.

9. Borstal School

(a) There is a Borstal School at Kalhapur, where vocational training programmes have been organised for the benefit of Borstal lads. Regular educational classes upto XI standard are conducted. Necessary facilities to the lads who desire to pursue their higher studies further are also extended to them. In 1974 one lad appeared for P. D. Examination. Classes for Hindi, Urdu etc., are also conducted. Similarly, deserving students who show an aptitude towards industrial training, are deputed for such training at the local I. T. I. The results of the system of deputing the lads for I. T. I. training are very encouraging. In 1974 five lads were taking training in I. T. I. Cultural and recreational activities are also arranged which help to keep, otherwise empty minds of the lads engaged and thereby help to keep them away from mischief.

(b) The Sports Day for the Borstal lads is observed every year on 1st February. This day was observed as Guardian's Day in the year 1975. The local guardians of Kolhapur of the lads were invited. Accordingly four guardians were present. It has been decided to observe the Sports day of the lads as guardians day every year hereafter. This would result into having good effect on the minds of lads and the guardians will also be satisfied by seeing the progress and improvement made by their lads in their demeanour.

10. Open Prison and the Open Colonies for Prisoners

(a) It is the aim of the present day correctional administration in general, and prison system in particular, to reintegrate prisoners into society as law abiding and useful citizens. With growing understanding of the human behaviour especially of criminal behaviour, it is being now realised by the social scientists all over the world that solutions to the problems of the crime do not lie only behind the four walls of the closed prisons.

Development of open institutions, having different grades of custody; different programmes and discipline emphasis, is one of the new solutions to the ancient problem of crime and criminology.

(b) (i) The first 'Open Institution' with a population of 24 prisoners was started as an annex of Yeravda Central Prison in the year 1956; and the second one at Paithan in Aurangabad District in the year 1968. The starting of the Open Central Prison at Paithan was an important land mark in the history of Prison administration of Maharashtra. At this institution, foundation for the development of a new correctional approach has been laid. The object is to save lifers and long term prisoners from the ill effects of prisonisation and continuous exposure to criminal culture of closed prisons, having traditional walls. To this end, an atmosphere of opportunities is created for education, vocational training and self-discipline in open prisons. Prisoners are selected for the Open Prison on a highly selective basis. Only such prisoners who can adequately respond to a programme based on trust and responsibility are selected for being admitted in the Open Prison.

(ii) More than 1,000 prisoners have so far passed through the Open Prison at Paithan. The prisoners in the Open Prisons at Paithan are employed on Godvari River Project Work, such as digging of canals and drains, loading murum etc. The prison farm is set up near the prison, where foodgrains and vegetables are grown up by the prisoners for the use of prisoners. This will facilitate providing employment to the inmates of this prison, even after the completion of the Jaikwadi Project and the prisoners will also get training in the modern methods of cultivation etc. Government have accorded sanction to start a tailoring section at this Prison. However due to dearth of lifers and long term prisoners who fulfil the conditions prescribed for selection for being sent to Open Prisons, the tailoring section has not been started at this prison as yet.

(c) With a view to providing another progressive step towards the Cherished goal of Social and occupational rehabilitation prisoners, the Open Colony was organised at Kanhargaon in Chandrapur District in

March, 1972. The prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for life and long term prisoners after they derive the maximum benefits from the various prison programmes in the closed prisons are released on parole for a period of two to three years and are allowed to stay in the Colony. They are also permitted to bring their family members to stay with them in the colony. The prisoners and their family members are provided with work through the Forest Department and they are paid wages at the prevailing market rates. The experiment of treating prisoners in open conditions, along side free labour is having good results in terms of their social and occupational rehabilitation in society which is one of the objectives of a progressive prison administration in a Welfare State.

(d) There is another Open Colony at Atpadi in Sangli District, where huts have been constructed in a farm without any enclosure or fencing. Prisoners, who have shown good progress in the Open Prisons and who can be trusted in conditions of more freedom, are conditionally released on parole and sent to this colony which is called 'Swatantrapur Colony' for the temporarily released prisoners. This institution which was started in the regime of the princely State of Aundh has been brought under the rules framed for Open Colonies with effect from 1-5-1973. Renovation of the old buildings in the colony which are in dilapidated conditions, has been done by the prisoners themselves. The material required for the purpose was only supplied by Government.

(e) The proposal of setting up some more Open Colonies in the forest area in Bhandara District could not be pursued further as the work of forest division in Bhandara District for which the prisoners were required, has since been completed. However, the question of setting up a new Open Colony for the forestry work in Yawal Division of Jalgaon District is under consideration.

11. Kalyan District Prison

(i) The construction work of a new prison at Kalyan is completed. This prison will accommodate 540 prisoners. The prison will be known as Kalyan District Prison Class I. The prison will start functioning soon.

(ii) To relieve overcrowding in the Jails, new barracks are constructed at the following Jails :

(a) Yeravda Central Prison—7 barracks to accommodate 350 prisoners.

(b) Nasik Road Central Prison—10 barracks to accommodate 500 prisoners.

(c) Nagpur Central Prison—3 barracks to accommodate 150 prisoners.

(d) Aurangabad Central Prison—2 barracks to accommodate 100 prisoners.

12. Government has decided to set up a Housing and Welfare Corporation for the Police and employees of the Prison Department. The aim of the Corporation is to formulate, execute and construct projects, for providing housing to the staff members of these two Departments. The Corporation will also undertake programme to provide hospital, educational and other facilities to the staff members, including pensioners of the Departments.

13. Plan Schemes

Four Schemes under the Prison Department have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs. The details of the schemes with the amount of earmarked for each scheme during the Plan period and for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 are given below :—

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay during plan period (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount earmarked	
			1974-75	1975-76
1	Education of Prisoners	4.15	00.40	00.25
2	Vocational of Training	3.20	1.10	—
3	Development of Industries	17.65	1.50	2.31
4	Expansion of work under the Probation of Offenders Act.	3.00	0 50	...
		28.00	3.50	2.56

14. General

With a view to equipping Jail Libraries with sets of text-books for prisoners studying upto S. C. C. Examination, Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of sets of Text-Books, etc.

A provision of Rs. 3,50,01,000 has been sanctioned for the year 1975-76 and Rs. 4,32,48,000 have been provided for the year 1976-77 under the Budget head "256, Jails".

DIRECTORATE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The work relating to Probation of Offenders under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and the Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, had been transferred to the Prison Department with effect from 4th July 1973 and a new Directorate has been established with the Inspector General of Prisons as its head as a Director of Correctional Services.

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 which is a Central Act has been applied to all Districts in Maharashtra including Greater Bombay.

At the headquarters, the Director of Correctional Services is assisted by one Probation Superintendent, one Probation Inspector and a small unit of staff.

The work constitutes policy decisions, administration, disciplinary problems, guidance in field work, supervision, inspection, etc. All accounts, budget and other establishment matters are also dealt with at headquarters level.

At the Regional level, the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons have been declared as regional heads for the adult probation work.

Each of the districts has been provided with the services of a District Probation Officer as the head of office with a small unit to assist him. The work of Probation of Offenders in Greater Bombay is being carried out through the Maharashtra State Probation and After-care Association with the assistance of one District Probation Officer and six Probation Officers, as the work under the old Bombay Probation of Offenders Act was entrusted to that Association, which is receiving grant-in-aid from Government.

The District Probation Officers and Probation Officers receive selected cases of offenders from the courts for pre-sentence enquiry reports under the Probation of Offenders Act. Enquiries are then instituted by the District Probation Officers or Probation Officers into their socio-economic and psychological back-ground by personal interviews, house visits, study of environments and by some other methods. The final decision of the court whether benefits of the probation system is to be given to the offenders is based on the report of the District Probation Officer or the Probation Officers. Of the persons released under the Probation of Offenders Act and given benefit of probation, a selected few are placed under supervision of the Probation Officers or District Probation Officers under section 4 (3) of the Probation of Offenders Act. The Probation Officers are in constant touch with these probationers under supervision. Through counselling, corrective and case work techniques, attempts are made to achieve the reformation of the offender under this non-institutional programme.

Cases referred by courts in the Districts and the work-load of the District Probation Officers is showing an upward trend.

During the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, the total number of enquiries which were referred to the District Probation Officers and Probation Officers are as under :—

1972-73	...	6,009	1973-74	...	6,778	1974-75	...	7,583
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Similarly, 574 supervisions were entrusted to them during the year 1972-73, 827 supervisions in 1973-74 and 867 in 1974-75.

Other Works.—The District Probation Officers and the Probation Officers are entrusted with the supervision of released Borstal School licensees, conditionally released prisoners and planning of welfare of families of prisoners etc. which aim at ultimate rehabilitation of prisoners and released prisoners.

Hostels have been provided almost in all districts where temporary shelter is given to probationers, released prisoners, etc.

A provision of Rs. 10,64,000 has been made for the year 1975-76 and Rs. 13,59,000 have been provided for the year 1976-77 under the head “288 Social Security and Welfare (y) Correctional Homes”.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION

General

Civil Defence is an integral part of the overall defence of a Nation. It is a vital responsibility of Government to take adequate steps to protect the life and property of its citizens and also to protect the vital plants and installations of Government in the event of a hostile attack.

The Government of India have enacted the Civil Defence Act, 1968 which has come into force from 10th July 1968.

The Director of Civil Defence is responsible for preparation and implementation of operational plans in respect of the functions which have been directly allotted to him under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1968.

The expenditure incurred by the State on the Civil Defence organisation is shared by the Government of India in respect of authorised items on 50:50 basis.

2. Organisational Set-up

(a) *Headquarters.*—The Director of Civil Defence functions directly under the Home Secretary and his responsibility is to co-ordinate civil defence measures.

(b) *Greater Bombay and Districts.*—In Greater Bombay, the Additional Commissioner (I) of Police has been designated as the Controller of Civil Defence. In the districts, Collectors have been designated as Controllers of Civil Defence, for their respective charges. The Controller of Civil Defence, Greater Bombay, is assisted by an Additional Controller of Civil Defence and 5 Deputy Controllers. In some districts, the Controller is assisted by a full time paid Deputy Controller, ministerial and instructional staff in the performance of his duties.

(c) *Civil Defence Staff College.*—The Civil Defence Staff College was established in September 1963 in Bombay. The Commandant and Senior Staff Officer (Training) is in overall charge of the College. He is assisted by one class II officer, Instructional and other ancillary staff.

(d) *State Mobile Civil Emergency Column.*—The State Mobile Civil Emergency Column was established in 1965. The Mobile Column Controller is in overall charge of the Column. He is assisted by one class I and four class II officers and other operational and technical staff.

3. Functions

(a) *Civil Defence Measures.*—Civil Defence measures are undertaken as per the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time. These include mainly the raising of Civil Defence Services such as Warden Service, Control and Communication Service, Casualty Service, Welfare Service, Auxiliary Fire Service, Resque Service etc., Government has constituted the Civil Defence Corps in some town the Civil Defence Act, 1968. Voluntary personnel are enrolled as members of the Civil Defence Corps to man the Civil Defence Services mentioned above.

(b) *Training in Civil Defence.*—The main function of the Civil Defence Organisation is to enrol members of public as members of the Civil Defence Corps and to train them for Civil Defence work. The training at the Staff College includes (a) Elementary or basic training, (b) Service oriented training, (c) Specialised Training and (d) Refresher training.

(c) *State Mobile Civil Emergency Column.*—The main function of the State Mobile Civil Emergency Column is to render succour to persons in distress in any part of Maharashtra.

4. Achievement of Civil Defence Organisation

(1) Some towns are provided with the Civil Defence Services. Out of the total manpower of 72,645 Civil Defence volunteers required 53,436 volunteers are enrolled and 31,604 volunteers are trained and kept ready.

(2) *Civil Defence in Industries.*—Industrial Civil Defence Units have been established in vital industries. Training of Industrial Civil Defence volunteers is conducted regularly. It has helped the industries minimise the fire damages and accidents.

285 Units have been established in the industries of some towns of the State. 11,112 persons employed in these industries have been enrolled and 7,342 have been trained.

(3) *Engineering and Works.*—The Engineering and Works Section of the Civil Defence Directorate has to carry out constructional works of specialised nature such as Control / Sub-Control Centres, Training Centres. In addition, the Engineering and Works Section has to co-ordinate the work of construction of Static Tanks for Fire Fighting in Greater Bombay. The Engineering and Works section has carried out works amounting to Rs. 1,80,000.

The Civil Defence Staff College has conducted 24 courses during the year 1975 (up to 31-10-75) and 601 persons have been trained. 23 persons were also trained in other Civil Defence Colleges in the State through the Civil Defence Staff College.

During the year 1975, the Mobile Column attended to 194 Fire and Rescue calls, out of them 22 were major calls. Mobile Column personnel performed duties during the strike of Government employees, Ganapati immersion, Mount Merry fair etc. It also assisted the B. P. T., the Air Port authority, Railways etc. in fire fighting, rescue etc.

5. Targets Aimed for the next year

(i) To undertake Civil Defence measures such as organisation of Civil Defence Services, enrolment and Training volunteers, etc. in all important places in the Maharashtra State.

(ii) To strengthen the Civil Defence organisation by enrolling sufficient number of persons and to keep it operationally ready in all places.

(iii) To encourage Industries to form more and more Civil Defence Units so as to keep continuity of production during the period of need.

(iv) It is proposed to conduct 45 courses of various types at the Civil Defence Staff College during the next year in which about 1,200 participants will be trained.

(v) To continue to attend Fire and Rescue calls in Greater Bombay by the Mobile Column personnel along with Bombay Fire Brigade personnel during the next year as usual.

(vi) 12 sets of Breathing Apparatus with ancillary equipment and accessories for Mobile Column are proposed to be purchased during the next year.

(vii) Major/minor constructional works are proposed to be carried out during the next year.

6. The total budget provision during the year 1975-76 is Rs. 58,87,000 and provided for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 60,45,000 under the head "265, Other Administrative Services (e) Civil Defence".

HOME GUARDS—STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

General

The Home Guards Organisation was established on the 6th December 1946 by an Act of legislature and has now completed 23 years of its useful service to the community. It is now functioning in all Districts, Talukas and important towns in the State. The Organisation was made permanent with effect from 21st August 1957.

2. Voluntary Organisation

The Organisation is a voluntary force of enlightened men and women coming from all walks of life who are generally trained outside their normal hours of work and their services are utilised by the State to cope with any eventuality. The Home Guards are trained to assist in emergency relief like Rescue, First Aid and Fire Fighting, etc. This type of training is useful both in peace time as well as in times of emergency and natural calamities. The Home Guards form the hard core of the Civil Defence Organisation. They are trained in all aspects of Civil Defence but are specially trained to discharge the functions such as Rescue, First Aid, Fire Fighting, Control and Communications.

3. Functions

The functions of the Organisation are mainly the following :—

(a) Assistance to the Police in maintenance of law and order in trying circumstances.

(b) To be nucleus of a Civil Emergency Organisation to help in times of natural calamities.

(c) To provide the nucleus of an auxiliary Fire, Rescue, Communication and Ambulance Service.

(d) To operate transport, communication, electricity, water works and other essential services when the normal services cease functioning.

(e) To assist in the Social Welfare Schemes of the Government.

(f) To assist farmer in crop protection duties.

(g) Such other duties as may be assigned to them.

4. General Strength

The strength of Home Guards in the State of Maharashtra as on 30th September 1975 was 48,167.

5. Organisation

The Home Guards Organisation in the State of Maharashtra is under the administrative control of the Commandant General, who is also the Director of Civil Defence in a paid capacity. The functions of the Commandant General are to co ordinate the work of the various services under his command, to guide the District Commandants, Home Guards who are voluntary Officers. He is assisted by voluntary and paid Officers in administration and training matters.

The Central Headquarters of the Home Guards Organisation is located in Bombay.

The Organisation in the Districts and in Greater Bombay is controlled by the Commandants who are appointed by the State Government. The District Commandant is responsible for the Administration of the District Home Guards. He is assisted by the Second-in-Command Adjutant and Staff Officers and also by the Officers Commanding and Officers in-charge of the Units/Sub-Units respectively. The District Commandant and these officers are Honorary. The Home Guards Units at the Taluka places are under the charge of Officers Commanding. The Officers Commanding are appointed by the District Commandant with the approval of the Commandant General. The Sub-Units in villages are under the charge of the Officers-in-charge.

6. Central Training Institute

The Home Guards from Districts receive specialised training at the Central Training Institute. The training is imparted in batches. The Institute is located at Ghatkopar, Bombay. A total number of 1,057 Home Guards were trained during the year 1974-75.

7. Duties performed during the year 1974

The Home Guards are not normally called out for routine law and order duties. They, however, assist the Police in bandobast duties during fairs and festivals. They attend fire, rescue and other calls along with the Bombay Fire Brigade. The trained Home Guards are posted in various general Hospitals in Bombay to render assistance to Medical Officers for dressing, bandaging and dispensing medicines in emergency and outpatient wards.

8. Proposed programme of work

The proposed programme of work to be undertaken during the year 1976-77 is as under :—

(a) to establish District Training Centres in six Districts where facilities such as availability of Government land etc. exist.

(b) To encourage educated youth to enrol themselves in the Home Guards Organisation in large number and to receive training.

(c) It is proposed to provide more helmets for Home Guards when they are placed on duty involving risk.

(d) It is proposed to place a discretionary grant of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of Commandant General so as to provide financial help to the Home Guards in distress.

(e) To enhance the rate of parade allowance in respect of Urban Home Guards from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on the basis of the rate prescribed by the Government of India.

9. The grants sanctioned for the year 1975-76 is Rs. 65,39,000 and provided for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 89,90,000 under the head "265, Other Administrative Services (f) Home Guards."

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF AVIATION DEPARTMENT 1975-76 AND 1976-77

SECTION I

History of the Department

1. The Department of Aviation was established in 1954 for the purpose of taking over from private agencies and the Indian Airlines Corporation the maintenance and operation of Aircraft owned by the State Government. These Aircrafts, are used to provide expeditious transport for the Governor,

Chief Minister, Ministers, State and Deputy Ministers and Senior Officials of the Government, particularly to places not served by the scheduled air services.

2. The Department has its own hanger at Juhu Airport for parking of Aircrafts. It has also a fully equipped maintenance section with all maintenance and workshop equipments and tools, a store section for storing aircraft spares in addition to the office, and the required technical staff.

SECTION II

1. The main functions of the Department are as follows :—

(a) To maintain and operate the Government owned aircraft and supervise their maintenance when contracted out to other agencies.

(b) Arrange for the flights as required by the Governor, Chief Minister, Ministers, State and Deputy Ministers and Senior Government officials to places within and outside the State.

(c) Operate regular daily/weekly flights between Bombay and Nagpur when the Maharashtra Legislature is in session at Nagpur.

(d) Arrange for flights during emergencies such as floods, earthquakes etc. for the purposes of aerial survey as well as relief operations.

(e) Arrange for special flights to places when the Indian Airlines' personnel are on strike and the scheduled services to these places are suspended.

(f) To purchase and import spares and maintain and operate a Stores Section with all the required spare parts, tools, equipments and consumable items required for the maintenance, repair and overhaul of the Government owned aircraft with their engines, instruments and accessories in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(g) Maintain and operate a work-shop equipped with the required amount of basic machinery to assist in the maintenance, repair and overhaul of the aircraft.

(h) Advise the Government in respect of the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of aerodromes in the State, and the various facilities required to be provided at these aerodromes.

(i) Maintain operational control over the State owned aerodromes and liaison with the Public Works and Housing Department for their use by Government as well as private aircraft.

(j) Advise other Department of the Government such as the Departments of Forests, Tourism, Agricultural, etc. on the use and operation of aircraft.

(k) Advise Government on the selection and purchase of new aircraft and implement Government's decisions in this connection.

(l) Advise Government on all matters pertaining to Civil Aviation in the State ; advise other State Government on similar matter on request.

(m) Administration of the Department, prepare its own estimates to Government, checking and payment of bills for purchases of spares, fuel, etc., and to maintain all records and correspondence thereof.

(n) Undertake all other correspondence as required with the Government and other parties as Director of Aviation as Head of Department.

(o) Carry out all such orders, instructions and decisions as passed from time to time by the Government.

2. The Activities of the Department are all those involved in discharging the functions of the Department listed in para. 1 above.

3. Budget Grants at the disposal of the Department for the year 1975-76 and these proposed for the year 1976-77 are as follows :—

Budget Grants for 1975-76

Major Head :—“ 265-Other Administrative Services. ”

Minor Head :—A General Services.

Sub-Head :—(m) Motor Garages etc.

Amount :—Rs. 13,89,000.

Budget provision provided for 1976-77 is Rs. 24,31,000.

**OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PROHIBITION AND
EXCISE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1975-76
AND 1976-77**

ORGANISATION OF THE PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

1. The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra State, Bombay who is the head of the Prohibition and Excise Department, is responsible for the administration of the Prohibition and Excise laws in the whole State. His office, therefore, forms a Central organisation for directing proper implementation of the policy of Government and for guiding the Collectors and Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise in the State.

2. The following Acts are administered by the Department :—

- (a) The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.
- (b) The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936.
- (c) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- (d) The Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1949.
- (e) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.
- (f) The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955.

The main functions are confined to licensing, inspection of the licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the above said Acts, particularly the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. The officers of the Department have also to do Prohibition Propaganda and supervise over the Recreation Centres in their charges.

The Prohibition and Excise Department has to take cognisance of all offences committed by or in the establishments licensed by it or expected to be inspected by it, as also other offences that may come to the notice or knowledge of the Prohibition and Excise officers during the course of their duties. This is in addition to the general responsibility of the Police in regard to detection and investigation of Prohibition Offences.

Government has further ordered in May 1974 that the Prohibition and Excise Officers, who have the powers of investigation under section 129 (I) of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 should prosecute independently the offenders in respect of the cases detected by them instead of passing them on to the Police. Accordingly, the Prohibition and Excise staff has started detecting the cases with great enthusiasm and has done good work although the staff is inadequate, unarmed and exposed to great personal risks and has

no vehicles. During the last one year, the executive staff of the Prohibition and Excise Department has detected 1,954 cases of possession, sale of illicit liquor, illicit distillation, etc. throughout the State and the probable value of the materials seized in those raids would amount to about Rs. 23,87,593-00. About 2,085 accused have been arrested in those raids.

The Prohibition and Excise Staff is also detailed for supervision over the bonded manufactures, warehouses, Foreign Liquor Shops, Toddy Shops, Neera Centres and management of the Drugs and the inspection of various other excise licences.

3. The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra State, Bombay is assisted at the headquarters by—

- (a) Director of Prohibition (Education).
- (b) Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise (Administration).
- (c) Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise (Inspection).
- (d) The Chief Assessment Officer of Prohibition and Excise.
- (e) The Assistant Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise.
- (f) The Accounts Officer of Prohibition and Excise.

At the District level, the administration is carried on by a Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise under the general control and supervision of the Collector. The Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Ahmednagar and Solapur Districts are under the charge of Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Class I cadre. There is also a Class I, Additional Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay, mainly for the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation work. The remaining 20 Districts are under the charge of the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Class II, cadre. In some Districts the Superintendents are given assistance of a Deputy Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise Class II.

4. Each district is divided into executive charges according to the volume of work and the Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise are placed in charge of the charges according to the necessity in those charges. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise are given the assistance of one or two Prohibition and Excise Constables. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise in the districts work directly under the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise in charge of the district.

5. In order to safeguard Government revenue from the illegal activities of some of the Toddy licences such as illicit tapping of trees and also from the likely malpractices of sale of non-duty paid liquor by the Foreign

Liquor Vendor's Shops, the Government has sanctioned four Flying Squads. Out of these squads one is stationed at the office of the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay and of the rest one each at the offices of the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise at Pune, Sholapur and Nagpur.

The staff attached to each of these Flying Squads is 1 Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, 2 Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise, 3 Prohibition and Excise Constables. Each Flying Squad is provided with a Jeep Car and is manned with a Driver-cum-Cleaner.

6. The Officer work in the District Prohibition and Excise Offices and the Office of the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, is attended to by the Ministerial staff.

7. The rationalised policy on prohibition as announced by Minister (Prohibition) on 8th August 1972 envisages greater emphasis on prohibition propaganda to educate the people against the evil effects of drinking and starting of ameliorative activities for the benefit of the poor to wean them away from the evil. The Director of Prohibition (Education) is in charge of the propaganda wing. These activities are carried on through District Prohibition Propaganda Officers and the five Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers appointed for five Divisions, viz. Bombay Division, Vidarbha West Division, Poona Division, Nagpur Division and Aurangabad Division. The officers have been provided with fully equipped Prohibition Propaganda Vans and Station Wagons to enable them to arrange film shows and entertainment programmes, such as Kalapathaks, dramas, Bhajans, etc.

Non-Official Organizations like the Nashabandi Mandal and Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission are also given financial assistance to take up propaganda work.

Similarly, departmental Sanskar Kendras, which are 51 in number, and subsidised Sanskar Kendras numbering 24 provide recreation-cum-ameliorative activities for liquor addicts to wean them away from the habit of drinking.

The Maharashtra State Prohibition Board, the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, the District Prohibition Committees, the Taluka Prohibition Committees and the Committees of Village Panchayats assist all activities which further the policy of Government in regard to Prohibition.

The Prohibition Propaganda and recreation activities enumerated above are likely to be continued and/or intensified during the next year viz. 1976-77 in pursuance of the policy of rationalisation of Prohibition.

8. *Toddy*.—The Toddy Scheme has been introduced in the State with effect from the 1st December 1968. Under the Scheme, the free sale of Toddy upto 5 per cent alcohol by volume to persons over 21 years of age is permitted. Toddy in quantities not exceeding three litres at a time in the aggregate is allowed to be removed from shops for 'off' consumption. The Licences for sale of Toddy are disposed of by Auctions or by calling Tenders by the District Collectors in accordance with the Maharashtra Toddy Shops (Grant of Licences by Auction or Tender) Order, 1968.

For the year 1975-76 (i. e., from 1st September 1975 to 31st August 1976) 2,225 Toddy Shops have been so far disposed of by auctions and tenders in the State, realising a total revenue of Rs. 1.60 crores on account of licence fee. In addition to this, duty at the rate of Rs. 20 per coconut, palmyra or brab tree and of Rs. 10 per date or wild palm tree per year is also leviable on trees tapped for feeding each Toddy licensed shop.

9. *Neera*.—The Neera Scheme is conducted by the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board in the entire State of Maharashtra. The Rachanatmak Sarvodaya Seva, Neera Yojna, Nagpur, is also conducting the Neera and Palm Product Scheme in the Vidarbha Region independent of the control of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay, and the Board also continues to work in the Vidarbha Region as in the other parts of the State.

10. The following are the comparative figures of sale, duty and licence fee in respect of Foreign Liquor for the period ending September, 1975 :—

Year	1975-76		1974-75	
	(April 1975 to September 1975)		(April 1974 to September 1974)	
	Sale	Duty	Sale	Duty
Spirits ... (in bottles)	62,75,652	Rs. 5,29,50,804	60,49,613	Rs. 5,10,43,607
Wines ...	39,338	Rs. 97,359	35,416	Rs. 87,564
Beer ...	1,03,50,634	Rs. 14,12,859	94,68,422	Rs. 12,92,424

So far as sales and duty on Foreign Liquor are concerned, they have increased as compared with that of the corresponding period of the previous year. This increase is mainly attributable to the rationalisation of the Prohibition Policy by Government.

11. With regard to the revenue from Licence fee on Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquor, it would be seen from the following figures that the revenue, as compared with that of the corresponding period of the last year, is less and

this is mainly due to the reasons that many Foreign Liquor Licences, particularly, F. L. II and Licence in Form 'E' were granted during the year 1974-75, on account of rationalised policy of Prohibition and during the current year, the number of such licences granted are less.

	1975-76		1974-75	
	(April 1975 to September 1975)		(April 1974 to September 1974)	
Spirits and Wines	Rs. 3,93,000		Rs. 7,70,000	
Malt Liquor	Rs. 81,000		Rs. 96,000	

12. *Country Liquor*.—In order to combat effectively illicit trade in the State, the Minister (Prohibition) announced in the House on 8th August 1972 that Country Liquor would be introduced in the State at cheaper rate. In accordance with this announcement, Government under its Notification, Home Department, No. CLR 1073/III-A, dated the 5th February 1973 published the Maharashtra Country Liquor Rules, 1973.

Two salient features of Maharashtra Country Liquor Scheme are ceiling on wholesale as well as retail prices and the grant of shop licences on fixed fees instead of by auction.

The manufacture of Country Liquor is under excise supervision and the cost of excise supervisory staff is recovered from the manufacturers. The rates of Excise Duty on Country Liquor are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Country Liquor manufactured purely from spirit distilled from Molasses. | Rs. 4.20 per proof litre of Alcohol content. |
| (ii) Country Liquor manufactured.— | |
| (i) from spirits distilled from bases other than Molasses. | Rs. 9.00 per proof litre of alcohol content. |
| (ii) by blending spirit distilled from two or more bases. | |

Sales Tax at the rate of 12 paise in the rupee is charged on Country Liquor and both i. e. excise duty and Sales Tax, are recovered at the source, i. e., before the Country Liquor is allowed to be removed from the manufactory.

Item	1975-76	1974-75
	(April 1975 to September 1975)	(April 1974 to September 1974)
1. Sales of Country Liquor	195.08 Lac B. Lts. (Rs. in lakhs)	139.95 Lac B. Lts. (Rs. in lakhs)
2. Amount of duty realised on country Liquor issued from manufactories.	609,356	440,570
3. Licence fee realised from licences granted under country Liquor Rules.	9.08	10.79

13. Production of Alcohol

In the State of Maharashtra, Government has granted 35 Distillery licences in form "I" under the Maharashtra Distillation of Spirit and Manufacture of Potable Liquor Rules, 1966 for distillation of spirit from Molasses, Mhowra flowers, Cashew fruits etc. for the period ending 31st December 1975 and the position of these 35 licences is given below :—

(a) 17 Distilleries are actually distilling alcohol from Molasses, out of which one distillery is using its production for the manufacture of Indian made foreign liquor.

(b) One Distillery, M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, District Pune is redistilling alcohol for its own use.

(c) Two distilleries have started distillation of spirit from Mhowra flowers for the manufacture of Country Liquor.

(d) Two distilleries have started distillation of alcohol from cashew fruits for the manufacture of Indian made foreign liquor and Country Liquor.

(e) The remaining 13 distilleries have yet to start functioning. Government has also granted letters of intent for the grant of the distillery licences to 16 parties.

The production of alcohol from Molasses for the period from 1-11-1974 to 31-10-1975 was 871.25 lakh bulk litres and the estimated production of alcohol from molasses for the period from 1-11-1975 to 31-10-1976 is 950 lakh bulk litres. The alcohol produced is used mainly by the industries located in the State for the manufacture of chemicals, medicinal and toilet preparations potable liquor etc. If any surplus is available it is exported to other States.

Only one distillery in the State manufacture absolute alcohol. During the period from 1-11-1974 to 31-10-1975 it produced 3.847 lakh bulk litres of absolute alcohol.

14. Manufacture of Potable Liquor i. e. Indian made Foreign Liquor

Out of the 16 parties who are granted licences in form P. L. L. under the Maharashtra Distillation of Spirit and Manufacture of Potable Liquor Rules, 1966, for the manufacture of Indian made Foreign Liquor, 7 parties have started functioning and manufacturing potable liquor and the remaining 9 parties have not as yet started functioning. 7 parties are holding the letters of intent granted by the State Government for the grant of the abovesaid licence.

15. Manufacture of Beer and Wines

Government has granted 9 licences for the manufacture of Beer and 4 licences for the manufacture of Wines under the Maharashtra Manufacture of Beer and Wines Rules, 1966. Out of them 4 parties and 2 parties have started the manufacture of Beer and Wines respectively and the remaining parties have not so far started functioning. 16 parties and 5 parties are holding the letters of intent for the grant of licences for the manufacture of Beer and Wines respectively, under the abovesaid Rules.

16. The excise revenue realised under Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is as under :—

Year	Duty Rs.	Licence fee Rs.
1972-73	2,79,859.07	36,738.25
1973-74	2,98,96,613.17	37,446.47
1974-75	3,25,96,156.01	38,086.00

17. The total budget provision during the year 1975-76 is Rs. 91,46,000 under the head "239, State Excise" and Rs. 20,05,000 under the head "288, Social Security and Welfare (x) Prohibition.". A provision of Rs. 1,30,13,000 is provided under the head "239, State Excise" and Rs. 23,45,000 under the head "288, Social Security and Welfare (x) Prohibition" for the year 1976-77.

PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

1. Development of Bhagwati Bunder and Dighi

(a) Schemes for Development of Bhagwati Bunder and Dighi Janjira are being implemented.

(b) Works in Stage-I of Bhagwati Bunder i. e. Sheltered anchorage scheme have already been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 178 lakhs. The works in Stage-I-A viz. Extension of Breakwater Wall and Additional Reclamation at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs were in progress. Due to numerous difficulties faced in progressing the work on extension of Breakwater from 1500' to 1900' has been stayed. Plans and estimates of the Passenger-cum-cargo jetty are being finalised.

Coastal steamers have already started calling at Bhagwati Bunder and anchor in the sheltered port basin from 1-1-1973.

(c) The work of construction of a R. C. C. Jetty and ancillary facilities is in full swing and is likely to be completed during 1976-77.

2. Fisheries Harbours (Deep Sea Fishing Harbours)

(a) Deep Sea Fishing Harbours are proposed to be established in Fifth Plan at Mirkarwada (Ratnagiri District) and Agardanda (Kolaba District) under the Centrally Sponsored Grant-in-Aid Scheme of Improvement to Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor Fishing Ports. The project reports are under preparation by the Pre-investment survey unit of the UN. D. P. Bangalore.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned during 1975-76, 5 new minor fisheries port works costing Rs. 23 lakhs in Thana and Kolaba Districts. Out of these 2 works are already started and are in progress, Agency for the remaining works is being fixed. All these works will remain in progress during 1976-77. The State Government had undertaken a crash programme of providing landing and berthing facilities at various ports at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs. Most of these works are completed.

Works of Water Supply, administrative building etc. are in progress at Redi Port.

3. Inland Water Transport

(a) *Port Mandwa*.—The State Government is also keen on developing the Inland Water Transport. Port Mandwa under the Inland Water Transport Scheme has been commissioned. An expenditure of about Rs. 43 lakhs has been incurred and the port will function as a 'fair-weather' port with this development.

(b) *Inland Waterway*.—An Inland Waterway, namely, Thana Creek-Ulhas River-Bassein Creek-Dharamtar Creek and Bhogeshwari river is being considered for development in the Fifth Plan for transport of cargo by barges. This waterway will relieve the heavy congestion on Bombay's road system. The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi has given favourable traffic projections. The technical aspects of the scheme are being considered by an Exports Team, specially appointed by Government for this purpose.

(c) *Landing Facilities*.—Since the State Government is opening up the creeks for navigation, it becomes inevitable to provide landing facilities. Pontoon Jetties are already provided at 9 places and will be provided at 6 more places in Creeks. Government is also contemplating provision of many more such floating Jetties and/or conventional Jetties in the Fifth Plan, in the Creeks on Konkan Coast.

4. Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes

Government is also alive to the increasing threat caused by sea erosion especially to habitation and lands belonging to fisherman, agriculturists etc.

To provide safeguards to their lands, houses and properties, 24 anti-erosion works have been taken up in the Coastal Districts of Konkan. Some of these works are completed and some are in progress.

MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE HOUSING AND WELFARE CORPORATION

The work of construction of 304 quarters for Policemen at Worli, Bombay has been taken up by the Maharashtra State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation from out of the loan of Rs. 51 lakhs given by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The work has made good progress in the year and is likely to be completed by about April 1976. Since efforts to obtain further loans for other Police Housing Schemes from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation as well as from the Life Insurance Corporation of India have not so far been fruitful, only a provision for repayment of instalment of the loan of Rs. 51 lakhs and interest thereon is being made in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77.

A provision of Rs. 7,93,000 is provided for the year 1976-77 under the head "683, Loans for Housing".

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

RESTORATION OF LAND TO SCHEDULED TRIBES

Under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 certain restrictions were imposed on transfers of land held by Adiwasis. It was, however, noticed that in spite of these provisions, land of tribals continued to pass into the hands of non-tribals. Government has, therefore, enacted the following laws to ensure that tribal people are not deprived of their lands.

(I) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act (Maharashtra Act, XXXV of 1974).

This Act provides for the following :--

(a) restoration to the original adiwasi landlords all their lands which have gone into the hands of non-tribals prior to the 6th July 1974 as a result of illegal transactions i. e. transactions effected in contravention of any law for the time being in force, and

(b) imposing stricter restrictions on transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals after 6th July 1974.

This Act has come into force with effect from 6th July 1974, and applies to the entire State. Till 30th September 1975, 5,128 cases have been registered under this Act of which 1,007 cases have been decided and in 640 cases an area measuring 1557.52 Hectares has been ordered to be restored to the original tribal holders.

(II) The Maharashtra Restoration of lands to the Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Maharashtra Act XIV of 1975).

This Act provides for restoration to the original tribal land holders all their lands which have gone into the hands of non-tribals between the period from 1st April 1957 and 6th July 1974 as a result of validly effected transfers (including exchanges). The lands which are purchased or are deemed to have been purchased by non-tribals during this period under the provisions of the Tenancy Act (including the acquisition of land regularised on payment of penalty under Tenancy Law) are also covered by this Act.

This Act has come into force with effect from 1st November 1975 and applies to the entire State. However, the Tribals have already filed 5,619 applications till 30th September 1975 i. e. before the Act was brought into force and enquiries, have been initiated after the commencement date.

For the purposes of both the above Acts a scheduled tribe person (a tribal) is defined to mean a person belonging to a scheduled tribe whether residing in the scheduled area or not. Thus protection given by the above Act is admissible to a tribal residing in any part of the State.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LAND CEILINGS

The law imposing ceiling on agricultural land holding viz. the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) Act, 1961 was first brought into force with effect from 26th January 1961. Under this Act ceilings in respect of irrigated lands were fixed from 18 to 48 acres depending upon the type of irrigation received and in respect of dry crop land it was fixed from 66 acres to 126 acres in different local areas. Till the end of December 1975 in all 1,30,276 hectares of land was declared surplus under this Act Out of this, land admeasuring 34,057 hectares consisting of sugarcane farms of joint stock sugar companies has been granted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Ltd. (a Government Company) and 96,219 hectares in the hands of individual holders. From the latter 48,763 hectares of land has been distributed to 17,237 landless and other persons and 88 joint farming societies.

The level of ceiling on agricultural holding has been brought down in the light of the national policy evolved in 1972 and for that purpose a Bill viz. L. A. Bill No. LVI of 1972 was passed by the State Legislature in August 1972. This Bill was assented to by the President on the 6th August 1975 and was enacted into Maharashtra Act No. XXI of 1975 on 7th August 1975. This Act was further amended by the Maharashtra Act No. XLVII of 1975 with a view to bring the provisions thereof more in accord with the national guidelines. Thereafter two ordinances viz. Maharashtra Ordinance No. XII of 1975 and No. XIV of 1975 were also promulgated with a view to curtail all procedural delays so that the enquiries for determination of surplus land could be completed and the resultant surplus distributed speedily. These ordinances have since been replaced by Maharashtra Act No. II of 1976. The amended Act has been brought into force with effect from 2nd October 1975.

The level of ceiling on agricultural holdings as fixed by the amended Act for different classes of land is broadly as follows :—

- (a) (i) Lands irrigated perennially i. e. mainly 7.2 hectares
lands covered by sugarcane blocks, grass (18 acres)
or garden blocks etc.
- (ii) Lands irrigated perennially by Government
owned and managed lifts.

(b) Assured seasonally irrigated	..	10.8 hectares (27 acres)
(i) Lands getting assured seasonal irrigation..		
(ii) Lands perennially irrigated by privately owned lifts.		
(iii) Lands perennially irrigated by wells situated in the command of an irrigation project or in the bed of a perennial river.		
(c) Lands getting unassured seasonal irrigation	..	14.4 hectares (36 acres)
(d) Paddy land in certain assured rainfall areas	..	14.4 hectares (36 acres)
(e) For dry crop land	..	21.6 hectares (54 acres)

The unit of application of lowered ceiling is now a family unit consisting of husband, wife and minor children.

Implementation of the lowered ceiling is one of the 20 point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister. State Government have, therefore, decided to complete the inquiries for determination of surplus land by 31st March, 1976 and distribution of the surplus land by the 1976 June end. Participation of non-officials in the implementation programme is also achieved by constituting tribunals consisting of official and non-official members for determining the surplus land and also for distribution of the resultant surplus.

The last date for filing of returns by surplus holders under the new Act was 2nd December 1975. Till 31st January 1976 90,083 returns were filed. Out of these, on preliminary inquiries 25 858 returns were found to be non-actionable in that although holders were not holding land in excess of the ceiling, had nevertheless filed returns to avoid default. Of the remaining, inquiries were completed in 26,465 cases and 28,151 hectares of land was declared surplus and 4,114 hectares of land was distributed to landless persons.

About 1.25 to 1.50 lakh hectares of surplus land is expected to become available for distribution to landless and other persons under this new measure. Out of this, about 50 per cent of the land will be distributed to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and notified nomadic tribes, vimukta jatis and backward classes.

The Government of India has sanctioned a Scheme for granting financial assistance for development and cultivation of land to the new assignees of

surplus land becoming available under the lowered ceilings in areas other than those covered by special programme like Small Farmers Development Agency. Drought Prone Areas Programme, Command Area Development Agency, etc. The Scheme contemplates land development assistance of Rs. 500 per hectare of which half is subsidy and half is loan. The Scheme also provides assistance by way of grant of Rs. 250 per hectare per season for each of the first two seasons. The question of laying down suitable procedure for implementation of the Scheme is under the consideration of the State Government.

PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES TO LANDLESS AND CONSTRUCTION OF HUTS

(A) Provision of house-sites to the rural landless

Government is implementing the scheme of provision of house-sites for the landless workers in rural areas as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. Under the scheme, every landless worker including a village artisan is granted free a housing plot of 100 sq. yds. Approximately 3.61 lakh landless workers have accordingly been enlisted for the purpose. Of them, 3.56 lakh persons have been allotted housesites by end of January 1976. Of these again, nearly 65 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and other Backward Class person.

Simultaneously with the allotment of house-sites, title deeds are being handed over to the allottees.

(B) Construction of huts for the rural landless

Mere provision of housesites does not end the problem of housing faced by the rural landless. As an extension of the scheme of provision of housesites, Government has undertaken a massive programme of construction of inexpensive types of huts for the rural landless. Under this programme, a small and simple hut of the size of 10' x 10' is constructed by Government with a cash investment of Rs. 200 on the plot allotted to the landless and is given to him free for residence. The allottees is expected to assist by labour. In addition, Government has also permitted the Collectors to undertake manufacture of unbaked/baked bricks and country tiles as well as collection of local stones etc. under the Employment Guarantee Scheme for utilising them for construction of huts upto a limit of Rs. 120 per hut. This has been done with the two-fold objective of providing employment to unskilled rural labour in brick manufacturing centres and making the houses more durable consistent with cost. The empty tar drums available with Government are also straightened into sheets and used for roofing of these huts. The forest material like poles and

bamboos is also made available by Government at cost price of this programme. Further the Collectors have been authorised to enlist active public participation in this programme by raising voluntary donations from the social and philanthropic institutions, charitable organisations, private industrialists and well-to-do persons. The public response to this programme is quite encouraging.

By end of May, 1975, 25,353 huts have been constructed and allotted to the rural landless as against the target of 25,000 huts. Of these, 19,600 huts i. e. 74 per cent have been allotted to the landless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and other backward class persons.

Encouraged by the response to this scheme, it has been decided to construct one lakh huts during the period from 1st June, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 for the landless workers in the State. For this purpose, all preliminary arrangements have been made and the actual work of construction of huts also started in all the districts and nearly, 63,000 huts have been constructed by the end of February 1976. A provision of Rs. 3,11 lakhs has also been made in the current year's budget for implementation of the above programme.

Special mention needs to be made of the response and lead taken by the Co-operative sugar factories in the State. The Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh has undertaken the responsibility of constructing 45,000 huts through the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the areas of their operation within a period 2 to 3 years and discharge an important social obligation.

Thus, Government has not only allotted house sites to 98 per cent the eligible landless workers in the State by end of January 1976 but will also construct at least 1.25 lakh huts by end of March, 1976. The programme will continue during the next two years until all the rural landless are given their own houses on the land owned by them.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DIRECTORATE OF RESETTLEMENT OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Since 1965, the Directorate of Resettlement has been entrusted with the work of Resettlement of the persons who are displaced on account of acquisition of their lands and houses for construction of the various irrigation and power projects and also some other projects undertaken by Government

under the development programme in the State. In accordance with the resettlement policy of Government the project affected persons are granted alternative lands for cultivation and plots for construction of houses in the new gaothans, besides various other concessions.

2. Grant of alternative lands for resettlement

Alternative lands from the following sources are allotted to the project affected persons on equated value basis, subject to availability of such land.

- (i) Lands acquired, in accordance with the prescribed slab system, in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects.
- (ii) Surplus lands acquired under the Land Ceiling Act.
- (iii) Government Forests lands after disforestation.
- (iv) Government Waste lands.

Allotment of lands is made in accordance with the norms prescribed in that behalf :

3. Civic amenities in the new gaothans

Project Affected Persons are allotted housing plots in accordance with the scale prescribed for construction of houses in the new gaothans or in the extended existing gaothans. Also various civic amenities like drinking water wells piped water supply schemes, wherever necessary, school buildings, chawadis, internal roads and approach roads, means of communication gutters, and open spaces for playgrounds, cattle-stand, S. T. stand, Khalwadis, cremation/burial ground are provided at the cost of the project concerned.

4. Concessions

The project affected persons enjoy various concessions enumerated below under the scheme of resettlement.

(i) The Project Affected Persons are allowed to take useful constructional material from their acquired houses in the old gaothans, without reduction in the amount of compensation due to them.

(ii) Kit of the Project Affected Persons is transported to the new gaothans in trucks provided by the project authorities. If the project transport is not available, cash allowance at the rates prescribed, is paid to the Project Affected Persons for the purpose.

(iii) The Project Affected Persons are supplied with G. C. I. Sheets and cement, subject to availability, for house construction.

(iv) The Project Affected Persons are allowed to remove, free of cost, quarry material which is actually required for construction of their houses in the gaothans.

(v) The Project Affected Persons who owned houses in the old gaothans and those who did not own houses in old gaothans are granted housing loan to the maximum extent of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 respectively for house construction in the new gaothans, where they are resettled.

(vi) The Project Affected Persons and their dependents are given preferential treatment for appointment to posts in Government offices, which are outside the purview of the Maharashtra public Service Commission provided their names are registered with the Employment Exchange and they fulfil the conditions of recruitment in respect of the posts applied for by them.

(vii) The Project Affected Persons are given necessary assistance for getting employment in the industries set up in the Kalyan-Bhiwandi Industrial Complex, in Thana District.

(viii) The Project Affected Persons and their dependents are given assistance in securing admission in the Industrial Training Schools, in the State.

(ix) The Project Affected Persons are granted the highest priority for securing employment in the Irrigation Project establishments.

(x) The Project Affected Persons are allowed, subject to certain conditions to cultivate their agricultural lands acquired for the project till the land actually go under water.

The Scheme of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons is being implemented at present according to decisions taken under the Administrative orders. With a view to bring the scheme of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons on Statute, a Bill viz. the Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Bill, 1975 has been prepared and introduced in the Maharashtra Legislature Assembly on 11th August 1975. The Bill is at present before the Joint Select Committee for consideration.

5. Budgetary aspect of resettlement

(a) All expenditure on the approved civic amenities to be provided in the new gaothans is met from the project funds.

(b) Expenditure on housing loans to the Project Affected Persons for house construction in the new gaothan is met from the General Revenues (Plan).

(c) All expenditure on acquisition of lands in the benefited zone of major and medium irrigation projects and the land acquisition staff connected therewith, is met from the General Revenues.

(d) All expenditure on resettlement staff is initially met from the General Revenues and subsequently transferred and debited to the concerned project funds.

6. (a) During the financial year 1975-76 the following provisions have been sanctioned againsts the head of accounts shown below which are controlled by the Director of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons.

Major Head	Provision
	Rs.
1. 288-Social Security and Welfare, B-Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (c) (iii) Directorate of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons.	41,45,000
2. 288-Social Security and Welfare, B-Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (f) Other expenditure-Grants to Zilla Parishads.	10,99,000
3. 688-Social Security and Welfare loans for construction of houses to the Project Affected Persons (Plan).	1,43,00,000

The following provisions have been made during the financial year 1976-77. They are as under :

	Rs.
1. 288-Social Welfare and Security-B-Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (c) (iii) Directorate of Resttlemnt of Project Affected Persons.	42,40,000
2. 688-Social Welfare and Security-Loans for construction of houses to the Project Affected Persons (Plans).	75,00,000
3. 288-Social Welfare and Security B (f) Other expenditure, Grants to Zilla Parishads.	4,00,000

7. The Directorate of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons is at present handling the work of resettlement of persons affected by 36 major irrigation projects, 66 medium irrigation projects and 13 other than irrigation projects.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

State Forests are a renewable natural asset under scientific and proper management. Forest supply legitimate and *bona fide* requirements of rural agricultural populace in respect of small sized timber, firewood, grazing, edible fruits and flowers, fencing material and a variety of other products. The Forests contribute substantial revenue to the state ex-chequer. The Forest products maintain a number of forest based industries and forest works provide employment to a section of populace.

2. The indirect benefits of forests in ameliorating climatic conditions, preservation of the physical features of the country, regulation of water regime and minimising soil erosion, though little appreciated by an average man, are possibly far more important than direct benefits.

3. Government has been anxious to preserve and develop the valuable forest resources in the State. The Fifth Five year Plan for Forestry Development has been tentatively worked out for Rs. 20.45 crores for the following sectors.

(1) Forestry Sector	..	Rs.	18.40 crores
(2) Soil Conservation Sector	..	Rs.	1.50 „
(3) Statistical Sector	...	Rs.	0.05 „
(4) Tourism Sector	...	Rs.	0.50 „
Total ...			
			Rs. 20.45 crores.

Total plan outlay for the year 1976-77 including centrally sponsored schemes is Rs. 424.90 lakhs. The sectorwise break up is as under:—

(1) Forestry sector	..	Rs.	144.93 lakhs
(2) Forest Development Corporation	...	Rs.	132.00 „ (Share capital)
(3) Soil Conservation Sector	...	Rs.	16.81 „
(4) Statistical Sector	...	Rs.	0.85 „
(5) Tourism Sector	..	Rs.	7.50 „
(6) Housing	...	Rs.	10.00 „
State Sector Total ...			
			Rs. 312.09 lakhs
Centrally Sponsored Scheme ...			
			Rs. 56.75 lakhs
Grand total ...			
			Rs. 368.84 lakhs

The important developmental activities during the year 1976-77 will be as follows :—

(a) *Afforestation for Soil Conservation.*—Improper use of land, reckless destruction of forest and uncontrolled grazing in the past, have resulted in soil erosion to an alarming degree with adverse effect on the general agriculture by soil wash-off and lowering of water table. The work of restoring vegetative cover has been done in the past (i. e. till 1974-75) 65,329 hectares has been covered. Afforestation and soil conservation work over 1797 hectares will be completed during 1975-76. It is proposed to tackle 2710 hectares during 1976-77. Division established in Akola district for Soil Survey work will be closed on 29th February 1976 and only one Division at Nanded will be bifercate at Osmanabad and Nanded districts.

(b) *Plantation of General Utility Timber and Other economic Plantation Schemes.*—The fifth five year plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 502.65 lakhs for the plantation programme of General Utility Timber, Minor Forest Produce, Fodder species and quick growing species over 56,000 hectares. During the year 1976-77 the programme is of plantation over 5024 hectares at a total cost of Rs. 63.57 lakhs. Premonsoon works over 17,000 hectares will be underaken during 1976-77 in forest lands as well as private acquired lands. In view of increased outlay for this activity it will be possible to undertake premonsoon works 2345 hectares particularly in acquired private forest areas.

(c) *Farm Forestry and Extension Forestry (i) Farm Forestry*— The requirement of fuel of rural population is quite large valuable farm yard manure which should go to the agricultural field, is used as an alternative fuel. As firewood is a bulky commodity, it is expensive to transport the same over long distances and it is desirable to grow it as near the site of consumption as possible. To meet this demand of firewood, it is proposed to raise small wood-lots on village community lands under the scheme of Farm Forestry. This work is undertaken by the Forest Department. It is proposed to raise plantations over 10,000 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs during the fifth plan. During 1975-76 plantation under this scheme has been raised over 560 hectares and it is proposed to undertake plantation over 343 hectares in 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 2.96 lakhs.

(ii) *Extension Forestry.*—Activity under this scheme has been transferred to the Public Works and Housing Department with effect from 1-1-1976. Under this scheme only one year old saplings will be supplied for avenue planting to that Department. During the year 1975-76 only plantation work has been carried out over 170 km. at a total cost of Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

(d) *Forest Exploitation, Protection and Communication.*—The 5th plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 160 lakhs for introduction of improved logging practices; Rs. 55.35 lakhs for Forest Protection and Rs. 400 lakhs for Development of forest communication.

The estimated expenditure on these schemes during 1975-76 is Rs. 33.40 lakhs. During the year 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 24.21 lakhs is earmarked for purchase of 5 trucks and 1 tractor. Under the Scheme "Forest Exploitation" maintenance of 3 mobile squads and purchase of three Jeeps for West Melghat, East Melghat and Buldhana Divisions squad for effective checking and establishment of checking nakas and one inspection hut and improvement and construction of roads over 73.95 Kms. and part work of three bridges will be undertaken.

(e) *Sanctuaries and Forest Parks Wildlife Sanctuaries and Nature Conservancy.*—This state is rich in variety of flora and fauna. Man has always been attracted towards natural beauties of forests with its various flora and fauna. National Parks and Forest Parks are created for preservation of flora, fauna, geological, historical or archæological features of the land in an unimpaired state for generations to come.

During year the 1975-76 Developmental works in forest parks and sanctuaries viz. Radhanagari, Bor, Nagzira, Karnala, Kinwat, Tansa, Yawal, Dhakna-Kolhaz and Wildlife Organisation in the Department will be continued. During the year 1975-76 an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 13.17 lakhs will be spent.

During the year 1968-69, Borivali National Park has been established. The Master Plan for varied sectoral development of this major park is under completion. An amount of Rs. 4.27 lakhs will be spent under Tourism Sector, during 1975-76. During 1976-77, amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs under this sector of further development of the Borivali National Park and Karnala Forest Park will be spent.

(f) *Research and Survey Works.*—Under the scheme Forest Research expenditure to the tune of Rs. 0.33 lakhs will be spent during 1975-76 for establishment of grass breeding centre at Chanda and experimental pastures at Wada and Parola research stations. A provision of Rs. 0.34 lakhs has been made for field works during 1976-77.

A provision of Rs. 7.15 lakhs has been made for Survey and Demarcation work in unsurveyed area and continuance of five posts of Forest Settlement

Officers and his staff during 1976-77 under the scheme Survey and Demarcation of Forests.

(g) *Other Schemes :*

(i) *Establishment of Central Nurseries.*—During the year 1974-75 eight new central nurseries have been established in part at a total cost of Rs. 3.56 lakhs. During the year 1975-76 further works in the above central nurseries has been undertaken, for which expenditure of Rs. 3.78 lakhs will be spent. An extensive programme for raising plantation of suitable species of timber and commercial importance is continued in the 5th plan period. It is proposed to establish additional new nurseries during 1976-77 and continuance of 8 existence central nurseries at a total costs of 11.39 lakhs.

(ii) *Forest Labour Welfare.*—For carrying out various activities the Forest Department employees a large force of labour. For an expanding programme of development, labour has to be attracted to the forest area. As a part of ameliorative measure for the benefit of the forest labour an expenditure of Rs. 2.84 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1975-76 for completion of works which are in progress. For the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakhs is made for part work as well as completion of wells 21 Labour Sheds-11, Anicut-1 and Tank-1.

(iii) *Planning Cell.*—The Developmental activities of the Forest Department has grown both in volume and extent since inception of the first plan. It has assumed greater significance now with the adoption of district as a planning unit which involves collection, co-relation and processing of voluminous data on diverse aspects before any project could be given a final shape. Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been made during 1976-77.

(iv) *Stabilisation of Bank of Chandrabhaga River and (v) Continuance of Bhir Sub-Division (this scheme has been originally started during scarcity period).*—Under the scheme stabilisation of Bank of Chandrabhaga River premonsoon works over 200 hectares have been undertaken for which a provision of Rs. 0.96 lakhs has been made during 1975-76. For undertaking plantation works over 200 hectares a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs has been made for the year 1976-77. As regards the scheme continuance of Bhir Sub-Division, a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been earmarked as staff expenditure and plantation over 990 hectares during 1976-77.

Similarly following 4 new schemes will be undertaken by the Forest Department during 1976-77.

Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target
1. Creation of Parbhani Division	8.00	Plantation 915 ha.
2. Development of Forest Villages in Tribal Areas.	0.55	Primary School, Community Well, Children's Park improvement of roads.
3. Special plantation in low level flood affected areas in Nanded City.	0.60	Raising of 6,000 plants.
4. Forest Programme for protective measures in River Valley Watersheds in State.	6.06	Plantation 545 (ha.) Pro-Monsoon Works 1320 (ha.)

In addition to this, Government of India will provide 50 per cent matching contribution to the scheme Reforestation of degraded forests. During the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 9.70 lakhs in State Sector and Rs. 9.70 lakhs in Central Sector has been made for undertaking Premonsoon works over 2,811 hectares in selected districts.

Statistical Sector

It is anticipated that during the year 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs. 0.25 lakhs would be incurred on this scheme for the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 28.11 lakhs is made for continuance of staff on existing basis.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Soil Conservation in catchment of River Valley Projects

In order to arrest soil erosion in the catchment of River Valley Projects and to prevent silting of the reservoir, a few of river valley catchments have been selected for taking up soil conservation works during 5th plan period. During the year 1975-76 an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 19.06 lakhs will be incurred in River Valley Projects of Nagarjunsagar, Nizamsagar, Ukai and Pochampad. For the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 56.75 lakhs is made for further works in the above catchments.

NOTE ON FOREST LABOUR WELFARE (NON-PLAN)

In order to provide amenities to the large number of labourers employed on forest operations, the activity "Forest Labour Welfare" is undertaken to

provide basic needs such as drinking water, medical aid, construction of labour sheds etc.

There is a developmental activity viz. "forest labour welfare" and subsequent maintenance is done as a normal activity and provision for maintenance is proposed under Non-Plan.

There are 4 dispensaries in Amravati, Chanda and Nasik Circles, situated at Tarubanda (Mobile dispensary), Pal, Allapalli and West Chanda Division and provision for running these dispensaries, purchase of medicines, etc. and annual maintenance is done under this non-plan activity.

Provision for following staff has been made under Salaries.

Assistant Medical Officer	..	6
Compounders	..	7
Drivers	..	4
Mid wife	..	4
Nurse	..	1
Sweeper	..	2
Ward boy	..	2
Peon	..	3
Cleaner	..	2

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The expenditure incurred during last 3 years, sanctioned during 1975-76 and that proposed for the year 1976-77 under this Non-Plan activity is as under :—

1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Sanctioned for 1975-76	Proposed for 1976-77
Rs. 88,559	94,965	1,74,315	1,74,000	1,46,000

FORESTS LABOURERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

. As a part of the comprehensive programme for the improvement of the economic conditions of the Forest Labourers, the scheme of Formation of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies, allotment of coupes and entrusting other forest works was introduced in the year 1947. Initially 11 Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies were organised. As a result of the plan

development of the scheme, the number of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies has increased to 424 and in 1975-76, 640 coupes were allotted to 331 Societies during 1975-76. The region-wise and Circle-wise number of Societies and coupes allotted to them during 1975-76 are as under :—

Sr. No.	Circle's Name	No. of Societies	No. of coupes allotted in 1975-76
1	2	3	4
1	Thane	104	212
2	Nasik	53	91
3	Pune	3	4
4	Nagpur	68	119
5	Amravati	46	128
6	Chanda	35	59
7	Aurangabad	22	27
Total		331	640

It is expected that about 700 coupes will be allotted to Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies during 1976-77.

Brief note indicating activities during 1975-76 and 1976-77 in respect of nationalisation of Minor Forest Produce i. e. Tendu and Apta leaves.

The trade in tendu leaves was regulated by Government in 1969 by enacting the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969. Subsequently the trade in Apta leaves was also brought under the purview of the provisions of the above Act from 1971. Under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder in respect of Tendu and Apta leaves, the Government acquired powers to regulate the trade in Tendu and Apta leaves by creation of monopoly in favour of the Government in respect of the following two aspects :—

- (1) To purchase Tendu leaves and Apta leaves.
- (2) To regulate the transport of the Tendu and Apta leaves within the State.

In order to serve the monopoly trade in both the minor forest produce, the Government have to collect leaves from their own lands, purchase leaves from private growers and to dispose them in the manner best suited to the Trade.

For the purpose of proper implementation of the State monopoly, the Tendu leaves circle was created in the year 1969-70. It started functioning from 20th October 1969. The major activities of the circle are :

- (1) Issue of Tender Notice.
- (2) Fixing of notified yield.
- (3) Fixing of upset price.
- (4) Issue of Agents notice.
- (5) Attending meetings of Advisory Committees constituted by Government for recommending fair and reasonable purchase price and collection rates of Tendu and Apta Leaves.
- (6) Participation in tender and negotiation sales of Tendu units.
- (7) Supervisions over the collection of Tendu and Apta leaves.
- (8) Solution of disputes and differences if any during collection season.

Budget provision made during 1975-76 and 1976-77 and assessment of result are furnished in the statements enclosed herewith.

During the current year, the Government had decided to sell certain Tendu and Apta units on different systems on experimental basis. The different systems and number of units proposed for sale are given below :—

System	Tendu	Apta
	Number of units	Number of units
3 year contract basis	6	—
Permission to collect and remove leaves on lump sum payment.	13	22

The remaining units are proposed for sale on the usual system of one year contract.

The Government have accorded sanction under Government Resolution, Revenue and Forests Department No. MFP-1075-132560-F-6, dated 9th February 1976 for continuance of the staff of the Tendu Leaves Circle for the year 1976-77 i. e. from 1st March 1976 to 28th February 1977. It has however been proposed under Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, Poona's No. RC-7194, dated 27th January 1976 to close the Tendu Leaves Circle and to create Allapalli Circle. Final orders from the Government are awaited. The functions performed by the Conservator of Forests, Tendu Leaves Circle are proposed to be entrusted to the territorial Conservator of Forests.

The activities in respect of Tendu Leaves Apta Leaves, are as under :—

Staff Designation	No. of posts		Total
	Tendu	Apta	
1	2	3	4
1. Conservator	1	...	1
2. Deputy Conservator of Forests	3	...	3
3. Assistant Conservator of Forest..	15	...	15
4. Range Forest Officers	...	2	2
5. Foresters	105 80 for 12 months 25 for 3 months	8	113
6. Forests Guards ¹	500	22	522
7. Head Clerk	400 for 12 months. 100 for 3 months. 1	—	1
8. Senior Accountant	1	...	1
9. Junior Accountant	19	2	21
10. Clerks	110	2	112
11. Draftsman	1	...	1
12. Drivers	19	1	20
13. Peons	23	...	23
14. Stenographer	1	...	1

(2) COLLECTION/PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL OF—

(a) Tendu Leaves	1975-76	1976-77 Estimated
(i) Number of units formed	661	661
(ii) Number of units declared unproductive ..	13	13
(iii) Number of units for which agents appointed.	636	641
(iv) Number of units in which departmental collection and purchase undertaken.	5	7
(v) No. of units remaining uusold	7	...
(vi) Quantity of Tendu Leaves collection Purchase in Std. bags and disposal.	447605 Standard Bags	600000 Standard Bags
(vii) Value realised (in lakhs)	375.34	457.44

	1975-76		1976-77 <i>Estimated</i>	
	<i>Chaitra</i>	<i>Bhadrapad</i>	<i>Chaitra</i>	<i>Bhadrapad</i>
(i) Number of units formed ...	129	129	129	129
(ii) Number of units unproductive.	40	40	40	40
(iii) Number of units for which agents are appointed.	30	6	30	10
(iv) Number of units in which departmental collection undertaken.	11	9	15	12
(v) Number of units remaining unsold.	48	74	44	67
(vi) Quantity of leaves collected in quintals.	4193	375	4000	500
(vii) Value realised (in lakhs) ...	7.48	0.40	6.86	0.50

MAJOR HEAD—313 Forests

MINOR HEAD—Forests Produce

SUB-HEAD—Exploitation by Government.

(Agency Tendu and Apta)

Statement showing the Grants provided during 1975-76 and Budget Estimates for 1976-77

	1975-76 revised sanctioned grants in lakhs		1976-77 Budget Estimate in lakhs	
Tendu ...	192.95		180.55	
Apta ...	6.42		5.33	
<i>Classification of expenditure</i>	<i>Tendu</i>	<i>Apta</i>	<i>Tendu</i>	<i>Apta</i>
1. Salaries ...	25.32	1.50	27.24	1.60
2. Wages ...	162.89	4.56	150.44	3.50
3. Travelling expenses ...	1.44	0.11	1.00	0.05
4. Office expenses ...	2.78	0.14	1.00	0.10
5. Rent, Rates and taxes ...	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.03
6. Advertising Sales and publicity ...	0.44	0.08	0.40	0.05
7. Material supplies ...	0.02	...	0.40	...
Total ...	192.95	6.42	180.55	5.33

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Agriculture Department are to ascertain by experiment investigation and research, the methods by which Agricultural production can be increased in quantity and quality and to get these methods put into practice.

The activities of the Department of Agriculture can be divided into the following categories :—

- (a) Agricultural Production,
- (b) Minor Irrigation,
- (c) Soil Conservation,
- (d) Ayacut Development.

A brief resume of the important programmes in each category is given below :—

1. *Improved Seeds programme.*—Use of improved seeds is one of the important and quick measures for increasing Agricultural Production. Evolution of improved strains of important crops is, therefore, of foremost importance. Systematic multiplication of important released strains of food crops is being done under the technical supervision of the Agricultural Department. After evolving suitable varieties of principal food-grain crops acceptable to cultivators, production of “Breeder Seed” is undertaken on Agricultural Research Stations. It is then multiplied on Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms and the resultant produce known as “Foundation Seed” is supplied for further multiplication. The question of discontinuance of the uneconomic seed farms was considered by Government and as a result of the decision taken about 125 uneconomic farms will be closed down. The work of production of foundation seed will then be done mainly on University farms and remaining seed farms under the auspices of the proposed State Seed Corporation. Government decided to encourage the use of hybrid and high yielding varieties of foodgrains in the State on a large scale. The effort to cover more and more cultivated area in the State by hybrid and high yielding varieties will be continued during the year 1976-77. An area of 37.30 lakh hectares is targeted to be covered by hybrid and high yielding varieties as against the anticipated achievement of 32.40 lakh hectares during the year 1975-76.

Production of pure seed of hybrid and high yielding varieties will be continued and certified seeds of hybrid and high yielding varieties of crops like paddy, wheat and jowar will be supplied to the farmers. Progressively increasing areas are being brought under certification. The area under seed certification which was 4,000 hectares in 1970-71 is now about 24,000 hectares. During 1976-77 it is proposed to increase this area to about 25,000 hectares. It may be mentioned here that on account of severe damage due to downy mildew, the seed production of hybrid bajara will not be sponsored and hence there does not seem appreciable increase in the total area to be brought under the seed certification next year. Similarly, the seed production programme of hybrid cotton is not proposed to be sponsored during next year.

With a view to improving the seed production programme, it is proposed to set up State Seed Corporation with the help of World Bank assistance. This Corporation will be a part of the National Seeds Project. The proposed Seed Corporation will organise seed production in the compact areas around the campuses of two Agricultural Universities of Akola and Parbhani and also on the campus of Agricultural University of Rahuri. The proposed Corporation will undertake production of certified seed of hybrid cereals and also of high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat, cotton, jute, pulses, oilseeds etc. The Corporation will organise the seed growers in the compact area and the seeds thus produced will be marketed through its net work of dealers. Any surplus seed will be marketed outside the State through the National Seeds Corporation. Three Agricultural Universities at Akola, Parbhani and Rahuri will be closely associated with the activities of the Corporation. These Universities will provide Research and Technological support and will also undertake production of nucleus and foundation stage seeds. The authorised share capital of this Corporation will be Rs. 3.5 crores, and the same will be contributed as 35 per cent by the State Government, 35 per cent Seed growers including Agricultural Universities and 30 per cent by the National Seed Corporation.

There are three Seed Testing Laboratories at Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad, which will be continued during 1976-77. These laboratories will be able to analyse 40,000 samples during 1976-77.

2. *Manures and Fertilizers.*—The cultivators appreciate the utility of chemical fertilizers and use them to the fullest extent available. With the introduction of hybrid and high yielding varieties and with the increase of the irrigation facilities the use of fertilizers is increasing. The level of consumption of fertilizers reached at the end of the Third plan was 0.63 lakh tonnes

of N, 0.22 lakh tonnes of P, and 0.07 lakh tonnes of K. The level of consumption of fertilizers reached at the end of fourth plan i.e. in 1973-74 was 1.48 lakh tonnes of N, 0.73 lakh tonnes of P and 0.41 lakh tonnes of K. It is proposed to attempt a target of 2.60 lakh tonnes of N, 0.60 lakh tonnes of P and 0.80 lakh tonnes of K during the year 1976-77 against the anticipated achievement of 1.73 lakh tonnes of N, 0.38 lakh tonnes of P and 0.54 lakh tonnes of K in 1975-76. Besides, the production of town compost and rural compost is also being undertaken. The level of town compost production reached by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan was 7.40 lakh tonnes. This is proposed to be raised to 9.25 lakh tonnes during the year 1976-77. The anticipated production during 1975-76 would be 9.00 lakh tonnes. The District Planning and Development Council, Nasik has proposed to introduce the green manuring practices at subsidised cost in Adivasi areas.

(i) *Mechanical Compost Plants.*—The compost manure will be prepared by mechanical process in the area of Municipal Corporations viz. Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has already taken preliminary steps to install a mechanical compost plant at Deonar. The Corporation is taking steps for execution of this plant during the current year. During next year the work of erection will be completed and the plant will start production during 1977-78. Other Municipal Corporations are actively engaged in preparing the project reports for erection of the mechanical compost plants. The Government of India have agreed to bear 33 per cent cost of the plants.

(ii) *Gobar Gas Plant.*—The programme for installing gobar gas plants is already in operation. So far 2,457 gobar gas plants have been installed. It is also proposed to install 2,000 gobar gas plants with the help of Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The Schemes for utilisation of Sewage and Sullage water in 11 towns have already been prepared and approved by Government of India. The schemes in 21 more towns have been forwarded to Government of India for approval.

There were five stationary soil testing laboratories and three mobile soil testing laboratories till the end of 1973-74. During 1974-75 one additional soil testing laboratory has been established in Amravati Division and it is proposed to establish one new laboratory in Kolhapur division during 1976-77. About 83,000 soil samples will be analysed every year.

3. *Plant Protection.*—Plant protection is an important programme. The new high yielding varieties are susceptible to many pests. The scheme for

protection of plants from pests and diseases, already functioning in the State will be continued during the year 1976-77. The necessary organisation for this purpose at State, regional and district levels is now fully in position. The anticipated coverage under plant protection measures during the year 1973-74 is 26.00 lakh hectares under seed treatment, 20.75 lakh hectares under field treatment. It is proposed to cover an area of 27.00 lakh hectares under seed treatment and 21.50 lakh hectares by field treatment during 1976-77.

Although basically the farmers have to be encouraged to undertake both prophylactic and curative measures at a proper time the State involvement becomes inevitable under certain contingencies. A project to protect jowar against midgefly, paddy against stem borer and gall fly and carbofuran treatment of seed was undertaken with good result in 1975-76. An anti-rodent campaign has likewise been undertaken at Government cost with a view to demonstrate to the farmers the measures they need to take and it has received good response.

These and similar campaigns will undertaken in 1976-77.

4. *Commercial Crops—(i) Development of Cotton.*—Cotton crop occupies nearly 28 lakh hectares of cropped area (14 per cent of cropped area) and its annual production is about 13 lakh bales. Twenty per cent of the production of the country is due to the evolution and spread of superior long staple cotton. The State has gained the prominent position as is evidenced by its share i. e. 45 per cent in the production of superior long staple cotton in the country. During the Third Five Year Plan a co-ordinated cotton development scheme was implemented for increasing the yield of cotton in the State by distribution of improved seed, propagating use of fertilizers, encouraging adoption of plant protection measures and improved practices.

There are at present 5 State package units for increasing production of cotton already in operation. All these units will be continued which will cover an area of 0.60 lakh hectares during 1976-77.

During 1972-73 a new scheme for Intensive Cotton district programme sanctioned by Government of India as centrally sponsored scheme was implemented. The object of the scheme is to educate the farmers particularly with a view to gain confidence for making investment in inputs. The approach comprises demonstrating to the cultivators in a few compact blocks, the advantages of adoption of a combination of all improved practices under rainfed conditions. The scheme has been implemented in two Panchayat

Samiti Blocks, viz. Pusad in Yavatmal district, and Akot in Akola district and these will be continued during the year 1976-77. This scheme is proposed to be extended to four additional blocks and also to open one new block under the Jayakwadi Project area during 1976-77.

Another new scheme, viz. the scheme for production of H-4 cotton seed has been sanctioned as a centrally sponsored scheme during 1972-73. This new strain has gained great demand from all the cotton growing areas. The achievement during 1975-76 was 2.84 lakh hectares and it is proposed to cover an area of approximately three lakh hectares under commercial cultivations during 1976-77.

The World Bank is assisting the Integrated Cotton Development Project for India. This project is to be operated in Haryana for irrigated cotton crop and in Amravati District of Maharashtra for rainfed crop. The project envisages cultivation of, as far as possible, single variety of cotton viz. Buri 1007. The cultivation practices will be improved by applying latest techniques in the farming such as, use of genetically pure seed (preferably delinted), maintaining correct plant population, applying adequate fertilizers, adopting plant protection measures, clean picking, grading of kapas and so on. It is also proposed to improve quality of ginning by establishing 2 high capacity gins. Cotton seed will also be processed and oil extraction will be done by resorting to modern methods of oil extraction. Cotton Development Service will be established for this project.

(ii) *Development of Sugarcane.*—Sugarcane cultivation is increasing with the advent of new irrigation projects. The sugarcane development schemes will be continued during the year 1976-77. The scheme contemplates bringing of sugarcane area under operational units and helping the farmers in increasing the sugarcane production by distributing improved seeds, fertilizers, implements and encouraging improved practices. An area of 1.88 lakh hectares is likely to be covered under the schemes during 1975-76. The level of operational area will be increased to 1.94 lakh hectares during 1976-77 by undertaking intensive sugarcane development.

(iii) *Development of oil seeds.*—The total area under oil seeds crop is about 18 lakh hectares and its annual production is about 8.00 to 9.00 lakh tonnes. During the Third Five Year Plan the Integrated Oil Seeds Development Scheme was launched. This scheme contemplated distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and adoption of improved practices. This scheme will be continued during 1976-77. In addition four State Package Units for groundnut will be continued during 1976-77. All these units will cover an

area of 0.90 lakh hectares during 1976-77. In order to popularise oil seed cultivation, the D. P. and D. C., Amravati has proposed a new scheme for organisation of demonstrations for various oil seeds crops by giving subsidy at a rate of Rs. 300 per hectare.

The following two new schemes which have been sanctioned by Government of India as centrally sponsored schemes during 1972-73 would be continued during 1976-77.

Development of Soyabean.—The object of the scheme is to extend the area under Soyabean by propagating proper techniques of cultivation of the crop with a view to obtain maximum yield per hectare. It is proposed to cover an area of 2,000 hectares during 1976-77. The scheme is to be implemented in Amravati division. The scheme also contemplates grant of subsidy to cultivators for purchase of improved seed.

Scheme for sunflower cultivation.—To meet the shortage of vegetable oils in the country, it is proposed to explore the possibilities of cultivating non-traditional oil seed crops like Sunflower in this State by laying out composite demonstrations with exotic short duration, high yielding and high oil containing varieties of Sunflower and adopting all the package of practices. It is proposed to cover an area of 1.00 lakh hectares during 1976-77.

(iv) *Development of Horticulture.*—The importance of horticulture in rural economy is increasing. Besides providing income to the farmers, the development of horticulture has special importance inasmuch as it provides the much needed subsidiary food in the human diet.

The horticultural development programme has been organised on systematic lines during the Third Five Year Plan. A special organisation for this programme has been created under the Joint Director of Agriculture (Horticulture) at the State, Divisional and district level. A special scheme for development of Horticulture in Konkan area has also been implemented during the Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme two major farms and seven nurseries have been set up for production of planting materials of desired qualities. In addition to these farms and nurseries in Konkan areas, the department has also taken steps to establish small nurseries on all seeds farms having irrigation facilities for meeting the increased demand of the farmers for the planting materials. Under the Horticultural Development Scheme four special crash programme schemes were undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan. All the schemes will be continued during 1976-77. The anticipated achievement in 1976-77 would be 0.05 lakh hectares under new plantation, 0.02 lakh hectares under rejuvenation and 0.20 lakh hectare

under vegetable development. The target envisaged for the year 1976-77 is bringing additional area of 0.10 lakh hectares under new plantation, 0.03 lakh hectares under rejuvenation and 0.20 lakh hectares under vegetable development.

A new centrally sponsored scheme for package programme on banana has been sanctioned. Banana is a commodity which has considerable demand in foreign markets. With a view to take advantage of this demand to earn foreign exchange etc., it is proposed by Government of India recently to bring 51,900 hectares under banana cultivation in whole of India during a period of 5 years. The target allotted for Maharashtra State is 4,500 hectares over the same period of five years. The achievement during 1974-75 is 686 hectares against the target of 500 hectares and during 1975-76 490 hectares against the target of 600 hectares. The proposed target for 1976-77 is 900 hectares. This area would be brought under intensive cultivation to produce banana fruits for exportable grade by paying special attention to cultivation practices. The Government of India has sanctioned schemes for package programme for mango and citrus fruits including high density planting. These schemes will be implemented during 1976-77.

(v) *Development of tobacco.*—The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for conducting exploratory trials of FCV tobacco will be continued during the year 1976-77. It is proposed to conduct 3 trials of 10 gunthas each in Sangli and Kolhapur districts during 1976-77.

5. *Extension Training and Farmers' Education.*—A programme for training of farmers has been undertaken in the State since the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme peripatetic training classes of 3 days duration are organised in 25 districts and vocational training classes of 10 days duration are organised in 25 districts and vocational training classes of 10 days duration in 8 districts and 5 days duration in 10 districts under Centrally sponsored programme. Under the non-institutional part of the Centrally sponsored programme 100 production-cum-demonstration camps of 5 days duration are arranged annually each on the natural demonstration plots for the farmers, who are invited to witness different agricultural operations on these plots. The District Planning and Development Commissioner, Amravati has proposed a new programme of study tour of farmers under which the small as well as big farmers will get an advantage of knowledge from the visits to be arranged within as well as outside the State. The small farmers will get concession to the extent of 75 per cent of the total expenditure whereas big farmers will be benefited to the extent of 50 per cent.

6. *Intensive cultivation of food crops in selected area.*—This is the main programme under which all efforts are combined to get maximum effect on crop yields. The scheme was launched in the Third Five Year Plan and is being continued. By the end of 1970-71, the total number of intensive cultivation blocks established was 398. These blocks will be continued during the year 1976-77. The total area planned to be covered during the year 1976-77 is about 41 lakh hectares which is inclusive of 37.30 lakh hectares of hybrid and high yielding varieties programme. The D. P. and D. C. Thana has proposed to introduce wheat crop by giving subsidy at rate of Rs. 200 per hectare to cultivators for various inputs. The D. P. and D. C., Solapur has decided to extend the area under improved varieties of 302 Jowar with a subsidy not exceeding 33 per cent to farmers owing only less than 16 acres of dry land. The D. P. and D. C., Sholapur has proposed to held demonstrations at 50 per cent subsidy for dry farming. These demonstrations will be continued during 1976-77.

It is an established fact that the adoption of recommended package of practices gives good yields. It has, however, been observed that such practices are not being followed on large scale for want of timely supply of inputs and credit. In order to demonstrate the production potential by adoption of such improved package of practices on large scale, Government sanctioned a scheme of launching such campaign in compact areas of 200 to 400 hectares and accordingly 72 wheat pilot blocks covering an area of 24,500 hectares and 14 summer paddy pilot blocks covering an area of 3,340 hectares were selected in the Command area of irrigation projects where timely and adequate supply of inputs has been arranged through M. A. I. D. C. and required crop loan made available through co-operatives, the defaulters having been given tagai loans in kind. Arrangements have also been made to place technical staff in these blocks for giving technical guidance and this staff has been given the responsibility of reaching the minimum level of production of 21.25 quintals/hectares in case of wheat and 30 quintals/hectares of paddy in the entire area of the pilot blocks during Rabi/summer 1975-76.

A centrally sponsored scheme for production programme for pulse crops formulated by the Government of India has been implemented during the year 1973-74. The object of the scheme is to undertake trials of new high yielding early maturing and wilt resistant varieties of pulses. This programme also includes multiplication of nucleus and foundation seed over an area of 300 hectares, holding demonstration on 700 hectares and adoption of plant protection measures. The scheme will be continued in 1976-77.

7. *Land Development.*—Under Land Development following programme are included : —

(i) *Bulldozing.*—This section is engaged in terracing and levelling work. During 1975-76 the working fleet was 98 bulldozers. These bulldozers will undertake levelling work for 0.86 lakh hours during 1976-77.

(ii) *Workshops.*—At present, there are 4 divisional workshops and 3 district workshops. These workshops provide repairing facilities to the Departmental machinery which is steadily increasing.

8. *Integrated Area Development Scheme for small-holders and agricultural labourers.*—Experience shows that the benefits of the agricultural development schemes are not adequately derived by the small holders having uneconomic holdings and agricultural labourers, mainly because they are economically backward and do not have credit worthiness. With a view to bringing these people in the main stream of development scheme, a new scheme for assistance to small holders and agricultural labourers was launched by the State Government on a pilot basis in Tasgaon taluka of Sangli district. There are at present 25 blocks at the rate of one block for each district out of which the block in Solapur district has been discontinued from 1975-76 as per decision of the D. P. and D. C., Solapur. Small holders and agricultural labourers in these blocks are given certain additional concessions for programme of land development like bunding and levelling well sinking etc. and also for subsidiary programme of horticultural development, dairy animal husbandry etc. These 24 blocks will be continued during 1976-77.

S. F. D. A./M. F. A. L.—The programme to ameliorate the economic conditions of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is a programme of high priority for the Government. Integrated Area Development Programme blocks and SFDA projects are the instruments through which the programme is carried out. At present, the SFDA/MFAL projects cover parts of the districts of Thane, Nashik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Bhandara and the entire district of Parbhani. In addition, the SFDA programme is made applicable to the entire area of the following 7 additional districts viz. Kulaba, Dhule, Osmanabad, Nanded, Buldhana, Akola and Amravati.

9. *Minor Irrigation.*—The Minor Irrigation programme consists of sinking of new wells, repairs to old wells, installation of pumping sets etc. The

anticipated achievement during 1975-76 and targets proposed for the year 1976-77 are indicated below :

		Anticipated achieve- ment in 1975-76	Target for 1976-77
Construction of new Wells	...	15000	20000
Repairs to old wells	...	7000	10000
Installation of pumping sets	...	20000	30000

Loans for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and installation of pumping sets are granted to the cultivators by Land Development Bank.

10. *Soil Conservation*.—Soil conservation programme occupies an important place in the agricultural development activity. Soil conservation is a basic work, which improves the soil fertility thereby securing permanent increase in yield levels. The soil conservation programme has been carried out in this State since preplan period. However, there are vast potentialities of work under this programme. At present there are 25 Divisions and 125 Sub-divisions for contour bunding, terracing and development cum-horticulture. The anticipated achievement during 1975-76 would be 1.01 lakh hectares of new bunding 5.27 lakh hectares of completion of incomplete work, 0.05 lakh hectares under terracing and 0.02 lakh hectares under land development-cum-horticulture. The present programme proposed to be undertaken during 1976-77 is as under :—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Target for 1976-77</i>
1. Completion of incomplete works	.. 3.95 lakh hectares
2. New bunding	.. 1.36 ,, ,,
3. Nala Bunding	... 1924 nalas.
4. New terracing	... 0.06 lakh hectares
5. Trenching and planting	... 0.02 ,, ,,
6. Consolidation of work	... 0.14 ,, ,,

Under the centrally sponsored programme for dry land development two projects have been located in this State, one at Mandrup in Solapur district and the other in Akola district. The programme aims at development and extension of technology for better water management and suitable cropping patterns taking into account the inter-relation between climatic parameters and crop growth. Norms for efficient use of fertilisers under dry land conditions will be evolved and improved pattern of agricultural implements more suitable for dry land will be designed at these pilot projects.

11. *Ayacut Development*.—Ayacut Development programme has been taken up with a view to speeding up utilisation of irrigation potential which is being created under major and medium irrigation projects. At present about 17 lakh hectares, i. e. 9 per cent of the cultivated area is under irrigation. Efforts are being made to increase this area by undertaking major and medium works. There are 76 such projects that were included in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Five Year Plan which will create irrigation potential of 8.37 lakh hectares.

At present 14 trial-cum-demonstrations farms and 28 irrigation units have been established. Out of which 2 T. C. D. Farms have been transferred to Command Area Development Authority and 2 to the Agricultural Universities one each to Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth and Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth. There are at present 15 Divisions and 75 Sub-divisions undertaking land development work under this programme. The anticipated achievement during 1975-76 would be of the order of 0.80 lakh hectares. The programme of land development work proposed for 1976-77 is 1.48 lakh hectares.

The agricultural engineering activities including contour and graded bunding, terracing, land development-cum-horticulture, tractor ploughing, bulldozing and other mechanical cultivation activities were carried out by the Department of Agriculture under the overall control of the Director of Agriculture. Since 1965, land development work in the command areas of the major and medium irrigation projects already completed or under construction, has also been entrusted to this Department. The need for land and water development to achieve optimum agricultural production has been increasingly felt in the context of inadequate utilisation of irrigation potential and urgent need to augment agricultural production. An agreement called the Maharashtra Agricultural Credit project was signed with the International Development Association in March 1972 providing credit *inter alia* for land development. At the instance of I. D. A. the Government established by Departmental reorganisation within the Department of Agriculture, the Land Development Agency for the speedy and efficient implementation of the above Agreement. The Director of Agriculture is the ex-officio head of the agency for overall administrative control, supervision and co-ordination while the Additional Director of Agriculture (Engineering) has the operational freedom in the day to day management and work. The jurisdiction of the land development agency embraced all matters within the Department of Agriculture pertaining to contour bunding, graded bunding, land and water development, land development-cum-horticulture, ayacut development including water courses, tractor ploughing bulldozing and other allied mechanical cultivation

activities, agricultural engineering and such other matters as may be assigned to the Land Development Agency from time to time. The Land Development Agency functions as the agent of the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation.

12. *Non-Plan-Schemes.*—It may be mentioned here that the existing non-plan schemes will be continued on existing basis during 1976-77. These schemes were started prior to 1951 or during the first four plans and will be continued as non-plan activity.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

(1) MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH

The jurisdiction of the Vidyapeeth extends over the nine districts of Western Maharashtra, viz. Pune, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Dhule, Jalgaon and Nashik. The University consists of three Agricultural Colleges at Pune, Dhule and Kolhapur and Agricultural Engineering College at Rahuri, Post-graduate Institution at Rahuri, two Gram Sevak Centres at Manjri and Kolhapur, nine Agricultural Schools one in each district and four main Research stations and twenty-one Sub-research Stations.

Teaching

The information regarding the admission capacity and the number of students who successfully completed the Degree/Diploma/Courses during the year 1975 is given below ;—

Sr. No.	College/School	Admission Capacity	No. of students who completed the diploma/degree course
1	2	3	4
1	Colleges of Agriculture, Pune, Dhule and Kolhapur.	480	259
2	College of Agricultural Engineering, Rahuri ...	20	18
3	Post-graduate School, Rahuri ...	72	54
4	Agricultural Schools ...	410	349

The University has started a programme of allotting one hectare of land to a batch of eight students from the current academic year, 1975-76. The students are doing all the operations on this land themselves right from ploughing to threshing and winnowing under the guidance of their professors. The inputs are provided to the students by the University.

It is felt that this will help in removing the white collar orientation of the students and will nurture in their hearts love of the land so that they would go back to farming rather than keep on hunting for jobs.

In the vocational agricultural schools, a new system has been introduced in which the students manage the farm, the dairy and the poultry units themselves. They are paid for the work which makes it possible for them to earn while they learn and to learn while they work.

Research

Pure and applied reasearch on soils, water, crops, farm animals, processing and storage of farm products of plants and animal origin is carried out at the research centres. In addition, research on rural sociology, social anthropology, agricultural credit, farm management and marketing are planned. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth is a participant in thirty two All India Co-ordinated Schemes jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and State Government in proportion of 75 and 25 per cent respectively.

The main achievements in research are given below.—

(a) *Basic*.—Three new species of grasses have been recorded by the University scientists. These are *Themeda dacruzii* Birari, *Pseudanthistiria intermedia* Birrari et D'Cruz and *Ischaemum vembandense* Patil et D'Cruz. New chromosomes numbers have been reported in 43 species belonging to seven genera. The lowest number of chromosomes ($2n-6$) was reported in *Iseilema anthephoroides*, Hack.

(b) *Applied*.

(I) CROP SCIENCE

(1) *Rice*.—Three high yielding, dwarf long grained, blast resistant, fertilizer responsive photo-insensitive and synchronously tillering rice hybrids viz., Satya, Soorya and Suhasini have been evolved. These varieties have recorded, on the farmer's fields, yields ranging from 30 to 100 quintals per hectare whereas the national average is only ten quintals.

Radhanagari-185-2 evolved by the University has been recommended for general cultivation. This variety matures early i. e. in 105 to 110 days which is the need of the hour. The variety gives a heavy grain yield of an average of 33 quintals per hectare.

(2) *Bajra*.—This is a hardy crop which grows on light soils with poor moisture conditions. Evolving good bajra varieties is, therefore, of utmost importance. A dwarf hybrid N-74 has been derived from a cross between

Ludhiana dwarf and Niphad mutant developed by the University scientists. It was found to be tolerant to downy mildew disease under the natural epiphytotic conditions in 1974-75. The hybrid has attracted the attention of Agricultural Scientists and is included in All India Mini-Kit Trials. The variety gives an yield of 25 to 30 quintals per hectare.

(3) *Wheat*.—The University has evolved three new strains. The variety NI-5439 evolved at Niphad has been found to give satisfactory performance both under irrigated as well as rainfed conditions. It gives yields ranging from 30 to 35 quintals per hectare under irrigated conditions.

Another new strain, NI-5643 evolved at Niphad has better grain quality, is non-shattering and possesses resistance to 15 races of black stem rust commonly occurring in the State of Maharashtra. This variety matures in 115-120 days with an yield potential of 50 quintals per hectare.

Under T. Durum, Ni-5749 has been found to be promising. It also has been recommended for general cultivation. This variety has better yield potential than N-59 recommended earlier and is superior in resistance to rust. On an average, the variety yields 8 to 10 quintals per hectare.

(4) *Groundnut*.—The varieties M-13 (spreading) and TMV-10 (Semi-spreading) have been found to be promising. They give on an average 10 to 15 per cent more yield than K-4-11 and Kopergaon No. 1, the recommended varieties of the State. These new improved varieties are recommended for general cultivation.

(5) *Safflower*.—This is a hardy, drought resistant oilseed crop very popular with the farmers in Manarashtra.

In Safflower, two hybrid derivatives viz., No. 143-20 and No. 80 obtained from a cross of N-62-8 × C. Palestines and No. N-62-8 × T 46 respectively gave an increased yield to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent compared to N-62-8. These strains are recommended for release. A period from the last week of September to first week of October is found to be the most optimum for sowing Safflower crop giving 20 to 25 quintals grain yield for hectares.

(6) *Cotton*.—For the rainfed tract of Jalgaon, Dhule and Nashik districts, a variety called “Jyoti” evolved at Jalgaon has been recommended. It gives on an average 5 to 6 quintals of Kapas per hectare. It is superior in quality and yield and matures about 10 to 15 days earlier as compared to Y-1, the present recommended strain.

(7) *Sugarcane*.—Application of 140 kg. of neem cake as a blending material is found to reduce the nitrogen requirements of sugarcane by 25 per cent.

Soil application of one kg. of Gamma BHC increase the uptake of nitrogen and phosphorous by cane thus increasing the tonnage.

The variety Co-62175 is not only on par in its yield potential with Co-740 but is also tolerant to smut infection. It is proposed to be recommended for general cultivation.

The varieties PS 68/31 and PS 68/47 have been found to be promising.

(8) *Horticultural Crops*.—Research on various varieties of grapes, oranges and mosambis is being carried out.

(9) *Dry Farming Technology*.—Maharashtra is a State in which mostly dry, rainfed farming is practised as the irrigation facilities are available only for 8 per cent of the cultivated land.

The University has evolved effective dry farming technology at the Dry Farming Research Station, Sholapur, which includes early sowing, use of fertilizers at 25 and 50 kg. of N per hectare in the case of medium and deep black soils respectively, use of improved high yielding varieties and maintaining a plant population of one lakh per hectare. Further, it includes giving protective irrigation through farm ponds at the time of flag leaf stage and use of mulch to prevent evaporation losses. Use of this technology has shown an increase of yields by 100 per cent.

(II) ANIMAL SCIENCE

To improve the capacity of cows to produce milk, a cross-breeding programme of local Gir with exotic breeds like Holstein Friesian, Jersey and Brown-Swiss has been taken up. This has given very good results. It has been observed that Jersey × Gir cross-breds have produced on an average 7.5 to 9 litres of milk per day. The Holstein × Gir cross-breds have produced 10.5 to 12 litres of milk per day.

A cross between the local and Angora breed of goats gives 2 kg. of Mohair fetching Rs. 120 per animal per annum at 75 per cent blood level of Angora. Research work on improving the yield and quality of mutton through crossing of Bannur and local sheep is in progress.

(III) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(1) *Anhydrous Ammonia Applicator*.—The University has devised a bullock-drawn anhydrous ammonia applicator, which has been found to be working very effectively in field conditions.

(2) *New Ferti-seed drill*.—The University has devised a new ferti-seed drill, which is bullock-drawn. It can drill fertilizers and seeds simultaneously.

Extension/Education

A major thrust in the strategy of increasing agricultural production has to be the transfer of technology to the farmers and extension workers. The extension education programme has, therefore been developed by the University and under the said programme, the results of research are transferred to the farmers by :—

- (1) Laying out Mini-Kit-trials and districts trials on farmers fields.
- (2) Laying out result demonstrations on farmers' fields.
- (3) Holding field days at Agricultural Schools, Colleges and Research Institutes.
- (4) Conducting training classes of farmers, men and women.
- (5) Teaching methods of modern scientific farming in all Agricultural Schools.
- (6) Broadcasts through All India Radio and Television.
- (7) Publishing literature.
- (8) Conducting compaigns e. g. how to control midge fly, pests and diseases, rats and rodents.

During 1976-77 and outlay of Rs. 39.47 lakhs has been proposed for continuing plan activities and for establishment of Agricultural Polytechnic at Digras, district Sangli.

The cultivable area of the Central Campus Farm, Rahuri is 1983 hectares at present. The work of increasing the cultivable area of 522 hectares has been started from 1974-75. Out of this, an area of 233 hectares has been developed upto the end of 1974-75. The development of the area admeasuring 289 hectares is in progress, out of which the development work for the area of 150 hectares will be completed by March 1976, leaving a balance of an area 139 hectares for the year 1976-77.

There are thirtytwo continuing schemes jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and State of Government on 75 per cent and 25 per cent basis respectively.

PUNJABRAO KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, AKOLA

The Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth was established in October, 1969. Its jurisdiction covers all the 8 districts of Vidarbha.

It has 5 constituent and 2 affiliated colleges, 7 Agricultural Schools and 2 Gram Sevak Training Centres under it. The Agricultural Colleges at Nagpur and Akola, Post-graduate Institute at Akola, Veterinary College at Nagpur and Agricultural Engineering College at Akola are the 5 constituent

colleges and Shri Shivaji Agricultural College at Amravati and Anand Niketan Agricultural College at Warora are the 2 affiliated colleges. Post-Graduate courses leading to M. Sc. (Agriculture) are available both at Nagpur and Akola. M. V. Sc. courses are available at Akola. Admission capacity of the institutions is given in the following statement : —

Faculty	Course	Institution	Admission capacity	Students on roll
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	... B. Sc.	College of Agriculture, Akola	64	64
	B. Sc.	College of Agriculture, Nagpur	128	128
	B. Sc.	Shri Shivaji Agriculture Collage, Amravati.	128	128
	B. Sc.	Anand Niketan Agriculture, College, Warora.	64	64
	M. Sc. (Agr.)	College of Agriculture, Nagpur	54	54
	M. Sc. (Agr.)	Post Graduate Institute, Akola	76	74
Veterinary	... B. V. Sc.	Nagpur Veterinary Collage, Nagpur.	45	45
	M. V. Sc.	Post Graduate Institute, Akola	24	19
Engineering	... B. Sc. (Agre.) Engineering.	College of Agricultural Engineering, Akola.	20	19

2. Research work on principal food crops, oil seed crops and fibre crops as well as on cattle breeding is undertaken at the Central Station at Akola and 17 other research stations and sub-stations. Five Cotton varieties viz. DHY-286, -AKH-4, ACH-6-AC-726, AC-719 have been successfully tried and released. Dry land research is making progress to find out suitable cultivation practices to increase crop yield.

In order to carry out the training programme for agricultural extension workers and also to reach the new agro-techniques to the doors of the cultivators, the University has started an Extension Education Wing. It has also established a 'communication centre' in which a small printing unit is housed and

publications disseminating technical information to the farmers, are published. This wing has also a mobile van which serves as a mobile extension advisory unit and advises the villagers of eight districts of Vidarbha. Over and above, the routine programmes like farmers' rallies, agricultural exhibitions, seminars, field days at Agricultural Research Stations, etc. are arranged by the University.

The University has adopted self-employment scheme in collaboration with the State Government. About 500 agricultural graduates are now gainfully engaged on their own farms under this scheme.

Land acquisition work for the University is almost complete. It has about 3209 hectares of land of which 1200 hectares are around the University's main campus and about 2000 hectares at a distance of about 10 miles from Akola. The soil survey of the entire farm has been completed and land shaping operation has been in progress. Recently, the Government cattle breeding farm situated in between the University's research and demonstration farms has also been transferred to the University in order to enable it to develop live-stock research and cross breeding programmes. This farm possess about 140 hectares of cropped area. In addition, about 600 hectares of grazing land has been taken on lease. The Central research farm around the campus has about 35 wells irrigating about 60 hectares of land. The work of laying out pipelines of the length of 4 km. has been completed. This will provide irrigation to an area of about 600 hectares of the farm from Morna river project. The work of developing land is also in progress at the Central demonstration farm.

The massive seed production programme of the University is organised with the help of the Vidarbha Quality Seeds, Limited and the National Seeds Corporation.

During 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 44.40 lakhs has been proposed for continuing plan activities which includes 25 per cent share on account of ICAR's co-ordinated schemes.

3. MARATHWADA KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, PARBHANI

The University was established on 18th May 1972. The University provides Education in Agriculture and Allied Sciences, Humanities, Research and Extension Education Programmes for the improvement and development of the State. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the five districts of Marathwada region.

(A) Education

The University has one Agricultural College at Parbhani, Veterinary College at Parbhani, four Gram sevak Training Centres and five Agricultural Schools. The admission capacity of the Colleges is given below :—

Name of College	Admission Capacity	Students on roll
College of Agriculture, Parbhani	210	210
College of Veterinary, Parbhani	60	32
Post graduate Institute of Agriculture at Parbhani.	54	54

(B) Research

Faculty of Agriculture.—The University has the main experimental farm at Parbhani with activities spread out in 10 well established Agricultural Research Stations in Marathwada. At present, research on sorghum cotton, pulses, jowar, bajra is in progress at regional Regional Research Centres and on rainfed rice, sugarcane and fruits at some of the Sub-Centres located in the Jurisdiction of Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani. As a result of research work done, promising and high yielding varieties of various crops have been evolved and practices for successful cultivation of the same are being evolved and recommended to the farmers in the region.

In horticulture studies on seedless santras, various grape varieties viz., bhokri, banglore purple, pandhari sahebi and selection No. 7 and various varieties of mangoes are being undertaken, with a view to improve their quality and increase their yield.

In the Animal Husbandry wing studies on cross-bred heifer calves (Deoni × Holstein), goats and sheep are in progress.

The Botany Department has initiated the work to evolve high yielding chilli varieties suitable for this region.

The soils under Purna command area are posing a problem of salinity and alkalinity and, therefore, an experiment was undertaken to study the effect of gypsum and different agricultural wastes such as groundnut hull, safflower hull and F. Y. M. on the yield of paddy grown on alkali soils and also to study the extent to which these soils can be reclaimed by addition of gypsum and the agricultural wastes.

Intensive studies are in progress on the damage caused by white grub, the Jowar midge fly and the Jowar shootfly. Recommendations for the effective control of white grub, midge fly and shoot fly have been made after studying their life history under controlled laboratory conditions. The work on the project for integrated control of cotton pests are still in progress. The finding of this project will be utilised for integrated control of cotton pests.

The problem of Tur wilt is of vital importance in this region and hence the screening of tur strains resistance to wilt disease was also undertaken.

The principal activities of Agricultural Economics Department Corer Study on cost of production of sugarcane, hybrid Jowar (PSH), hybrid cotton (H-4) Wheat (S-227) and summer groundnut. Apart from this research work, two problems, i.e., economic analysis of fertilizer experiments on cotton/jowar and study of index number of price fluctuations of important foodgrains in Parbhani market are also taken up. The data for the problems regarding cost of production of summer groundnut and PSH₂ Jowar have been collected and the processing of the data is in progress. The data collection work regarding the problems on sugarcane, wheat and cotton (h-4) is in progress.

As regards land it is decided to acquire 3200 hectares of land. As present 1006.86 hectares of land has been acquired. During the current year 570.06 hectares of land will be acquired and 400 hectares of land is proposed to be acquired during the year, 1976-77. This area will belong to Central Farm. The main objectives of this farm are to provide facilities for teaching, research and extension education activities of various faculties. This farm will serve as a large scale demonstration farm for improved agricultural technology. The farm also produced breeders' foundation and other types of quality seeds of various crops of the region.

During 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 54.58 lakhs has been proposed for continuing and new plan activities. This includes provision for establishment of two faculties viz. "Agricultural Technology" and "Home Science".

KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH

The University was established on 18th May 1972. The jurisdiction of the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth extends to the districts of Thane, Kulaba Ratnagiri and Greater Bombay. The post Graduate courses in Agriculture have been started from the academic year 1973-74. The University has one Agricultural College, one Veterinary College, three Agricultural Schools and one Gram Sevak Training Centre. The admission capacity of the students during 1975-76 under Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary is as follows :--

Faculty	Course	Institution	Admission Capacity	Students on roll.
Agriculture	B. Sc. (Agri.)	College of Agriculture, Dapoli, District Ratnagiri	64	*69
	M. Sc. (Agri.)	College of Agriculture, Dapoli, District Ratnagiri	18	17
Veterinary Science	B.V.Sc. &	Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay-12.	48	48
	M.V.Sc.	Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay-12.	26	22

*Five Students for Ist year B. Sc. (Agri.) degree course were admitted over the intake capacity because of late declaration of S. S. C. results in the Maharashtra State.

Research

2. The University has a main experimental station at Dapoli with 13 agricultural research stations in its jurisdiction. The Faculty of Fisheries has two marine biological research stations one at Ratnagiri, the other at Bombay. Research work in the faculty of fisheries is directed towards conserving and estimating of marine fishery resources of the State. The research work is in progress on main crops grown in the region viz. paddy, ragi and various pulse crops. In addition the Konkan area being eminently suited for development of horticulture, special attention is being paid to the problems of horticultural crops. The Regional Fruit Research Station, Vengurla is carrying out trials on various varieties of mangoes and cashew-nuts with a view to increase their yield and improve their quality. Trials on the "Kew" variety of pineapple are also being undertaken for harvesting them in the off-season.

3. The University has decided to acquire land admeasuring 3222 acres from eight villages for the Central Campus. The land admeasuring 1217 acres 36 gunthas has been taken in possession till February 1976, out of which 40 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. The University has proposed an outlay of Rs. 40.54 lacs for the year 1976-77 for continuing its existing plan activities. For the first time, the I. C. A. R. has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 9.50 lakhs to this new Agricultural University during the current financial year i. e. 1975-76 for development of Instructional Farm (Agricultural and Livestock), books, equipments and transport facilities.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The function of Animal Husbandry Department is development and conservation of Livestock. The development aspect deals with the increase in production of protective foods such as milk, eggs and meat. Some animal products such as wool and skins are of commercial importance. The conservation aspect deals with providing effective and efficient health cover.

Cattle Development.—The annual estimated milk production of Maharashtra was 1.200 million tonnes during 1974-75 from a bovine adult female population of 64.57 lakhs. The per capita production is very low. This low production is due to low genetical potential of indigenous female bovine population and the adverse agro-climatic conditions in which the livestock is raised. The endeavour of the Animal Husbandry Department is to ameliorate drawbacks and improve the productivity. The cattle breeding policy has been realigned by introduction of cross breeding of indigeneous cattle with exotic breeds such as Jersey, Holstein Fresian, Brown-Swiss and Red Damish. This cross breeding programme and other ancillary activities are generally carried out by implementing the following schemes :—

Cattle Breeding Farms.—At present, there are 13 Cattle Breeding Farms in the State, excluding 2 Cattle Breeding Farms at Udgir and Boregaon which were transferred to Agricultural Universities in 1973-74. The Cattle Breeding Farm at Aurangabad and Tathwade are being utilised for multiplication of exotic cattle.

In order to increase the production of exotic bulls, Government of India have sanctioned one Exotic Farm at Wadsa (Desaiganj) in Chandrapur District. The farm is likely to get DANIDA assistance. The preliminary work regarding deforestation and levelling of land was undertaken in 1974-75. During the year 1975-76, Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been provided as State Government's share for continuing work of levelling and land development. Further additional facilities such as modern and hygienic housing for cattle, at the Cattle Breeding Farms Junoni, Tathawade and Aurangabad are being provided. In 1976-77, it is proposed to continue the spillover work at Junoni, Tathawade and Aurangabad. Bulls from these Cattle Breeding Farms are supplied to the District Artificial Insemination Centres, Key Village Centres, etc.

District Artificial Insemination Centres.—There are at present 22 District Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State. These centres serve as semen banks from which semen for artificial insemination of cows, and

buffaloes is supplied to Key Village Centres and Artificial Insemination Subcentres, both in State and Local Sectors.

In order to use frozen semen, Deep Frozen Semen Laboratory is being established at the Regional Artificial Insemination Centre, Pune and the work of construction of the laboratory building is nearing completion. The laboratory is likely to receive Liquid Nitrogen Plant and Equipment under DANIDA assistance. In 1976-77, it is proposed to undertake the construction work of the building for District Artificial Insemination Centres at Kankavli in Ratnagiri District, Bhivandi in Thana District and Akola in Akola District. A total provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been proposed in the year 1976-77. During 1976-77 one more District Artificial Insemination Centre will be opened in Bhandara District. The District Artificial Insemination Centres in Jalgaon, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nasik, Osmanabad and Wardha will be strengthened by providing additional equipments for which a provision of Rs. 2.15 lakhs is made during 1976-77.

Key Village Scheme.—This is an integrated programme which provides facilities to the farmers for breeding, feed and fodder, veterinary cover, and management know-how. In all 44 Key Village Centres have been established and are functioning.

It is proposed to open new Key Village Centres in Bhir and Akola Districts in 1976-77, for which provision of Rs. 3.97 lakhs has been proposed.

Intensive Cattle Development Projects.—In all 7 Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Pune, Chiplun, Miraj, Dhule, Jalna, Nagpur and Amravati have been established. These projects will be continued in 1976-77.

In is proposed to establish a new Intensive Cattle Development Project in Bhandara District in a phased manner. A start is being made in 1976-77. Reorganized Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Chiplun and Dhule and the scheme of expansion of area of operation of the Chiplun project to the southern part of the Ratnagiri District will be continued. A provision of Rs. 20.71 lakhs has been proposed in the Animal Plan for the year 1976-77 for these activities.

Artificial Insemination facilities are also being made available at the Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Aid Centres. To expand the scope of this activity provision of Rs. 4.77 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1976-77.

Premium Bull Scheme and Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres Scheme.—These schemes are executed by the Zilla Parishads. The breeding bulls of good quality are placed in areas where Artificial Insemination facilities are not available. The premium bulls under the District Premium Bull Scheme are at present either maintained at half cost subsidy or at maintenance subsidy and at present about 1461 bulls are in active service under the scheme.

Goshala Development Scheme.—In order to encourage Goshalas to undertake cattle development on the lines recommended by the Department an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 per goshala is given to such Goshalas as agree to abide by the conditions laid down by the Department.

Sheep Development.—Rearing of Sheep is one of the most important activity particularly in the rain-shed and scarcity tract of the State. Sheep rearing is carried out by adopting semi nomadism because the shepherds get advantage of the folding of sheep and better grazing. The animal Husbandry Department provides Veterinary aid, preventive vaccination and limited control of worm burden. In addition to this, improved rams produced at 12 Sheep Breeding Farms are supplied to the flockowners so as to bring about improvement in the body weight and incidentally in wool. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Udgir has been transferred to the Agricultural University. Improvement in wool is assessed at Wool Analysis Laboratory at Pune. Feed Samples are also analysed at Wool Analysis Laboratory. Wool Utilization Centre attached to the Wool Analysis Laboratory also produces woollen products to demonstrate the utility of cross-bred wool.

Poultry Development.—The Poultry Development Programme mainly consists of promoting production of eggs and broilers. This is achieved through the following schemes :—

(1) *Central Hatcheries.*—Six Central Hatcheries are Producing purebred and cross-bred chicks and hatching eggs for supply to the farmers.

(2) *Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.*—At present 14 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks are functioning in the State. This is an integrated scheme which encourages poultry keeping by supply of inputs such as quality chicks hatching eggs, balanced feed, veterinary cover, training in poultry etc. The activity of marketing of eggs has been entrusted to MAFCO.

The emphasis in respect of Poultry Development is shifted to the task of up-grading of Deshi birds and a provision of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has been proposed in 1976-77 for this programme.

Piggery Development.—The programme has been modified to emphasise up-grading of country pigs by providing improved boars through the MAFCO. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed in 1976-77.

Conservation of Livestock.—Optimum livestock production can be ensured if the livestock is protected from various livestock diseases and pest. Effective control and eradication of livestock diseases, parasites and pests could contribute to greater productivity.

For this reason, high standard of animal health is essential. The Disease Control Programme is carried out under the following activities :—

Veterinary Aid.—With the introduction of cross-breeding programme in cattle, poultry and sheep the need for efficient veterinary cover is increasingly felt. At present Veterinary Aid is given through 11 Polyclinics, 368 Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Branch Dispensaries and 1,183 Veterinary Aid Centres.

During the year 1975-76, 6 aid centres have been upgraded to the status of Dispensaries by appointing Veterinary graduates in place of Live stock Supervisors.

During 1976-77, 31 new Veterinary Dispensaries will be opened; in Osmana- bad, (3) Dhule, (2) Parbhani, (4) Bhir, (3) Pune, (4) Ahmednagar, (2) Thana, (2) Nanded, (1) Satara, (5) Nagpur, (2) and Bhandara; (3) and 15 aid centres will be upgraded. Establishment of mobile units in Jalgaon and Akola will also be undertaken in 1976-77.

Disease Control.—The Disease Control Programme envisages investigation of various animal diseases which flare up in livestock from time to time and adopting measures to control such diseases. The Investigation Section with its Laboratory at Poona and Divisional Laboratories at Aurangabad, Nasik and Nagpur carries out the above work.

During 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 7.11 lakhs has been made for strengthening of Central Disease Investigation Laboratory and of Mastitis Diagnostic Centre at Nasik.

Rinderpest is a deadly disease in cattle and buffaloes. This disease was kept at bay by mass vaccination under Rinderpest Eradication campaign carried out during 1960-63. Now the immune stock has been replaced by the progeny, which is not completely protected. In order to immunise the progeny, a cell for Rinderpest follow up programme has been created in the Department. At present 9 Check Posts, 2 Follo up Units and 3 Vigilance Units have been established on the Inter-State borders. This will be continued

in 1976-77. Government of India has sanctioned 3 Vigilance units and one Check Post as a centrally sponsored scheme for the year 1976-77 which will be set up during that year.

Institute of Veterinary Biological Products

To combat various diseases of bacterial and viral origin, the Institute of Veterinary Biological Products has undertaken manufacture of vaccines. The different varieties of vaccines produced at the Institute along with other products are listed below :—

Serial No.	Products		No. of doses manufactured		Probable during	
			1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
1	H. S. (AL) Vaccine	...	42,00,000		44,00,000	
2	H. S. Oil Adjuvant Vaccine	...	1,00,000		1,25,000	
3	Black Quarter Vaccine	...	42,00,000		44,00,000	
4	Enterotoxamia Vaccine	...	12,00,000		14,00,000	
5	Anthrax Spore Vaccine	...	2,00,000		2,00,000	
6	Spirochetosis Vaccine	...	50,000		50,000	
7	Ranikhet Disease Vaccine	...	51,00,000		55,00,000	
8	Ranikhet Disease (Lasota Vaccine)	..	27,00,000		30,00,000	
9	Fowl Pox	...	18,00,000		20,00,000	
10	Antirabic 5 per cent (ML)	...	4,50,000		5,00,000	
11	Antirabic 20 per cent (ML)	...	40,000		50,000	
12	Hansa Test Serum (ML)	...	6,000		7,000	
13	Solmonella Antigen (ML)	...	18,000		20,000	
14	Swine Fever Vaccine	...	5,000		5,000	
15	Sheep and Goat pox Vaccine	...	2,50,000		2,50,000	
16	Fowl Cholera	...	Whenever required			
17	Ereaz Dried G. T. V.	...	20,00,000		20,00,000	

In order to increase the production of existing vaccines and to produce new vaccines at the Institute, a provision of Rs. 10.05 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

A partially assisted centrally sponsored scheme for control of food and mouth disease is also being taken up in 1976-77.

Training.—During 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for deputing officers for post-graduate training in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary subjects.

CO-OPERATION

The spirit of Co-operation is well accepted throughout Maharashtra and is viewed as a viable means of expediting economic and social development for the people of the country. It is no longer mainly occupied with the credit aspect but is breaking new ground by spreading to the other fields also. The general mushroom expansion of economic activity after independence found reflection in rapid quantitative expansion of co-operative movement in the State. The State Government also created an atmosphere for the development of the co-operative movement by granting preferential treatment, financial aid, various concessions etc. This ultimately helped to build up a strong, healthy and integrated Co-operative Movement in the State.

There are at present about 47,900 societies of various types which cater to the needs of about 103 lakh members. The paid up share capital of these co-operative societies is estimated at Rs. 351 crores. Of this, the Government contribution is about Rs. 68 crores. The working capital of the societies is about Rs. 2,338 crores.

Co-operative Credit

Co-operative Credit is the corner stone of agricultural credit in India. It received greater importance during the plan era in the last two decades. However advantage of credit did not reach a large section of the small farmers. During the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 it is proposed to enrol all the small holder khatedars as members of the primary credit societies. So far 92 per cent of the small holder khatedars have been covered. By June 1975 the level of short term loans advanced by the co-operative stood at Rs. 138.20 crores (provisional). By June 1976 the level of short term loans is expected to be of the order of Rs. 176 crores. For the co-operative year 1976-77 a target of Rs. 185 crores has been proposed.

In order to improve conditions of the small and marginal farmers, it is proposed to organise 25 Farmers Service Societies in the State of which 13 have already been organised. A large number of special types of Adivasi Credit Societies are also proposed to be organised in the next year.

The long term loans advanced during the co-operative year 1974-75 were of the order of Rs. 14.85 crores and the anticipated achievement for 1975-76 is Rs. 24 crores. The target proposed for the Annual Plan 1976-77 is Rs. 30 crores.

The schemes of share Capital Contribution to the various credit institutions under long term operations fund; subsidy to uneconomic

branches of C. F. As. where previous commitments exist and the scheme of outright grants for creation of bad debt reserves would be continued during the Annual Plan, 1976-77 for which a total provision of Rs. 66.66 lakhs has been proposed in 1976-77. In order to relieve the cultivators from the burden of crop loan, the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is also proposed to be augmented by Rs. 100 lakhs during the Annual Plan, 1976-77 to make it available for conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Co-operative Marketing

The co-operative Marketing structure consists of an Apex Marketing Federation, 25 district and regional marketing societies, 301 taluka and Block marketing societies and 84 other marketing societies including 74 special commodity type societies. These 410 marketing societies have 3.22 lakhs members and have a total paid up share capital of Rs. 7.25 crores. The central and primary marketing societies by June 1976 have handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 50.25 crores (provisional) of which foodgrains were worth Rs. 21.86 crores. The agricultural requisites supplied by these societies were worth Rs. 80.50 crores of which fertilizers were worth Rs. 51.20 crores. The Apex Marketing Federation is having a share capital of Rs. 6.32 crores of which Government Contribution is Rs. 5.51 crores. It has handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 100 crores. Approximately, of which food grains were worth Rs. 38 crores.

Monopoly Procurement of Cotton

The Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme has been in operation in the State from 1972-73 cotton season. By and large, it is well received by the cotton cultivators as it gives them a guaranteed price plus a share in the profits. The scheme frees them from the fluctuations of market and the clutches of the intermediaries. The linking of recovery of co-operative loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the guaranteed price has had a beneficial effect on the flow of credit to agriculturists as the recoveries were assured. During the four years of implementation of the cotton monopoly scheme since 1972-73 the scheme has gone through various vicissitudes. During 1975-76, the scheme is being continued at the express wish of the cultivators and with their active co-operation it is expected that the scheme would be successful during coming years.

For the development of Co-operative Marketing during the Annual Plan 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 5.44 lakhs has been proposed to give additional share capital to needy marketing societies in the State.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

The sugar industry in Maharashtra is the most successful form of Co-operative Industry. At present there are 70 licensed Co-operative sugar factories, including two medium size co-operative sugar factories, organised in the State and 44 co-operative sugar factories are under crushing. One factory which was under crushing is not crushing during the current season for want of adequate quantity of cane. During the last crushing season of 1974-75, 42 co-operative sugar factories and 10 Joint Stock Co-operative Sugar Factories were under crushing. These factories crushed 135.65 lakh tonnes of cane and produced 15.14 lakh tonnes of sugar. Out of this, the co-operative sugar factories crushed 113.17 lakh tonnes of cane and produced 12.70 lakh tonnes of sugar. The average recovery for the State was 11.16 per cent. During the current crushing season the overall sugar production in the State is expected to be in the order of 16 lakh tonnes.

The old pattern of sanctioning of Government share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories was revised in 1973 as the cost of project has gone up to about Rs. 450 lakhs. The revised pattern of Government participation in share contribution is as follows :—

- (a) Factories in developed area Rs. 80 lakhs provided members contribute an equal amount ; and
- (b) Factories in under developed areas Rs. 100 lakhs provided members contribute Rs. 60 lakhs.

Since the project cost has gone much above Rs. 450 lakhs, the question of revising the above pattern suitably is under the consideration of Government. In view of the increase in project cost of some of the factories under erection, the National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 60.68 lakhs during the current financial year to make up part of the project gap. Part of this assistance has already been passed on as additional Government share capital to the concerned co-operative sugar factories and the balance will be released shortly.

At present 11 factories are under erection and it is proposed to place some more orders for machinery plants for some of the factories which have already been licensed. For the annual plan 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 258.50 lakhs has been proposed to assist 11 co-operative sugar factories in the State. In addition it is expected that a financial assistance of about Rs. 260 lakhs will be received from the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the necessary provision for this purpose is also being made in the budget.

Agricultural Processing

Besides sugar factories, by June 1975 there were 128 ginning and pressing factories, 88 oil mills, 143 rice mills and 6 co-operative distilleries organised in the State. Out of these 102 Ginning and Pressing units, 80 oil mills and 136 rice mills have been installed. For the Annual Plan 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 18.49 lakhs has been proposed to assist 31 new and existing ginning and pressing units in Cotton growing areas, one rice mill and one gur khandsari unit.

Warehousing and Agricultural Marketing

The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation is rendering facilities of scientific storage for selected agricultural ancillary commodities to producers, traders and co-operatives, State and Central Government etc. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs. The paid up share capital is Rs. 106 lakhs of which State Government's contribution is of Rs. 53 lakhs. For 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for contribution to the share capital of this Corporation anticipating equal contribution from the Central Warehousing Corporation to enable the Corporation to undertake construction of additional storage capacity. The total owned storage capacity of the Corporation is Rs. 0.93 lakh tonnes. By end of the year 1975-76 it will go up to 1.03 lakhs tonnes and a programme for additional capacity of 35,000 tonnes, has been proposed for Annual Plan 1976-77.

A provision of Rs. 12.32 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan to give loans to 29 Agricultural Produce Market Committee and subsidies to 176 Agricultural Produce Market Societies.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

At present there are 24 Co-operative Spinning Mills organised in the State of which 19 mills have gone into production. The sanctioned spindlage capacity of these nineteen spinning mills is 5.89 lakh spindles of which 4.11 lakh spindles are under production. During the year 1974-75 they have produced yarn of the order of 150 lakhs kg. The total share capital of these 19 spinning mills, as on 30-6-1975 was of the order of Rs. 15.97 crores of which Government contribution was of the order of Rs. 9.53 crores.

The Government has considered the suggestion of the Tidke Committee to increase the present spindlage capacity of 12,500 spindles to 25,000 spindles to make the spinning mill unit viable. According to this recommendation an

additional capacity of Rs. 2.58 lakhs spindles will have to be created. 14 spinning mills have less than 25,000 spindles capacity. So far the work of expansion of one spinning mill has been completed and that of 7 mills is in progress.

For the Annual Plan 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 114.00 lakhs has been made to give spillover assistance to one mill for expansion of spindle capacity of three existing mills and for seven new mills by way of share capital.

Assistance to block level village artisans (Balutedar) multipurpose co-operative societies

A new scheme of organisation of the Block level societies of village artisans engaged in the selected industries has been introduced during the year 1972-73, for which Government is assisting by way of share capital contribution, as well as grant-in-aid for management expenses. The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides loans for purchase of shares, etc.

So far 294 societies have been organised in 296 blocks in the State, bringing about 45,000 artisans under the scheme. The total paid up share capital of these societies is of Rs. 95 lakhs of which Government's Contribution is of Rs. 44 lakhs. The Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board has granted loan and subsidy for tools and equipment worth of 1.03 crores, loans godown etc. Rs. 20 lakhs and the District Central Co-operative Banks have sanctioned credit limits to 23,000 members worth Rs. 1.17 crores. A provision of Rs. 32.21 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan, 1976-77 for share capital contribution, grants for management and contingencies and grants to Khadi and Village Industries Board against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 27 lakhs during 1974-76.

20 Point Economic Programme

Handlooms.—Considering the importance attached to the handloom industry, under the 20 point Economic Programme, Government has decided to set up common workshops to over 3000 handlooms, one for each in Nanded, Solapur and Nagpur. The proposals formulated by Government for setting up Intensive Development Projects, Exports Oriented Production Unit and Design Centres await sanction of the Government of India and the work of census of handlooms to facilitate implementation of the handloom schemes has already been undertaken. It has also been decided to re-organise the Co-operative sector to make the societies viable. Besides, in order to give protection to the handloom sector, orders have

been issued to the local Officers for the enforcement of ban on production of coloured sarees on powerlooms. In an effort to clear the accumulated handloom goods, a scheme of special rebate at 20 per cent is already being implemented. The expenditure is shared with Government of India on 50.50 basis. Government has also decided to increase the interest subsidy given to the Central Financial agencies from 3 per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent so that the weavers societies would get the loans of working capital at a still lower rate of interest. In order that the pitlooms in Nagpur may improve the performance, financial assistance is being sanctioned for the purchase of accessories to be fitted to these pitlooms.

Consumers Co-operatives in urban areas

The programme in the State Plan constitutes organisation of and assistance to new and old wholesale stores and primary consumers stores by giving share capital contribution, loans for furniture and fixtures, godown and distribution of consumers articles and managerial subsidies. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme envisages strengthening of the Apex Consumers Federation, departmental stores and open retail outlets. The Co-operative Stores have been entrusted with the work of the distribution of essential consumer articles, controlled cloth and the requirements of the student community. Under a special scheme of giving margin money to wholesale and semiwholesale stores to enable them to undertake the business of controlled cloth, Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 23.77 lakhs.

FISHERIES

Fish is an important constituent of human diet and it provides proteins of high quality. It plays a significant role in improving the present low level of nutrition of our people. Increase in fish production to meet the nutritional requirement of people has, therefore, assumed considerable importance. The State of Maharashtra has a rich potential for development of its fisheries, both marine as well as fresh water resources. The State has a natural seaboard of 720 Km. coast line along the four maritime districts of Thane, Greater Bombay, Kulaba and Ratnagiri and fresh water resources comprising 3,200 km. of rivers, 1.28 lakhs hectares of water sheets, as tanks reservoirs, etc. The exploitation of marine fisheries was hitherto restricted to the inshore area, i. e., along the coast upto about 30 fathoms depth. The requirement of fish from nutritional point of view for the next 10 years, say by 1985, is expected to be 4.60 lakhs metric tonnes per year as against the present average annual production of 2.71 lakh metric tonnes in the State. In order to achieve this target, it is proposed to undertake develop-

ment of inshore and offshore fishing, deep sea fishing and intensive inland fishery activities during the Fifth Plan for which a provision of Rs. 4.535 crores has been tentatively earmarked. Emphasis is, therefore, being laid in the following direction.

(1) Continuation of present approach including expansion of the schemes.

(2) Integrated fisheries projects in the Co-operative Sector for marine as well as inland districts.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1976-77

Marine Fisheries

The principal scheme for fish production is "Mechanisation of fishing crafts". A target to mechanise 26 boats and to construct 23 boats and 11 decking of boats by availing of Government finances has been fixed for 1976-77. At the end of 1975-76 the level of fish production is estimated at 2.72 lakh metric tonnes. This will be increased by 3,000 tonnes as a result of the programme proposed for 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 20.69 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for this programme for the year 1976-77. The level of mechanised boats in the State at the end of 1975-76 is likely to reach a figure of 2,608. This is proposed to be increased to 2,634 at the end of the year 1976-77.

Inland Fisheries

"Fish farming in impounded waters" and "Fish seed production project" are the two important inland fisheries schemes from the point of view of increasing inland fish production. It is proposed to stock fresh water tanks reservoirs, ponds, etc., with 6.95 crores of carp fry (baby fish) obtained locally and imported from West Bengal against 6.50 crores of carp fry proposed to be stocked during 1975-76. The scheme of "Fish Seed Production Project" is being implemented since 1966-67 with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in procuring fish seed required for stocking the fresh water tanks, reservoirs, etc., in the State. Under the scheme it is proposed to construct 7 hectares of nurseries and to produce 9.45 crores of spawn locally. A provision of Rs. 38.71 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1976-77 for the scheme in the plan budget and a provision of Rs. 21.21 lakhs is proposed under the non-plan budget.

Education and Training

During the year 1976-77 two schemes viz. "Training of fisher-youths" and "Training of staff in the country and abroad" have been proposed to be continued with a total outlay of Rs. 1.13 lakhs. Two Officers are already undergoing training during 1975-76 at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Bombay. It is also proposed to train fisher youths in following courses.

1. Master Fishermen.
2. Shore Mechanic.
3. Engine Driver.
4. Inland fisheries, training at Hyderabad/Agra.

Co-operative Fisheries Project

Three co-operative fisheries projects involving a total capital outlay of Rs. 147.94 lakhs, one each in Ratnagiri, Thane and Kulaba districts, with refinance facilities from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the extent of 75 per cent of capital outlay, are already under implementation through the concerned district fishermen's federations. Implementation of Ratnagiri and Thane fishery projects is already over. The Thane project provides operation of 40 boats, Ratnagiri project 30 trawlers and Kulaba project 40 trawlers. The three projects will be continued further for which no financial provision is necessary.

Other Schemes

Among other schemes, mention has to be made of the scheme for grant of subsidy for purchase of fishery requisites. A provision of Rs. 10.07 lakhs is made for the year 1976-77.

Development of co-operative fisheries

Considering the need to bring more fishermen under co-operative fold facilities are afforded for managerial subsidy, loan for godowns, share capital etc. During the year 1976-77 it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.02 lakhs for grant of share capital and for managerial subsidies, loans for godowns etc. to these societies and provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for grant of further share capital contribution to the Maharashtra Rajya Machhimar Sahakari Sangh to which Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be granted for its revitalisation. Two instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each have already been sanctioned during 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Scheme for tribal area

So far as the development schemes for tribal areas are concerned, it is proposed to implement fishery developmental activities in the districts of Bhandara and Nagpur during the year 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 0.88 lakhs is proposed for these schemes during the year.

Centrally sponsored schemes

Improvement of fishing harbours is a centrally sponsored scheme and for which a provision of Rs. 460 lakhs has been proposed in the 5th Five Year Plan. During the first year of the 5th Plan i. e. 1974-75, an expenditure of Rs. 0.97 lakhs has been made on improvement of fishing harbours. Provision of Rs. 4.61 lakhs exists for 1975-76, against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.87 lakhs is anticipated. Provision of Rs. 21.79 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77, by Home Department (Transport) through which the scheme is implemented.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Dairy Development Department has been established with a view to provide a subsidiary occupation to agriculturists and to improve their financial conditions. Other object is to supply wholesome milk to the urban population at a reasonable rate. There is a constant demand for supply of wholesome and hygeinic milk from the city dwellers. The demand for supply of pasteurised and wholesome milk has increased tremendously in the recent past. In view of this and in order to meet the increasing demand of milk Government have established milk supply schemes at various places in the mofussil areas of the State.

It has been the policy of Government to organise and develop dairying mainly through the societies of co-operatives. These societies are entrusted with the work of collection of milk from member producers. These societies are further combined to form unions and federations which collect milk from the societies and deliver the same to the Central Dairies of the milk schemes. Milk so collected is processed at the Central Dairies for further disposal. In certain areas where the formation of the unions and federations is not feasible, milk from societies is directly accepted by the Government Milk Schemes. In addition, departmental collection is also undertaken in areas where the co-operatives are not functioning. Under most of the milk schemes, collection and transportation of milk to the Central Dairies is done by the co-operatives only and mostly by hired transport.

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme is the major enterprise of Government. Under this scheme there were two dairy plants located at Aarey and Worli. As the installed capacities of these two dairy plants were not enough to meet the demand for increased supply of milk, a third dairy has been established at Kurla for which assistance has been made available by the World Food Programme authorities. The dairy at Kurla has started functioning from November, 1975.

In addition to Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, the schemes established at Pune, Nagpur, Sholapur, Nasik, Kolhapur, Miraj, Akola, Aurangabad, Dhule, Mahabaleshwar, Mahad, Chiplun, Chalisgaon, Ratnagiri, Arvi, Kankavali, Udgir, Ahmednagar, Amravati and Khalapur continued to make progress. In the year 1974-75, there was an unprecedented supply of milk to all the abovementioned schemes by the co-operatives, mainly due to a good season, spurt in calving, greater availability of cattle, cross breeding

programme and the encouraging prices for milk paid to the producers. This resulted into a considerable amount of pressure on the milk schemes as facilities required for the collection, reception processing, storing etc. were not adequate to meet the situation. The great inflow of milk supply has continued during the year 1975-76 also. All these milk schemes together handled on an average 9.26 lakh litres of milk per day during 1974-75. These schemes are expected to handle on an average 15.14 lakh litres of milk during 1975-76 and 15.81 lakh litres of milk during 1976-77 respectively.

Because of the rapid expansion and inflow of milk under the various milk schemes. Government had to sanction additional allotment for the various milk schemes to enable them to procure items of equipment like storage tanks, road tankers, pasteurisation plant, items of services, etc. As a result of large quantity of milk being received under the various milk schemes through the co-operatives, a number of chilling centres have been established and are also proposed to be established in the areas of mofussil milk schemes. The major chilling plants established in the year 1975-76 are at Akluj, Yermala, Bhir and Paranda. The other chilling centres functioning are Shirpur, Shahada, Sakari and Malegaon. Taking into consideration, the difficulties experienced by the milk schemes in the year 1974-75, the Department has taken steps to increase the installed capacities of the various fluid milk plants in the mofussil. So as to enable them to receive the large quantity of milk offered. The installed capacities of Aarey and Worli Dairies have been expanded in addition to the establishment of a third dairy at Kurla.

The plan outlay of Rs. 498.20 lakhs including requirements of tribal sub-plan for Dairy development department for 1976-77 is proposed to be utilised mainly for equipping the milk schemes with the required equipment and machinery so as to enable them to accept a large quantity of milk being received from the co-operatives. The programme of development also includes the purchase of road tankers for transportation of milk over longer distances to the consuming centres like Bombay, Pune, Nagpur etc. The programme of work for the next year also includes works in progress at Dairy Project, Dapchari.

Greater Bombay Milk Scheme

Under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme two dairies viz. at Aarey and Worli are functioning. A third dairy at Kurla has also been set-up under the assistance of World Food Programme-618 funds. This dairy has been

commissioned recently and is now distributing about 90,000 litres of milk a day. The installed capacities of the plants at Aarey and Worli have also been expanded to 7 lakh litres under assistance from World Food Programme-618 funds. This will enable the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme to accept and process as large a quantity as 11 lakh litres of milk a day in about another two years' period.

Dairy Project, Dapchari

This is an important project which has been undertaken by Government for implementation involving the outlay of Rs. 8.73 crores. The project has been in the advance stage of completion. 143 farmers units have been completed and also occupied. Other ancillary works of the project are in hand. In the annual plan 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 36.56 lakhs has been made available for this project for the completion of works in progress.

Mofussil Milk Schemes

In the Plan outlay for 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 458 lakhs has been proposed for 21 milk supply schemes/chilling centres including Greater Bombay. In addition a number of chilling centres are proposed to be established at various places not so far covered by the milk schemes. Regular milk supply schemes are also proposed in the plan for 1976-77 at Nanded, Wardha and Parbhani. Provisions have also been proposed for setting-up of the milk powder plants at Udgir in Osmanabad District, Nagpur and Dhule with a view to convert liquid milk into Skim Milk Powder and white butter during the flush season when there is a large supply of milk. The Skim Milk Powder and white butter which will be manufactured by these powder plants will be used for recombination of milk during the lean season when supply of milk drops down. In addition, the milk powder factory at Miraj will continue to function at full capacity during the flush months.

A large number of road tankers are also made available to the milk schemes for transportation of milk over longer distances in good condition. During 1976-77 the activities of the milk schemes are proposed to be extended to cover a larger area of the District with a view to provide market facilities to the milk producers. In 1976-77 almost all the Districts of the State would be covered with milk supply schemes either in the form of a regular scheme or by establishing a chilling centre subsequently to be converted into a milk scheme. All these milk schemes put together would be in a position to handle 15.81 lakhs litres of milk when fully expanded. The

following table shows the progress of handling of milk by different milk schemes during the last three years.

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Milk handled during year		
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Milk Scheme, Pune	... 56,800	46,410	53,300
2.	" " " Kolhapur	... 32,900	35,680	43,200
3.	" " " Solapur	... 12,200	7,560	23,700
4.	" " " Miraj	... 23,300	25,400	60,900
5.	" " " Dhule	... 92,800	66,760	1,15,100
6.	" " " Nashik	... 8,600	8,400	15,000
7.	" " " Chiplun	... 3,400	3,430	9,900
8.	" " " Nagpur	... 23,800	21,520	34,500
9.	" " " Amravati	... 4,800	6,030	8,800
10.	" " " Akola	... 7,500	6,175	10,000
11.	" " " Aurangabad	... 5,200	5,255	17,500
12.	" " " Khalapur	... 1,300	850	2,700
13.	" " " Mahabaleshwar	... 2,300	2,210	3,900
14.	" " " Chalisgaon	... 11,600	9,410	10,900
15.	" " " Kankavali	... 1,900	925	2,100
16.	" " " Ahmednagar	... 4,900	3,070	10,200
17.	" " " Mahad	... 800	570	3,000
18.	" " " Ratnagiri	... 2,300	1,890	2,400
19.	" " " Udgir	... 1,500	1,740	11,800
20.	Milk Receiving Station, Arvi	... ..	...	7,200
21.	Greater Bombay Milk Scheme	... 5,55,000	4,78,160	4,78,800
22.	Dapchari Dairy Project	... ..	...	1,900
		8,52,900	7,31,445	9,25,600

In addition to the provisions proposed under the State Plan during the year 1976-77 provision to the tune of Rs. 212.65 lakhs has also been proposed for schemes to be financed out of the funds generated under World Food Programme-618. The provision is meant for the works relating to the third dairy at Kurla and for rehabilitation of city kept cattle from Greater Bombay.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT**GENERAL EDUCATION**

Maharashtra State has been always in the forefront in respect of educational development. The literacy percentage in the State was 39 as per the 1971 census, as against the percentage of 29 for the country as a whole. The percentage of literacy amongst men and women was 51 and 26 respectively as against the corresponding percentages of 40 and 18, respectively, at the all India level.

During the V Five Year Plan, education has not been included in the core sectors of development. Therefore, it has been allotted lesser priority. It has not, therefore, been possible to undertake new programmes of educational development to an appreciable extent. A review of the programmes under implementation during 1975-76 and those proposed to be undertaken during 1976-77 is given below :—

(I) Pre-school Education

Prior to the IV plan period, facilities of pre-school education in the form of montessory and nursery schools were mostly available in big towns and cities only. During 1974-75, Government undertook a programme of providing such facilities in rural areas also and started about 3,000 pre-school centres in selected primary schools managed by Zilla Parishads. These centres have been continued during 1975-76.

During 1976-77 the scheme is being continued.

(II) Primary Education

There are about 47,500 primary schools in the State. The enrolment in these schools is about 72.13 lakhs and about 2.17 lakhs teachers are working in these schools. 28 per cent of the teachers are women teachers and the percentage of trained teachers to total is about 86. It is proposed to cover 100 per cent population of children in the age group 6-11 years by the end of the V Plan. However, it will not be possible to achieve this goal by means of the present single entry system of full time schools, as many pupils, especially those in rural areas, are required to help their parents in the house and in the field and, therefore, they cannot attend full time schools. For this purpose, a programme of part-time education for the children in the age group 11-14 years has been launched on a pilot basis. Such classes have been started in 10 selected districts in the State in 1974-75 and they have been functioning during 1975-76. During 1976-77 it is proposed to

extend the scope of the scheme to 16 Districts in the State with two such classes in each District on pilot basis, with an outlay of Rs. 0.61 lakhs.

For improvement of quality of education imparted in the Standards V to VII in primary schools, the programme of attaching them to secondary school was launched in the State. In pursuance of this programme, 1,321 classes were attached during 1974-75 and 90 during 1975-76 to secondary schools.

Facilities of primary education now exist practically in every nook and corner of the State. However, the problem of accommodation for these schools remains too acute. During 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs was made in the budget, mainly for completion of the building works in progress. With the introduction of district planning, the District Planning and Development Councils have to pursue this scheme of construction of primary class rooms. They have proposed suitable allocations for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1976-77.

From 1974-75, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which was, being given Block Grant, has been sanctioned grant at the rate of 20 per cent of its admissible expenditure on the primary education. This will be continued during 1976-77. The rate of grants to A class authorised Municipalities which has been raised from 75 per cent to the 80 per cent of the admissible expenditure since 1974-75 will be maintained during 1976-77 also.

A project of producing books in tribal dialects for the benefit of the tribal children has been undertaken by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Institute of Indian Languages in 1974-75. The work of this project is in progress and it will be continued during 1976-77.

The 20 Point Economic Programme envisages starting of Book Banks for the benefit of children of the economically weaker sections including S. Ts. and S. Cs. It is proposed to launch this programme during 1976-77 for pupils in rural primary schools studying in Stds. I to IV only. About 25 per cent of the students enrolled in these Standards in rural areas are proposed to be covered under this scheme.

(III) Secondary Education

Secondary Education in the State is mostly managed by voluntary agencies. Out of about 5,900 secondary schools in the State, 5,100 schools i. e. about 86 per cent are run by private managements. The enrolment in secondary schools is about 25 lakhs and number of teachers teaching these schools is about 94,000. 81 per cent of the teachers are trained.

In pursuance of the policy decision taken by Government, no new secondary schools are being opened in the State. 5,358 additional divisions were therefore, allowed to be opened during 1974-75 and 1975-76 in the existing schools, to cope with the additional enrolment in secondary education. These divisions will be continued in 1976-77, and in addition, new divisions will be opened in the Districts depending upon the allocation made available by the D. P. D. Cs.

There are about 500 Ex. Government Secondary Schools in the State and they have been transferred to Zilla Parishads. Most of these schools are in Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions. A provision of Rs. 12.36 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan 1975-76 for their building construction programme and a provision of Rs. 14.22 lakhs has been proposed during 1976-77 for continuing this programme.

Satara Sainik School imparts secondary education with military bias and provides facilities to the pupils for preparing for the entrance examination for entry into the National Defence Academy. 2/3 of the seats in the school are reserved for the students from Maharashtra State. The State Government, therefore, pays grants to the school for meeting the expenditure on purchase of furniture, equipment etc. and for construction of buildings. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 2.74 lakhs has been proposed for payment of grants to Satara Sainik School for its developmental activities.

About 2,300 classes of higher secondary (Jr. College) Std. XI have been started during 1975-76 in 1,200 institutions (schools and colleges) in the State. It has been decided by Government not to permit during 1976-77 the attachment of Std. XII (Second year of Jr. College) to Secondary schools. These classes would, instead, be attached to the colleges. The + 2 stage of Education (Higher Secondary) has now been designated as "Junior College" for which a separate uniform grant-in-aid formula (including service conditions) of teachers, E. B. C. concessions rules, fee rates etc.) is being formulated and when it is finalised, it will be applicable uniformly to Jr. College Classes located in Schools as well as colleges.

(IV) University Education

There are about 380 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce in the State, inclusive of 11 Government Colleges. The enrolment of these colleges is about 3.85 lakhs. During the last decade, the enrolments in colleges have increased rapidly and have registered a rise of about 160 per cent since 1965-66. The increase has taken place mostly in the rural areas and it has

been the result of increasing awareness on the part of the rural population and various educational concessions like E. B. C. concessions sanctioned by Government.

There are six Universities in the State including the S. N. D. T. University at Bombay which is exclusively for women. In addition to the grants paid to the Universities from the non-plan budget for their house-keeping and maintenance, the State Government also provides financial assistance to them for their development programmes from the plan funds. This assistance includes grants paid on the developmental programmes of various Universities approved and partly financed by the U. G. C. A provision of Rs. 19 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for this programme.

The Institute of Science at Bombay and the Institute of Science at Nagpur are in existence for a long time while the Institute of Science at Aurangabad has been established recently. All these Institutes are doing good work in the field of scientific research and it is necessary to develop them further. A provision of Rs. 16.75 lacs has been proposed for all these three Institutes in the Annual Plan 1976-77.

Payment of maintenance grants to Non-Government Colleges is another important scheme under University Education. As per the existing rules, these colleges are eligible to get half the deficit plus 5% or 10% of their admissible expenditure depending on the strength of students. In addition, they are also paid grant for implementation of the improved salary scales recommended by the U. G. C. with effect from 1st April 1966 and grant on the payment of D. A.

In order to co-ordinate various research projects in Science and Technology, Government has appointed a high level committee. An amount of Rs. 3.75 lacs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for continuance of this scheme as well as for certain additional projects to be taken up during 1976-77.

An amount of Rs. 2.25 has also been proposed for payment of grants to the Tilak Vidyapeeth and Deccan Collage and post Graduate and Research Institute.

(V) Social Education

During 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 6 lacs has been proposed for the scheme of Eradication of illiteracy and post-literacy programme.

(VI) Teachers Training

There are 125 Jr. Colleges of Education and 51 Colleges of Education in the State. The annual output of the D. Ed. candidates is of the order of 10,000 while the capacity of the B. Ed. colleges is in the neighbourhood of 6,000.

Kothari Commission had recommended that every teacher should receive refresher training once in five years. Accordingly, the scheme of inservice training for primary teachers was introduced in the State in 1971-72. At present there are 110 divisions of inservice training in the Jr. Colleges of Education in the State and their annual capacity is about 26,000.

Most of the Women untrained teachers in particular find it difficult to undergo the D. Ed. Course since they have to shoulder the family responsibility. The Government has therefore started a correspondence course in D. Ed. for untrained teachers in service. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for continuing this programme.

With the introduction of the revised curriculum at the Secondary stage with effect from June 1972, English, Science, Mathematics and Work Experience have been made compulsory subjects. A large scale programme of training of teachers was undertaken by Government through the State Institute of Education, the State Institute of Science Education, State Institute of English etc. for the benefit of the secondary teachers. The scheme of subjectwise summer Institutes was also implemented in the State during 1974-75 and 1975-76, and will be continued during 1976-77.

(VII) Other Educational Programmes

In order to effectively link the working of educational institutions of various levels, schemes of school complexes and college-school complexes have been introduced in the State. 100 school complexes and 15 college-school complexes were sanctioned by Government during 1974-75. Under this programme, primary schools in the vicinity of the selected secondary schools can share the facilities of library, laboratory equipment etc. of the secondary schools. Similarly the secondary schools linked with the selected colleges can enjoy the facilities available in the colleges. Adequate provision has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for continuing the activities of the complexes established in 1974-75.

During 1974-75, most of the sections of the State Institute of Education were strengthened. Adequate provision has been proposed for continuing the staff during 1976-77.

A programme of setting up a language laboratory at the State Institute of English was provided for in the Plan budget in 1974-75. However, this project could not materialise since the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore could not supply the necessary equipment. It is proposed to implement the development programme of the State Institute of English during 1976-77 and a provision of Rs. 2.47 lacs has been proposed therefor.

In order to provide opportunity of prosecuting higher education to poor and deserving students, Government decided to establish hostels for them. Under this programme one E. B. C. Hostel was started in Yeotmal District in 1973-74, and, subsequently, four more such hostels have been established in Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Wardha and Thana Districts. A provision of Rs. 6.55 lacs has been proposed during 1976-77 for continuing these hostels and Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been proposed for 2 new hostels

The scheme of E. B. C. concessions introduced by the Government in 1959-60 has thrown open the doors of secondary education and university education to the children belonging to economically weaker sections of Society. At present the income limits under this concession are Rs. 2,400 p. a. at the secondary stage of Education and Rs. 1,200 p. a. at the University stage. Every year, additional pupils claim this concession and, therefore, necessary provision has to be made in the Plan to take care of them. The scheme will be continued during 1976-77.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The activities of the Department of Technical Education are divided into three main sectors viz. (i) Technical Education Sector, (ii) General Education Sector, (iii) Labour and Labour Welfare Sector. The Technical Institutions such as Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, Industrial Training Institutes, Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres (under Apprentice Scheme) fall under these three sectors and their functioning is controlled by the Directorate of Technical Education.

Apprentice Training Scheme, under the Apprentice, Act, 1961 is also being implemented by this Directorate. Besides this, degree and diploma courses in various Technological and Architectural subjects and Technical Teachers' Training Programme is also implemented by this Directorate.

(i) Engineering Colleges

The Engineering Colleges cater for degree courses in Engineering and Technology. These Colleges are affiliated to the Universities concerned. At present there are four Government and three non-Government Engineering Colleges in the State in addition to one Regional Engineering College at Nagpur. There is one College of Architecture at Bombay. There is also one Government and one non-Government College catering for a degree course in Pharmacy. The Engineering Colleges at Poona and Aurangabad are also recognised to train students for post-graduate Courses.

(ii) Polytechnics

The Polytechnics cater for diploma courses in Engineering and Technology. These Institutions conform to the standards prescribed by the Board of

Technical Examinations, Maharashtra State, Bombay. At present there are 15 Government and 7 non-Government Polytechnics in the State. In addition, there is also one Government and one non-Government Polytechnic catering for Diploma Course in Pharmacy.

(iii) Technical High Schools

The Technical High Schools are secondary Schools with Technical bias. The intention of establishing such Schools is to give the students broad-based training in basic Engineering and Workshop Technology along with Training in academic subjects.

(iv) Industrial Training Institutions

Under the Craftsmen's Training Programme, Technical Institutions catering for certificate courses in Engineering and non-Engineering Trades known as Industrial Training Institutes have been established. In all there are at present 34 Government and 21 non-Government Industrial Training Institutes in the State. The primary object of these Institutes is to impart training to youths in different Engineering and non-Engineering Trades. These Institutions play a very important roll in the Training of craftsmen required for various Industries and also promoting self employment in the various Engineering and non-Engineering trades.

(v) Apprenticeship Training Scheme

The training of apprentices by the Industrial establishments under the old National Apprentice Training Scheme was not obligatory and hence the results of the scheme were not up to the desired expectations. The Government of India, therefore, brought into force the "Apprentice Act, 1961" which has been given effect to in this State from January 1963. As per the provisions of this Act, industrial establishments are required to engage the apprentices in the designated trades. Apprentices completing training under this scheme and passing the trade tests of the All India Council for Training in Vocational Trades are awarded National Apprenticeship Certificates.

(vi) Technical Teachers' Training College, Poona

Under the Teachers Training Programme, the teachers from Polytechnics are deputed for teachers' training at the Technical Teachers Training College, Poona with a view to improving their standard of teaching in the new syllabii of the revised diploma courses. The syllabus of the course at the Technical Teachers' Training College, Poona has been reorganised with a view to meeting the requirements of the Re-oriented Diploma Courses of sandwich pattern introduced in Polytechnics from June, 1972.

A short account of the development Plan schemes undertaken during 1975-76 and those proposed to be undertaken in 1976-77 is as under :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION SECTOR

Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics etc.

The Plan development activities undertaken during 1975-76 and those proposed to be undertaken in 1976-77 mainly aim at consolidation and improvement of the existing facilities in Engineering colleges and Polytechnics etc. by way of removing the deficiency in Staff, Equipment Building works etc. so as to bring these Institutes on sound footing for efficient and proper training of the students in Engineering Degree and diploma courses.

No increase in the number of institutes or intake of the institutes is contemplated either during 1975-76 or 1976-77.

Some of the important features of the Plan Development activities undertaken during 1975-76 and those proposed to be undertaken in 1976-77 are as under :—

1975-76.—Due to the adoption of the new pattern of education (10+2+3) in the State, facilities were provided in the Technical High Schools for Higher Secondary Tech. Courses (Std. XI). In addition to this, the facilities for diploma course in Pharmacy were provided in a non-Government Institution (Maulana Azad College, Aurangabad) in Aurangabad District.

The outlay for 1975-76 for Technical Education Sector was of the order of Rs. 55.59 lakhs, which included a provision of Rs. 22.48 lakhs for Higher Secondary Technical Courses.

During 1976-77 it has been proposed to start a Diploma Course in Textile Technology of 4 years' duration at Government Polytechnic, Sholapur. In addition to this, it is also proposed to start part time diploma course in Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Aurangabad.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE SECTOR

Craftsmen Training Scheme

Craftsmen Training Programme during the current financial year (i.e. 1975-76) mainly aims at consolidation and development of Industrial Training Institutes by way of removing deficiencies in staff, equipment, building works

etc. to ensure the smooth and efficient training of the students. Only expansion during the current year (1975-76) is by way of introduction of additional 156 seats in Industrial Training Institutes at Ratnagiri, Bhir, Latur, Aurangabad, Chiplun, Yeotmal and Nanded.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

Apprentices Act was introduced and is being implemented since 1963. Initially, there were 14 designated trades which were increased to 61 till August, 1975. The located seats were 11,681. The designated trades have now been increased to 103.

8,024 Apprentices were engaged upto March, 1975 and the implementation was 69 per cent. After inclusion of this scheme in the 20 Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister, vigorous efforts were made to achieve 100 per cent engagement of located seats. As a result, the Department not only fulfilled the target but also exceeded the number by a considerable margin and the total number of apprentices engaged in 61 designated trades were 14,409 upto October 1975.

During the year 1976-77, under Craftsmen Training Programme, 980 additional seats in popular trades at different Industrial Training Institutes in the State are proposed to be introduced.

An outlay of Rs. 37.72 lakhs were included in the Budget estimates for 1975-76 for the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Adequate provisions for this scheme have also been proposed for 1976-77.

GENERAL EDUCATION SECTOR (TECHNICAL)

Technical High Schools

During 1975-76 and 1976-77, it is proposed only to consolidate the existing Government Technical High Schools and put them on sound footing by providing them deficient Staff and Equipment etc. No expansion programme specifically in term of new institutions etc. is contemplated either during 1975-76 or during 1976-77. However during 1976-77 it is proposed to start a new Government Technical High School at Hinganghat in Wardha district.

An outlay of Rs. 3.84 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in question in Budget Estimates 1975-76 and adequate provisions have been proposed during 1976-77.

(I) Art Education

The separate Directorate of Art was established in this State from June 1965. It was entrusted with the functions of (i) improving the standard of teaching

'Art' in Primary and Secondary Schools; (ii) improving the Higher Art education; and (iii) assisting the professional artists by implementing such schemes as are executed by the Lalit Kala Academies in other States. During the last ten years of its existence, the work of revising the courses in Higher Art and Drawing Grade Examinations and equipping the institutions with modern machine and equipment has been completed. Efforts for improving the Standard of teaching of Art in Primary and Secondary Schools have also been made by this Directorate.

(II) Holding the Child Art Competitions

The Child Art Competitions were organised with a view to promoting Art consciousness amongst the students of Primary and Secondary Schools. This scheme is being implemented at the District level. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been made. The same provision has been repeated for the year 1976-77.

(III) Modernisation of equipment and Development of Libraries and staff in Government as well as Private Art Institutions.

(a) The courses in art education has been revised from June 1970 and the element of vocationalisation has been added thereto. Subsidiary subjects like Lithography, Photography, Block Making, Silk-screen Printing, Etching, etc. have been included in all the courses. The Government school of Art has been established at Aurangabad with effect from 1971. During the year 1975-76, the Fifth year classes in Higher Art courses have been started in this institution.

(b) *Private Art Institutions.*—Due to grant of technical pay scales to the teaching as well as non-teaching staff in the private Art institutions with effect from June 1974, an amount of Rs. 3.15 lakhs was provided under plan during 1975-76 and a provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1976-77.

(IV) Production of Text Books

The Text-books on Art Subjects intended to be brought out differ in nature from books on theoretical subjects in other branches of knowledge. The authors of the books in the field of Art even in respect of theoretical subjects are not only expected to possess a thorough grasp of the practical aspects of the courses but must also bring their theoretical knowledge to bear on the practical teaching programmes of revised courses. It is, necessary to induce eminent authors including art educationists, critics, historians, etc. to make worthwhile contributions in the context of the reoriented set-up of Art education. A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made on this account during the year 1976-77.

(V) Review Committee

It is proposed to constitute a Review Committee consisting of eminent artists/academicians for reviewing the existing syllabi. A provision of Rs. 7,450 has been made on this account during the year 1976-77.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Libraries has been established under the provisions of the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act for the planning, maintenance, organisation and Development of Public Libraries and Public Library system in the State. The total number of recognised public libraries on 1st April 1975 was 1,282. The management of the Central Library rests with the Asiatic Society of Bombay. Annual maintenance grant of Rs. 1 lakh is paid to the Society for this purpose. Last year, 237 new public libraries were recognised.

The Government Divisional libraries managed and financed by Government have been established at Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nasik.

During the year 1976-77, the following schemes are proposed to be undertaken :—

(1) To establish "Shivaji Corners" in the District and Taluka Libraries by donating books on the life and work of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The amount proposed for this scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(2) It is proposed to develop the newly established Government Divisional Library, Nasik. Efforts are being made to secure separate accommodation for the library.

(3) It is proposed to establish a Sub-Centre of the Government Divisional Library, Nasik at Ratnagiri to provide library facilities to the public in Konkan area.

(4) An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed being the State Government contribution to the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation during the year 1976-77.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

There are five Government museums and three sub-offices under the control of Department of Archaeology, viz. Central Museum, Nagpur; Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur; Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Satara; Shri Bhavani Museum, Aundh; Ter Museum, Ter (District Osmanabad) and Archaeological Sub-Offices at Aurangabad, Nagpur, Ahmednagar. Besides, 12 Non-Government museums and institutions are also under the control of this Department for grant-in-aid purposes.

The Department has to its credit the following achievement of the year, under report :—

(i) In the village Panhale Kaji in Dapoli Taluka of Ratnagiri district about 20 caves, belonging to period 8th to 9th Century A. D. buried beneath the earth, were discovered and cleared. These caves belong to Brahmanical, Budhist and Jain Sects. Further cleaning of the remaining caves will be undertaken by the Department in the coming year.

(ii) Museum week was also celebrated by all Museums in January, 1976, by arranging special exhibitions etc.

(iii) *Exhibitions.*—Special exhibitions were arranged by the Museums to celebrate the tricentenary of the coronation of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The Museums also participated in special exhibition arranged by the Department at Sindkhed Raja in June, 1975. The Department of Archaeology arranged an exhibition on the life of “Shri Chhatraphti Shivaji Maharaj” on the occasion of scouts Jambore at Aarey Milk Colony, Goregaon, Bombay in December, 1975.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION

The State Health Transport Organisation, Maharashtra, Pune, has been instituted in the year 1963. In the begining vehicle strength of State Health Transport Organisation was only 475 whereas the same has now reached upto 1534 and is likely to reach upto 2000 within a very short period. The main functions of State Health Transport Organisation are as under :

1. To provide proper facilities of minor repairs and replacements.
2. To reduce the number of breakdown and off-road vehicles to the minimum.
3. To keep an effective watch on cost control and to ensure reduction in maintenance and operational cost.
4. To standardize bulk purchase system in order to effect economy as well as to ensure steady flow of genuine parts.
5. To arrange timely supply of tyres, tubes, Batteries, Genuine spare parts by operating rate contracts and arranging controlled purchase at appropriate rates/costs.

The working of the Organisation is explained below :--

1. *Central Static Workshop.*—Central Static Workshop is main important wing of Organisation. The working of the workshop is to overhaul Unit Assemblies such as Engine, Gear box, Differentials, major repairing of vehicles, body repairing, complete replacement and/or repairs to cushions of vehicles and repainting to the vehicles.

Engines are completely overhauled and kept ready in Central Static Workshop to ensure the quick supply of these to the Regional Workshops and Mobile Workshops for replacement on the off road vehicles. Approximately more than 50 major assemblies have been overhauled during the year 1975-76.

The first phase of the construction work of Central Static Workshop building was completed in May 1967 and Central Static Workshop started functioning in the existing building since then. The construction work of the Automobile Workshop in the 2nd phase will be started soon. Revised administrative approval to the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 17,53,022 for the same has been accorded on 15th January 1976.

2. *Regional Workshops.*—The Regional Workshops one each at Nagpur and Aurangabad have been sanctioned by the Government and they have

started functioning partially since February 1974. However, the construction work of working sheds for Regional Workshops at Nagpur and Aurangabad has also been completed. The Regional Workshops attend to—

1. All jobs permissible for Mobile/Static Maintenance Workshops.
2. All mechanical repairs on vehicles, except Major accident jobs and body repairs which are done by Central Static Workshop.
3. Reconditioning of major and minor unit assemblie.

3. *Mobile Workshops.*—To look after the preventive maintenance and repairs of all the Health vehicles in the State Government has sanctioned staff for establishing Mobile Workshop in each District of the State. However, so far 24 Mobile Workshops have been established in 24 districts and another one Mobile Workshop has also been established for ANP Vehicles. Thus there are total 25 Mobile Workshops in the State. One Mobile Workshop can look after 50 to 60 vehicles per month on an average.

4. *Petrol Pump.*—Initially Petrol Pump was erected and started functioning since 1969 to supply petrol only for departmental vehicles stationed at H. Q. Pune. Now the petrol is being supplied to all the vehicles under various Departments of the State Government Offices at Pune. On an average 60,000 litres petrol is required at present to 600 vehicles stationed at H. Q. Pune and is beneficial to Government as compared to the market price.

5. *Central Stores Ware House at Pune:*—This has been established with a view to ensure uninterrupted repair service and to provide spare parts, tyres-tubes, Batteries and other Automobile material and to arrange for their constant supply to Central Static Workshop, Regional Workshops and Mobile Workshops.

6. *Health Equipment, Maintenance and Repairs Units.*—The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned for the establishment of a Pilot. Project for maintenance and repairs of Health and Medical services Equipments with the assistance of Unicef with effect from 1-1-1972. The main and important activities of the HER Project are as follows :—

- (a) To establish a system of preventive maintenance ad repair service for all the equipment of Health Services,
- (b) To establish qualification, training or retraining Programme of Technical personnel.
- (c) To establish size of inventory of spares and standardization of interchangeability.

The Unicef have stopped their assistance to the project after one year since its establishment, the Project has been converted into and now functioning as Health Equipment and maintenance Repair Unit. The project team, vehicles, tools, equipments, spares and records have been merged into the State Health Transport Organisation, as a specialized section.

7. *Dieselization of petrol vehicles.*—Due to high increase of rate of petrol and to ensure the large saving in petrol consumption of Automobile vehicles; petrol engines of jeeps, station wagon, Ambassadors, Dodge, Kingsway, Dodge Mini Buses have been replaced by Diesel Engines. During last one year, petrol engines of the following vehicles have been replaced by Diesel Engines :—

1. Jeep	..	1
2. Station wagon	..	1
3. Ambassador Cars	..	3
4. Dodge Kingsway	..	2
5. Dodge Minibus	..	1
		—
		8
		—

These experiments are found to be very economical and there is a great saving on petrol. It is now proposed to replace 8 new Diesel Engines in place of petrol.

8. *Conversion of vehicles into Ambulances.*—As per directions of the Head of the Department, PIMRC and other suitable jeep vehicles are to be converted into Ambulance and to be supplied to the Civil Hospitals and cottage Hospitals in the State on priority basis. The proposed jobs of conversion are to be taken up separately as an additional extract work to the Central Static Workshop, Poona. Besides, the ambulances are also required to be maintained road worthy all the time to meet the emergency services for the patients.

STATE HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU

After the reorganisation of the States, the Bureau was continued by the Maharashtra State and continued to function in Nagpur. It was shifted to Poona in October 1970 and renamed as Health and Family Planning Education Bureau.

Objectives

The main objectives of this bureau are :—

- (1) To help the people achieve health by their own action.
- (2) To obtain people active participation and support for public health programme.

Functions of the State Health Education Bureau

1. To plan, develop and assist in administering a Statewise Health and family planning educational activities.
2. To provide consultation and technical assistance on health education to different health schemes.
3. To prepare or assist in preparing educational aids and materials to meet the educational needs of programme objectives.
4. To stimulate and assist education department for development and population education in the educational system of the State and co-ordination for health and population education in the community and in the school.
5. To maintain relation with publicity concerns and the radio and assist them for the programme and information about health.
6. To arrange exhibitions and film shows.
7. To prepare and publish Maharashtra Health Bulletin.

1. Health and Population Education in schools

1.1. School Health and Population education workshop.—The Health Education Bureau started a definite plan of actions to boost up the school health education programme in the State. The school health committee has been formed at State level to examine the position of school health programme in the State. A six days State level workshop on health and population education in schools was held in Poona from 23rd to 28th July 1973. The follow up of the recommendations is being made. For this the report has been kept with Education, department of the State. The State level school health committee reviewed the recommendations made by the workshop and have been suggested to follow up action for development of Health and Population Education Programme in the school. To follow up the activities, the budget provision is required for organising workshops for development of Health and population Education curriculum and teaching

aids. For this the Government of India has been requested to agree to release the funds under the World Health Organisation assisted Project India No. 0274.

1.2. *K. A. P. Study in Schools.*—The bureau prepared questionnaire on health knowledge and practices of school children and interviewed four hundred twenty-seven students of seventh standard in Poona City. The schools were selected from all types of areas on random basis.

1.3. *Teachers Training Programme.*—Teachers training programme on teachers observation on pupils health and school health was organised jointly by B. J. Medical College, Poona, State Health Education Bureau and Department of Education at rural training Centre, health unit, Sirur from 5th February to 16th February 1974. Twenty five teachers from Poona District joined the training programme. The lectures on population and family life education, healthful school living, nutrition, food adulteration, principles of communication and health education were given by the experts during the period. The certificates were distributed to the teachers after completion of the training programme.

1.4. *Students Health club.*—Students Health club of some schools have organised health activities in Poona City. Deputy Director of Education of Poona Division has taken action to organise students health club in all the High schools of his division number about 1000 schools.

1.5. *Education for Neo-literates.*—State Health Education Bureau participated the workshop organised by Department of Education for developing the educational materials in illustrated booklet from held from 21st to 30th March 1974. Booklets on Family Planning, Smallpox, Nutrition, Malaria, personal hygiene and food adulteration were prepared. They will be printed in large numbers to meet the need of neo-literates of the State.

1.6. *Lessons on Population Education.*—Proposal for preparing lessons on population education for the schools based upon the working documents of health and population education developed jointly by State Health Education Bureau and State Institute of Education and sent them to all the schools of the State for teaching were submitted to the State Level School Health Committee and Committee decided to try out the lessons in the extension schools of State Institute of Education before taking the programme for all the schools of Maharashtra.

The Officers of State Health Education Bureau participated in different training programmes of State Institute of Education and parent teachers association for health and population education.

2. Health and Family Planning Education in Community

2.1. Family Planning

2.1.1. *Education for reviving loop insertion programme.*—As loop insertion programme have shown some progress in a Chakan Primary Health Centre of Poona District Intensive education programme was extended to head-quarter villages of two primary health centres of Satara and Sangli and four Primary Health Centres of Kolhapur district of which three Primary Health Centres have already started loop insertions.

2.1.2. *I. C. M. R. Project for testing different contraceptives in Nagothana P. H. C. of Kulaba District.*—I. C. M. R. has taken up project for testing for different contraceptives in Nagothana P. H. C. of Kulaba District. State Health Education Bureau assisted in conducting educational aspects of the project activities in that area.

2.2. *Malaria Eradication.*—National Malaria Eradication Programme has been facing difficulties in implementing the programme for want of peoples co-operation in the programme and as such there are large number of refusals for insecticide spraying and equally more number of percentage of smearing walls after spraying, thus nullifying the very purpose of spraying. Also in surveillance from some areas, difficulties are encountered by refusing blood smears. In view of the above, Director of Health Services, Bombay instructed to take up health education seminar Malaria in all the 4 regions of the State. Accordingly first seminar was taken up in Poona region at Ahmednagar on 20th and 21st June 1974 in which Malaria Officer and Assistant Health Officers, Maintenance Unit of Poona Region and Regional Malaria Officer and other Zonal Officers and State Entomologist participated in seminar. Officers of Health Education Bureau and WHO consultant also participated in the seminar. All the Malaria Officers presented and discussed their educational problems lastly educational strategy was finalised which will be carried out in all the units.

2.3. *Cholera Control.*—State Health Education Bureau participated in Control programme in Kopargaon Taluka of Ahmednagar district.

2.4. State Health Education Bureau is taking active part in expanding health education activities when and where necessitated for achieving the success of different health programmes like Malaria, Small-pox, Chikungunya Guineaworms, F. P. Control programmes etc. The bureau played important role in controlling the chikungunya epidemic which was broken at Barshi Town of Solapur district in April 1973. All types of health education activities were undertaken at the place and office of

SHEB along with WHO consultant camped at the guided and helped to the concerned to Control the disease. The bureau is collaborating the training programmes of Sanitary Inspectors, Leprosy Technicians, Medical Internees etc. in the State, Assistant Director, Health Services, State Health Education Bureau is delivering the lectures on health topics to every batch of trainees in the Gram-Sevak Training Centre, Manjari Farm, Poona and for lectures in Health Education at Leprosy Training Centre, Vairag, district Solapur.

2.5 *Documentation of Health Education Experiences in P. H. C.*—State Health Education Bureau, Pune has selected Primary Health Centre, Dehu, district Pune for documentation of health education experiences in P. H. C. Accordingly it has been decided to start the work in Leprosy control programme, hygiene and Sanitation (Utilisation of Latrines by the people at Dehu village) Family Planning and Neo-natal vaccination. The plan of education is under preparation.

2.6. *Water Hycienth.*—The slides have been prepared on water Hycienth as a part of antilarval measures and displayed in the committee forward for distruction of Water-Hycienth from Mula and Mutha river of Pune City. It has been planned and worked out to take sponsored programme on Health subject, in Vividh Bharati commercial broadcast programme on a particular day of a week throughout the year.

Mass Media

2.7. *Health Education in Hospital.*—A tape has been developed on the education in Civil Hospital, Sangli and is being played in and out patient wards of the Hospital. Similar activity is being extended in other City Hospitals in the State.

3.1. *Film Strips preparation.*—Plans have been made with audiovisual education, department of education to prepare three films strips namely personal hygiene, nutrition and population education for schools which can be used for community also. The film strips on family health is ready.

3.2. *Radio Programme.*—Population education experts have been provided to All India Radio for spot announcement and also topics and guidelines for regular radio programme on health topics were prepared and also participated for talks on health for different health activities.

3.3. *Plan for developing a set of food adulteration.*—A plan for developing a set of food adulteration has been approved and sanctioned an ideas are given to commercial Artist to prepare a set of twelve posters. After a set of food adulteration is prepared, four more sets will be prepared. A set of

exhibit contains twelve different posters and about 40 kinds of adulterated food (live) a few samples testing device.

3.4. *Film shows exhibitions.*—The bureau is arranging film show every month as per the scheduled programmes. The Bureau is arranging the exhibition when and where it is required.

3.5. *Maharashtra Health Bulletin.*—The State Health Education has started to issue Maharashtra Health Bulletin by every month since January 1973. At present the copies are sent upto district level. The bureau intends to cover all Primary Health Centres.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH' EDUCATION, BUREAU, PUNE, FOR 1976-77

1. School Health

(i) The follow up of recommendations of workshop of Health and population education in schools held at Pune from 23rd to 28th July 1973.

(ii) Organisation of students Health club in Schools in all the districts of the State.

(iii) Assessment of school environment by arranging K. A. P. surveys at different places in the State.

(iv) Organisation of teachers training programme on teachers observation on pupils' health and school health at different places in the State.

2. Health and Family Planning Education in Community

(i) Documentation of Health Education experiences in some P. H. Cs. of the State.

(ii) Organisation of K. A. P. surveys in different health problems in P. H. C. area.

(iii) Organisation of research studies on health topics.

(iv) Preparation, development and finalisation of publicity material on health topics and distribution of the same in the State.

(v) Development of health education activities in hospitals.

(vi) Development of rapport with the authority of All India Radio and T. V. stations and organisation of health programmes to broadcast and telecast.

(vii) Arranging exhibitions and filmshows on health topics at different places in the State, when and where it is required.

(viii) Editing and issuing of Maharashtra Health Bulletin and its distribution of.

Training Programme

State Health Education Bureau is planning to start some inservice short training to Medical and para-medical persons during the period under report.

NATIONAL LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME

The main activity of Leprosy department is to detect all Leprosy patients in early stages and to bring them under treatment.

This is done through :—

- (1) Leprosy Control Unit.
- (2) Survey Education and Treatment Centres.
- (3) Urban Leprosy Centres.

The other activities are :—

- (A) Providing Hospitalisation facilities to needy Leprosy patients.
 - (B) Reconstructive Surgery.
- Case detection is done by (1) House to house survey, (2) School Survey, (3) Contact Survey.

There are 36 Leprosy Control Units, 606 Survey Education and Treatment Centres and 48 Urban Leprosy Centres.

It is estimated that there are about 4 lakhs Leprosy patients in the State. Out of this 4 lakhs patients, 2,62,491 patients are already detected on our records 1,72,935, patients are receiving treatment and the percentage is 65.85 per cent. The total number of patients cured 20,603 and the total number of Reconstructive operations performed 3862.

Deformity rate amongst the new patients has come down upto 10 per cent against 25 per cent when the scheme was started 20 years back.

Budget Provision

- (a) for 1975-76 : Rs. 150.49 lakhs
- (b) for 1976-77 : Rs. 207.15 lakhs

MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME

(1) Increase in grant of Medicines to P. H. Centres and Sub-Centres

Grant for the purchase of Medicines for Primary Health Centres is Rs. 10,000 per Primary Health Centre and Rs. 1,000 per Sub-Centre from the year 1974-75. The Government of India has fixed a norm of Rs. 12,000 per P. H. C. and Rs. 2,000 per Sub-Centre for the purchase of medicines during the 5th five year plan. Taking into consideration, it is proposed to enhance this grant to Rs. 12,000 per P. H. C. and 2,000 Sub-Centre from the year 1976-77.

(2) Construction Programme

Primary Health Centres Staff quarters, Rural Hospitals.—The progress of Construction work of P. H. C. buildings, Staff quarters etc. is given below :—

Nature of Work	Works Completed	Works in progress
1. P. H. C. Buildings	384	7
2. M. O. Quarters	368	23
3. N. M. Ws. Quarters	365	26
4. A. N. Ms. Quarters	365	26
5. S. Is. Quarters	348	43
6. Compounder Quarters	352	59
7. Water Supply.	318	—
8. Electricity	346	...

Zilla Parishads are assisted by way or cent per cent grants to complete incomplete works of Primary Health Centre buildings, Rural Hospital buildings, Staff quarters etc. During the year 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 43.58 lakhs is made for these incomplete works. A provision of Rs. 62.33 lakhs is proposed for these works during 1976-77 including provision for Tribal Areas.

(3) A Scheme for the Upgradation of P. H. Centres into Rural Hospitals

With a view to provide Referral Services in the rural areas, it is proposed to Upgrade every fourth P. H. C. to 30 bedded Rural Hospital. At this rate it is proposed to Upgrade 97 Primary Health Centres into Rural Hospital during the 5th five year plan. Out of these 15 P. H. Cs. have been upgraded during 1974-75 and 12 have been already upgraded during 1972-73 and 1973-74 for continuing 15 Rural Hospitals upgraded during 1974-75 and for the establishment of 2 new Rural Hospitals in Osmanabad District during 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 16.13 lakhs has been made. Accordingly about 22 new Rural Hospitals will be established during 1976-77 for which a provision of Rs. 41.96 lakhs will be required.

(4) Establishment of P. H. Units and Conversion of Zilla Parishad Dispensaries into P. H. Units

The Primary Health Centres are not adequate to give extended medical and health care to the population coming under its perview. In order to rectify this position Government of Maharashtra started the Primary Health Units scheme in 1966. The scheme has become popular in recent years and many requests are being received for establishing Primary Health Units in interior rural areas. The scheme also envisages upgradation of Zilla Parishad dispensaries to Primary Health Units. During 1974-75, 15 Primary Health Units were established and 15 Z. P. Dispensaries were upgraded to Primary Health Units during 1975-76. 4 Primary Health Units and upgradation of 5 Z. P. Dispensaries into Primary Health Units was sanctioned. This brings the total No. of 172 Primary Health Units in the State, for continuing the Primary Health Units sanctioned during 5th five year plan A provision of Rs. 4.69 is made in the year 1975-76, and for 1976.77 the provision proposed is Rs. 28.36 lakhs.

(5) Mobile Services-cum-Training Units Revised Internship Programme

The internship programme of medical interns has been revised and they are now required to work Six months in a District hospital and Six months in a Primary Health Centre. In about 100 primary Health Centres Interns are posted regularly now. Laboratory facilities have been provided at these Primary Health Centres. A Provision of Rs. 3.41 lakhs has been made during 1975-76 to meet the expenditure on T. A. and D. A. to Interns and Supervisory Staff. A provision of Rs. 5.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1976-77.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

The National Malaria Eradication Programme started in the year 1958, after the successful implementation of the National Malaria Control Programme (1953-58).

The National Malaria Eradication Programme was phased as under :—

(1) *Preparatory Phase*.—National Malaria Control Programme served as the preparatory phase.

(2) *Attack Phase*.—The main activities during this phase were spraying of residual insecticide i. e. D. D. T. etc. During the year 1961, Surveillance work (Active and Passive) was started along with spraying to detect residual parasitic reservoir in the community.

(3) *Consolidation Phase*.—Regular spray operations were withdrawn and limited spraying (focal spraying) was done and main activity was malaria case detection through surveillance.

(4) *Maintenance Phase*.—Basic Health Services (General Health Services) were to take over the vigilance services to maintain the status of freedom from malaria in the area. This phase has to continue indefinitely till there is no chance of recurrence of malaria into the area.

In Maharashtra State, there are 33 units under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, including the 3 units of Bombay Municipal Corporation. The phase of the units since 1968 to 1975, is as under :—

Attack Phase	...	7.86 units (11.9 million popu.)
Consolidation Phase	...	12.20 units (23.60 million popu.)
Maintenance Phase	...	12.94 units (20.10 million popu.)

The same status of phasing will be maintained during 1976.

The measures adopted are :—

(1) Selective Spraying with effective insecticide depending upon susceptibility status of the vector.

- (2) Prompt detection of malaria cases and prompt treatment.
- (3) Epidemiological and entomological evaluation of focal outbreaks.
- (4) Antilarval measures have been proposed in selected rural areas where prolonged transmission coupled with vector resistance is detected.
- (5) Close vigilance of vulnerable areas such as irrigation projects, nomadic groups through specially appointed staff.
- (6) Multi-purpose workers scheme has been started in 5 districts as a pilot project.
- (7) Urban Malaria Scheme started in Bombay Municipal Corporation was continued. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the achievements of malaria eradication programme still remain outstanding. The precontrol areas in Maharashtra recorded the incidence as high as 20 per cent (1950) but today the incidence is as low as 9.86 (1975).

The details below give the achievements under surveillance activities during 1975.

Year	No. of bs. examined	Found +ve	Cases radically treated
1975 (tentative) ...	6943693	676593	437966 *

* Clearance of Backlog of Radical Treatment is under progress.

During 1976-77 the same measures as adopted during 1975-76 will be undertaken.

Following proposals are under consideration of Government :—

- (1) Malathion spraying in the areas where there is development of resistance in vector mosquito.
- (2) Spraying of BHC 50 per cent W. P. in the areas where there is resistance to D. D. D.
- (3) Establishment of a Health Education Cell under the Malaria and Filariasis Organisation, Poona.
- (4) Inclusion of 6 more towns viz. Dhule, Jalgaon, Solapur, Nasik, Aurangabad and Bhir under the Urban Malaria Scheme is proposed.
- (5) For augmentation of ministerial staff to cope up with the requirement of the field staff such as pay, arrears, T. A. etc.

For the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 734.66 lakhs has been proposed for the Malaria Control Programme.

National Filaria Control Programme, Maharashtra State

The National Filaria Control Programme was started in the Country in the year 1955. Today there are 8 NFPC units, a filaria Hq. Bureau and one Research-cum-Training Centre in Maharashtra State. These continued to function during 1975. The table below gives the following details of these units :—

Name of Unit/Unit HQ.	Year of establishment	Strength/ Type of Unit	Jurisdiction	Population Protected
1. Filaria HQrs. Bureau, Poona.	1971	...	...	...
2. NFPC Unit, Nagpur rural, Nagpur.	1955	1	Parts of Katol, Katol, Soanertal. of Nagpur District.	384678
3. NFPC Unit, Bhandara looked after by NFPC Unit, Nagpur.	1959	1/3	Northern part of Bhandara tahsil.	401099
4. NFPC Unit, Umrer, looked after by NFPC Unit, Nagpur.	1971	'A' type	Two towns Umrer and Ramtek.	34440
5. NFPC Unit, Nagpur Corporation, Nagpur.	1958	'F' Type (1 3/4)	Nagpur City and peripheral areas.	867269
6. NFPC Unit, Chandrapur.	1958	1	Parts of Chandrapur Tahsil	183313
7. Research-cum-Centre, Wardha.	1969	...	22 villages including Sevagram of Wardha Tahasil.	21627
8. NFPC Unit, Bassein	1960	1/2	Coastal areas of Bassein, Dahanu, Thana and Palghar Taluka.	158928
9. NFPC Unit, Palghar.	1971	'A' type	Palghar, Dahanu, Chinchani and Tarapur towns.	31308
10. NFPC Unit, Thana Municipal Council.	1972	'E' type	Thana Municipal area	101107

Activities of these units during 1975 were as follows : --

Antilarval measures are the main activities under National Filaria Control Programme. The same were adopted by treating the breeding places once a week throughout the year using malariol. Periodical surveys were carried out by taking random samples to assess the degree of infection in the locality and the degree of control obtained. Collection of mosquitoes and their dissection was carried out to assess the infection rate, infectivity rate and endemicity rate. Anti parasitic measures were adopted. The same consist of administration of Diethyl carbamazine tablets to the filaria patients and microcilaria positive cases over a period of twelve weeks or twelve months through Civil Hospital or nearby PHCs. These institutions are supplied with DEC Tablets by the filaria units.

The Research-cum-Training Centre, gives training to Technicians, Superior Field Workers and field workers. In addition, it has undertaken the following studies :—

- (1) Treatment of special group with diethyl carbamazine.
- (2) Studies to establish transplacental transmission of microfilarice.
- (3) Adhesive phenomenon in infective larvae.
- (4) Treatment of filarial disease manifestation cases with unicarbazan Forte injections combined with Furesamides tablets (oral).

Programme for 1976-77—

(1) To continue functioning of the present NFPC Units Head Quarter Bureau and Research-cum-Training Centre.

(2) Establishment of one control unit, two survey units and 5 Night clinics.

For the year 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 27.71 lakhs is made in the budget. For 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 33.48 lakhs is proposed.

Cholera Control Programme

During IV Five Year Plan, State Government has sanctioned Cholera Control Programme in Cholera Endemic Districts of Pune, Satara, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Akola, Nanded, Buldhana and Osmanabad with the objects.—(1) To reduce the number of Cholera cases to such a low level that it no longer remains a public health problem. (2) To demonstrate and conduct training programmes regarding recent developments in Cholera Controlling Methods. Under this programme at State HQ. Mobile Medical Unit and Head Quarter Cell is functioning. At District level the scheme is functioning under Zilla Parishad on Agency basis with staff of

Special Cholera Workers and Cholera Supervisors. In all there are 622 Special Cholera Workers and 135 Cholera Supervisors at District level.

During the Vth Five Year Plan Government of India has sanctioned the scheme of Establishment of Cholera Combat Team in Cholera Endemic District under Cholera Control Programme. The Cholera Combat teams are to be sanctioned in Phase manner.

Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
9	2	...	3	2	2

Accordingly during the year 1974-75 two Cholera Combat Teams are sanctioned and started functioning one at Sholapur and other at Akola.

For the expenditure of Cholera Control Programme it is regarded as partially Central assistance Scheme inasmuch as the expenditure of operational cost is to be met from the State Annual Plan and the expenditure for equipments, materials etc. will be borne by Government of India.

National Smallpox Eradication Programmes

Since October 1962, National Smallpox Eradication Programmes was launched in the State with the objective of reducing the incidence of Smallpox in the State through mass vaccination. Due to effective and systematic implementation of the Smallpox Eradication Programme and consequent to effective implementation of revised strategy of operation which includes (1) Epidemiological Study of cases ; (2) Emphasis on Primary Vaccination in Vulnerable age group ; (3) Carrying out scar surveys to assess susceptibility status of the community to trace out source of infection ; (4) close surveillance, the incidence of smallpox has shown sharp decline. This strategy was pursued vigorously with good dividends. As against 27,961 attacks and 5,113 deaths in year 1967, there were 446 attacks and 45 death reported in 1974. The State has achieved significant success in 1974-75 as Maharashtra State is free from smallpox since August 1974. India is free from smallpox since July 1975. To maintain this ZERO Status, according to new strategy of Smallpox Eradication Programme, in addition to 100 per cent protection of new born and periodic revaccination emphasis is given to surveillance and containment activities. Periodic active searches are organised in the State

to detect any unknown or hidden pocks of smallpox and to contain it if detected immediately so that no foci should remain in the State.

During the intersearch period Market Searches are carried out in weekly Bazaars and other places of congregation strict surveillance is also kept on population movements. Wide publicity is also given for prompt reporting of cases of fever with rash to nearest health authorities through all publicity media. All cases of fever with rash one diagnosed and confirmed by health authorities. To induce the people for early reporting of cases a scheme of reward of Rs. 1,000 is announced by W. H. O. to a person who reports previously unknown cases of smallpox after confirmation. Thus public participation in the scheme is ensured. A statement showing smallpox incidence and performance of primary and revaccination for last 15 years in Maharashtra State is appended herewith.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme

S. No	Year	Attacks	Deaths	Primary vaccination	Revaccination	Total
1	1961	8,637	2,214	10,03,262	66,57,674	76,60,936
2	1962	6,820	1,840	9,41,671	54,58,839	64,00,510
3	1963	15,323	5,028	15,87,014	1,24,22,121	1,40,09,135
4	1964	6,567	2,174	10,17,303	1,05,97,343	1,16,14,646
5	1965	8,827	2,414	16,02,152	58,30,612	74,32,764
6	1966	11,168	1,854	15,48,394	58,26,411	73,74,805
7	1967	27,961	5,113	18,97,640	1,18,84,556	1,37,82,196
8	1968	3,173	470	23,48,719	1,03,36,998	1,26,85,717
9	1969	1,411	257	22,59,090	59,04,905	81,63,995
10	1970	173	15	21,77,134	50,16,602	71,93,736
11	1971	184	23	22,33,672	60,06,858	82,40,530
12	1972	214	45	22,37,606	64,29,095	86,66,701
13	1973	158	22	21,13,773	67,91,684	89,05,457
14	1974	446	45	21,39,978	99,06,115	1,20,46,093
15	1975	...	..	16,26,605	51,47,120	67,73,725

PROVISIONAL UP TO NOVEMBER 1975.

Functions of State Bureau of Health Intelligence

(i) Administration of the Central Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969 and development of a sound Civil Registration System in the State.

(ii) Publicity programme for the improvement of registration in the State.

(iii) Grant-in-aid to Municipalities sanctioned in connection with registration and vital statistics.

(iv) Centralised collection and mechanised processing, analysis and publication of comprehensive vital statistics of the Whole State with technical notes in a meaningful manner as laid down in the Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

(v) Preparation of various periodical reports on the prevalence of communicable diseases in the rural and urban areas of the State and their dissemination as surveillance activity.

(vi) Development of medical certification of cause of death in the urban areas to get accurate picture of mortality causes.

(vii) Model Registration Scheme to get broad picture of the causes of mortality in rural areas by investigation with the help of the para medical personnel who work under the guidance of the Medical Officers incharge of the P. H. Cs.

(viii) Assistance in epidemiological investigations.

(ix) Preparation of technical reports on Hospital Data.

(x) Undertaking special studies of practical importance to the Health Directorate.

(xi) Analysis of School Health Surveys Data.

(xii) Morbidity Surveys.

(xiii) Co-ordination and guidance to the District Health Officers, Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Special Health Institutions like T. B. and Mental Hospitals concerned with the maintenance of Health Records and submission of health information as required by the State and the Central Governments.

(xiv) Liasion with the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Deans, WHO, etc. regarding matters of Health Intelligence and vital statistics.

(xv) Evaluation of Health Programmes.

Registration of births and deaths continue to be defective qualitatively and quantitatively. There are about 36,000 villages and 300 urban units in the State. To make improvement in such a large number of villages and towns in a situation, where there are no staff for registration and no incentive for the people to come forward for their own record and register births and deaths, is by no means, an easy task. Conscientious efforts and constant vigilance are needed to attain a good standard of registration and maintain it. As a pre-requisite for this objective, the Central Act on the Registration of Births and Deaths, under which the registration of births and deaths is made compulsory in the rural and urban areas has been brought into force in Maharashtra. The Rules governing the registration procedure have already approved by the Government of India and very shortly they will be notified in the Government gazette.

Substantial improvement in the completeness of registration of the order of 85 per cent has been achieved in the urban areas. Efforts are made to achieve improvement in the rural areas also through publicity propaganda, health education and co-operation of the Zilla Parishads.

In order to get very accurate picture of the cause of death, international form of medical certification of cause of death has been introduced in all the Municipal Councils.

The Model Registration Scheme is a National Scheme. It has the objective of obtaining causes of mortality in the rural areas as investigated by trained para medical personnel under the supervision of the M. O. i. e. P. H. C. It is now going on in all P. H. Cs. This will help in ascertaining broadly the causes of mortality, prevailing in the rural population and thus enable us to formulate the health services. In course of time the scheme will be extended to the sub-centres of the PHCs also to have wider coverage. Various studies which find immediate use in health administration have been carried out.

For the year 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 6.77 lakhs has been made. For 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 8.71 lakhs is proposed.

District Health Statisticians Class-II

For the last 25 years, there has been vast expansion of both curative and preventive health services covering a large number of specific health programmes such as :—

- (1) Establishment of net work of Primary Health Centres to render preventive and curative health services to the rural community.

- (2) Family Planning Programme.
- (3) Maternity and Child Health.
- (4) School Health.
- (5) D. C. G. Vaccination and T. B. Control Programme.
- (6) Leprosy control.
- (7) Eradication programmes regarding Cholera, Smallpox and Malaria.
- (8) Filariasis Control.
- (9) Health Education.
- (10) Nutrition.
- (11) Industrial Hygiene.
- (12) Expansion of Laboratory Services.

With the integration of the medical and Health Departments in April, 1970, the information relating to the hospital and dispensaries are also required to be systematically collected and compiled in the Bureau of Health Intelligence and vital Statistics.

The information emanating for the various health programmes mentioned above, as well as from the hospitals and dispensaries is very voluminous. At present the Primary Data of the various health programmes, hospitals and dispensaries are compiled at peripheral level by the health staff, such as Basic Health Worker, Nurses, Leprosy Technicians, Computers, Compounders, etc. and submitted to the respective District Officers in charge of specific health programmes such as the District Health Officers, Civil Surgeons, Malaria Officers etc. The valuable data are simply consolidated at the district level and submitted to the State level Officers. There is no effective supervision over collection and compilation of the vast data by qualified personnel to ensure accuracy following the same definitions, concepts admitted throughout the State and also to ensure timeliness, completeness of geographic coverage and co-ordination of huge statistical work of the health department. The data thus collected suffer from the high degree of inaccuracy and lack of comparability.

To overcome these deficiencies and to obtain basis comprehensive health information which is needed for the development of health facilities, it is proposed to have a trained and experienced health statistician of Class II status in each district as a minimum requirement in the fifth plan.

Morbidity Survey

A Small morbidity survey unit has been sanctioned in the fifth plan for the development of morbidity data. Morbidity data are urgently needed to ascertain the prevalence of various diseases so that the health problems

are identified and tackled laying down the priorities. They are also needed for epidemiological work. The scheme envisages procurement of morbidity data for the health reports and records (In-patient and Out-patient department records) of all health institutions and supplement the information through morbidity surveys planned in the representative areas of the State.

To start with, all districts and teaching hospitals have been covered. Other health institutions such as dispensaries and primary health centres will be covered from 1976-77 onwards. Further, pilot morbidity survey has been also carried out in one village in Poona Circle. Similar Surveys will be carried out in a few villages in the remaining circles and full scale survey will be launched thereafter.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Maharashtra has a bed strength of 64,477 which includes beds provided in Teaching hospitals, Government Hospitals, in hospitals managed by local bodies, Voluntary Organisations and in Private Hospitals and Institutions.

The beds provided in 19 District Hospitals (excluding these district hospitals attached to Medical Colleges) 8 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 8 Womens Hospitals, 14 Cottage Hospitals, 6 other Hospitals, 28 Rural Hospitals, and 156 Primary Health Units are as follows :—

19 District General Hospitals	...	3446
14 Cottage Hospitals	...	411
4 Mental Hospitals	...	5575
8 Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria	—	1320
8 Women Hospitals	...	895
28 Rural Hospitals	...	810
156 Primary Health Units	...	936
6 Other Hospitals	...	334
364 Primary Health Centres	—	2,184
		<u>15,221</u>

As a general policy each district hospital should have a minimum bed strength of 100 and in view of this during the year 1975-76, the bed strength of the District Hospitals General Bhir, Parbhani and Buldhana have been raised to 100 and at present there is no District Hospitals which has a bed strength less than 100. This 38 additional beds have been added during 1975-76.

During the year 1976-77, construction of new Hospitals Buildings for Osmanabad, Jalgaon, Alibag, Nasik will be taken up. Construction of 100 bedded Ward and O. P. D. at Civil Hospitals, Thane will also be taken up. The work of construction of new building for Civil Hospitals, Yevatmal will be completed during this year and the construction work of ancillary buildings for Civil Hospital, Yevatmal will be taken up during 1976-77. Construction of 100 bedded Ward at General Hospital, Nanded will be completed during 1976-77. So also the construction works of 1st floor over newly constructed O. P. D. at General Hospital, Dhule and construction on 62 bedded Ward with Operation Theatre at General Hospital, Dhule will be completed during 1976-77. The construction of O. P. D. Hospital, Kolhapur will also be taken up during 1976-77.

Tuberculosis Central Programme

Tuberculosis Clinics are in existence in all the 26 Districts. All the District Tuberculosis Clinics (except in Greater Bombay) have been upgraded to District Tuberculosis Centres. In addition to this there are 22 B. C. C. Teams and two Publicity Units. Tuberculosis Wards are available at 17 District Hospitals. During 1974-75. 5 X-Ray Machines have been provided to the District Tuberculosis Clinics and during the year 1975-76 X-Ray Machines have been provided at District Tuberculosis Clinics at Bhir, Ratnagiri and Amravati. At present 19 District Tuberculosis Clinics have their own buildings. There are 526 Peripheral Centres where detection of Tuberculosis is carried out and treatment is given. There are at present 1,320 beds provided in the Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanitoria. If the beds provided in the Hospitals attached to District General Hospitals, E. S. I. S. Hospitals, the number of beds is 2,423. In addition to this 60 beds are reserved in the Private Sanitoria.

During the year 1976-77, building for District Tuberculosis Clinics at Thane, Buldhana, Bhandara, Parbhani and Bhir will be constructed, B. C. C. Team at Bhandara will be started, 20 beds T. B. Isolation Wards will be constructed at General Hospitals at Dhule, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur and at Bhir.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

A Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act came into force in April 1972. Since then 877 Doctors and 361 Institutions have been given registration under the Act. The total Medical Termination of Pregnancy done up-to-date are 58,500. As compared to other States in India, the performance in Maharashtra is the highest.

Eye Camps and Other Mobile Services

During the year 1975-76 i. e. from April to December 1975, 43 eye and Surgical Camps were organised, 4,739 Operation performed and 21,881 patients were treated.

During 1975 one Dental Van has been added to the 5 Mobile Ophthalmic Units. Many camps have also been conducted for comprehensive immunisation against communicable diseases. In addition, Anti Tuberculosis Sibir, Anti Diabetic and Dignostic Camps, are also being held periodically. It is now decided to conduct as far as possible Multipurpose camps rather than unipurpose camps.

Blood Banks

During the year 1975, Blood Bank facilities are available at 50 Centres, out of which 34 are Government and 16 are maintained by Municipalities and Voluntary Organisations.

With a view to co-ordinate the activities of the 13 Blood Banks in Greater Bombay and to evolve a common code of conduct, the Federation of Bombay Blood Bank has been started.

National Trachoma Control Programme

On the recommendation of the Government of India, State Government has sanctioned posts of 33 Sanitary Inspectors for Trachoma Control Programme in the destricts of Thane and Dhule. These posts have not been filled in so far. The work of Trachoma Control Programme in the districts is being carried out through Primary Health Centres. Position of Eye Ointment tubes utilised during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is as under :—

		1974	1975
Thane	...	928	...
Dhule	...	1,056	8,701

During the year 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh and Rs. 0.13 lakhs has been proposed for Trachoma Control Programme in the Districts of Thane and Sangli respectively.

For 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 1.52 lakh is made in the budget for Trachoma Control Programme and for 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 0.82 is proposed to be made.

Public Health Laboratory Services Activities for 1975-76 and 1976-77

(a) At present, there are 11 Government Public Health Laboratories one each at Pune, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nasik, Solapur, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Miraj and Khopoli of these Poona Public Health Laboratory is the State Laboratory and laboratories at Nagpur and Aurangabad are regional laboratories and the rest are district laboratories.

(1) The main functions of these laboratories are analysis of food samples collected by the food inspectors under the P. F. A. Act, 1954. Also to analyse food samples received from Government and private bodies and issue a certificate as to their fitness for human consumption or otherwise.

(2) Examination of water samples for chemical and bacteriological purposes.

Chemical analysis of water samples are carried out to determine the potability while bacteriological analysis of water is carried out to detect the presence of pathogenic organisms and protect the public from water borne diseases.

(3) Analysis of industrial effluents, trade waste and sewage for checking of pollution.

(4) Bacteriological examination of rectal swab, vomit and other specimen for the isolation of pathogens like salmonella, shigella and vibrio-cholerae.

(5) Training of food inspectors, Laboratory technicians, Sanitary Inspectors, medical graduates for D. P. H. Course etc.

(6) Participation in exhibitions on food adulteration.

(7) To analyse food samples for pesticide residues.

(b) During the year 1975 in all P. H. Labs. as many as 31,172 samples of food were examined. Also 28,551 samples of water were tested Chemically and bacteriologically.

Recently the Food and Drugs Administration has taken over the licencing authority under the P. F. A. Act, 1954 and as such it is likely that the workload would increase during the year 1976-77.

7 new District Public Health Laboratories at Kolhapur, Solapur, Jalgaon, Miraj, Nasik, Nanded and Khopoli have started functioning only recently and at present they are carrying out analysis of water. However it is envisaged to start food analysis shortly. These newly established Laboratories are being reorganised, staffed and equipped to undertake analysis of

full range of food under P. F. A. Act, Water sewage, tradewaste, effluents etc. for pollution control. During the year 1975, the State Public Health Laboratory participated in 15 food adulteration exhibition at various places.

In the year 1975, 261 samples were analysed for the detection of pesticide residues at the State Public Laboratory, Poona-1, out of these 16 samples were found to contain organochlores and 2 samples were found to contain organophosph pesticides.

A WHO Microbiological team for strengthening of Health Laboratory Services in Maharashtra State has been stationed since March 1975. As a result various new techniques and media were introduced for the isolation of v. Cholerae and other enteric pathogens. The cultures of the same are sent to various recognised institutes regularly for confirmation.

Training courses for laboratory technicians at various levels were conducted during the year 1975.

A training course was conducted in the State Public Health Laboratory, Poona for newly appointed bact. assistant at Public Health Laboratory, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Amravati, D. P. H. Students and Laboratory Technicians.

The WHO Team visited various district places to inspect and improve the working of the Civil Hospitals, Laboratories and the Public Health Laboratories at Nagpur and Aurangabad.

Government has requested the WHO to extend the period of the WHO Microbiological team stationed at State Public Health Laboratory, Poona upto February, 1977.

During the year 1976-77, it has been proposed to conduct short term courses for Malaria, T. B. and Leprosy Technicians as multipurpose technicians and further technicians, training course for reactivation of Laboratory Technician course of one year. Also training course for Chief Chemist, I/c Public Health Laboratory and Medical Officers, I/c Primary Health Centre in Public Health Microbiology will be conducted. It is also proposed to prepare manual for laboratory technician. During the year work of development of bacteriological services in all UNICEF aided Civil Hospital Laboratories will be undertaken. It is envisaged to extend the scope of Bacteriological work by introducing antibiotics sensitivity. M. P. N. of E. Coli and examination of throat swabs for diphtharia.

It has been envisaged in the 5th Five Year Plan to augment the State Public Health Laboratory, Poona by constructing additional three storey building. Also it has been proposed to strengthen the Public Health

Laboratories at Aurangabad and Nagpur to the Status of Regional or Divisional Public Health Laboratories.

A total Budget Estimates of Rs. 17.12 lakh have been proposed for 1976-77.

HIGH LIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, DURING THE YEAR 1975-76 AND 1976-77

This Directorate was established in the year 1970.

Medical Education

Medical Education has considerably expanded in the past. 4 New Medical Colleges have been established during the last 10 years. Maharashtra has been leading the country in Medical Education with its 13 Medical Colleges (out of 105 in the Country). These Medical Colleges produce over 1,500 Doctors annually.

The Medical Colleges as per their locations are affiliated to the Five Universities in the State.

Government have taken over Dr. V. M. Medical College, Solapur from 1st April 1974. Government have recently started Swami Ramanand Teerth Rural Medical College. With this, the number of Medical Colleges in the State comes to 13 of which 7 are Government Medical Colleges. The present intake capacity of Government Medical Colleges in the State is 925 and with this the total number of intake capacity in the State is 1,525.

1,671 students appeared for MBBS examination from Government Medical Colleges in 1974-75 and 936 Medical Graduates have passed.

Government Medical Colleges provide for number of post-graduate Degree and diploma courses in various subjects. 341 Medical graduates have obtained post-graduate degrees and diplomas in various subjects during the year 1974-75.

Dental Education

There are 3 Dental Colleges in the State of which 2 are run by Government. The intake capacity of Dental Colleges in the State (including Nair Dental College, Bombay) is 190 of which 130 students are admitted in Government Dental Colleges. The Dental Colleges in the State have turned out 208 Dental graduates in the year 1974-75 of which 151 Dental graduates have been turned out by the Government Dental Colleges.

Nursing Education

Almost all District Head Quarter Hospitals have school of Nursing attached to them. There are 39 Nursing Schools with an intake capacity of 3,904 seats, 18 Nursing Schools conducting 3½ years course and 21 Schools conducting 2 years A. N. M. Course. The total number of students admitted for 3½ years course is 2,966 and for 2 years course 938. About 700 Nurse-Midwives and A. N. M. are produced from Nursing Schools in the State.

At the end of the year 1974, the total number of Nurses registered by Maharashtra Nursing Council, Bombay are as follows:—

1. General Nursing	..	23,008
2. Nurse Midwives	..	17,413
3. Male Nurse	..	917
4. Health Vistors	..	630
Total	..	<u>41,968</u>

The main handicap in conducting the Nurse's Training Programme is the dearth of hostel facilities. Therefore, the construction of quarters for trainee Nurses has been taken up during the last decade at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Mayo General Hospital, Nagpur, General Hospital, Alibag, Thane, Dhule, Solapur, Parbhani, Akola, Osmanabad, G. T. Hospital, Bombay etc.

The scheme of starting of Speech Therapy and Audiology Training courses at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay and Sassoon General Hospitals, Pune, has been included in the Fifth Plan. It is proposed to start such course at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay during 1975-76.

Mobile Hospitals

Government have started 2 Mobile Hospitals in the State with the part assistance from the Central Government in the year 1970-71.

(i) Mobile Training-cum-Service Unit attached to Medical College, Aurangabad.

(ii) C. R. Das Mobile Hospital attached to Medical College, Nagpur with 50 admissions each.

Research Board

A Scheme was initiated during 1974-75 for a State Medical Research Board earmarking 1 per cent of contingency Grants sanctioned to the Teaching Hospitals.

A total number of 1,035 Scientific papers and publication came out of the Government Medical College Departments.

Kasa Project

Mother Child Health Nutrition Project has been working since January, 1975, under the auspices of Paediatric Department, Grant Medical College, Bombay and Director of Health Services, Government of India and C. A. R. E. Organisation at Primary Health Centre, Kasa.

Committee Reports

This Directorate have exhaustively studied and submitted the following reports to the Government for their implementation:—

(1) Project Report on J. J. Gr. of Hospitals—based on An Organisational Study—by Dr. Surinder P. S. Pruthi.

(2) Report of the Committee for Rationalisation of Teaching Hospitals.

(3) Report of the Committee appointed by the Government to Review certain Recommendations of the Rationalisation Committee.

(4) Report of the Committee, appointed by the Government to Rationalise and Review the problems of Dental Education and Dental Services in the State of Maharashtra.

(5) The Government have in November 1975, appointed a Committee with a view to evolve machinery to consider the various problems relating to the Nursing Services and Nursing Education in the State of Maharashtra.

PROGRESS UNDER FIVE YEAR PLAN

Medical Education

Upto the end of IV Five Year Plan, there were only 12 Medical Colleges (5 State Government and 7 Non-State Government) with an intake capacity of 1,500 seats. During the period 1961-71 the number of Medical College doubled, which require more and more qualified teaching staff, equipment, Teaching Wards etc., in order to fulfil the Indian Medical Council and University norms. The main problem during the Fifth Five Year Plan is to remove these deficiencies.

Government have taken over Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur with effect from 1-4-1974. The number of admission of this College has been reduced by the Indian Medical Council to 75 from 100. The Civil Hospital at Sholapur has 300 beds and Nowrosjee Wadia Hospital is also being used for Clinical Teaching of the students.

Government has established a new Medical College at Ambajogai named as Swami Ramanand Teerth Rural Medical College, Ambajogai from the academic year 1975-76. In order to fulfil the requirements of this new College a provision of Rs. 87.00 lakhs for buildings, staff and equipments etc. has been proposed for the year 1976-77.

Dental Education

There are three Dental Colleges in the State out of which two are run by Government and one is run by Bombay Municipal Corporation. The number of annual admission is 190.

During the Fifth Plan construction of Hostels at Government Dental College and Hospital, Bombay and Nagpur would be completed. The programme for removing deficiencies in staff and equipment at both the Government Dental Colleges has been proposed.

The work of construction of Hostel for Government Dental College and Hospital, Bombay is in progress. The project upto 3 floors are completed and the work of additional two floors has been undertaken. This scheme will be continued in the next year also.

The work of 2nd storey and lift arrangement at Government Dental College, Nagpur will be continued in 1976-77.

Training of Nurses

The programme of construction of Nurses Hostel at various places has been undertaken in Fifth Plan.

The construction of Nurses Hostels at Women Hospital, Amravati and General Hospital, Osmanabad and Nanded is completed.

The construction of 3 floors of the Hostel (Nurses) at St. George's Hospital, Bombay is completed and the work of additional 3 storeys has

been undertaken. The construction of Nurses quarters at General Hospital, Bhir, is in progress.

The works at General Hospital, Satara, Ratnagiri and Sassoon General Hospitals, Pune are not yet started. These works would be undertaken as early as possible. All Spill over construction schemes will be continued in 1976-77.

It is also proposed, in the next year 1976-77, to undertake construction work of Nurses Hostels at Buldhana, Wardha, General Hospitals, Amravati and Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad.

Other Training Programme

The Speech Therapy and Audiology School at J. J. Gr. of Hospitals, Bombay has been sanctioned. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 to Indian Drugs and Research Association, Pune has been proposed this year 1975-76. Those two schemes will be continued in 1976-77.

Provision of General Beds (Teaching)

The work of construction of additional 100 bedded ward at General Hospital, Solapur has been completed.

In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to increase the bed strength of General Hospital, Sangli by 100 beds. General Hospital, Solapur by 145 beds, for which the construction programme will be undertaken. It is also proposed to construct wards for 160 teaching beds which have been shifted from General Hospital, Nagpur to Medical College Hospital, Nagpur during Fifth Plan period.

Expanding Facilities in Teaching Hospitals

The Spill over Scheme 'Construction of Operation Theatre and R. C. C. Ramp at General Hospital, Nagpur is completed.

It is proposed to start Regional Limb Fitting Centre at Nagpur. For this scheme, a provision of Rs. 2.24 lakhs has been proposed. The land of Messers Vishnu Sadashiv and Co. for expansion of Sassoon General Hospitals Pune is available. In order to acquire this land a provision of Rs. 8.87 lakhs has been proposed during 1976-77.

In order cope up with the expanding activities of the Director of Medical Education and Research Office the additional staff has been sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 1.56 lakhs has been sanctioned this year 1975-76. To

continue this same scheme a provision of Rs. 2.04 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1976-77.

Total Budget Provisions	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1975-76	1976-77
(a) For Presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	358.99	402.45
(b) For Medical Colleges ...	320.60	360.04
(c) For Teaching Hospital and Dispensaries in Mofussil areas.	542.77	604.02
Total ...	1222.36	1366.51

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

The State of Maharashtra have accepted the Family Planning Programme as a National Programme since 1957. During Second Five Year Plan, clinical approach was accepted and the willing couples were given family planning advice through the Establishment of family planning clinics only. Later to intensify this programme and to convey the message of small family norm even in remote area the extension approach was adopted in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. Number of Family Planning Centres and Sub-Centres were then established in Rural and Urban Areas for the purpose in the State. The entire Family Planning organisation was undergone the sizeable change during the course of Third Five Year Plan.

The object of the Family Planning programme is to bring down the birth rate to 30 per 1,000 population by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. The limitation of Births and spacing of births are two aspects by which the object is to be attained. Maharashtra State has been giving stress on sterilisation Method for limitation of births and by IUD insertions programme and use of contraceptives such as condoms, pills, advocated for spacing. This State has done commendable progress in sterilization programme. The spacing method is also getting popularity and increased response from public. It is estimated that due to implementation of Family Planning programme in this State about 19.00 lakh births are averted so far. The birth rate has come down to 37 from 41 in 1961. In order to achieve the final object to bring down the birth rate to 30 per 1,000 population, by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, it is intended to give major emphasis on sterilisation programme. The

Maternal and Child Health services will also be expanded and for that purpose Integration of Health Services and Family Planning activities and also Nutritional programme have been amalgamated since 1970. The following are the major activities of Family Planning Programme :—

- (1) Motivation and Education,
- (2) Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives.
- (3) Sterilisation operations on eligible couples and IUD Inseitions.
- (4) Training in Family Planning.

All the above activities are functioned through the following organisations

(1) Secretariate Family Planning Cell, Bombay	...	1
(2) State Family Planning Bureau	...	1
(3) Divisional Family Planning Bureau	...	2
(4) District Family Planning Bureau	...	25
(5) City Family Planning Bureau by Local Bodies and Voluntary organisations.		4
(6) Rural Family Planning Centres	...	389
(7) Rural Family Planning Sub-centres	...	1997
(8) Urban Family Planning Centres run by Government	...	17
(9) Urban Family Planning Centres run by Local Bodies and Voluntary organisations.		153
(10) Additional Sterilisation beds reserved in Government Institutions.		135
(11) In Local Bodies and Voluntary organisations	...	477
(12) Post Partum Programme Centres run in Government Institutions.		24
(13) Post Partum Centres run by Voluntary Organisations and Local Bodies.		8
(14) Regional Health and FPT Centres	...	4
(15) Training in Family Planning in Medical Colleges	...	5

The State Family Planning Bureau, Organisation is controlled by the Secretariate Family Planning Cell, at Bombay and the programme is executed by the State Family Planning Bureau, Divisional Family Planning Bureau

and District Family Planning Bureau by giving technical advice and supervision respectively, through institutions in Urban and Rural areas. The Medical and Health Organisations have been completely involved in the field of family planning programme in this State. There is also ready collaboration of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations as well as private Medical Practitioners since 1966-67.

The Family Planning Cell is concerned for directions in purpose while State Family Planning Bureau is concerned with Technical Advice and Supervision of the programme in the field work. For Mass Education and Motivational aspect, the Joint Director of Health Services, Family Planning is assisted by Deputy Director of Family Planning (Publicity) who is responsible for bringing out various media, modes, exhibitions, Films and Cinema slides, songs and dramas, etc. This material is being propagated through District Family Planning Bureau who have been supplied with A. V. Van, Generators, Projectors and A. V. equipment. Exhibitions sets are also set up at the Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Primary Health Centres to acquaint the rural population with importance and the methods of family planning and planned parenthood.

The distribution of contraceptives is one of the very important activity under Family Planning Programme. The distribution of Nirodh is being arranged through Channels (1) Free distribution of Nirodh through the staff of Rural Family Planning Centres and Urban Family Planning Centres, (2) Distribution of Nirodh through selected Post Offices and Other agencies like Hakims, Vaidya, Private Medical Practitioners and Depot Holders, (3) The conventional contraceptives are supplied by Government of India.

The new look given to the programme since 1967-68 has made Family Planning really a peoples programme in Maharashtra State which has been leading in the field of sterilisation operations.

Training in Family Planning Programme is an important inevitable component of the programme. Four Regional Health and Family Planning Training Centres and Five Medical Colleges are functioning in this State and impart the necessary training and orientation in Family Planning to the various categories such as Medical Officers, Nurses, ANMS, Dais, Sanitary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, Malaria Inspectors, Co-ordinators, Extension Educators etc.

Orientation Training camps and seminars are also organised for other agencies such as Teachers, Village Leaders, Social Workers, so as to enable them to motivate persons for family planning programme.

For residential accommodation purpose for the staff working in Rural areas, the Government of India has given ample funds for construction of staff quarters at Primary Health Centre level, at the same time, where Rural FP Centre buildings are being constructed.

The work done so far since 1969-70 to 1974-75, the Central Government allocation, State Budget and expenditure incurred by this State is given in the enclosed statement. Also the MCH activities done since 1969-70 are given in the enclosed statement.

IV Five Year Plan

Year	Sterilisations		I. U. D.		C. C. Users	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1969-70 ...	285400	231479	39300	10293	344500	210736
1970-71 ...	307900	248170	45400	6246	403800	233313
1971-72 ...	318195	391765	51739	9051	258695	278776
1972-73 ...	519590	609391	26000	9429	350000	258559
1973-74* ...	320232	192050	26700	11467	350000	229788
1974-75* ...	328128	238160	15500	13774	200000	265825

* as per Government of Maharashtra.

During 1975-76 the total target of sterilisation is revised to 5,11,362 and expected sterilisations would be about 4.50 lakhs. The target for IUD is 18,594 and expected out put is about 12,000 IUDS upto March, 1976.

IV Five Year Plan

(Figures in lakh).

Year	Outlay from Government of India	State Budget including Capital	Expenditure including capital
1969-70 ...	363.07	369.70	320.85
1970-71 ...	425.85	382.84	429.21
1971-72 ...	491.48	555.64	567.26
1972-73 ...	872.97	748.40	944.96
1973-74 ...	453.20	854.93	543.63

IV Five Year Plan	IV FIVE YEARS PLANS			IV F. Y. P.		Target	Proposed for		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Achievement								
1. Immunisation of Infant, Pre School Children Expectant Others.	30259 3777	121971 23127	230854 31901	151065 51940	251986 281383	233914 192318	6,50000 2,40000	6,50000 2,40000	
2. Prophylaxis against anaemia amongst—									
Mothers	...	Nil	3284	185004	749670	375887	656159	2,00000	2,00000
Childrens	...		1116	79362	242930	245474	354016	2,00000	2,00000
3. Prophylaxis against Blindness amongst due to Vit. 'A' deficiency.		Nil	Nil	Nil	8057	189086	433774	8,00000	8,00000
Expenditure incurred for above three items.									
	Figures in lakhs.								
1.	0.87	1.33	1.12	2.20	8.20	11.17
2.	0.59	3.52	4.39	3.97	1.24	4.00	6.25
3.	0.84	1.89	1.08	2.00	6.00

For the V Five Year Plan the total outlay and estimated expenditure is as follows :—

Year	Proposed outlay in FYP including Capital outlay	Central Allocation	Actual Budget sanctioned	Actual Expenditure or Estimated expenditure including capital	
1974-75	1018.37	507.69	895.79	563.62	Actual exp.
1975-76	1145.67	491.14	750.20	750.20	Anticipated.
1976-77	1272.96	...	864.65	864.65	„
1977-78	1400.26	...	900.00	900.00	„
1978-79	1527.56	...	1000.00	1000.00	„
	6364.82	998.83	4410.64	4078.47	

Outline of activities of E. S. I. Scheme, 1975-76 and 1976-77

The E. S. I. Scheme is functioning in the State from 1954 in accordance with provision of the ESI Act of 1948. The total No. of employees' covered under E. S. I. Scheme in the State is 10.35 lakhs. The E. S. I. Scheme gives medical benefits to the employees and their family members as per the policy laid down by E. S. I. Corporation in consultation with State Government. The expenditure on account of E. S. I. Scheme in the State is borne in the ratio of 1/8 and 7/8 by State Government and E. S. I. Corporation respectively.

2. At present full Medical benefits are given to employees under E. S. I. Scheme (including indoor treatment in Hospitals) through Panel as well as Service System. The Dispensary and Specialist treatment facilities to the members of families of employees in the State have been extended in all the places. The hospitalisation facilities to the family members of employees have been extended to employees in the Cities of Poona and Nagpur.

3. The E. S. I. Scheme has got its own ESIS Hospitals. The present bed strength of ESIS Hospitals already constructed is 23,60 beds. The bed strength in certain hospitals are being increased and six ESIS Hospitals are under construction. The position of ESIS Hospitals are given below.

4. (i) The following hospitals are working with bed strength shown against them:—

(a) M. G. M.	..	700
(b) Worli	..	250
(c) Aundh	..	220
(d) Mulund	..	360
(e) Nagpur	..	150

Total	..	<u>1,680</u>
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(ii) At Worli 250 beds are being added by end of this financial year.

The strength of Mulund Hospital is 600. However for the present 360 beds are started and all 600 beds will be started soon i. e. by March 1976.

The Aundh Hospital has 410 beds for the present number of workers 80,000, 220 beds are already commissioned, 100 more beds are being commissioned by March 1976, and all 410 beds will be utilised when E. S. I. Scheme is extended to New Sectors.

(iii) In addition to the above the following hospitals are under constructions:—

(A) Andheri	...	600
(B) Washi	...	600
(C) Kandivali	...	600
(D) Thane	...	300
(E) Ulhasnagar	...	100
(F) Solapur	...	100

After completion of the hospitals the total number of beds that will be available under E. S. I. Scheme Hospitals will be 4,660 beds. The hospitalisation facilities to members of the families of 8.30 lakhs employees will be extended in Greater Bombay Region, by December, 1976.

5. The E. S. I. Act of 1948 has already been amended suitably and the E. S. I. Scheme has been extended to the employees drawing wages above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000 with effect from 30th November 1975. This covers approximately 4 lakhs additional workers.

6. A proposal to extend E. S. I. Scheme to new sectors (Shops and Establishments) is under consideration of Government which will cover approximately 0.27 lakhs employees, in Poona and Nagpur Region.

7. The E. S. I. Scheme has been extended to 25 places in Maharashtra State. The following has been the expansion programme for 1975-76 under E. S. I. Scheme :—

(a) Four Dental Clinics, two in Bombay one each at Pune and Nagpur are being opened shortly.

(b) The work of opening of two T. B. Clinics is in progress.

(c) The E. S. I. Scheme has been extended with effect from 27th December 1975 to Dehu Road, Talegaon, Lonawala and Khandala.

(d) The E. S. I. Scheme is being extended to Madhav Nagar, Sangli and Chikalthana in Aurangabad District with effect from 31st January 1976.

(e) The extension of E. S. I. Scheme to Hingna in Nagpur will be made during 1975-76.

(f) E. S. I. S. Hospital, Ulhasnagar in Thane District is being commissioned on 1st March 1976.

(g) One Specialist Centre at Mulund, Bombay is also being opened during 1975-76.

Budget Provisions

(a) For 1975-76 ... Rs. 756.87 Lakhs.

(b) For 1976-77 ... Rs. 1108.66 Lakhs.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The Food and Drug Administration enforces the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the rules under these Acts. It also enforces certain allied Acts and regulations.

There is also a Drugs Control Laboratory at Bombay under the Administration which does the work of testing of samples of Drugs.

The samples of Food articles are tested by the Public Health Laboratories which are under the control of the Joint Director of Public Health, Pune.

The most important development under Plan during 1975-76 was that the District Offices under the Administration were strengthened by appointment of Assistant Commissioners to be Heads of the District Offices and Four Divisional Offices at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad were established under the charge of Joint Commissioners. With this development, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which was not hitherto being enforced in the Zilla Parishad Areas will be enforced in those areas. Thus, now the entire State is covered by the activities of the Administration.

The work of publicity of the activities of the Administration gained momentum in the year 1975-76. With a view to enlighten the public about the hazards of adulterated Food and spurious drugs, as many as 126 exhibitions were held by the Administration at various places in the State which have become very popular and have been attended by lacs of people.

With the staff sanctioned during 1975-76, it is proposed to inspect all Food establishments in Zilla Parishad Areas and licence them under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It is also proposed to lay more stress on collecting samples of food articles from these areas so as to put an effective check on adulteration in these areas.

The results achieved by the Food and Drug Administration due to the above activities are summed up below by giving comparative figures of performance between 1971-72 and 1974-75.

	1971-72	1974-75
No. of prosecutions launched under P. F. A. Act.	1,352	4,134
No. of Food samples tested ...	24,540	38,236
No. of adulterated food samples detected ...	4,032	5,453
Percentage of adulterated food samples to total tested.	18.17	14.03
Receipts by way of fees etc. (Rs. in lacs) ...	4.93	8.37
Fines recovered in cases of prosecutions (Rs. in lacs).	3.51	11.59
No. of prosecutions launched under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.	97	90
Total No. of samples tested (Drugs) ...	1,800	2,795
Total No. of sub-standard samples detected (Drugs).	222	553
Percentage of sub-standard drugs samples to total samples tested.	13.9	20.3
Fees under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 (Rs. in lacs).	4.93	8.37

The budget grants proposed for 1976-77 for the Food and Drug Administration are Rs. 89.75 lakhs.

**SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF DIRECTORATE OF AYURVED
FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77**

The Directorate of Ayurved deals with the following functions :—

- (1) Education in Ayurvedik and Unani Systems of Medicines.
- (2) Medical Relief.
- (3) Research.
- (4) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and its supply to Government and semi-Government institutions.
- (5) Grant-in-aid to private teaching institutions.
- (6) Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

1. Education in Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine

There are 3 Government Ayurvedic Colleges at Bombay, Nagpur and Nanded with their total intake capacity of 140 students per year. There are also 12 private colleges admitting 470 students to the B. A. M. S. course, which are aided by Government.

Unani College.—There is one Unani Tibbia College affiliated to the Maharashtra Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay conducting the D. U. M. S. (Diploma in Unani Systems of Medicine and Surgery) Integrated course at Bombay from 1970. It is of 4 years' duration after S. S. C. This College admit every year 30 students, and has a hospital of 20 beds. This college is aided by Government.

Post-Graduate Training in Ayurveda.—Two Post graduate courses viz. F. F. A. M. of the Maharashtra Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay and M. A. Sc. of the Poona University are being conducted at the Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona (Government aided) and R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay (Government College).

2. Medical Relief—Ayurvedic Hospitals

There are 3 Government Ayurvedic Hospitals at Bombay, Nagpur and Nanded attached to the teaching institutions. The total bed strength of these 3 hospitals is 465. The bed strength of these Government hospitals has been raised from 255 beds to 465 beds during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

There is also one Ayurvedic Ward in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona having 20 beds, with Out Patient Department facility. There are 11 Ayurvedic

Hospitals and one Unani Hospital attached to the Government aided teaching institutions, run by the private managements. The total bed strength of grant-in-aid hospitals is 942.

Dispensaries.—There are 667 Ayurvedic dispensaries under Zilla Parishads, including 405 run with aid from Government. There are also 30 Unani dispensaries under the Zilla Parishads in Marathwada Region which are aided by Government.

Research in Ayurved.—Government of Maharashtra has constituted the Maharashtra Board of Research in Ayurved under the Chairmanship of the Director of Ayurved in the year 1974-75, with a view to carry out research activities in Ayurveda. The Board has submitted two schemes i. e. one for establishing a well equipped Bio-Chemistry Laboratory and the other for establishment of the following Units :—

1. Standardisation of Drugs.
2. Clinical Research Unit.
3. Pharmacology Unit.
4. Ayurvedic Drugs Farm.

Manufacture of Ayurved and Unani Medicines and its supply to Government and Semi-Government institution.—The Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded was established in the year 1958 as a part and parcel of the Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded for the purpose of giving practicals to the students in Rasa Shastra and Dravyaguna and with a view to supply genuine Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to the Government Ayurvedic Hospitals and Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Marathwada region. A separate independent building for this Pharmacy has been constructed during the period of Fourth Five Year Plan and the scope of supply of medicines of this Pharmacy has been extended to 697 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 3 Ayurvedic Hospitals in the whole State and certain number of medicines to E. S. I. S.

Grant-in-aid to private teaching institutions.—There are 12 Under-graduate Ayurvedic Colleges and one Unani College run by the voluntary organisations. These colleges are paid recurring grant-in-aid equal to their approved deficit or equal to 75 per cent of the approved expenditure, whichever is less. Besides these colleges are paid non-recurring grant-in-aid for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, furniture etc. equal to 50 per cent of their

approved expenditure or approved deficit whichever is less, on merit in each case subject to availability of funds.

Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.—There are 405 Government aided Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the State. These dispensaries are paid purposive grants annually at the sanctioned rate for their maintenance and purchase of medicines etc.

Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.—The following schemes are included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for which, Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during the plan period.

(1) Construction of building for R. A. Podar Medical College, and M. A. Podar Hospital, Bombay and affiliation of the College with the University.

(2) Construction of building for Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nanded and affiliation of the College with the University.

(3) Construction of building for Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nanded and affiliation of the College with the University.

(4) Expansion of Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded.

There is an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for construction of Furnace at the Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded during the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. However, there is no provision in thesecond year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Annual Plan for 1976-77

A total provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1976-77. Out of this provision, Rs. 1.06 lakh is proposed for construction of Out Patient Department at the M. A. Podar Hospital, Bombay. A provision of Rs. 2.08 lakhs is proposed for creation of additional staff for Government Ayurvedic Colleges and their attached hospitals to fulfil the requirements of the Universities for conducting the new degree course of "Ayurveda-charya" formulated by the Central Council of India Medicine, Government of India, New Delhi. A provision of Rs. 0.36 lakhs is proposed for development of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded. Besides, a provision of Rs. 0.65 lakhs is proposed for the schemes of Board of Research in Ayurved for carrying out Research activities.

DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, BOMBAY**Improvement in Municipal Administration**

Government has issued orders to Municipal Councils to improve their administration during the emergency. It has been observed that there was an average increase of 15 per cent to 20 per cent in the income from Octroi during the first nine months of the year.

Appointment of High Level Committee for formulation of a plan for urban areas

With a view to have a realistic assessment of resources of local bodies including the Municipal Corporations and the outlays included in the plan for Urban Development and development needs of Urban areas other than Greater Bombay, Government has appointed a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development to go into these problems. The committee has been given time upto the end of April 1976 to submit its report.

Appointment of Committee to review system of elect of Municipal President

Government in the Urban Development and Public Health Department has appointed a committee of members of the Legislature to consider certain problems and issues arising out of the system of direct elections to the Office of the Presidents of the Municipal Councils by the Maharashtra Act No. 47 of 1973.

Amelioration of the Backward Classes

In view of the unsatisfactory progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Barve and Malkani Committees, it has now been made obligatory for the Municipal Councils to take such measures as the State Government may, from time to time direct, for improving the living and working conditions of the Sanitary staff in the Municipal councils. Similarly, the Maharashtra Municipalities Act has now been amended suitably so as to make an obligatory duty of every council in regard to conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines. A provision has also been made for the levy of Special latrine tax as a part of the Consolidated Property Tax and to utilise the proceeding of the tax for this purpose. The amendment also prohibits employment of children below 15 years as scavengers and sweepers. Government has further decided that the welfare of the socially backward Classes i. e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and

Nomadic Tribes should be an obligatory duty of all the Municipal Councils and that the Municipal Councils should earmark 5 per cent of their revenue for meeting the expenditure for the welfare of these classes.

5. Distribution of grants to Municipal Councils

In 1975-76 the following grants have been distributed amongst the Municipal Councils.

Nature of the grant 1	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) 2
1. Grant on account of expenditure incurred by Municipal Councils on D. A. paid to the Municipal employees.	697.64
2. Normal Road grant ...	27.17
3. 75 per cent L. R. and 75 per cent N. A. A. grant ...	37.61
4. Grant on account of transfer of Entertainment Duty (Aurangabad Division).	6.40
5. Grant on account of share of income from Entertainment Tax duty (for M. C. as well as Corporation.)	284.00
6. Road grant to Mahableshwar Hill Station Municipal Council ...	0.10
7. Improvement grant to Panhala Hill Station Municipal Council ...	1.00
8. Compensation to Municipal Councils on account of taxes on Vehicles.	7.10
	1061.02
9. Special Road Grants ...	10.00*

Proposed to be sanctioned.

Owing to the revision of pay scales and D.A. rates of Municipal employees, there has been an increase in the amount of D. A. by about Rs. 1,92,00,000 over the previous year.

As announced in the Budget Session last year, the Government accepted the recommendation of the Municipal Finance Commission to give a share of the income from the Entertainment Tax to Municipal Councils in Maharashtra State and increased the Land Revenue grant from 15 per cent to 75 per cent from the financial year 1975-76.

6. Supersession of Municipal Councils

In view of the present Emergency, the Government has decided not to hold elections to 24 Municipal Councils which are under suspension till the Emergency is lifted and six months thereafter. The necessary legislation was passed in the last Session.

7. Dissolution of Municipal Councils

Government has dissolved under section 55 (5) (a) of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 following 2 councils which had removed their Presidents.

Name of Municipal Council	Date of dissolution
1. Nandurbar	.. 18th April 1975
2. Nanded	.. 10th October 1975

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Organisation and Strength

The Town Planning and Valuation Department endeavours to plan the growth of the fast growing towns in Maharashtra and acts as principal adviser to Government in matters of land valuation and estate management. The Director of Town Planning is the Head of the Department which has its head Office at Pune and has Branch Offices located at most of the important cities especially the district headquarters in the State.

The Department has been offering the services of its experienced officers to other agencies also whenever required and whenever such officers are available. Such officers have been sent to the Revenue Department, CIDCO, BMRDA, PCNTDA etc.

Process of Urbanisation

The trend towards urbanisation in Maharashtra observed in the decade 1961-71 has continued. There has been a higher growth rate of urban population, which is nearly 41 per cent as compared to about 27 per cent for the population of the State as a whole. During this period the number of towns increased from 266 to 289. There are now 20 class-I towns as against 12 in 1961. The rise in population has been reflected more in the Metropolitan City of Bombay where the problems due to its concentration are already gigantic. Efforts are being made through the Five Year Plans to tackle urban problems in a systematic manner.

Regional Plans

Comprehensive Regional Plans can be prepared under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966, to exercise effective control over planning and development of land in peripheral areas outside the Municipal areas, which have been growing in a haphazard and uncontrolled manner. The plans for the Bombay and Pune Metropolitan Regions have been sanctioned by Government. Regional Plan for Nagpur Metropolitan Region has also been sanctioned. The draft Regional Plans for Nasik and Kolhapur-Ichalkaranji Regions are under consideration of Government for sanction. The preparation of Regional Plans for Aurangabad-Jalna Region and Sangli-Miraj Region is in progress. For preparation of Regional Plan of Jalgaon-Bhusawal Region a new Branch Office in charge of Deputy Director of Town Planning, has been opened at Jalgaon with effect from 20th October 1975. It is now proposed to take up the work of preparation of Regional Plan for Chandrapur-Ballarpur Region from Vidarbha area during the year 1976-77, the exact area of which will be decided after suitable surveys and studies.

Development Plans

The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 requires every municipal authority to prepare a development plan for the area within its jurisdiction within a specified period. As none of the Municipal Councils possess the requisite trained technical staff, this work has to be handled by the Town Planning and Valuation Department.

There are 221 Municipal Councils and the 5 Corporations of Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Kolhapur. During 1975-76, the number of Development Plans sanctioned by Government so far is 19, Development Plans published 13 (including 8 Revised Plans) and Development Plans under Government consideration for sanction is 22 (including 4 Revised Plans). The total number of Development Plans sanctioned, including these sanctioned during the year 1975-76 is 134.

Town Planning Schemes

The number of final Town Planning Schemes sanctioned so far is 98 and 7 such schemes are under Government consideration for sanction. 17 schemes are before the respective Tribunals of Appeal. 22 Schemes are on hand with the Arbitrators/Town Planning Officers. 17 draft schemes are being prepared. Thus there are 161 schemes at various stages of progress.

Site Planning and Village Planning

The department also prepares a large number of layouts and schemes for the development of open Government/Municipal lands, for improvement and development of congested areas and slum clearance and also for hill stations, for townships/villages for irrigation Project-affected persons, for new villages, extension of old villages and resiting of villages affected by natural calamities.

Valuation

The department advises Government, the Commissioners and Collectors in the valuation of land. The Director and other officers are frequently appointed by Government to lead expert evidence in the Courts in references under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 contesting the compensation awarded for land that is acquired.

Traffic Surveys in Metropolitan areas and other towns/cities in Maharashtra

To make Traffic and Transportation surveys and proper project reports, etc., for Bombay City and other cities/towns and other metropolitan areas in the State, Government set up a Traffic Cell at Bombay in 1971-72. In 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been made for this Cell. For 1976-77, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.68 lakhs for the Cell.

During the year 1976-77, it is proposed to prepare Traffic Operation Plans in the Metropolitan areas of Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and also to evolve traffic and transportation plans for Sangli-Miraj and Jalgaon-Bhusawal Regions.

Training in Town Planning

This scheme has been continued since the Third Plan. With a view to meeting the demand of trained personnel in the field of Town Planning, four officers of the department are deputed every year for training 2 at the College of Engineering, Pune and 2 at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. So far 33 officers have been so trained. During 1976-77, four officers are proposed to be deputed for necessary training as contemplated under the Scheme.

During 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made under the above scheme. In the Annual Plan for 1976-77, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs for the purpose.

Training for Revenue Officers

This Department has been conducting training course in Land Acquisition and Valuation for Revenue Officers since March 1971. So far 8 such training courses have been conducted and 124 officers have been trained.

Development of Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town

As recommended by the Pune Metropolitan Regional Planning Board, for development of a satellite town at the Pimpri-Chinchwad-Complex, a New Town Development Authority has been constituted in March 1972 in view of the rapid increase in the population of the area in and around Pune City and the growth of industrial activities in the Pimpri-Chinchwad Complex. The total cost of the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Project during the 20 years from its commencement (4 phases of five years each) is estimated at Rs. 20 crores. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has so far been made available to the Development Authority for the payment of compensation for land and for its incidental expenses.

Area Development Project

The department will also be offering assistance to interested Municipal Councils/Corporations in the preparation of Area Development Projects for obtaining assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Dethi.

Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of the Development Plans.

Loans and grants are given to Municipal Councils for implementing their Development Plans, which have already been sanctioned by Government under the provisions of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The assistance is given for providing approved civic amenities. A loan equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost of the scheme and a Grant-in-aid equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ is made available to them depending upon the class of the Municipal Council. The loan is paid to Municipal Councils immediately after the scheme is sanctioned but the Grant-in-aid is released in instalments on the basis of actual progress of the work.

In the Annual Plan for 1975-76 a provision of 11.21 lakhs (Rs. 5.61 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 5.60 lakhs as Loan) was originally made for the purpose. However, over and above this original provision of Rs. 11.21 lakhs, additional provision of Rs. 32.86 lakhs has been made available by the

D. P. D. C. S. for grant of financial assistance to Municipal Councils. The total revised budget provision made during the year 1975-76, therefore, stands at Rs. 44.06 lakhs. In the Annual Plan for 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 105.66 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs. 55.66 lakhs as loan) has been made.

MAHARASHTRA PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION BOARD

The Board has so far declared the following ten (10) areas as Water Pollution Prevention Areas :—

Sr. No.	Name of area	Area in sq. km.
1	Patalganga river basin	.. 1092
2	Kundalika river basin	... 773
3	Ulhas river basin	... 4531
4	Nira river basin (upto its confluence with Bhima)	... 6773
5	Coastal area bounded by Gujarat Boarder on the North, Dahanu Creek on the South and Water Shed of Surya river on the East.	1253
6	Godavari river basin, upto Paithan	... 21980
7	Part of North Bombay, including Mahim creek, B. P. T. area of east Bombay, part of Thane City and Zilla Parishad, Thana-Belapur. Industrial complex, Panvel with Panvel creek, bounded by southshed of Ulhas and north water shed of Patalganga river and western portion of Arabian Sea.	1566
8	Nag river basin	... 940
9	Bhima river basin upto the confluence of Nira river with it	... 15733
10	Krishna river basin	... 19800

The eleventh area namely, the Sukna river basin upto Sukna dam is also in the process of being declared. This covers approximately 25 per cent of the total area to be controlled by the Board.

Once a particular area is declared as Water Pollution Prevention Area, no industry or any other polluting agency can discharge its trade waste and

industrial effluents into a stream passing through the area without obtaining consent of the Board. The Board prescribes the quantity and quality of effluent which can be allowed to be discharged. Grant of consent is the first step towards control of pollution.

The Board has so far granted consents to over 470 industries requiring them to make the prescribed arrangements for collection, treatment and disposal of their domestic and industrial effluents before they are let out either on land for irrigation or into the in land surface waters.

The Board has also classified the State Waters both fresh and saline. The classification of waters is made after taking into consideration the best uses of waters. The classifications are as under :—

A. FRESH WATER

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Best usage</i>
(i) A-I Class	... Drinking waters after chlorination (but without conventional treatment).
(ii) A-II Class	... Drinking water after conventional treatment and chlorination.
(iii) B Class	... Out-door bathing.
(iv) C Class	... Fish and wild life propagation.
(v) D Class	... Agriculture and industrial cooling and processes.

B. TIDAL WATERS

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Best usage</i>
(i) SW-I Class	... Recreation including bathing, shell fishing and salt extraction.
(ii) SW-II Class	... Commercial fishing.
(iii) SW-III Class	... Cooling waters.
(iv) SW-IV Class	... Harbours.
(v) SW-V Class	... Navigation.

The Board has prescribed water quality criteria for the aforesaid classes of waters in terms of various parameters like BOD, suspended solids, ph, D. O., COD, etc. The long stretches of rivers/streams in the declared areas have also been zoned suitably within the aforementioned classification of waters.

The Field Officer and staff of the Board carry out a continuous monitoring of the environmental waters and of the consented effluents to assess the quality of natural waters to see if the industrial effluents conform to the consent conditions.

The Board has established its Central Laboratory at Bombay for carrying out analytical tests on samples of waters and waste waters. The laboratory consists of modern sophisticated instruments total cost of which is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs.

The Directorate of Maharashtra State Water Pollution Investigation Centre and Laboratory, Bombay, which is a Government agency functioning in the field of investigation of water and air pollution problems is being merged with the Board very shortly. In practice, however, the two organisations have been functioning as one unit over the past 2 years and the activities of the one are only complimentary and supplementary to the other.

*Statement showing the provisions made in the budget for
1975-76 and 1976-77 both under Plan and Non-Plan*

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1975-76	1976-77
282—Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply			
NON-PLAN			
(d) Prevention of air and water pollution—			
(i) Water Pollution	...	9.49	5.35
(ii) Grant-in-Aid to Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board.		16.20	20.00
(iii) Air Pollution	...	3.70	3.99
PLAN			
(d) Prevention of air and water pollution—			
(i) Water Pollution	..	5.00	1.17
(ii) Air Pollution	...	0.37	0.33

Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme.

There are 222 Municipal Councils and 5 Municipal Corporations in the State. The following table summarises the progress in the supply of water and in sewerage schemes at the end of 31st March 1975 :—

1	Number at the end of March 1975	2
Municipal areas	...	227
Towns supplied with water	...	189
Towns with no water supply scheme	...	9
Towns for which water supply schemes are in progress	...	29
Towns where water supply augmentation schemes are in progress	...	68
Towns having sewerage schemes	...	10
Towns for which sewerage schemes are in progress	...	12
Towns without a sewerage facility	...	205

For 1975-76 the following programme for water-supply is under execution :—

(a) *New Schemes.*—Out of these 29 schemes in progress, schemes for 2 towns will be completed by end of 31-3-1976.

(b) *Augmentation Schemes.*—Water supply augmentation schemes are in progress in 68 towns. During this year a major scheme, i. e. Augmentation to Aurangabad Water Supply Scheme (Jayakwadi as a source) will be completed. Also, during this year one major scheme, i. e. Augmentation to Buldhana Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 130 lakhs Gross has been sanctioned as a Government Scheme.

(c) *Sewerage Scheme.*—By the end of 1975-76, the sewerage schemes for Sangli and Saswad towns will be completed.

A statement indicating the provisions included in the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 and 1976-77 for Government and Municipal water supply and sewerage schemes is appended.

Financial assistance for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.—The pattern of financial assistance given to Municipal Councils for water-supply/sewerage

schemes is shown below.— The percentage quoted apply to the gross cost of the schemes :—

Class of the Municipal Council	L. I. C. Loan	Grant-in-aid	Municipal contribution
1	2	3	4
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	(Percentage)
'A'	66-2/3	23-1/3	10
'B'	50	40	10
'C'	50	50	Nil

In respect of L. I. C. Loans raised by 'C' class Municipal Councils Government has undertaken to meet the full loan liability for the first 5 years ; for the next 15 years the loan liability is to be shared equally by Government and the Municipal Councils concerned.

Government has also decided to allow 'A' and 'B' class Municipal Council to pay their share of 10 per cent of the cost in three equal annual instalments, the third and the last instalment being paid before the scheme is handed over to the Municipal Councils.

APPENDIX

Provisions included in the B. Es for 1975-76 and 1976-77 for Government and Municipal Water Supply Sewerage Schemes are as given below :—

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Budget Provision	
	1975-76	1976-77
1 Government Water Supply Schemes	191.89	333.23
2 Grant-in-aid for Municipal Water Supply/ Sewerage Schemes.	183.35	170.02
3 Bhatsai Project (Govt. Head Works)	400.00	268.70
		31.23*
	* E. T. P. charges	

BOMBAY METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The authority has been constituted for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the proper, orderly and rapid development of the areas forming the Bombay Metropolitan Region. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 3,065 sq. km. comprising the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, 13 Municipal Councils and a number of village panchayats within the Zilla Parishads of Thane and Kulaba.

According to section 18 (1) (a) of the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1974, the State Government is required to make an annual contribution to the BMRDA fund of a sum not less than Rs. 5 crores as the State Government may determine in accordance with the schemes included in the State plan for being utilised by the authority for development schemes as the State Government may approve. Since the jurisdiction of the B. M. R. D. A. extends to the areas forming part of the Thane and Kulaba districts also, in addition to the entire area of Greater Bombay district, the requirement of Rs. 5 crores has to be provided in the District Plans of these 3 districts on a proportionate basis. The Thane and Kulaba districts have provided their respective shares of Rs. 0.88 crore and Rs. 0.32 crore in their plans for 1976-77. Adequate provisions have been proposed on this account in the District Plan for Greater Bombay 1976-77.

Under section 18 (1) (b) of the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1974, the State Government is required to make a contribution of Rs. 10 crores towards the revolving fund of the B. M. R. D. A. The State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores on this account on matching basis at the end of 1974-75 when the Government of India made available its assistance. A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made for 1975-76. For the next year, a provision of 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for making contribution to the revolving fund of the authority and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Area development programme.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation

The Bombay Municipal Corporation occupies a premier position among the municipal authorities not only in this State but probably in the whole country. It is one of the most active municipal bodies in the country. Besides providing the usual municipal services like water supply and sewerage, etc., it also runs a transport Undertaking (Bombay Electric Supply Transport Undertaking) with a fleet of nearly 1,500 vehicles and manages electric supply distribution in the city.

The Corporation today caters to the civic needs of a population estimated at 72 lakhs. During the last 10 years there has been substantial expansion in the amenities provided by the Corporation. To cite a few examples, the number of dispensaries has increased from 59 in 1966 to 107 in 1976; maternity homes from 15 to 29, schools from 936 to 1,111, gardens and open space from 202 to 363, markets from 53 to 65, family planning centres from 36 to 52; water supply from 222 mgd to 341 mgd. The number of BEST vehicles has increased from about 1,300 in 1964-65 to more than 1,500 in 1974-75; the number of passengers carried by the BEST every day from nearly 19 lakhs in 1964-65 to nearly 30 lakhs during 1974-75. The corporation has also built and commissioned an up-to-date modern slaughter house.

The income of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 24.78 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 61.60 crores (estimated) in 1975-76.

Despite this increase in the civic amenities, the corporation is unable to keep pace with the increasing population. In 1966 the corporation drawn up a master plan for Bombay. It was estimated to cost Rs. 750 crores at the prices then prevailing but for want of adequate finance, it has not been possible to implement a large part of this plan. Recently, however, the Government has been able to secure some assistance from the World Bank for some of the schemes of the corporation, in particular, for the water supply scheme which, when completed, will augment the supply for the city by about 100 mgd.

Due to geographical factors, there are severe limitations on the growth of Bombay and the ultimate solution to the problem of the ever growing population in Bombay will be by providing alternative centres of growth to divert some of the population coming to Bombay. This can only be done by planning for the region round about Bombay as a whole. To this end, Government understood in 1967 the preparation of a Regional Plan for the Bombay Metropolitan Regional covering an area of about 1,500 square miles. The Bombay Metropolitan Regional Planning Board which was established under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, submitted its draft report to Government in 1970 and the report was approved by Government in 1973.

Scheme for Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of Notional Importance

The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a new Central Sector Programme for Urban Development Projects of National Importance. This scheme which covers the metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and also other cities with the population of 1 million and above aims at giving financial assistance to the State Governments/ Union Territories to enable them

to supplement the resources of the implementing authorities and the resources provided for by the State Government. The Central assistance will be only to supplement and strengthen these resources. This assistance will be in the form of seed capital which will be made available depending upon the programme of land acquisition and development in a city by the implementing authority. The scheme envisages the Central assistance to the extent of 33½ per cent of the funds required for the projects as far as the metropolitan cities with the population of a million are concerned and financial assistance up to 50 per cent in respect of the smaller cities. The balance in each case has to come from the State Government resources.

This assistance from the Central Government will be made available to the State Government in the form of loan and the State Government in turn will make this available to the development authorities in the form of loan on such terms and conditions including subsidies as are admissible normally.

During the current year a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been released by Central Government for Development of roads in Greater Bombay and Development of New Bombay. A total amount of Rs. 3.15 crores is expected to be released during the year.

SOCIALISATION OF URBAN LAND

I. General

(1) Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 passed by the Parliament has come into force on 17th February 1976.

(2) The Central Government have framed necessary rules under the Act which have also been finally published on 17th February 1976.

(3) Both the Act and the rules have been republished by the State Government on 20th February 1976.

II. Urban agglomerations and Ceiling limits

The Act immediately applies to the following nine urban agglomerations in the State namely (1) Greater Bombay (with peripheral limit of 8 kms.) (2) Pune (with peripheral limit of 5 kms.), (3) Ulhasnagar (with peripheral limit of 5 kms.), (4) Thane, (5) Nasik, (6) Sangli, (7) Solapur (with peripheral limit of 5 kms.), (8) Kolhapur and (9) Nagpur (with peripheral limit of 5 kms.) for the agglomerations at (4), (5), (6) and (8) the peripheral limit of 1 km has been prescribed. The Act applies to all vacant land (other than land mainly used for agriculture). It however,

does not include land which is occupied by any building or on which a building is being constructed on the appointed day i.e. 28th January 1976.

Ceiling limits have been fixed for each category of agglomeration as under :—

	Category	Ceiling limit
1. Greater Bombay	A	500 sq. meters.
2. Pune	B	1000 sq. meters.
3. Ulhasnagar	C	1500 sq. meters.
4. Solapur	C	1500 sq. meters.
5. Nagpur	C	1500 sq. meters.
6. Thane	D	2000 sq. meters.
7. Nasik	D	2000 sq. meters.
8. Sangli	D	2000 sq. meters.
9. Kolhapur	D	2000 sq. meters.

III. Returns to be filed by a person or family holding vacant land in excess of ceiling limit.

A person or family holding vacant land in excess of ceiling limit are required to file a statement giving details of all land held by him or it (including the share if any, in co-operative society, firm trust or joint Hindu family property etc.) before a competent authority within 120 days from the commencement date. The form of statement has been prescribed under the rules. The competent authorities have been notified by the State Government on 18th February 1976 *vide* copy of notification enclosed.

IV. Determination of excess land

On receipt of the statement from the excess holder, the Competent authority has to scrutinise them and prepare a provisional statement as regards the excess land which is to be finalised after considering objections, if any. Thereafter he has to publish a notification giving particulars of the excess land and such land then vests in the State Government from the date specified in the notification.

V. Excess land not to be treated as excess in certain cases

A person holding land in excess of the ceiling is allowed to continue to hold such land if he declares that within a specified time he would utilise such land for the construction of dwelling units having plinth area not more than 80 sq. meters for accommodating the weaker sections of the society.

VI. Compensation.

Compensation for vacant excess land acquired under the Act is to be paid in the following manner :—

(a) Where any income is derived from the vacant land, $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the net average annual income from the such land during the preceding five years.

(b) Where no income is derived from such land, the amount calculated at the rate not exceeding :—

(i) Rs. 10 per sq. meter in 'A' or 'B' category of Urban Agglomeration ;

(ii) Rs. 5 per sq. meter in 'C' or 'D' category of Urban Agglomeration.

25 per cent of the amount of compensation or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less, is to be paid in cash. The rest of the amount is to be paid in negotiable bond redeemable after 20 years and carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum.

VII. Transfers of vacant land prohibited

Transfers of lands made between 17th February 1975 to 17th February 1976 are excluded from the consideration i. e. such lands are taken into account for purposes of calculating the extent of vacant land held, unless such transfers are *bona fide* under registered deed for valuable consideration. No holder is allowed to transfers vacant land in excess of the ceiling unless he has furnished the statement to the competent authority and the final notification regarding excess vacant land is published. The State Government is given an option to purchase vacant land intended to be transferred by any holder.

VIII. Exemptions

The following lands are exempted from the provisions of the Act :—
land held by—

(i) Central Government, State Government, Local Authority or Corporation established by State Act or any Government company.

(ii) Any military, naval or airforce institutions.

(iii) Any bank as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act and includes :—

(a) the Reserve Bank of India,

(b) the State Bank of India,

(c) I. F. C., L. I. C., Unit Trust, Indl. Dev. Bank of India, I. C. I. C. I.

(iv) Public charitable or religious trust (including wakf).

(v) Co-operative Society, being a land mortgage bank or a housing co-operative society.

(vi) Educational, cultural, technical or scientific institutions.

The State Government is also empowered to exempt any vacant land in the public interest and also in cases where such exemption is considered to be necessary to avoid hardship to any person.

IX. Disposal of Vacant Land

The State Government is empowered to allot vacant land acquired under the Act to any person for any purpose relating to or in connection with any industry or for providing residential accommodation to the employees of any industry, under such conditions as the State Government may impose. The State Government can also disposed of the acquired vacant land to subserve the common good.

For purposes of implementation of the Act, a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1976-77 towards payment of compensation and Rs. 3.74 lakhs to meet the expenditure on account of additional staff.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT**INTRODUCTORY**

The Finance Department is responsible for mobilising financial resources of the State. It is its duty to ensure that public revenue is spent in the furtherance of the general policies of Government in the most economical manner and to raise the necessary funds. Accordingly, it is concerned with the preparation of Annual Budget, the Appropriation Bills, Taxation Measures and with matters connected with public debt, Audit, Pay and Allowances and other conditions of service of Government servants. It advises Government in all matters involving financial implications. The concurrence of the Finance Department is required for any expenditure from public revenue except where powers have been delegated to the Administrative Department and subordinate offices. The Finance Department acts as the Administrative Department in relation to the Sales Tax Department, the Directorate of Accouts and Treasuries, the Directorate of Insurance and the Directorate of Small Savings and Lotteries. This Department is also concerned with matters pertaining to Trade and Commerce, Banking, Company law, Stock Exchanges, Forward Markets, etc. in so far as these subjects come within the State jurisdiction. In some of these matters, it acts as an agent of the Central Government. Information in respect of the activities of the several sections of the Finance Department is given briefly in the following paragraphs.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

The Sales Tax Department administers the following enactments :—

- (i) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (ii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958.
- (iv) The Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962.
- (v) The Maharashtra Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1962.
- (vi) The Maharashtra Chit Fund Act, 1974.

(vii) The Maharashtra Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1975.

Assessment of the Dealer	Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959	Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
1. Assessed during 1st April 1975 to 31st December 1975.	96,856	45,439
2. Expected disposal during remaining 3 months i. e. January 1976 to March 1976.	32,285	15,146
3. Total expected disposal as on 31st March 1976	1,29,141	60,585
4. Pendency of Assessment that would remain in arrears as on 31-3-1976 after taking into consideration disposal and addition during the period from January 1976 to March 1976.	3,56,238	2,03,631

The present pendency of Assessment work in Maharashtra State is of about 20 months.

Appeals and Revision	By Assistant Commissioners	By Deputy Commissioners
1. The number of appeals/2nd Appeals disposed off during 1st April 1975 to 31st December 1975.	7423	668
2. Expected disposal of appeals/2nd Appeals during 3 months from January 1976 to March 1976.	2475	222
Total expected disposal as on 31st March 1976.	9898	890
3. The No. of Revision application disposed off during 1st April 1975 to 31st December 1975.	...	49
4. Expected disposal of revision application.	...	15
Total expected disposal on 31st March 1976.	...	64
5. No. of appeals/2nd appeals that would remain pending as on 1-4-1976 (After considering additions and disposal for 3 months from January 1976 to March 1976.)	9043	778
6. No. of Revision application that would remain pending as on 1-4-1976 (After considering additions and disposal for January 1976 to March 1976.)	...	47

3. *Registration.*—The number of registered dealers as on 31st March 1976 is worked-out as follows :—

	Under Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959	Under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
1. No. of Registered Dealers as on 31st December 1975.	1,76,577	96,725
2. No. of Registered dealers that would remain in force as on 31st March 1976 after considering additions and cancellations of Registration Certificates.	1,80,861	98,612

Chit Fund Act

The administration of Chit Fund Act has been entrusted to this Department. Section 53 of the Act has been brought in to force from 7-3-1975 and Section 73 of the Act has been brought into force from 1-9-1975. The Commissioner has been appointed as Director of Chit Funds.

Pilot Officers

The new system of Pilot Officers has been introduced in Bombay City. Sales Tax Officers appointed under this system are completing assessments of small dealers (viz. with a Turn Over of less than Rs. 3 lakhs) without any assistance from the Sales Tax Inspectors.

Summary Assessment

As per provisions of Section 33 (2) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, if the returns furnished in respect of any period are found to be correct and complete, the assessment is to be completed in respect of the amount of tax due from the dealer on the basis of return furnished without calling him to the office. The provisions of this section were not made use of so far. A scheme has been formulated for assessment of such dealers and assessments have been completed so far.

Profession Tax

The Maharashtra Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 under which a tax (popularly known as the Profession Tax) is levied on certain professions, trades, callings and employments specified in the schedule to the Act came into force with effect from 1-4-1975 and the

administration of the Acts was entrusted to the Commissioner of Sales Tax, who was designated as the Commissioner, Profession Tax under the Act. About 63,000 employers and 4.06 lakhs self employed persons have so far been registered and enrolled respectively under this Act. The budget estimates from this source of revenue were placed at Rs. 10.75 crores while the revised estimates have been placed at Rs. 10.44 crores. The actual receipts upto 31-12-1975 are Rs. 8.11 crores.

Computerisation

The Department has taken preliminary steps to introduce computer system in its work. To start with, the work relating to the Profession Tax Act in Greater Bombay and Thane will be computerised. A consultant has been appointed to assist the department in formulating the computer system and the work of redesigning and simplifying the various forms under the Profession Tax Rules is in progress. It is hoped to make substantial progress in this behalf during the course of few more months.

Sales Tax Enquiry Committee

Government has constituted a Committee known as the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee to suggest, *inter-alia*, improvements in the system, administration and procedure relating to Sales Tax so as to simplify the procedure of assessment of tax and to minimise evasion of tax and plug loop-holes that give rise to avoidance of tax.

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS AND TREASURIES

Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries was established from 1st January 1962. The following Offices were brought under the control of this Department.

1. Local Fund Accounts Branch.
2. Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay.
3. District Treasuries in the State.
4. Offices of the Accounts Officer (Training), Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad.
5. Stores Verification Organization.
6. Vigilance Section in the Finance Department.
7. Accounts posts in the various Departments.

With a view to having a trained and experienced Accounts Cadre, the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service was formulated in February 1965. This service was constituted with a view to bringing together posts dealing with accounts matters in various Departments and Offices of the Government of Maharashtra. This new services is administered by the Finance Department through Director of Accounts and Treasuries and Additional Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department, Bombay. The appointments, transfers, etc. of officers in Class I (Junior) and Class II are made by Director of Accounts and Treasuries and Additional Secretary provisionally and later on confirmed by the Government in Finance Department on long term basis. The appointments to Class I (Sr.) posts are made by the Government in Finance Department. As regards Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service Class III posts, the Director of Accounts and Treasuries is empowered to make appointments. The total number of posts in Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service as on 31st January 1976 in Government Departments was as follows :—

	No. of posts	Deputation posts as on 31-1-1976
1. Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service Class I (Super time scale).	1	—
2. M. F. and A. S. Class I (Sr.)	17	—
3. M. F. and A. S. Class I (Jr.)	100	26
4. M. F. and A. S. Class II	308	19
5. M. F. and A. S. Class III	410	10
	<hr/> 836 <hr/>	<hr/> 55 <hr/>

Treasury Matters

According to the recommendations of the Administrative Re-organisation Committee and decision taken by Government, Sub-Treasuries which were under the control of the Revenue and Forest Department are now under the control of the Finance Department through the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries. All the Sub-Treasuries i. e. 211 Sub-Treasuries have accordingly been taken over. In addition, seven Sub-Treasuries have been newly opened at Talasari, Aheri, Devalgaon Raja, Karanja, Pulgaon, Ulhasnagar and Dharni. Thus there are 218 Sub-Treasuries, 166 are banking and 52 are non-banking. There is no Sub-Treasury now functioning under Revenue and Forest Department.

Introduction of Cheque System

Government has already accepted the Cheque system, in place of bill system, for payment in the District Treasuries and accordingly the cheque system has been introduced in all the 25 District Treasuries.

Administrative Inspection of the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries

Under the provisions of the M. T. R. 86 the Director of Accounts and Treasuries has to conduct the Administrative Inspection of the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. Accordingly Inspection as follows have been carried out from 1-1-1975 to 31-12-1975.

Sr. No.	Name of Treasury	Month of Inspection
1	Aurangabad	.. 2/75
2	Nanded	.. 10/75
3	Osmanabad	.. 10/75
4	Sangli	.. 12/75
5	Nasik	.. 12/75

Besides, this every year the Regional Deputy Directors are also conducting inspections as per programme.

Scheme of Payment of Pension compulsorily by—

- (1) Money orders upto Rs. 100 at Government cost and
- (2) above Rs. 100 by Cheques through Banks.

The scheme has been introduced in the Office of Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay and District Treasuries at Pune, Aurangabad, and Nagpur as an experimental measure. The mode of payment at (1) above is introduced with effect from pension for the month of October, 1975 payable in November 1975 and that at (2) above has been introduced with effect from pension for the month of November 1975 payable in December 1975.

The scheme is proposed to be introduced in the remaining District Treasuries during the next financial year i. e. 1976-77.

Staggering of Disbursement of Pay and Allowances

With a view to reducing congestion and overcrowding in regard to disbursement of pay and allowances in the District Treasuries, Pay and Accounts Office and Banks on pay days, the scheme of staggering the payment of salaries of various Departments on the last two working days of the month

and 1st day of the ensuing month has been introduced in all the District Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Office with effect from January 1976 *vide* G. R. F. D. No. TRW-1375-400-ADM-9, dated 9-12-1975..

Advice List System

The advice list system has been introduced in all the Treasuries. Under this system bills passed for payment are sent to the bank with a separate list to ensure against forgery. The question of introducing this system in heavy Sub-Treasuries is still under examination and will be introduced if found essential and feasible.

Individual Running Ledger Account System

With a view to minimising the delay occurring in the existing procedure for making payment of pay and allowances to Gazetted Officers, Government have decided to introduce the above scheme for making payment of the pay and fixed allowances to Gazetted Officers through Banks to be nominated by them *vide* G. R. F. D. No. TRW-1376-249-ADM-9, dated 21-1-1976. The scheme is to be brought into force with effect from 1-5-1976 and will be applicable to Gazetted Officers working in the Secretariat Department and some other Departments under the Pay Control of Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay in the first instance.

Construction work of Treasury

Right from the inception, the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries were situated in the Collector's Office and Tahsil Offices respectively. However, with the expansion of the activities of the treasuries as well as of the staff of Collector's Office, they were facing acute shortage of accommodation. Hence, a phased programme has been undertaken to construct separate buildings for District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

Stores Verification Wing

The Stores Verification Wing under the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries undertakes physical verification of stocks and stores of the various Departments of Government. During verification, defects in the Store Account books, unauthorised or excessive purchase, unused and unoperated stores, storage conditions etc., are brought to the notice of the concerned Department Officers. Suggestions to improve the existing arrangements so as to avoid losses, pilferage, etc. are also made.

Stores Verification Wing was initially established in 1952 under the control of the Finance Department. After creation of the Directorate of Accounts

and Treasuries in 1962, it was brought under the control of the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries. The present sphere of this Wing consists of the verification of the stocks and stores held by all State Government Departments except those of Senior Master, High Court and Registrar, High Court under the Law and Judiciary Department and Zilla Parishads under Rural Development Department. The Wing has its Head Quarters at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nasik and various Districts have been allotted to the offices in charge at the above Head Quarters.

The Wing is wholly independent machinery in charge of the Stores and Stores Accounts maintained in the various Departments. The verification itself is of a surprise nature. The primary object is to ensure that the material on hand accords with the descriptions and specifications shown in the numerical ledger or Departmental registers. The wing tries to find out (i) whether stocks and stores are purchased economically in required quantities and for known purposes and uses, (ii) whether they are properly stored and protected against deterioration or thefts, (iii) whether that surplus stocks, if any are timely disposed of that issues are properly made and accounted for and (iv) whether that there is no loop hole in the system which may facilitate fraud or misappropriation of stores.

The Annual Administration Report is also prepared indicating briefly the functions carried out by the Stores Verification Wing. One copy of the Administrative Report is also sent to Accountant General, Bombay from which the Accountant General selects certain paras of important nature for including them in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report.

Vigilance Work

The Finalisation of pending pension cases is watched and pursued by the Head Office of the Directorate as well as by its Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur. Registers are being maintained to note the progress of the cases every month to facilitate a close watch. Whenever, Vigilance Parties visit Departments-Offices they look into the reasons for pendency of pension cases and offer advice to speed up their finalisation. At the instance of this Directorate, Government have issued orders to Organization and Methods Officer in all Departments to make case studies of pension cases, so as to find out the reasons for delay in the disposal of such cases and to take steps to prevent their recurrence.

The cases of delayed submission of pension papers to Audit office by certain Departmental Officers are brought to the notice of the concerned Administrative Departments for necessary action.

The Vigilance Branch attached to this Department as also Units attached to Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur look after the clearance of outstanding audit objections, Inspection Reports, Paras, etc. compliance on spot. As will be seen from Audit Report on the Accounts for the year 1972-73, as many as 1,75,123 items involving an amount of Rs. 14,352.05 (lakhs) were shown as outstanding as on 30th September 1973. Out of these items, 109,210 items involving an amount of Rs. 3886.03 Lakhs were got cleared during the period from 1-10-73 to 30-9-1974, leaving a balance of 65,833 items involving an amount of Rs. 10466.02 lakhs. Clearance of such large outstanding items, is due to constant persuasion by the Vigilance Section of this Directorate.

Joint tours with the representatives of Audit Office were undertaken by the Vigilance Branches of the Regional Offices of the Directorate at Poona and Nagpur and efforts were made to finally settle as many objection book advances items on the spot as possible. The practice is proposed to be continued in future.

The activities of the Vigilance Unit will be continued during the year 1976-77.

Utilisation Certificates

In cases where conditions are attached to the utilisation of a grant whether with reference to object of expenditure or the time within which the money is to be spent or otherwise, the authorities competent to sanction grants to Local Bodies and other Institutions have to obtain and forward Utilisation Certificates to Audit. It was found that a large number of such Utilisation Certificates were outstanding. The work of watching the progress of submission of these certificates has been entrusted to the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries.

Computerisation Scheme : Instruction of

Government have decided to introduce the Scheme of Computerisation of Treasury Accounts with effect from 1st April 1976, with a view to knowing promptly the progress of expenditure, particularly of expenditure on Plan Schemes and receipts of revenue, so as to take immediate steps to control the expenditure and to give directions for the progress of plan expenditure whenever necessary, and also to enable Government to keep proper watch on the ways and means position of State Government.

The Accountant General, M. S., Bombay already compiles the accounts of State Government and renders them to Government. There will not be any

change in the said procedure. However, by introducing the scheme of computerisation of Treasury Accounts, Government may get the information on various points (viz. Scheme-wise Controlling, Officer-wise etc. progress of expenditure of the year), from an independent source, more quickly.

The transactions falling under the following Sections of the Budget, are at present not being computerised.

- (1) E—Public Debt.
- (2) F—Loans and Advances.
- (3) G—Inter State Settlement.
- (4) H—Transfer to the Contingency Fund.

All the other service heads have been computerised.

The data will be collected by the Director of Accounts and Treasuries, Bombay from the following sources :—

- (1) From the Accounts rendered by the District Treasuries.
- (2) From the compiled accounts rendered by the Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay.
- (3) From the compiled accounts rendered by Forests and Public Works Divisions in respect of expenditure incurred by drawal of cheques i. e. not through Treasuries.
- (4) From the adjustments made in Audit Offices.

The preliminary arrangement of (i) revision of the forms of various bills cashed at the Treasuries (ii) Preparation of expenditure Code list and Receipt Code list (iii) giving Code No. to each Treasury and Sub-Treasury and (iv) giving Code Nos. to the Drawing and Disbursing Officers, has since been completed.

The data collected by the D. A. T., Bombay will be passed on to the Director, Economics and Statistics, who will process it further for getting the required results from the Computer. Outputs of the Computer will later on be submitted to Government in the forms prescribed.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit Act, 1974 has come into force from 6th July 1974 and the 100 per cent increase in wages sanctioned during the period from 6th July 1974 to 5th July 1975 and 50 per cent of the increase in Dearness Allowance sanctioned during the period from 6th July 1974 to 5th July 1976 are to be covered under the Act.

The Director of Accounts and Treasuries, M. S., Bombay has been declared as the Nominated Authority in respect of the Local Authority Employees Scheme, 1974 and the Treasury Officers of the District Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay have been declared as the Nominated Authority in respect of the Government Employees Schemes, 1974. The Director of Accounts and Treasuries with the help of the Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries at the State level and the 2 Assistant Directors of Accounts and Treasuries at the two Regional Offices is supervising the work of Local Authority Employees Scheme, 1974. The Directorate is maintaining the Cash Book in respect of the Additional Wages deposits and Additional D. A. Deposits in respect of the remittances made by the Local Authorities (Specified authorities) to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. It also maintains the ledger accounts separately for Additional Wages and Additional D. A. in respect of all the Local Authorities covered under the Scheme. It also arranges for repayment of the deposits with interest thereon, when it becomes due for payments. Interest calculation in respect of the Deposits is also done in the Head Office. The number of specified Authorities as on 31st December 1975 was 668.

Special Inspections of Government Offices/Departments

The Special Vigilance Unit under a Joint Director of Accounts and Treasuries has been created as laid down in Government Resolution, General Administration Department, No. Addl. C. S./PA/1975, dated 16th August 1975. The functions of the Unit are (i) to have a comprehensive inspection of the Finance and Accounts Records and Financial sanctions of Government Offices/Departments and (ii) to examine the extent of internal financial control. The unit serves as a continuous vigil over the financial discipline and for greater watch over the observance of the departmental rules and regulations at the very source of the transactions of selected major revenue earning and spending departments and offices.

Local Fund Audit Establishment

The Local Fund Audit Establishment is required to audit the accounts of various autonomous and Semi-Government institutions in the State. With the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis from 1st May 1962 the audit of these local bodies are conducted under the provisions of the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930. Similarly, the audits of the Village Panchayats are conducted under the provision of the Maharashtra Village Panchayat (audit of accounts), Rules, 1961 as amended from time to time.

The Local Fund Audit Establishment has a Central Office at Bombay and four regional offices at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The Head Office (Central Office) at Bombay is headed by the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts and two Deputy Chief Auditors.

An important function of the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts is to prepare a consolidated Audit Review Report in respect of the audits of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and submit the same to Government in Rural Development Department for placing it before the Legislature. Review Reports placed before the Legislature are examined by the Panchayat Raj Committee of the Legislature. The Chief Auditor is required to assist the Committee in its deliberations. For this purpose, he has to keep a close watch on the compliance furnished by the Local Bodies in respect of audit paragraphs contained in the Audit Reports and particularly in respect of those paras. included in the review report.

INSURANCE FUND

The Government Insurance Fund as a centralised unit providing insurance service was started (as a result of a suggestion made by the Public Accounts Committee) in 1951, primarily to cater the general insurance needs of the different Government Departments particularly, the commercial and/or industrial undertakings (which have ordinarily to insure their properties according to usual trade/commercial practice). The Fund also extended insurance cover to such other Government Properties which, as per previous practice, were insured either under separate departmental insurance funds or with private insurance companies.

The Government Insurance Fund (Maharashtra) was being administered in the Finance Department till 31st August 1972. The work of the Insurance Section was considerably different from that in Sachivalaya. Moreover Insurance Organisation has to function on commercial lines and has to employ staff with insurance qualifications. In view of this, and for administrative convenience the Government decided to create a separate department called the Directorate of Insurance with effect from 1st September 1972. The Directorate of Insurance is in charge of this department, and is appointed as a Principal Officer of the Fund in terms of Insurance Act, 1938, and is responsible for efficient management and administration of the Government of Maharashtra Insurance Fund.

The Fund serves a twin purpose. In the first place it functions as a 'Self Insurance Scheme' in respect of the properties and goods owned by Government. It also works as an Authorised Insurer and underwrites

General Insurance Business emanating from insurable interests of the Government (Properties not owned by the Government) and of statutory State Corporations, Co-operative concerns such as Sugar Factories, (in which the Government is a share holder) Co-operative Spinning Mills where Government has provided capital etc. The Government Insurance Fund (Maharashtra) is registered as an insurer under Section 3 of Insurance Act 1933, (read with Section 110-F of Insurance Amendment Act 1968) and is permitted to transact Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous insurance business

The guide lines indicating the properties which need insurance are laid down in Government Resolution, Finance Department No. AIF-2165-XXI, dated 5th February 1966. All the departments have to place their insurance business with Government Insurance Fund only.

The Government Insurance Fund is a tariff insurer and as such wherever Tariff is in vague, Tariff rates are used. For non-tariff business the premium rates charged by Government Insurance Fund compare favourable with those of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries. In suitable cases such portion of risk as is deemed fit is re-insured. The fund is authorised to accept reinsurance business offered by other State Governments and also to participate in the reciprocity (as a result of compulsory statutory cession) offered by General Insurance Corporation of India. The reinsurance treaty between Government Insurance Funds of Maharashtra and that of Gujarat effective from 1st April 1973, has been renewed for a further period of one year with effect from 1st January 1976.

Section 36 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 exempts State Government Insurance Fund carrying on General Insurance Business in respect of properties owned by the Government Departments Semi-Government Bodies, State Statutory Corporations and other Industrial and Commercial Organisations wherein Government has substantial financial interests such as shareholding, loans guarantees etc. etc. from the application of the Act. On the basis of this section Government of India has issued an exemption order on a long term basis.

Orders were issued by various Departments directing the concerned authorities under their direct indirect control or where Government had insurable interest to place General Insurance Business with Government Insurance Fund only.

As per the Government directives, Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Societies Ltd., Bombay has started placing the Insurance business of its loanee Co-operative Housing Societies in Maharashtra with the Directorate of Insurance, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

In ex-Hyderabad State, Government Servants were required compulsorily as a service condition to take Life Insurance Policy or policies from the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund as per the Rules framed by that Government. Consequent upon the reorganisation of States in 1956, the question of administering the Policies of Government Servants allocated to the then Bombay State came up for consideration. As the erstwhile Government of Bombay had no ready organisation to take up the administration, it was agreed that the Andhra Pradesh Government should, on behalf of Government of Bombay administer the portion of the Fund pertaining to the policies of the employees allocated to the then Bombay State, the then Bombay State reserving the right to secede within a period of 5 years. However, on repeated requests from Andhra Pradesh Government before the said 5 years' period this Government has taken over the administration of the said Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund Policies on the lives of the allocated Government Servants as from 1st July 1961 (effectively from 1st April 1961). The Fund is at present being managed as a closed Fund and no new risks are undertaken. The receipts and disbursements of this Fund are separately accounted for under a separate head of account viz. '811-Insurance and Pension Funds-State Government Insurance Fund-Life Insurance Fund.'

To alleviate the difficulties experienced by the Policy Holders when there is a delay in the valuation of policies and declaration of bonus, Government has decided that the policy holders may be allowed to opt either to accept Bonus at the declared rate in accordance with the Rules of the Fund or should the date of exit of the policy fall beyond the triennium following that for which the bonus has been declared to accept the bonus at the declared rate up to the end of the triennium for which bonus is declared and at the rate of 1 per cent thereafter upto the date of exit of the policy in full and final settlement of the claim without waiting for the declaration of bonus.

MAHARASHTRA STATE LOTTERY SCHEME

Maharashtra Government started the lottery scheme in March 1969 to mobilise resources in order to finance the increasing developmental activities under the State Plan. Private Lotteries have been banned in Maharashtra. It is only the State Govt. which is running the lottery scheme in the entire state.

In the context of the resources required by the State Government the proceeds of the lottery are used for financing the various developmental

schemes of the State Government. Since such proceeds from a part of States' Funds, State Lottery assumes an extremely important role from the State's point of view. A net total revenue of about Rs. 20 crores will accrue from the inception of the scheme till the end of the current financial year.

During its life of nearly 7 years the State Lottery has been attracting a large number of patrons. It provides an opportunity to earn handsome returns to some lucky persons through a nominal stake. This scheme can, therefore, be aptly called "Taxation without Tears." Government is conducting lotteries, namely Main and Mini and the 1st prize of Main Lottery is one lakh in each series containing 10 lakhs of tickets. The cost of each ticket of Main Lottery is Re. 1 only. Three series are at present floated in each draw. Normally two draws are held in a month. Government have also floated two Bumper Main Lottery draws on 20th January and 20th February 1976 in order to gain more revenue. The first prize of Mini Lottery is Rs. 2,500 in each series containing 1 lakh of tickets. There used to be till recently four series in a draw which are held daily (excluding Sundays and Holidays). There are about 20 to 22 draws in a month of Mini Lottery. This lottery is becoming popular especially for the last one year, because it has given large number of prizes of lower denominations. As a result, Government has started 5 series of Mini Lottery with effect from 9th February 1976 for the present with a Common Prize of Rs. 8,000 to be raised to Rs. 10,000 from 1-3-1976. The cost of each ticket of Mini Lottery is 50 Paise. After defraying expenses in connection with agents commission, bonus prize money and administrative expenses like staff, publicity etc., a net income of about Rs. 21 to 23 lakhs accrues to Government every month on account of these two Lotteries at present. The total number of prizes in each series of the Main and the Mini and the net retention has been worked out and shown in the statement below :

Name of the scheme	Total No. of prizes in each series	Sale proceed of tickets is sold 100% per series	Total amount of prizes to be paid in each series	Other expenditure i. e. commission, printing publicity & Establishment	Net Retention
Main Lottery...	25,552	10,00,000	4,12,200	2,27,800	3,60,000
Mini Lottery...	11,126	50,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	36,678	10,50,000	4,37,200	2,37,800	3,75,000

The result of net retention comes about to Rs. 3,75,000 in each series of Main and Mini Lottery.

The net income through lottery scheme was Rs. 2.02 crores in 1974-75 and in the year 1975-76 the net income is anticipated at Rs. 3.10 crores i. e. there is 53 per cent increase in the net income during the year 1975-76 as compared to the last year.

The lottery has provided gainful employment to about 12,000 lottery agents, sub-agents and their vendors. It may provide more opportunity for people to earn their livelihood through the sale of lottery tickets. Even pensioners are also taking to this vocation of sale of lottery tickets.

The Maharashtra State Lottery Board, headed by the Minister for Finance, administers this scheme. The scheme is implemented by the Joint Secretary to Government and Director of Small Savings and State Lottery of the Finance Department. In Greater Bombay, the Director is in the overall charge of the scheme, while in the districts he is assisted by the Collectors, Deputy Director of Small Savings of the Divisions, Assistant Director of Small Savings in the Districts and District Lottery Officers.

A provision of Rs. 13.97 lakhs under the Major Head "265-Other Administrative Services-Other Expenditure" and Rs. 4,32.70 lakhs under the Major head "268-Miscellaneous General Services-State Lotteries" respectively have been made for this scheme during the current financial year.

A total provision of Rs. 712.00 lakhs has been made in budget estimates for the year 1976-77 under lottery scheme. It is proposed that gross receipts to the extent of Rs. 942.00 lakhs will accrue during the next financial year. Hence net profit of Rs. 230.00 lakhs will be received during the next financial year.

DIRECTORATE OF SMALL SAVINGS

Introductory.—The National Savings movement has been in existence in the country for more than 27 years and has made great strides. Maharashtra occupies a pride of place as the leading State in Small Savings amongst all the States in the Country. On the basis of an agreed formula between the Centre and the State, the Central Government pays to the State Government 2/3 of the net collections as loan for financing their development plans.

Structure of the Organisation.—The Minister for Finance and Small Savings is in charge of Small Savings Organisation in the State; the Joint Secretary and Director of Small Savings and State Lottery is the Head of Department.

He is assisted by a Joint Director of Small Savings and Ex-Officio Under Secretary to Government at the State level. There is a Senior Deputy Director of Small Savings for Greater Bombay as also Deputy Director at the Division levels and Assistant Directors of Small Savings at the District levels. Some non-gazetted establishment is also sanctioned at the headquarters and in the Divisions and Districts. A chart showing the present structure of the Small Savings Administration in the State is appended (Annexure D). The Zilla Parishad also extend their help in the campaign for mobilising savings in the rural areas and they have helped in enabling the State to make sizeable collections.

Advisory Boards and Committees.—To advise Government in increasing the tempo of the scheme and achieving the desired results, Government has established a State Advisory Board for small Savings which consists of eminent persons from all walks of life, with special aptitude for this important national work. Advisory Committees have also been established at the Divisional and District levels. There is a separate committee to advise Government for intensifying the scheme in Greater Bombay. As it holds a unique position in Small Savings as the highest collections are made in Bombay. These Advisory bodies, which meet from time to time, make valuable suggestions and help Government in adopting various measures for further improvement in the scheme. Recently the State Government has constituted two more Sub-Committees for activising Pay Roll Savings work amongst private labours and the Mahila Kshetriya Bachat Yojana.

Government of India's National Savings Organisation.—There is a separate organisation of the Government of India in every State. The 'National Savings Organisation' works in close collaboration with its State counter part. There is a Regional Director in-charge of this Organisation and he is assisted in this work by two Deputy Directors and thirteen Assistant Regional Directors. Since the year 1974-75, the Government of India have decided not to bear any expenditure on the Small Savings Organisation of the State Government nor on its publicity activities.

Target for the collection in Small Savings for the year 1975-76.—With the experience of the past years it has become clear that if a right approach is made, the people do respond. With a view to deciding the question of fixing targets of net Small Savings collections for the year 1975-76, a meeting of all the Officers of the State Directorate of Small Savings and the National Savings Organisation was held in Bombay on 22nd July, 1975. The measures to be adopted were fully discussed and certain plans of action were drawn up. In discussing the target for net Small Savings collections in 1975-76

consistent with the needs for larger resources for financing development plans, the State Advisory Board suggested some increases over the target for 1974-75. Accordingly, a target of Rs. 50 crores, excluding the Employees' Provident Fund of non-exempted concerns for net collections was fixed for 1975-76. A more intensified and purposeful effort to secure the assistance of social and cultural Institutions, Mahila Mandals, Schools, etc. was also started in 1975-76.

Results Achieved.—The total net collection at the end of December 1975 has amounted roughly to Rs. 27.78 crores (comprising roughly Rs. 10.00 crores in Provident Fund of non-exempted concerns and Rs. 17.78 crores on other Schemes). The target set for the current year is Rs. 60.00 crores (Rs. 50 crores from other schemes and Rs. 10 crores from Provident fund of non-exempted concerns). It is hoped this would be achieved in the year 1975-76 due to the adoption of the following measures :—

(i) The State started giving additional incentives to various Agencies. The registered Agents both official and non-officials have been given a special incentives by giving them extra payments for larger collections made by them. Similarly schemes have also been introduced for the Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana agents and Extra Departmental Branch Post Masters and Sub-Post Masters, etc.

(ii) The State till recently was mainly making collections for Small Savings from urban areas depending more on Industrial collections. The stress has this year been changed from urban collections to rural collections and from Institutional collections to personal collections. With a view to achieving this measure, we have strengthened the roll of Extra Departmental Branch Post Masters in the rural areas. They have all been given special training. The scheme of Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana is also given special significance in our programme. This is one more scheme for personal savings.

(iii) All Co-operative Sugar Factories have been requested (a) to stop further withdrawals and redeposit the moneys already withdrawn (b) to effect collections from their share holders on a slab basis and invest them immediately in Small savings scrips.

(iv) The stress on Pay Roll Savings has been increased immediately. This Directorate has with the assistance of the labour leaders from all forums actively published the Pay Bill Roll Savings amongst all workers both Public, Private and Semi-Government. To this date we have been able to increase 7,084 accounts in Pay Roll Savings Group only. This will mean steady increase in Small Savings collections.

(v) The Sanchayika Scheme which is mainly for students has also made a very good progress in Maharashtra. In Vidarbha almost 100 per cent schools have started Sanchayika. In other areas steps are in progress to achieve 100 per cent result before year 1975-76 ends.

Measures Adopted.—The results achieved in gross collections in the year 1975-76 up to December, 1975 is quite praiseworthy. The amount collected upto end of December, 1975, is Rs. 126.15, crores as against the collection of Rs. 87.68 crores, collected in the year 1974-75 up to end of December, 1974. Further efforts are being made to achieve the target in the net collections.

(a) *Cumulative Time Deposit and Recurring Deposits Accounts.*—Against the target of 2,26,900 new accounts under this scheme for 1975-76 the total number of accounts opened to the end of December 1975 is 2,97,291.

(b) *Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.*—Against a target of 3.70 lakhs new P. O. S. B. Accounts adopted for 1975-76 the total number of accounts opened till end of December 1975 is 2.31 lakhs.

(c) *Time Deposit Accounts.*—The number of new Time Deposit Accounts opened in the State in 1975-76 up to December 1975 is 1,07,176.

(d) *National Savings Certificates.*—The sale of 7 year National Savings Certificates upto December, 1975 is about Rs. 14.02 crores.

(e) *Pay Roll Savings Scheme.*—The Pay Roll Savings Scheme is one of the very important schemes for securing steady and sustained investments from employees. Under this scheme, employees invest regularly every month either in the C. T. D. Scheme or Recurring Deposit Scheme and at the end of the specified period, get a very handsome return on such investment. The total number of pay Roll Savings Groups in Maharashtra upto December, 1975 is 7144 with a membership of 5.45 lakhs and collections amount to Rs. 70.77 lakhs every month.

(f) *Small Savings Agents.*—The number of authorised Small Savings Agents on roll to end of October, 1975 was 2785. The total collections effected through these agents to the end of October is Rs. 9.04 crores.

(g) *Rural Savings Drive.*—The Government of Maharashtra started a major campaign intensifying the Small Savings movement in the rural areas in 1967. In accordance with a planned programme of action, Small Savings Committees were set up at the Panchayat level with the Sarpanch of the Panchayat as the Chairman of this Committee and the Asstt. Gram Sevak as the Secretary of the Committee. One or two members of the Village Panchayat, the Village School teacher who is also the Branch Post Master are its members. The local Inspector of Post Office is also co-opted on the

Committee. The Committees have been established in all Village Panchayats in the State and have been doing extremely useful work. The figures of achievements in the Postal Savings Bank Accounts scheme referred to earlier are indicative of the help which these Committees have rendered in the Rural Savings Drive. Apart from the achievements in monetary terms in securing collections and increasing the number of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, etc. the educative value of the drive in the rural areas cannot be over emphasised. The records maintained by these committees provide very important statistical data about the savings potential in the rural areas and help the investors in getting at one place information about the number of dates of their savings certificates or pass books, etc. This record is of great help in case the originals are lost as it happens sometimes specially in the rural areas. The Rural Savings Drive organised by this State with the help of the Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads has reached the remotest corners of the State.

(h) A scheme styled as 'Sanchayika' has been introduced in the schools to inculcate the habit of thrift amongst school children, and simultaneously made them aware of the working of Banks. This is in nature of Savings Bank for school children run by the children themselves. The Bank encourages students to start the practice of regular savings and inculcates in them the sense of money management and the habit of thrift. There are 2820 Sanchayikas upto and of December 1975 with a membership of 5,22,300 students and collection amounting to Rs. 31.22 lakhs.

Publicity Measures.—Publicity plays an important role in the promotion of the Small Savings Scheme. This publicity campaign consists of a very useful monthly magazine styled as "Alpabachat" and issue of folders, posters, leaflets, etc. It is proposed to intensify the publicity campaign further in 1975-76 and in 1976-77 through audio visual aids specially in the rural areas with the help of Kalapathaks, Kirtans, Film shows on Small Savings, etc., so that the message of Small Savings is carried to every village.

Conclusion.—It can be stated that the Small Savings movement has now assumed a vital role in the mobilisation of internal resources for financing the development plans of Maharashtra. The scheme also serves the dual purpose of inculcating the habit of thrift amongst the people and enabling them to have a sense of participation in the effort of achieving economic and social justice.

Annexure I

**CHART SHOWING STRUCTURE OF THE SMALL SAVINGS ORGANISATION
IN MAHARASHTRA**

Joint Secretary to Government and Director of Small Saving and State Lottery

Joint Director of Small Savings and *Ex-Officio* Under Secretary to Government

Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Nagpur Division	Pune Division	Aurangabad Division
Senior Deputy Director of Small Savings	Deputy Director of Small Savings, Bombay Division	Deputy Director of Small Savings, Nagpur Division	Deputy Director of Small Savings, Pune Division	Deputy Director of Small Savings, Aurangabad Division
Educational Officer, Small Savings.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Thane	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Nagpur.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Pune.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Aurangabad.
Development Officer, Small Savings.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Nasik	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Wardha.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Solapur.	Assistant Director of Small Savings Bhir,
Publicity Officer, Small Savings.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Kulaba	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Amravati.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Kolhapur.	Assistant Director of Small Savings. Parbhani.
Assistant Director of Small Savings. (Bombay 2 posts).	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Dhule	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Yeotmal.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Ahmednagar.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Nanded.

Annexure-1—contd.

Greater Bombay	Bombay Division	Nagpur Division	Pune Division	Aurangabad Division.
Superintendent	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Jalgaon	Special Officer of Small Savings, Akola.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Satara.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Osmanabad.
Small Savings Officers Assistants Clerks etc. (non-gazetted establishment).	Special Officer, Small Savings, Ratnagiri	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Buldana.	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Sangli.	Tahsil Savings Officer Aval Karkuns, Supervisors, Clerks etc. (non-gazetted).
	Tahsil Savings Officers, Aval karkuns, Supervisors, Clerks, etc. (non-gazetted)	Assistant Director of Small Savings, Bhandara.	Tahsil Savings Officer, Aval Karkuns, Supervisors, Clerks etc. (Non-gazetted).	
		Assistant Director of Small Savings, Chandrapur.		
		Tahsil Savings Officer, Aval Karkun, Supervisor, Clerks etc. (non-gazetted).		

HOUSING CELL

With a view to encouraging Government Servants to build their own houses and also to overcome the difficulties in the matter of housing in the rural as well as in urban areas, Government introduced in 1967 a scheme for assisting the Government servants to build their own houses through their Co-operative Housing Societies. Loan is given to Government servants to the extent of 60 months' pay or Rs. 45,000 or the estimated cost of the house, whichever is less. The loan is recovered from them in easy instalments.

This scheme has also been extended to Co-operative Housing Societies of the Zilla Parishad Employees, since 1971.

Since the inception of the scheme in the year 1967, loans as shown below have been released to the various Co-operative Housing Societies of State Government/Zilla Parishad Employees :—

Year		Amount
1967-68	...	35,04,989
1968-69	...	50,78,645
1969-70	...	39,27,541
1970-71	...	60,17,319
1971-72	...	95,67,398
1972-73	...	99,52,870
1973-74	...	1,51,76,851
1974-75	...	90,50,000
Upto 14-2-76	...	84,50,687
		<u>7,07,26,300</u>

Till 14th February 1976, 279 Co-operative Housing Societies of State Government/Zilla Parishad Employees have approached Government for loan, out of which 144 Societies (including 17 societies of Zilla Parishad Employees) have been granted loan. 87 societies have almost completed the construction of their buildings.

This scheme is a social welfare measure for the Government Servants/Zilla Parishad Employees.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

This Department deals with the following subjects :—

- (1) Buildings.
- (2) Communications.
- (3) Housing.

BUILDINGS

The Public Works and Housing Department undertakes a programme of construction of building works as per requirements of the various Government Departments to meet their expanded activities. The building programme consist of plan schemes, administrative buildings, residential quarters for Government servants, Police Housing Schemes, Rest Houses etc. and other buildings required for implementation of various plan schemes under the different Departments undertaken from the plan allocations earmarked therefore in the respective schemes.

2. During the year 1975-76 a Building Programme of the order of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. For administrative buildings and residential quarters was proposed to be undertaken. However, in view of the continued need for effecting economy in Government expenditure, the plan allocation was restricted to Rs. 2 crores only. In view of this, concentration was made mainly on completing the works in progress. New Constructions were deferred for better times. The Department had pruned its building activities to a considerable extent.

3. Some of the important building works which are completed and which are in progress and the important activities proposed to be undertaken during 1976-77 are given below :—

(1) *Konkan Bhavan*.—Government has taken a decision to shift certain Government Offices from Bombay to New Bombay with a view to effecting saving in rent paid by Government for offices in hired accommodation and relieve congestion in Bombay by diffusing activities to some extent to other areas. With this view Government had accorded approval to the construction of Central Administrative Building “Konkan Bhawan” in New Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 92 lakhs to locate these offices. The work of construction of the new building is nearing completion and Government has decided to shift number of offices to Konkan Bhawan by 1st March 1976.

Government has also taken action to construct a large number of residential quarters through the agency of CIDCO for the benefit of Government

servants who would have to work in Konkan Bhawan with a view to promoting overall development in the area and also minimising inconvenience to the staff. The work of construction of these residential quarters is being taken in hand by CIDCO.

(2) *New Council Hall in Bombay.*—Government has decided to embark on construction of the New Council Hall on the plot Nos. 241-243 adjacent to the State Bank of India Building Block III in Backbay Reclamation Scheme. The proposed building consists of a circular 5 storeyed structure and Tower Block of 21 storeys. The estimated cost of the work is approximately Rs. 6 crores. The work of the diaphragm wall and the excavation of the foundation is nearing completion and construction agency has been fixed at the cost of Rs. 3.98 crores for the civil engineering works of the sub-structure and super-structure of the project. The work is expected to be completed during next 4 years.

(3) *District and Civil Court Building at Nagpur.*—The work of District and Civil Court Building at Nagpur is nearing completion at a total cost of Rs. 1 crore approximately. It is expected that it will soon be possible for the Courts in Nagpur to be relocated at one centre in the new building which in turn will greatly facilitate the overall working of the Courts and it will facilitate the public.

(4) *Additions and alterations to M. L. As. Hostel and Majestic Hotel Bombay.*—It has not so far been possible for Government to construct new M. L. As. Hostel at Bombay due to constraint on financial resources. Even so, additional accommodation has been made available at the Majestic Hotel and the existing M. L. As. Hostel and it is now possible to allot individual rooms to all the M. L. As./M. L. Cs. during each session period.

(5) *Residential accommodation for Government Servants.*—Government is alive to the need for providing residential accommodation to Government Servants at District and Taluka places in view of the paucity of such accommodation and the high rents which have to be paid for private accommodation. A policy decision has been taken to earmark a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs per District) for augmenting residential accommodation to Government Servants every year.

(6) *Special Police Housing Programme.*—Government has appreciated the need for improvement in the living conditions of Policemen in the Metropolitan areas as well as at other places all over the State. A special programme spreading over a period of 4 years is under preparation at the approximate cost of Rs. 15 crores and in the first instance a provision of

Rs. 4 crores exclusively for Police Housing is proposed during 1976-77. It is expected that this step will go a long way in providing better residential accommodation to the Policemen.

(7) *Priority programme for construction of Judicial Buildings.*—It has been decided that special priority should be accorded for the following two categories of buildings and a phased programme therefor should be prepared :—

- (a) Construction of Court Buildings,
- (b) Construction of residential quarters for judicial officers.

(8) *Development of Khar lands.*—It has been appreciated that there is a substantial scope for utilising khar affected lands along the creeks along the Western Coast for cultivation for paddy and other crops by executing the necessary engineering works for the development of Khar lands. With a view to identifying the problems involved in the implementation of such a programme and also preparation of Master Plan, for the ultimate development of Khar lands, Government has appointed a Study Group of experts which is examining the problem in greater depth. The report of the Study Group will become available in the next few months whereafter it would be possible to evolve a long term strategy for development of Khar lands in the interest of securing increase in agricultural production and helping economic development of people in rural areas.

(9) *Priority for construction of Rest Houses at Taluka places.*—It has been decided to give priority for construction of Rest Houses at Taluka Places where such facilities do not exist.

ROADS

The year 1975-76 is the second year of the 5th Five Year Plan. Initially in the Budget a provision of Rs. 1 63.55 lakhs was made. Subsequently, during the Supplemantry Budget of August 1975; this Department was provided with an additional outlay of Rs. 114 lakhs for road development activities. The broad broak up of the outlays made available was as follows:—

(A) State Level Scheme	...	Rs. 341.00 lakhs
(B) District Level Scheme	...	Rs. 936.55 lakes
		Rs. 1,277.55 lakhs

2. Importance was given to the works affected by Irrigation Projects, replacement of weak bridges etc. The Government took up for the first time 182 Road works costing about Rs. 5 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme during the year 1975-76.

3. Under the Central Loan Assistance Programme of State Roads of Inter State and Economic Importance, the Government of India have intimated a provision of Rs. 17 lakhs in the form of Loan for 1975-76 and the same would be spent only on works already in progress under this programme.

4. The outlay for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 1502.16 lakhs (Rs. 352 lakhs for State Level Schemes and Rs. 1150.16 lakhs for District level schemes Rs. 913.36 lakhs. Non tribal Rs. 236.80 lakhs tribal. It is the policy to earmark more outlay, as far as possible, to the works which are in advanced stages of the completion, so that after completion benefits accrued can flow to the public.

The targets and achievements for the year 1975-76 in respect of roads are as under.

Item	Unit	Target 1975-76	Achievement Anticipated
New Construction	... KM	700	700
Improvements to the existing roads	... KM	700	700
Bridges	... No.	50	50
Cross Drainage Works	... No.	1,000	1,000

Some highlights of the achievements during 1975-76 are enumerated below :-

(i) A number of road and bridge works have been taken up, notable among them being bridge across Godavari river at Nanded for development of areas on the right bank of Godavari river to rehabilitate the flood affected areas of Nanded Town, bridge across Wainganga river at Pauni, bridges across creeks at Revdanda, Rajapuri, Sakhartar and Wadatar alongwith certain portions of roads on the proposed coastal highway from Rewas to Reddi, black-topping of Kalyan-Murbad-Ane Road providing a direct connection to Ahmednagar District etc.

(ii) For providing *infra*-structure for the proposed projects of fisheries ports at Agardanda and aluminium factory at Ratnagiri, the works of construction of Vir-Mhapral-Khed Road, bye-passing Kashedi Ghat on National Highway No. 17 road from Wakan to Agardanda and improvements to Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Road have been undertaken;

(iii) Comprehensive traffic studies for planning a road net work of Bombay Metropolitan Region on scientific basis are being conducted through Central Road Research Institute.

(iv) The Public Works Department is also completing 25 km. of diversion of Pune-Solapur road including 4 major bridges coming under submergence on account of completion of Ujjani dam in Solapur District. Simultaneously, a major bridge across Bhima river near Khanota and construction of the road above flood line between Bhigwan and Karjat is also being completed. Similarly, a number of bridges and diversion road works affected due to Hatnur and Jaikwadi Irrigation projects are also being tackled on priority to synchronize their completion with the Irrigation Project.

(ii) 1976-77.—The work of construction of a bridge across Savitri river at Ambet is planned to be completed during this year. This will enable easy communication facilities between Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts.

National Highways.—The works of upgrading of National Highways by way of providing tow lane (7 metres) black topped carriage-way, casening sharp curves and grades, widening narrow culverts and bridges and reconstructing weak culverts and bridges are in progress. Diversions are being provided outside congested towns like Thane, Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Satara, Kolhapur, etc. Major bridges are also being provided on Kalwa and Kasholi Creeks on diversions outside Thane and Bhiwandi towns on National Highway No. 3 and on Girna river near Jalgaon on National Highway No. 6. Major bridges across Girna river on Malegaon diversion on National Highway No. 3, on Mula river at Ghargaon on National Highway No. 50, on Koyna river at Karad and on Panchganga river near Kolhapur both on National Highway No. 4 are completed.

Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road is declared as a National Highway No. 17 from 8th March, 1972 and works costing about Rs. 250 lakhs for improvements of this road are sanctioned by Government of India and are being taken up for execution.

An amount of Rs. 628 lakhs is proposed to be spent on all these National Highway works during 1975-76 and Rs. 1,068 lakhs during 1976-77.

HOUSING

The demand for housing in Urban areas in India is increasing rapidly during the recent years on account of operation of various factors and mainly because of influx of Rural Population into industrial cities for prospect of employment. Despite the house building activities undertaken by the Government and the construction of houses by agencies like Maharashtra Housing Board and Vidarbha Housing Board as well as by private enterprises, the position of urban housing shortage has not ceased significantly. The main feature of the housing schemes which are implemented by the two Housing Boards as per direction of the Government of India are as follows :—

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

The benefits of this scheme are admissible to workers within the meaning of section 2 (L) of the Factories Act, 1948 and mine workers falling within the meaning of section 2 (h) of the Mine Act, 1952 and whose income is less than Rs. 500 per month. The workers whose income does not exceed Rs. 350 per month are charged subsidised rent. 42529 tenements have so far been built under this scheme for the period ending 31st March 1975. The target to be achieved during this year is 191 tenements.

Housing for Economically Weaker Sections

The Scheme is implemented in Maharashtra only through the two Housing Boards. The benefits of this scheme are admissible to persons whose income is less than Rs. 500 per month. 2778 tenements have so far been built under this scheme for the period ending 31st March 1975. The target to be achieved during this year is 291 tenements.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The scheme aims at—

- (a) Clearance of slums by construction of tenements and
- (b) Provision of open developed plots for slum-dwellers. People whose income does not exceed Rs. 350 per month are allotted tenements under this scheme. 25277 tenements have been built and 982 plots have been developed under the scheme through various agencies till 31st March 1975. The target to be achieved during this year is 179 tenements.

Under all the subsidised housing schemes, i.e. subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Economically Worker Section Scheme and Slum Clearance Scheme

the allottees are charged subsidised rents. Even after the income of the allottees occupying the tenements in the course of time crosses the limit of Rs. 350 per month they are allowed to continue occupation of tenements till their income reaches Rs. 500 per month on payment of certain additional charges over and above the subsidised rent. On crossing the income limit of Rs. 500 per month they are required to vacate the tenements and pay economic rents till they vacate the tenements.

Improvement of Slums

The Maharashtra Government passed the Maharashtra Slum Improvement Board Act, 1973 so as to co-ordinate and ensure speedier execution of Slum Improvement programme and an independent Board was created with effect from 2nd February 1974. The Appendix A indicates the provision of funds during 1975-76 and the projects executed or under execution and the expenditure incurred.

The Board has now decided to extent its programme in cities having population of one lakh and above as per 1971 census thus extending the programme to cities of Kolhapur, Malegaon, Nasik, Thane, Ulhasnagar, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Sangli, Dhule, Amravati, Akala and Nanded.

The Board is executing the works directly in the city of Bombay as the programme is very large, while in other cities the respective Councils and Corporation are executing the programme as an agency of the Board.

In the course of the last 3 or 4 years there has been substantial coverage of slum population in most of the important cities.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Maximum income limit of eligibility under this scheme is now Rs. 600 per month. Economic rent is charged on the basis of rent formula. 19,424 tenements have been built upto 31st March 1975. The Sweepers Housing Scheme which is a part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is continued in this State with only 50 per cent loan assistance to local bodies from Government and no subsidy from 1975-76. The target to be achieved under the scheme during this year is 59 tenements.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

The scheme aims at providing houses for middle income group and is implemented through the two Housing Boards.

Persons under the income group of Rs. 601-1,500 are eligible for the houses constructed under this scheme. Economic rent is charged on the basis

of Rent Formula. 2,994 tenements have been built under this scheme upto the 31st March 1975. The target to be achieved during this year is 7 tenements.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The object of the scheme is to facilitate acquisition and development of lands required for the housing schemes. 1,482.89 acres of land has been acquired and 868.14 acres of land has been developed upto 31st March, 1975.

Maharashtra State Housing Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation with its headquarters at Pune was registered on the 1st October, 1974 as a State Government undertaking under the Companies Act 1956 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 lakh by the State Government with the object to formulate schemes for Low Income Group and Economically Weaker Section and other allied matters.

The Corporation has formulated one Housing Project consisting of 564 flats to built at Wanorie, Pune, as detailed below :—

	Plinth area Sq. Ft.	Carpet area Sq. Ft.	Cost per flat	Initial payment	Monthly instalment for 20 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Economically Weaker Section 324 flats (Income below Rs. 350 per month.	340	283.25	13,700	2,200	75
Low Income Group 240 flats (Income below Rs. 600 per month.	520	426	20,900	3,300	115

The work is in progress and it will be continued during 1976-77 with the help of a loan of Rs. 66.00 lakhs promised to be advanced by the HUDCO.

Since the Housing for poor has become increasingly the responsibility of the State and since the State is finding it difficult to provide funds for housing in addition to the Plan allocations, resources from other sources have to be tapped. The Life Insurance Corporation loans, public borrowing disposal of land at profit, loans from HUDCO will have to be the future resources for financing the housing in public sector.

Rent Control Legislation

The Housing Department exercises regulatory control in the implementation of 3 different Rent Acts in Maharashtra as shown below :—

Area	Act	In force from
Western Maharashtra	... The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging Houses Rates Control Act, 1947.	13th February 1948
Vidarbha	... The C. P. and Berer Letting of Houses and Rent Control Orders, 1949.	26th February 1959
Marathwada	... The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control Act, 1954.	1954

The Bombay Rent Act has short life extended from time to time and is now proposed to be extended upto 31st March 1977. Vidharbha and Marathwada Acts are permanent. Unlike Bombay Rent Act, Vidarbha Acts do not include control on Lodging Houses and Hotel rates. Dates of fixation of standard rents in the three acts are different. Any dispute about fixation of standard rents, recovery of rents and possession of premises is decided by courts under Bombay Rent Act while in Vidharbha and Marathwada, these matters are decided by executive officers called Controllers appointed by Government.

The Bombay Rent Act was amended on 1st February 1973 giving protection under section 15-A to licenses in regard to premises given on leave and licence basis. This has caused considerable hardship to the original owners of flat who had given them on leave and licence as they could not occupy the flat being transferred elsewhere in exigencies of service or on health grounds. The Bombay Rent Act has since been amended by inserting section 13A (1) which enables a member or retired member of the armed forces of the Union or a widow of such a member who dies while in service, or who dies within five years of his retirement to regain possession of his/her premises when required for occupation by himself/herself or member of his/her families. As a result of this, aggrieved Licensors Association have made a suggestion for appointment of Special Tribunals with summary powers to decide court cases filed by the Licensors having only one flat in a single Co-operative Housing Society in favour of licensor, as being done in case of army personnel. Apart from this, Government received a number of

suggestion viz. regularisation of subtenancy upto January 75, excepting Co-operative Housing Societies and single flat owners etc. from the Rent Act, prescribing time limit for fixation of standard Rent and so on. There were a few non-official bills tabled by Legislators in Assembly and Council, Government has on 20th February, 1975 appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. K. Tembe, M. L. A. nominating thereon a few M. L. As., representatives of the Property Owners and Tenant's Association and others interested in Rent Act. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly whereupon comprehensive legislation to amend or unify the Rent Act will be considered.

Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970

The Government enacted the above Act to provide for the ownership of individual apartment vested in the said apartment owner and to make such apartment heritable and transferable property unlike in a Co-operative Housing Society where the ownership vests in a Society. The question whether and to what extent exemption of stamp duty be granted on sale deed/conveyance deed or on mortgage deed mortgaging the apartment to the Life Insurance Corporation or Nationalised Banks from which prospective individual apartment owner obtain loan is under consideration of Government.

Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) Act, 1973.

Consequent on the acute shortage of houses in several areas of the State, Sundry abuses, malpractices and difficulties relating to promotion and construction, and the sale management and transfer of flats taken on ownership basis started increasing Government therefore, enacted the above Act to safeguard the prospective purchasers of Flats from unscrupulous promoter. Under section 5 of the Act the Promoter on demand in writing from special officer—Under-Secretary—is required to make a full and true disclosure of all transactions in respect of money received from the flat purchasers who if found necessary file their complaints. Defects in the building or materials used are to be referred by the purchaser within 2 years of taking possession to Housing Commissioner, Maharashtra Housing Board.

Bombay Buildings Repairs and Reconstruction Board

(1) Government has set up the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board with effect from 16th October, 1969 with the object of attending the urgent structural repairs to the old and delapidated buildings, for reconstruction of buildings which are beyond repairs and to provide for

alternative accommodation to the affected persons in its various transit camps, while their buildings are either under repairs or reconstruction.

(2) The Board has saved so far over 7000 buildings by either repairing them or by supporting them by props in order to prevent them from collapse. The Board has so far taken about 7400 buildings on priority list. Upto December 1975 the Board has completely repaired 2,425 buildings and about 2160 more buildings are at various stages of repairs. From 1st October 1969 to 31st December 1975, the Board has spent Rs. 21,12,44,000 for repairs which includes propping charges of about Rs. 93 lakhs.

(3) Similarly, upto December 1975, 75 reconstruction schemes have been finally approved. 9 Reconstruction schemes are completed and works of 36 schemes are under progress. The expenditure on reconstruction schemes and of transit camps from 1st October 1969 to 31st December 1975 about Rs. 4,71,29,000.

(4) The Board has either constructed or taken on hire from the Maharashtra Housing Board 8,300 transit camp tenements to house dishoused persons affected by repairs or reconstruction schemes. About 800 more transit camp tenements are proposed to be constructed at Sion Koliwada and Antop Hill, Wadala, which are likely to be ready for occupation before the next monsoon.

(5) Next year, the total programme of the Board is in the tune of Rs. 6,97,50,000. Out of this, Rs. 300 lakhs have been earmarked for repairs to about 1000 buildings including works under reimbursed schemes and 700 spill over works and Rs. 3,47,10,000 for 30 new reconstruction schemes and the spill over works and transit camps.

(6) The reconstruction scheme will now receive impetus not only on account of comparative ease of cement and steel but also on account of improved technique and design of reconstruction in which large scale use of pre-fabricated materials is contemplated. Two large projects of Rs. 130 lakhs, having 940 tenements have been recently started for completion within eight months.

(7) The Board incurs expenditure on its programme mainly from the revenue derived from the cess levied on cessable buildings and annual contribution from the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the State Government under the provisions of the Bombay Buildings Repairs and Reconstruction Board Act, 1969. Since 1st April 1974 the rates of cess have been increased. Similarly, from the same date, the annual contribution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the State Government has been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1 crore and 60 lakhs each.

*Provisions made in the Annual Plan 1975-76, for various
Urban Housing Schemes and the targets to be achieved*

Sr. No.	Scheme	Provision made (Rs. in lakhs)	Target to be achieved (Tenements)
1	2	3	4
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	17.20	191
2	Economically Weaker Section Scheme ...	26.18	291
3	Slum Clearance Scheme ...	16.10	179
4	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including Sweepers' Housing Scheme).	15.00	89
5	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	3.00	7
6	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	9.20	...

*Outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1976-77 for the Urban Housing
Schemes and the targets to be achieved*

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (Tenements)
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	6.00	67
2	Economically Weaker Section Scheme ...	40.22	447
3	Slum Clearance Scheme ...	10.28	114
4	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including Sweepers' Housing Scheme).	11.00	71
5	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	2.00	5
6	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme ...	12.50	...

*Outlays proposed for the fifth Five Year Plan for Urban Housing
Scheme and the targets to be achieved*

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (Tenements)
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	100.00	1100
2	Economically Weaker Section Scheme ...	100.00	1100
3	Slum Clearance Scheme ...	200.00	2222
4	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including Sweepers' Housing Scheme).	100.00	565
5	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	50.00	119
6	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme ...	200.00	...

Appendix 'A'

Name of the City	No. of projects approved	Population covered	Estimated Cost Rs.	Budget Provision Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Bombay Municipal Corporation.	103	2,35,240	2,55,09,103	350.00
Bombay, M. S. I. B.	31	2,05,981	2,05,01,386	
Akola	8	8,011	9,56,141	4.00
Amravati	4	8,250	8,51,841	3.80
Malegaon	5	9,570	11,39,393	10.25
Ulhasnagar	1	3,000	3,52,158	...
Thane	...	Plans and estimates are awaited from the Municipal Councils, though the areas are decided by the Board.		5.55
Aurangabad	...	Decided by the Board.		4.95
Dhule	...	Preliminary data is awaited.		2.50
Kolhapur	...	Spill over from 1974-75 is continued		3.00
Nagpur	...	Spill over from 1974-75 is continued. Plans and estimates are awaited from the Municipal Councils, though the areas are decided by the Board. Plans and estimates are under security.		44.00
Nasik	...			3.20
Nanded	...			4.00
Pune	...	Spill over from 1974-75 is continued and new proposals are under scrutiny.		10.00
Solapur	...	Plans and estimates are under scrutiny.		9.00
Sangli	...	Preliminary data is awaited		0.28
Total	152	4,70,052	5,53,10,122	464.63

Note — There will not be any difficulty in utilising the budget provision made during 1975-76.

Rural Housing Schemes

Rural Housing Programme includes four Housing Schemes namely, (i) Scheme of replacement of thatched roofs by tiles, (ii) the Forest Housing Scheme, (iii) the Sweepers' Housing Scheme and (iv) the new Rural Housing Scheme.

(i) The Scheme of replacement of thatched roofs by tiles in which assistance of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy is given and which was started in 1971-72 has shown sufficient progress. Since the inception of the Scheme, 2142 huts have been tiled. In 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made and it has been fully utilised. For 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 5.55 lakhs was made with a target of 185 huts and it is expected to be fully utilised.

(ii) *The Forest Housing Scheme.*—In this Scheme assistance is given to persons living in Forest Villages. This scheme also was started in 1971-72 and is making good progress. The beneficiaries have been demanding increase in the ceiling cost from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 but this has not been possible due to financial stringency. In 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made and was likely to be utilised fully. The Scheme is being implemented by the Forest Department. A provision of Rs. 5.02 lakhs has been made for 1975-76 with a target of 250 houses. An amount of Rs. 6,560 has been allowed to be utilised by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Pune for completion of incomplete houses in Amravati Forests Circle and Balance amount out of this provision will be proposed for surrender to Government according to Government decision to divert funds for programme of low cost small huts for rural landless labourers undertaken by Revenue and Forests Department in 1975-76. The Forest Housing Scheme will be implemented in 1976-77.

(iii) *Sweepers Housing Scheme.*—As early as in June 1948, the ex-Government of Bombay had introduced a scheme providing for grant of subsidy to local bodies, except the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for construction of houses for their Sweeper Employees. This scheme was discontinued from 1956-57 and instead only loans were allowed for the purpose. A regular Sweepers Housing Scheme providing for grant of loan-cum-subsidy assistance was introduced in October 1959. Only 6 tenements were, however, built during the 2nd Five Year Plan by local bodies under this Scheme. Since the beginning of 3rd Five Year Plan, the loan portion of the expenditure under this Scheme is made from the Low Income Group Housing Scheme Funds and hence the tenements built under this scheme during and from the 3rd Five Year Plan have been included in the corresponding figures under Low Income Housing Scheme. The Scheme now provides for grant of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy to Local Bodies for building houses for Sweepers in their employment. From 1975-76 the scheme has been continued with only 50 per cent loan assistance as the Government of India has withdrawn the subsidy assistance under the C. S. P. and the 50 per cent loan will be released to local bodies in 5 instalments instead of 2 instalments from 1975-76.

This scheme has made good progress. The subsidy assistance under this scheme was so far met from Central assistance as a part of Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Backward Class Housing but now the scheme is dropped from the 5th Five Year Plan by Planning Commission. The S. W. C. A. and T. Department has approached the Government of India for making provision for subsidy under C. S. Scheme for atleast the projects which have already been sanctioned in the past till 31st March, 1975. The scheme is now continued with 50 per cent loan only to local bodies and no subsidy. For 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhas has been made for loan and it will be fully utilised. The scheme will be implemented in 1976-77 also.

(iv) *The New Rural Housing Scheme.*—Which was originally proposed for Rural Landless Labourers to whom house-sites have been allotted or are going to be allotted by the Revenue and Forest Department was implemented for persons having thatched roofs houses and living in such houses for atleast five years, priority is to be given to Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. The Scheme was implemented through the Zilla Parishads for which they were given 3 per cent overhead charges. Under the scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 per house from Government funds and Employment Guarantee Scheme will be given in the form of building materials for construction of houses costing Rs. 3,000 each and for labour charges. For the remaining Rs. 1,000, the locally available building materials and material required for construction of plinth will be provided by the Village Community, by the beneficiary by way of labour and Village Employment Fund. In 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made, but as the Revenue and Forests Department issued orders for construction of Low Cost Small Huts for Rural Landless Labourers, this Scheme was held in abeyance, except for commitments already made by the Zilla Parishads. The Scheme was implemented in Solapur, Kolhapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Parbhani and Pune Districts in 1974-75. For 1975-76 a provision of Rs. 20.93 lakhs has been made but only an amount of Rs. 4326 has been allowed to be spent by the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Solapur for completion of incomplete houses of 1974-75 and a proposal to give a subsidy of Rs. 1,66,400 for 128 houses of 128 families of trained landless labourers of 6 districts at Rs. 1,300 per house is under consideration of Government. The balance amount will be proposed for surrender to Government, as funds are to be diverted for the Revenue and Forests Department, Programme of Low Cost Small Huts for Rural Landless Labourers in 1975-76. The Scheme will be implemented in 1976-77.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. *Synopsis*.—The erstwhile Public Works Department, continued after Independence in 1947 and on formation of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, was divided into two Departments, viz., (i) Buildings and Communication Department, and (ii) Irrigation and Power Department, as it became rather difficult to manage the development of the State through the then Public Works Department. The activities in both the above Departments have considerably increased since then and have resulted in rapid expansion of both the Departments. Further due to the increased activities of the Irrigation and Power Department the subject Power (Hydro only) has since been allotted to the I. E. and L. D.

2. The activities of the Irrigation Department can be divided into the following categories :—

- (i) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.
- (ii) Minor Irrigation Projects (State Sector).
- (iii) Flood Control.
- (iv) Steps taken to accelerate the pace of Irrigation Development.
- (v) Training Programmes.
- (vi) Irrigation Management.
- (vii) Command Area Development.

3. *General*.—The State has a large scarcity tract where the rainfall is inadequate and uncertain, and is subject to frequent scarcity conditions except for patches covered by protective irrigation works. Even in other areas a change over from the existing crop pattern to a superior one with a view to increasing the per hectare output may be possible only if facilities for irrigation are made available. The importance of irrigation as a means of improving and stabilising agricultural yields and for increasing the productivity of and by intensifying the cropping pattern in this State, therefore, needs no emphasis. The scope for extension of irrigation is, however, somewhat limited due to the rugged topography of the land.

4. *Irrigation*.—The level of irrigation development in Maharashtra is below the level of most other States. By the end of 1969-70 only 8.4 per cent of the cropped area was under irrigation against 22.76 per cent in the

country as a whole. To bring the State abreast of other States, it was essential that the organisation and resources for the programme should be substantially stepped up and the maximum possible use made of the limited resources available to the State. The Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission which had examined the water resources available had estimated that when all the sources of irrigation are tapped, it may be possible to irrigate an area of 61.94 lakhs hectares of which 52.61 lakhs hectares would be from surface sources. The Commission had recommended that the entire potential should be exploited by 1980. Since about 1968-69 the intensification of plan activity in the Irrigation Sector in Maharashtra is in evidence and this State is leading all States since then in respect of annual expenditure on irrigation.

5. *Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.*—(i) The First Five Year plan was of a small magnitude. It consisted of two major and 16 medium irrigation schemes only.

(ii) In the Second Plan a fairly significant irrigation programme was undertaken with an outlay of about Rs. 13.31 crores. The programme included 18 spill-over schemes of the First plan and 31 new major and medium Irrigation Schemes. Of these 8 major and 9 Medium Irrigation Schemes were undertaken in Western Maharashtra and 6 Major and 2 Medium in Vidarbha and 2 Major and 22 Medium Irrigation Schemes in Marathwada.

(iii) The Third Five Year Plan with a financial outlay of Rs. 69.06 crores contemplated continuance of 45 spill-over projects carried over from the previous Plan and taking up of 27 new schemes. It also provided for common schemes like Flood Control Works Improvement and Extension of existing Works, Survey and Investigation of Irrigation Projects and Irrigation. In addition, the building up of the Mechanical Organisation, which has been created for servicing and management of the machinery and for training and maintenance of the cadres of the operators for effective utilisation of machinery was also provided in the plan. Out of the 45 spill-over schemes, 36 were physically completed during the Third Plan period and started yielding benefits. Out of the 27 new schemes, Manar Stage II, Managarh, Sangrampur, Wunna, Malangaon, Saikheda and Ghirni were in an advanced stage of construction. Out of Rs. 69.06 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 65 crores was incurred during the Third Five Year Plan.

(iv) During the subsequent Annual Plans and Fourth Plan period from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 1975-76 these works were continued and efforts were made to remove the factors which had earlier created short falls in

expenditure. The financial allocation and expenditure during these years are as under :—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)	(000 hectares) Additional potential
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs	
1966-67	1,657.82	1,611.07	38.99
1967-68	1,600.20	1,828.63	32.90
1968-69	2,272.00	2,329.30	47.90
1969-70	2,250.00	2,529.30	32.18
1970-71	2,800.00	2,800.00	61.82
1971-72	3,327.10	3,012.60	39.21
1972-73	3,398.00	4,273.00	62.45
1973-74	4,635.00	4,519.00	70.90
1974-75	5,023.00	5,023.00 (Approximate)	65.16 (Approximate)
1975-76	5,402.00	7544.38 (Anticipated)	96.24 (Anticipated)

(v) From 1968-69 onwards, the State is leading other States in respect of the Annual expenditure on Irrigation in an effort to offset the backlog of development in the past.

(vi) During the Annual Plan periods from 1966-67 to 1969-70 three Major spill-over schemes of Third Five-year Plan (viz. Purna, Girma and Vir) and ten medium schemes (viz. Karwand, Malangaon, Managarh, Sangrampur, Kurnoor, Sukhana, Kada, Wan, Wunna and Ghirni) have been completed.

(vii) The major projects Mula and Itiadh are nearly completed while Khadakwasla, Bhima, Bagh and Jayakwadi are in advanced stages of construction.

(viii) During the current year (1975-76) in the context of the twenty point programme, the target of creation of additional potential of this State is set at 5,85,000 hectares for the remaining four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has, therefore, been decided to hasten the pace of progress on major irrigation projects and make special efforts on the three projects of Bhima, Kukadi and Jayakwadi Stage-I, which have been treated as National

Projects. As a result the outlays on these projects have been proposed to be substantially stepped up by Rs. 11.19 crores in order to create an additional potential of 17,000 hectares by June 1976 (Kukadi 3000 and Jayakwadi Stage-I 14000) in addition to the targeted potential of 1,15,240 hectares.

6. *Water Disputes.*—The disputes regarding allocation of Krishna and Godavari Waters between the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orisa and Madhya Pradesh and of Narmada Waters between the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, could not be resolved mutually in spite of several efforts made by the concerned States and the Government of India. The disputes were therefore, referred to the Tribunals for adjudication by the Government of India under provisions of Section 3 of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(i) A special organisation under the Chief Engineer with adequate staff is attending to the technical work to assist the lawyers and experts who are pleading the States cases before the Tribunals.

(ii) Of the abovementioned disputes, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal delivered its decision on 24th December 1973 in Krishna case, thereby allocating 565 TMC of water to Maharashtra, 695 TMC to Karnataka and 800 TMC to Andhra Pradesh. However, under section 5 (3) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 the Party States and the Government of India have asked for clarifications from the Tribunal, on certain points of its decision. At present, hearing is going on the references filed by the party States and the Government of India before the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. The State of Karnataka had withdrawn at one stage from the hearing of these references before the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, but now that State has again agreed to appear before the Tribunal. After the Tribunal's decision on these references is announced the decision will be published in the Government of India Gazette and thereafter its implementation will be binding on all the concerned Party States. After the decision of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in December 1973, Government appointed a study Group to study how best the 565 TMC of Krishna water allocated to Maharashtra can be put to maximum use. The report submitted by this Study Group is now under the consideration of Government.

(iii) As regards Godavari Water Disputes, since the members of this Tribunal are the same as that of Krishna Tribunal, the hearing before Godavari Tribunal started after the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal declared its decision on 24th December 1973, the day to day hearings in

Godavari case commenced from 25th March 1974. The State of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have already opened their cases. An agreement on the distribution of the Godavari Water has been reached between Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh on 6th October 1975. Similar bilateral agreements regarding clearance of certain projects in the Godavari basin as well as distribution of an interim quantity of water had been reached between the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. On 19th December 1975 at Delhi, in the presence of Union Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture an agreement has been reached between the Chief Ministers of five States encompassing all the earlier bilateral agreements. The five States agree that this agreement will be filed before Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

(iv) As regards Narmada Water Dispute, the Tribunal heard the preliminary issues raised by the Party States from July 1971 to December 1971. The Tribunal gave its decision on Preliminary Issues in February 1972. As the Tribunal decided that Rajasthan cannot be a party to this dispute because it is not a basin State, the State of Rajasthan filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Tribunal. Similarly the State of Madhya Pradesh filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Tribunal on submergence issue. As a result the Supreme Court stayed further proceedings before the Tribunal except filing of documents etc. pending hearing of the appeals. In the meantime, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States entered into an agreement in July 1972 and agreed to refer the matter to the Prime Minister for decision. However, since due to the absence of a popular Government in Gujarat, the decision of the Prime Minister was likely to be delayed further, the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Adviser to Gujarat Governor entered into an agreement on 12th July 1974 and decided that in the best regional and national interest the Narmada Water Dispute may be referred back to the Tribunal for decision. Accordingly the day to day hearing before the Tribunal has started from 12th December 1974 and the State of Gujarat completed its arguments in August 1975. The State of Madhya Pradesh has opened its case and arguments in August 1975 before the Tribunal are in progress. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal proposes to undertake a tour of all the party States to visit the projects and for an on the spot inspection. Accordingly the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal and the representatives of party States will be visiting this State from 10th March 1976 to 15th March 1976.

7. *Inter-State Control Board.*—The State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh decided to undertake construction of certain Irrigation and Hydro Projects, of common interest to both as joint ventures and of the two States. With a view to ensuring efficient, speedy and economical investigation and execution of these joint projects, the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh constituted an Inter-State Control Board on 28th October 1970. This Board has so far held ten meetings, when problems of development of surface water resources of the Inter State Rivers in the two States were discussed.

The two States have already entered into agreements to execute Bagh Irrigation Project, Jalsindhi Hydro Electric Project, Pench Hydro Electric Project, Upper Tapi Stage II Project as joint Inter-State Projects. Some other projects, are also being studied for execution as Joint Projects, the notable amongst them being Bawanthadi Project and Bhopalpatnam Irrigation and Hydro Power Project.

8. *Minor Irrigation.*—In order to spread irrigation benefit to larger areas of the State, the programme of Minor Irrigation Works has been intensified in the recent years, particularly in the areas which are not or cannot be served by Major and Medium Projects and in the chronically drought-affected areas of the State.

9. *Steps taken to accelerate the pace of Irrigation Development.*—The following steps were taken to accelerate the pace of Irrigation Development.

(i) Survey and Investigation of Major Irrigation Project in the State.

(ii) Setting up of special Mechanical Organisation for (a) Operation, Maintenance and Repairs to the Machinery, (b) Centralisation and manufacture of radial sluice gates and (c) Manufacture of spare parts.

(iii) Setting up of Central Designs Organisation for carrying out designs of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects costing over Rs. 2 crores.

(iv) Establishment of the Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute to carry out model studies and engineering research.

(v) Formation of Directorate of Irrigation Research and Development for study on irrigation practices and drainage works.

(vi) To carry ont Area Development programmes in the command areas of the Projects.

10. *Training Programme for various technical and non technical courses.*—The Irrigation Department has been deputing officers for the various types of the training etc. The department has set up an Engineering Staff College at

Nasik, to meet the needs of all types of engineers working under Irrigation Department Public Works and Housing Department, Zilla Parishads and Public Health Engineering Organisations.

11. *Rural Engineering Surveys Schemes.*—The Rural Engineering Survey Division Solapur has been closed with effect from 15th August 1975. The Government of India has directed to wind up this scheme by 31st March 1976. A skeleton Unit was sanctioned to complete the remaining work.

CHAPTER II

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Major Projects

The details of the important major projects included in the annual plan 1975-76 and the outlay proposed, therefor are given below:—

(a) Bombay Division

1. *Upper Godavari Project.*—Estimated to cost Rs. 2135 lakhs (Revised) the project envisages construction of four dams, viz. Karanjavan, Palkhed on Kadwa river, Waghad on Kolwan and Ozarkhed on Unanda river. The project will benefit on area of 44,270 hectares from Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts.

The work of Karanjavan and Palkhed Dam is completed and a length of 90 km. of Left Bank Canal is also mostly completed. Work of Ozarkhed is just started. The Budget provision for Upper Godavari Project for 1975-76 was Rs. 237.14 lakhs. A potential of 4,200 hectares has been created by the end of June 1975. A provision of Rs. 310 lakhs (including Rs. 60 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

2. *Upper Tapi Project.*—Hatnur Project, estimated to cost Rs. 2,637 lakhs (Revised) envisages construction of a weir across Tapi river near Hatnur village taluka Bhusawal in Jalgaon district with Right Bank Canal of 105 km. An area of 55230 hectares in Jalgaon District will be irrigated.

The work of the project is in full swing. A provision of Rs. 214.19 lakhs was made for 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 415 lakhs (including Rs. 80 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

3. *Surya Project.*—The Project envisages construction of storage Dam across river Surya at Dhamni village of Thane District. The cost of project is Rs. 21.00 lakhs. The project will irrigate an area of 23430 hectares in Thane District.

A power house at the foot of Dhamni Dam will generate 6,000 Kw. of electricity. The preliminary work of the project and also the work of pick up weir at Kaudas are in progress. A budget provision of Rs. 114.05 lakhs was made for the year 1975-76. A provision of 170 lakhs (including Rs. 20 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

4. *Tillari*.—This is an inter-state project between Maharashtra and Goa and a token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

(b) Pune Division

1. *Khadakwasla Project*.—Khadakwasla Project estimated to cost Rs. 3828 lakhs (Revised) envisages construction of two new storage dams (one at Panshet on Ambi river and other at Warasgaon on Mose river) in Pune District, strengthening of Khadakwasla Dam, remodelling of the existing M. R. B. C. and extending it upto Mile No. 102 to irrigate an area of 38,880 hectares in Pune District. A potential of 22,600 hectares is already created by the project and is expected to be fully utilised.

The work of strengthening of the Khadakwasla Dam and Panshet Dam is completed. The work of new Mutha Right Bank Canal is in progress. The work of Warasgaon Dam is taken up recently.

A provision of Rs. 130.5 lakhs was made for 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs (including Rs. 60 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

2. *Mula Project*.—The project estimated to cost of Rs. 2,501 lakhs envisages construction of an earthen Dam across river Mula at Bargaon Nandur in Ahmednagar District benefiting 72,080 hectares of land.

Earth Dam spillway, Canal Distributories and gate erection work have been completed. The work of Pathardi branch is now in progress.

Partial irrigation has been started from 1973. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was made for 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 110 lakhs (including 60 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

A potential of 54,350 hectares has been created by the end of June 1975.

3. *Kukdi Project*.—The project estimated to cost Rs. 3,268.00 lakhs (Revised) envisages construction of a Dam of Dimbhe on river Ghod, Manikdoh and Yedgaon Diversion Dam on river Kukdi and two canals off taking from Dimbe and Yedgaon Diversion Dam benefiting 1,07,620 hectares

of land in Pune and Ahmednagar Districts. Manikdoh and Dimble Dam preliminary investigation have been completed, and designs are under preparation. Yedgaon Dam 70 per cent earth work has been completed. Kukdi Left Bank Canal works up to 40 km. have been mostly completed as scarcity works. Survey for km. 52 to km. 128 are in hand. A provision of Rs. 380 lakhs for Kukdi project was made for 1975-76 and a provision of Rs. 650 lakhs (including Rs. 75 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

4. *Bhima Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 11,308 lakhs (Revised) envisages construction of a Dam on Pawna river near Phagne in Mawal Taluka of Pune District and is providing irrigation benefits. It also envisages construction of a Dam in on Bhima river near Ujjani in Madha Taluka of Solapur District. There are no direct canals Ex-Pawna Dam. Instead, 5 Kolhapur type weirs have been constructed and water is to be lifted from these weirs for irrigation. Ujjani Dam has canals in both sides with total length of 454 km. The project will irrigate an area of 1,25,900 Ha. in Solapur and Pune districts.

The work of Pawna Dam weirs and Lift Irrigation Schemes is completed. The work of Ujjani Dam and Canals has been given top priority and the work of dam is planned to be completed upto crest by June 1976. The provision of Rs. 280.85 lakhs made for 1975-76 has been increased upto Rs. 1,500 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 crores will be sanctioned for each of succeeding three years. A provision of Rs. 1,212 lakhs (including Rs. 100 lakhs under E. G. S.) has been made for 1976-77.

5. *Warna Project.*—The project envisages construction of a dam on the river Warna near village Chandoli in Shirala Tahsil of Sangli District to irrigate 99,050 hectares of land in Sangli and Kolhapur Districts. Administratively approved cost of the project is Rs. 3,164.00 lakhs, however the revised cost is likely to go up to Rs. 81.97 crores.

Preliminary works such as approach roads as construction of colony at Kokrud have been started.

A provision of Rs. 57.05 lakhs was made for this project in the Annual Plan, 1975-76, and a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs under E. G. S. is proposed for 1976-77.

6. *Krishna Project.*—The Project envisages construction of three dams, two on the river Krishna near villages Dhom and Arphal respectively and the third dam on the river Venna near village Kanher to irrigate 1,06,130 hectares of land in Sangli and Satara Districts. The work on the Dhom Dam

and canals is in full swing and expected to be completed in 1977-78. The work on the Arphal dam will be taken up shortly. Administratively approved cost of the project is Rs. 2,765 64 lakhs. The revised cost is likely to be Rs. 7,150 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 325 lakhs was made for this project in Annual Plan 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 550 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs under E. G. S. is proposed to be made for this project in the Annual Plan 1976-77.

7. *Dudhganga Project*.—The project envisages construction of a dam on the river Dudhganga near Asangaon in Kolhapur District to irrigate an area of about 53000 hectares in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra and about 17100 Ha. in Chikodi Taluka of Belgaum District of Karnataka State.

The Project is yet to be cleared by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission. However, the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power was informed in May 1970 of the intention of the State Government to start the work of this project. The preliminary works of investigation for foundations and quarries and that of approach roads to dam site are nearly completed. The project is recently administratively approved for Rs. 5,883 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 65 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan, 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs under E. G. S. has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1976-77.

8. *Mhala Devi Project*.—Estimated to cost Rs. 753.31 lakhs envisages construction of Dam across river Pravara near Mhala Devi village down stream of Bhandardara dam to irrigate an area of 16848 Ha. in Ahmednagar District. Some work on canal was done during scarcity. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

(c) Nagpur Division

1. *Bagh Project*.—A joint venture between Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 1500.00 lakhs envisages construction of a dam at village Shirpur and pick up weir at Pujaritola across the Bagh river in Gondia Taluka of Bhandara District having a Left Bank Canal 64 km. in length entirely in Maharashtra and Right Bank Canal, 29 km. in Maharashtra and remaining in Madhya Pradesh State. The project will irrigate 33670 hectares in the Gondia Taluka of Bhandara District. The work on the project is almost completed and irrigation benefits have started accruing. The work on Kinhi branch and miscellaneous minor items are in progress. A provision of Rs. 51 lakhs was made for 1975-76. It has been proposed to provide Rs. 60 lakhs for 1976-77 inclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs under E. G. S.

2. *Itiadhoh Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 908 lakhs envisages construction of an earth dam across the river Garvi at village Gothangaon and Right a Bank Canal to irrigate lands of about 46,140 hectares in Sakoli and Gadchiroli Talukas of Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts respectively.

The head works of the project is already completed and the project has started giving benefits. The entire work is expected to be completed by June 1976. A provision of Rs. 32.13 lakhs was made for the year 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77.

3. *Upper Wardha Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 3,524.00 lakhs envisages a storage dam near Morshi village in Amravati District across the river Wardha having a Right and Left Bank Canal to irrigate 67850 hectares of land in Amravati and Wardha Districts. The project is yet to be cleared by Planning Commission. The work was started in anticipation of clearance from Government of India. But due to stiff opposition of the people to the submergence of costly lands in the Upper Wardha Reservoir, Government was considering some alternative sites in consultation with the M. P. Govt. However as this did not materialised, it has been decided to go ahead with the original Project. Accordingly the detailed investigations are in progress. Primary works on the project have also been started. A revised provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made during 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77.

4. *Pench Irrigation Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 4,056.47 lakhs envisages the construction of an earthen dam and central masonry spillway across the river Pench at village Kamthikhedi in Ramtek Taluka of Nagpur District with earthen flanks and a Right Bank Canal 57 km. and left Bank Canal 64 km. in length to irrigate 74670 hectares in Nagpur and Bhandara Districts. In addition to this the project is to supply water to the Thermal Power Station at Koradi and also to augment the water supply to Nagpur city.

The project has not been cleared by Planning Commission so far. The work of Kamthikhedi weir has been started since 1969 as deposite contribution work on behalf of M. S. E. B. for supply of water to Koradi Power Station. The work of the earthen flanks of the weir has been completed and that of Masonry spillway and Pench R. B. C. is completed. A provision of Rs. 192.82 lakhs was made for 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 340 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77, inclusive of Rs. 90 lakhs under E. G. S.

5. *Bawanthadi Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 2202 lakhs envisages construction of an earthen dam with central masonry gated spillway

in taluka Bhandara of Bhandara District with two canals on either banks irrigating 18,615 Ha. in M. P. on the L. B. and 19,537 Ha. in Maharashtra on R. B. The project has been submitted to the Planning Commission for clearance in July 1975. Both the States have accorded Administrative Approval to their shares. The work was taken up as a scarcity work. A provision of Rs. 8.02 lakhs was made during 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 29 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

6. *Kalisarar Project*.—This is an inter-state project of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for 1976-77 to enable undertaking of preliminary works.

7. *Sawargaon Project*.—The project is located near village Sawargaon in Bhandara Taluka of Bhandara district. The scheme envisages construction of a barrage type structure across the river Wainganga with earthen flanks on either side. The barrage will impound about 245.47 MM³ (8.61 TMC) of water. The catchment area upto the barrage is 34385 sq. km. and 75 per cent dependable yield available at Sawargaon would be 131 TMC. The Left Bank Canal 26 km. long will irrigate an area of 32162 Ha. of Bhandara District while the R. B. C. 122 km. long will irrigate an area of 55,322 Ha. in Bhandara, Nagpur and Chandrapur Districts. Eight lifts on Left Bank Canal and 5 lifts on Right Bank Canal have also been provided to bring the land of higher patches under command.

Provision for augmentation of water supply to Bhandara Ordinance Factory has also been made (950 M. C. F. T.).

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 4,000 lakhs. The project report is yet to be finalised.

It is proposed to take preliminary works from outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1976-77.

(d) Aurangabad Division

1. *Jayakwadi Project-Stage I*.—The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam at Paithan with Central Masonry Spillway on the river Godavari to irrigate 1,41,640 hectares of land from Aurangabad and Parbhani districts. 100 per cent of earth work and masonry work of the dam is completed. Gate erection is also nearly completed. The work on first 100 km. of Paithan Left Bank Canal is in full swing. A potential of about 24,000 hectares is already created. This project has been posed for financial assistance from the World Bank. Revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7,436 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 740 lakhs has been made for this project.

in the Annual Plan 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 550 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs under E. G. S. has been made for 1976-77.

2. *Upper Penganga Project.*—The project envisages construction of two reservoirs, one on Penganga river near Isapur in Yeotmal district and the other at Sapli on Kayadhy river in the Parbhani district, to irrigate 1,04,000 hectares of land in Nanded, Parbhani and Yeotmal districts. Cost of the project administratively approved is Rs. 3,506 lakhs. Revised cost of the project is likely to be Rs. 8,096 lakhs.

The project is yet to be cleared by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission. However the Government of India has been informed in June 1970, of the intention of the State Government to go ahead with the work on the Upper Penganga Project in anticipation of clearance from the Government of India. The preliminary works have been started. Provision of Rs. 84 lakhs has been made for this project in the Annual Plan, 1975-76. Earth work on the Left and Right Flank of the Isapur dam is in progress. Works on the Canals is also commenced. A provision of Rs. 215.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 40 lakhs under E. G. S. is proposed for 1976-77.

3. *Manjara Project.*—The project envisages construction of a reservoir across river Manjara near Dhanegaon village in Kaij Taluka of Bhir District to irrigate 27,790 ha. in Bhir and Osmanabad Districts. Cost of the project administratively approved is Rs. 1,714 lakhs. This project has not been cleared by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission. However work on dam and canals has been taken up, and is in progress.

A provision of Rs. 149.50 lakhs has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 225.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs under E. G. S. is proposed for 1976-77.

4. *Ishtapuri.*—Lower Godawari (Ishtapuri lift) project envisages construction of a barrage on the river Godawari at Ishtapuri (8 km. upstream of Nanded) in Nanded Taluka and lifting water by about 46 meter into the R. B. C. 72 km. long to irrigate about 52650 Ha. of land in Nanded District. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2,515 lakhs.

The project report was finalised and sent to the C. W. C. and P. C. for clearance in September 1975 C. W. C. comments are awaited.

It is proposed to take preliminary works from outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1976-77.

5. *Jayakwadi Stage II.*—The project envisages (i) construction of R. B. C. Ex-Paithan dam, 132 km. long to irrigate lands from Aurangabad Ahmednagar and Bhir Districts and (ii) Construction of the Manjalegaon dam in

Bhir District and Manjalegaon R. B. C. 80.6 km. long to irrigate lands from Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded Districts.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 7,825 lakhs to irrigate 1,35,000 hectares of land from Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded Districts.

A provision of Rs. 350 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 150 lakhs under E. G. S. has been made for the year 1976-77.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Annual Plan 1976-77

It is proposed to include 94 Medium Irrigation Projects estimated to cost of about Rs. 210 crores in the annual plan for 1976-77. There is a proposed provision of Rs. 16.82 crores for these 94 Schemes.

Out of the 94 Medium Irrigation Projects, 50 Medium Schemes costing Rs. 130.71 crores, which have been cleared by the Planning Commission carry a provision of Rs. 11.81 crores *vide* Annexure I.

The remaining 44 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 78.91 crores and which are yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission, carry a provision of 5.01 crores *vide* Annexure II.

The following projects which will get physically completed by June 1976, have been provided with a provision for liquidating the liabilities :—

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Adhala | (4) Chulband | (7) Tiru |
| (2) Nazare | (5) Kudala | (8) Nirguna |
| (3) Banganga | (6) Karadkhed | (9) Takalinalla |

ANNEXURE I

Medium Irrigation Projects to be included in the Annual Plan 1976-77

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sr. No.	Name of Project	District	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
Approved by Planning Commission				
1	Kal	... Kolaba	706.91	62 00
2	Tulshi	.. Kothapur	650.36	119.00
3	Bhojapur	... Nasik	185.70	1.00

ANNEXURE I—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	District	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
4	Amba Valley	... Kolaba	600.00	15.00
5	Haranbari	... Nasik	394.49	10.00
6	Kelzar	... Nasik	216.80	50.00
7	Chankapur	... Nasik	303.30	5.00
8	Dinanadi	... Chandrapur	511.56	30.00
9	Nirguna	... Akola	240.98	10.00
10	Kanholi (V)	... Nagpur	225.00	47.00
11	Kesarnalla	... Nagpur	46.66	1.00
12	Khekranalla	... Nagpur	280.00	5.00
13	Chandrabhaga	... Nagpur	105.00	10.00
14	Aner	... Dhule	836.00	94.92
15	Burai	... Dhule	137.87	6.19
16	Panzra	... Dhule	319.06	5.00
17	Kanholi (W. M.)	... Dhule	49.46	0.05
18	Bori	... Jalgaon	309.28	35.00
19	Suki	... Jalgaon	437.25	90.00
20	Taklinalla	... Yeotmal	56.96	0.50
21	Waghadi	... Yeotmal	255.83	18.00
22	Goki	... Yeotmal	426.15	40.00
23	Amalnalla	... Chandrapur	349.09	23.00
24	Chargaon	... Chandrapur	242.07	60.00
25	Chandainalla	... Chandrapur	93.99	7.00
26	Aran	... Akola	377.88	35.60

ANNEXURE I—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	District	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
27	Katepurna	... Akola	531.91	05.00
28	Nagzari	... Nanded	65.93	1.00
29	Karadkhed	... Nanded	111.29	4.00
30	Dhām	... Wardha	510.00	13.00
31	Panchandhara	... Wardha	116.82	27.00
32	Sokhalinalla	... Amravati	83.73	28.00
33	Yeralwadi	... Satara	284.86	60.00
34	Pangaon Hingni	... Solapur	258.71	60.00
35	Banganga	... Osmanabad	51.06	4.00
36	Ulup (Ramganga)	... Osmanabad	73.20	30.00
37	Sina	... Ahmednagar	385.54	26.00
38	Adhala	... Ahmednagar	226.53	15.00
39	Siddhewadi	... Sangli	86.19	30.00
40	Nazare	... Pune	129.60	1.00
41	Kudala	... Nanded	44.54	1.00
42	Manar Stage-I	... Nanded	318.43	4.00
43	Manar Stage-II	... Nanded	345.97	4.00
44	Chulband	... Bh. ndara	119.40	20.00
45	Kolar	... Nagpur	373.92	1.00
46	Kordhan	... Nagpur	83.00	1.00
47	Jakapur	... Osmanabad	116.88	30.00
48	Paidag (Paldhag)	... Buldhana	170.33	30.00
49	Uma	... Akola	121.44	1.00
50	Whatephal	... Osmanabad	99.35	5.00
			13,071.28	1,181.26

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Project	District	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
Un-approved Scheme				
1	Bhatsa (Irrigation)	... Thana	662.47	30.00
2	Ghatshil	... Ahmednagar	108.72	26.00
3	Tiru	... Osmanabad	161.45	3.50
4	Tawarja	... Osmanabad	267.70	30.00
5	Takalibhan	... Ahmednagar	66.69	25.00
6	Masoli	... Parbhani	190.99	40.00
7	Natuwadi	... Ratnagiri	648.00	30.00
8	Alandi	... Nasik	275.07	10.00
9	Girna (Panzan)	... Nasik	233.45	18.00
10	Koradi	... Buldhana	250.05	7.10
11	Lower Pus	... Yeotmal	501.00	27.00
12	Lahuki	... Aurangabad	84.18	35.00
13	Ambadi	... Aurangabad	121.74	35.00
14	Pethwadaj	... Nanded	130.42	40.00
15	Mahalingi	... Nanded	45.59	10.00
16	Natiz Hingni	... Sholapur	206.80	2.00
17	Kundalika	... Bhir	260.99	6.00
18	Saraswati	... Bhir	77.44	13.00
19	Makardhokra	... Nagpur	169.48	15.00
20	Sonal	... Akola	222.60	36.00
21	Shekadari	... Amravati	83.00	0.50
22	Nageshwari	... Kolaba	480.86	1.00
23	Whati	... Osmanabad	84.47	5.00
24	Chikutra	... Kolhapur	408.59	1.00
25	Gadavale	... Kolhapur	100.00	1.00
26	Kalyan	... Aurangabad	115.55	4.00

ANNEXURE II—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	District	Estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
27	Girija	... Aurangabad	156.51	5.00
28	Talni	... Nanded	121.08	1.00
29	Borna	... Bhir	87.00	5.00
30	Rengepar	... Bhandara	47.00	15.00
31	Bothekar Bothali	... Bhandara	48.11	3.00
32	Chenanadi	... Chandrapur	121.05	0.10
33	Labansaradnalla	... Chandrapur	98.28	0.10
34	Morna (WM)	... Sangli	146.62	7.00
35	Dongargon	... Nanded	55.00	0.50
36	Karpara	... Parbhani	114.51	0.25
37	Pothra	... Wardha	165.19	2.00
38	Dhangarwadi	... Ratnagiri	78.51	0.50
39	Gadnadi	... do.	406.67	0.50
40	Loni	... Nanded	85.91	0.50
41	Belpara	... Bhir	49.52	3.00
42	Tembapuri	... Aurangabad	N. A.	2.00
43	Purna (Nagpur)	... do.	33.67	2.00
44	Anjana (Palshi)	... do.	118.60	1.00
45	Other Medium Projects in Kolhapur (names to be decided later).	Kolhapur	N. A.	1.00
			7,890.53	500.55

CHAPTER III

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS (STATE SECTOR) AND LIFT IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation Schemes

Minor Irrigation Works in the State Sector received a considerable impetus during the fourth plan. In order to spread irrigation benefits to large areas of the State the programme of Minor Irrigation Works has been intensified in the recent years particularly in the areas which are not or cannot be served by major and medium projects, and in Adivasi and chronically drought affected areas of the State.

2. An amount of Rs 47.80 crores was spent during the fourth plan period on State Sector, Minor Irrigation Works, creating a potential of 1 lakh hectares.

3. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for State Sector Minor Irrigation Works, a provision of Rs. 97 crores was proposed for creating potential of 1.28 lakhs, hectares. The actual provision for the first two years of the plan was however, reduced to about Rs. 21.00 crores as against the planned outlay of Rs. 34.00 crores.

4. During 1975-76 an annual plan of Rs. 15.81 crores was proposed. This had to be cut down to Rs. 10.74 crores to suit the total size of the State Annual Plan. Gorge filling of 72 Minor Irrigation Works has been completed by June 1975 and additional potential of about 18,000 hectares was created. In all 533 Minor Irrigation Works are in progress during 1975-76.

5. An annual plan Rs. 1,072.92 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77. The district-wise outlay has been finalised by Planning Department in consultation with D. P. D. C. The provision for continuing works are recommended within the district outlay. 32 new Minor Irrigation Works are proposed to be taken up within district outlay in 9 districts. During 1976-77 there will be 533 continuing works and 32 new works in progress. It is expected to complete gorge filling of 37 Minor Irrigation Works. An irrigation potential of 20,900 hectares will be created by June 1976. It is proposed to complete the gorge filling of about 77 Minor Irrigation Works by June 1977. An Irrigation potential of about 21,900 hectares will be created by June 1977.

Lift Irrigation Schemes

(1) For speedy development of Irrigation and also to take steps to ensure efficient utilisation of available irrigation, the State Government has set up the Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. in November 1973

under the Company's Act 1956 with a authorised share capital of Rs. 20 crores. Honourable Minister (Irrigation) is the Chairman of the Corporation which has twenty other Directors.

(2) 305 Lift Irrigation Schemes have been completed creating an irrigation potential of 76,300 hectares against the 366 Lift Irrigation Schemes handed over to the Corporation by Government on 1st January, 1974. The expenditure of about Rs. 15.86 crores has so far been incurred on Lift Irrigation Schemes. Moreover the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made as capital contribution to the Corporation for new Lift Irrigation Schemes as well as Rs. 81.43 lakhs for maintenance and operation after completion of existing Lift Irrigation during year 1975-76.

(3) The efforts to obtain loan from commercial Banks are being made. So far 8.63 crores has been sanctioned from the commercial Banks to the Corporation for the Lift Irrigation Schemes. Moreover the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Commercial Banks have made a condition for advancing loans that the ayacut development work must also be completed within 18 months from the advancement of the loans. Taking up of new Lift Irrigation Schemes will depend upon the success of IDCOM Ltd.'s efforts in getting the loan from the financial institutions.

CHAPTER IV

STEPS TAKEN TO ACCELERATE THE PACE OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Survey and Investigation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in the State

1. For investigation and preparation of project reports of major and medium irrigation projects, Irrigation Department has two Special Investigation Circles and 11 Divisions spread out in the entire State. Through this organisation the State Government is accelerating survey and investigation activities of irrigation projects and keep stock pile project reports ready for implementation in future plan programmes. This is quite a substantial work which require to be completed expeditiously. As a matter of fact, more than 40 major irrigation schemes and 150 medium irrigation schemes are in various stages of investigation during 1975-1976 and the said activities will be continued during 1976-77. The State Government also takes assistance of Geological Survey of India and the Survey of India for survey and investigation of irrigation projects. In addition to the survey an investigation of Major and Medium Schemes, the I. P. & W. R. I. C. Pune also looks after

installation and maintenance of hydrological observation stations and collection and compilation of data at these stations and preparation of Master Plans for all the river Basins in the State.

2. With the decision of Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and as a result of the recent interim agreement between the party States of Godavari Basin, the way will be cleared, for getting the irrigation projects in both Krishna and Godavari valleys cleared, although it may be necessary to review the earlier Master Plan of the Krishna Valley in view of the water allocated to this State by the Krishna Tribunal.

3. During 1975-76, State Government has finalised project reports of four major schemes and submitted them to Government of India for clearance. They are : Bawanthadi, Nandur-Madhameshwar, Lower Godavari (Ishtapuri Lift) and Lower Tirna Projects. During the same period, the Government of India has cleared two major schemes viz. Waghur and Surya Projects. However, clearance of Government of India is to be received in respect of the following major schemes which have been finalised by the Investigation Organisation in the past :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Dudhganga Project. | (2) Upper Penganga Irrigation. |
| (3) Manjra Project. | (4) Upper Wardha Project. |
| (5) Pench Irrigation Project | (6) Lower Penganga Irrigation. |
| (7) Upper Pravara Project. | (8) Jayakwadi Stage II Project. |
| (9) Upper Tapi Stage II. | (10) Chaskaman Project. |
| (11) Lower Dudhana Project. | (12) Bawanthadi Project. |
| (13) Nandur-Madhameshwar.
Project. | (14) Lower Godavari (Ishtapuri Lift
Irrigation Project). |
| (15) Lower Tirna Project. | |

All efforts have been made to obtain the clearance to these projects and the clearance is being pursued.

4. Plan provision for survey and investigation activities during 1975-76 was Rs. 44.50 lakhs. This important activity will be continued vigorously during 1976-77 so that the project reports of feasible projects are expeditiously prepared and included in the development plan of the State.

(2) Mechanical Organisation

1. A specialised mechanical organisation has been set-up to cater to the long felt needs of the various construction Divisions of Irrigation Department in respect of (a) operation, maintenance and repairs of the heavy earth-moving equipment including vehicles and boring machinery, (b) the centralised manufacture of sluice gates and heavy radial gates for waste weirs and

(c) the manufactures of spare parts required for machinery used by Irrigation Department. This organisation has established workshops at Dapori, Pune, Nanded and Akola. Two more sub-divisional workshops are at Nasik and Satara. The Government Central Workshop and Stores, Nagpur, has been transferred to this Department, by the Industries, Energy and Labour Department with effect from 1st October 1974 for its better utilisation. So also for their better utilisation, the Agricultural Engineering District Workshops at Bhandara, Wardha, Satara and Ahmednagar, have been transferred to this Department by the Agriculture Department with effect from 1st July 1975 on the condition that this department undertakes their work on payment.

2. There are Chief Gates Erection units headed by the Executive Engineer which are entrusted with the erection of gates manufactured at Dapodi Workshop. A Hoist Manufacturing workshop at Dapodi has also been set up for catering to the requirements of hoists required for various types of gates required for irrigation as well as Hydro Electric Project. With the expansion of activities of the machanical organisation a central pool of machinery has been created and it is functioning from 1st April 1967. The former mechanical circle had to be split up into three Circles viz. Mechahical Circle (Construction Plant), Pune, Mechanical Circle (Construction Plant) Nanded and Mechanical Circle (Gates), Pune to cope up with the increased workload of the Organisation. Since January 1974, all machinery costing over Rs. 25,000 has been transferred to the Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., Pune, which is a Government of Maharashtra undertaking.

(3) Central Designs Organisation

1. The Central Designs Organisation consists of three Superintending Engineers under whom there are twelve Designs Units at Bombay, one Superintending Engineer in-charge of C. D. O. (Power House) at Pune and three Units at Nasik. Each Unit is headed by an Executive Engineer. This Organisation carries out advisory, administrative and executive functions pertaining to the essential work of preconstruction, Planning and detailed designing of components of irrigation projects all over the State, costing Rs. 1 crore each and included in the Five Years Plan.

2. This organisation plays an advisory role as far as investigation and survey are concerned.

3. The administrative part involves inspection of canal structures of various old canals for the purpose of strengthening.

4. The executive side relates to —(i) compliance of C.W.C.'s comments on project report, (ii) write up of head works chapters alongwith necessary drawings for project reports, (iii) preparation of drawings of various components of irrigation projects all over the State in respect of earthen dams, spillways, outlets, canal structures etc., (iv) Designs and drawings for strengthening of dams; (v) scrutiny of chapters on hydrology prepared by irrigation projects Investigation Circles for project reports; (vi) Design for certain medium projects where there are special problems; (vii) Geological exploration of the project site and preparation of detailed note for incorporation in the project report; (viii) preparation of proposal for geological exploration for various components of project (viz. dam, spillways, power house, canal structures, tunnels etc.; (ix) Geological logging of bore-holes and preparation of sub-surface profile of the dam site and other important components; (x) Geological mapping of the site to locate important geological aspects such as dykes faults, shear zones dips etc.; (xi) evaluation of the data yielded from the exploration and making specific recommendations regarding foundation grade rock levels, alignment of dams spillway channels and tunnels and foundation treatment etc.; (xii) study of specific geological problems which will be referred to this organisation.

(4) Technical Review Committee

On the advice of the National Commission of Agriculture, a Technical Review Team has been constituted. The team consists of (1) One Additional C. E., (2) One Agronomist, (3) One Executive Engineer, (4) 2 Deputy Engineers and non-gazetted staff to carry out a comprehensive review of the old and earlier plan projects. The team has to suggest modernisation of services to suit present day requirements. The team is under the control of Additional Chief Engineer and Chairman, Pune.

(5) Command Area Development Authority

The Government of Maharashtra has set up Command Area Development Authorities for the following Groups of Projects in the State:—

- (1) Ghod-Bhima Projects.
- (2) Girna, Upper Tapi (Hatnur) Projects.
- (3) Krishna Project.
- (4) Purna-Jayakawadi Projects.
- (5) Bagh-Itiadh-Pench Projects.

A High Power Sub-Committee of the Cabinet which has been set up lays down policies and guidelines for the integrated development programme for the Command Areas. Honourable Chief Minister is the Chairman of this Sub-Committee.

2. A super time-scale I. A. S. Officer designated as C. A. D. Commissioner and Secretary, Irrigation Department has been appointed in Sachivalaya, to co-ordinate the work expected of the various Government Departments at Sachivalaya level.

3. Each C. A. D. Authority has a Board under the Chairmanship of the senior most Minister of the region in which the project lies. The Board has to approve the annual programme of the Command Area Development Authority and review its implementation, effect co-ordination between the different Departments and development agencies. The Board has full powers to take all decisions pertaining to the Development of the Command Areas within the limit of annual plan, budget provisions and subject to the general policy directions given by the Government from time to time.

4. Each Command Area Development Authority has an Executive Committee consisting of a Chairman usually the President of Command Area Development Authority Board and about 9 members. The Executive Committee attends day-to-day matters and takes decision on them. A full time officer appointed as Administrator for each Command Area Development Authority is responsible for the integrated development of the Command area in his charge.

5. Due to the efforts made by the C. A. D. A. personnel, in close co-operation with the Agriculture and Co-operation Department personnel and active involvement of the cultivators in Command Areas of C. A. D. A. Projects, the irrigation utilisation on five C. A. D. A. projects together viz. Purna, Bagh, Itiadh, Ghod and Girna, is expected to go to 66 per cent during the year under report i. e. 1975-76 on the basis of actual irrigation in Kharif and Rabi seasons and Programme for Hot Weather Season, as against average 44 utilisation on these Projects during 1970-71 to 1973-74. During last monsoon Girna Dam could impound only 12000 Mcft. against total designed storage of 21500 Mcft. Had Girna reservoir filled up to its full capacity, utilisation of Girna Project would have been substantially more than 51 per cent utilisation during current year. In case of Jayakwadi project nearly 90 per cent of the utilisation of available potential has been achieved in two seasons of first year of irrigation. Because of this considerable improvement in utilisation of Irrigation potential on the formation of C. A. D. A. an additional area of 59554 hectares would be brought under irrigation contributing an

increase in the agricultural production by 74440 tonnes even on a modest assumption of an increase of 1.25 tonnes, per hectare. The contribution of Jayakwadi and Purna has further added to the agricultural production. These satisfactory results could be achieved due to following measures:—

(a) *Participation of cultivators in Agricultural Development.*—More than 700 village Irrigation Committees have been set up in the Command Areas of Purna, Jayakwadi, Girna, Bagh, Itiadh, Ghod and Purna projects where irrigation has commenced. These village Irrigation Committees headed by a village Sarpanch and Gram Sevak as its Secretary has cultivator's representatives on it. The Committees educate the cultivators in the management of irrigation and in carrying out all operations at the field level.

(b) *Service Centres.*—Service Centres have been opened for providing all inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. to cultivators in time after assessing the requirements of these inputs from each cultivator at the time of receiving water applications. 14 Service Centres have been opened in Jayakwadi-Purna Projects Commands, 4 in Bagh-Itiadh Project Commands and 5 in Ghod Project Command. In Girna Project Command, 144 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are providing inputs to the cultivators.

(c) *Technical input.*—“The “DAPOG” method of Paddy cultivation in Purna, Jayakwadi, Bagh and Itiadh projects Command was demonstrated by a Professor deputed by Agricultural University, Rahuri. The cultivators who were originally growing conventional varieties of crops are now growing high yield varieties and hybrids crops such as high yielding varieties of paddy in Bagh Itiadh command and Mexican wheat in Purna, Ghod, Purna and Jayakwadi Commands.

(d) *Credit facilities.*—Because of proper dialogue amongst the officers of the CADA, the Co-operative Banks and the Co-operation Department, the the scale of finance has been considerably increased for high yielding crops grown in the command areas.

(e) *Improvement in irrigation system.*—Joint inspection of the Irrigation system and Ayacut works were carried out Distributorywise and outlet-wise by the Special Team comprising of officers of Irrigation Department and Agriculture Department. The beneficiaries were associated with the above programme. The defects noticed were subsequently removed to ensure smooth functioning of distribution systems. To ensure economic use of water by avoiding waste of water, night irrigation was introduced on selected areas in Purna and Girna Command Areas and the Irrigators responded well to the above change which resulted in the economy in the use of irrigation water. This would be introduced in more developed irrigation tracts.

(f) *Pilot Projects Rabi Season.*—Out of the total 27840 hectares under the Pilot Projects proposed by the Government in the State, Pilot projects set up for food crops in the command areas of C. A. D. A. projects covered 5785 hectares and crop condition in these Pilot Projects is good.

(g) *Research in onfarms Development.*—To reduce the present high cost of land development and to accelerate its pace of development a research project has been undertaken in Jayakwadi Command area with the assistance of Government of India to explore methods for reducing the cost of onfarm development so as to bring it within the repayment capacity of the beneficiaries. The Project is initially launched in 400 hectares at a cost of Rs. 13.93 lakhs. Expenditure during current year is expected to be Rs. 2 lakhs while requirement for 1976-77 is Rs. 6 lakhs. The above scheme is a centrally sponsored one and Government of India bears full expenditure of the scheme.

6. During 1976-77 the efforts on the above lines will be intensified with a view to achieve better results of utilisation. A plan outlay of about Rs. 61.55 lakhs only is approved for C. A. D. Programme for 1976-77. In addition a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for 1976-77 towards Capital contribution to Maharashtra Land Development Corporation Ltd. The works such as setting up T. C. D. Farms, construction of link roads and improvement of existing roads, undertaking Socio Economic Survey in the Command Areas lining of distribution system etc., will be undertaken during 1976-77. A programme of Rs. 6.33 crores is also chalked out comprising Rs. 4.86 crores on works portion and Rs. 1.47 crores on establishment by the Maharashtra Land Development Corporation Ltd., undertaking land development works (Surveys, preparation of farm plans, field channels, field drains, graded bunds, Masonry work, land grading and land shaping) in the command areas of C. A. D. A. projects during 1976-77 but success of the same depends largely on the availability of institutional finance.

(6) Creation of four offices of the Additional Chief Engineers at Revenue Headquarters.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the A. R. C. which were supported by the Heble Commission and accepted by Government and in view of the considerable expansion of activities of the Irrigation and Power Department in the last few years it was decided to create 4 offices of Additional Chief Engineers in the Irrigation and Power Department, one for each revenue division. Accordingly the four offices of the Additional Chief Engineers were created and they started functioning with effect from 1st June 1974.

2. With a view to enabling the Additional Chief Engineers to have an effective control over the Subordinate establishments and to make them fully responsible for the progress and quality of works, Government had delegated almost all the powers of Chief Engineers in Sachivalaya as mentioned in the M. P. W. Manual. Some administrative powers were also delegated to them. The question of further delegation of powers in the context of the working of their offices was further considered and Government has delegated all the powers, technical as well as administrative, which are enjoyed by the Chief Engineers in Sachivalaya to the Additional Chief Engineers. It is expected that having delegated these additional powers the Additional Chief Engineers will be able to have more effective control over the working of the organisation in the field.

CHAPTER V

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR VARIOUS TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL COURSES

The Irrigation Department has been deputing officers for various types of training courses like job training, in-service training, refresher course training etc. During the current financial year i. e. 1975-76 this department deputed officers for the various training courses conducted by the Engineering Staff College, Nasik set up by the Department to meet the needs of all types of Engineers working under the Irrigation Department, Public Works and Housing Department and the Public Health Engineering Wing. Every year, the Engineering Staff College conducts one Orientation course of a duration of three months for new recruits to Class I and II of Irrigation Department and the Public Works and Housing Department. This training includes lectures on administration, accounts, audit etc. in addition to the technical subjects of a general nature. During the remaining nine months, the College conducts Refresher courses and specialised courses for in-service Engineers such as "Reinforced Cement Concrete Designs", "Highway Engineering", "Soil Mechanics and Soil Testing", "Soil Designs" and R. C. C. Design.

This department had also deputed officers to participate in various other programmes viz. Condensed Foundational programme for Junior Executives, Middle Executives and Senior Executives organised by the Administrative Staff College, Bombay. One special training course on Project Planning, Scheduling and Monitoring for 6 days was organised for Senior Engineers in the Administrative Staff College and in all 20 Engineers were trained at

this course. Engineers were also deputed to the following institutions for the training course arranged by them during 1975-76.

(1) Civil course in foundation of structure, at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(2) International course on "Acquisition and Transmission of Hydro-meteorological and Oceanographic Data for Storm Prediction and Automation of Flood Control Measures at Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakwasla (duration 27 days).

(3) International course on Causes Magnitude and Effects of Vibration on Hydrolic Structures including Measurement of Vibration on Hydrolic Structures including Measurement of Vibrations at C. W. and P. R. Station, Khadakwasla (duration 12 days).

(4) International course on Control of Hydrolic Models at C. W. and P. R. Station Khadkwasala (duration 12 days).

It is also proposed to depute officers for the following courses during 1976-77.

(1) Specialised course on Computor Application to Engineering Problems at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(2) Specialised course in Earth Dams at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(3) Specialised course in Tunnels, Underground excavations to be held at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(4) Recent Trends in Hydroulic Structures to be held at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(5) Structural Design for Highways and Airfield pavements to be held at the University of Roorkee (duration 28 days).

(6) International post-graduate course in Hydrology at the University of Roorkee (duration 11 months).

(7) Courses organised by the Institute of Economic Growth under the sponsoreship of Planning Commission, Government of India Course in Investment, Planning and Project Evaluation.

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

Water Rates and Block Revisions

In his first policy statement, Honourable Chief Minister announced that for making the State self sufficient in food production, at least 50 per cent of the available water from the irrigation projects should be utilised for food crops.

On taking a review of the water used for non-food crops on the existing projects it was noticed that the percentage of water used for production of non-food crops was more in respect of old established irrigation works like Nira, Pravara, Godavari etc. Hence as a first step towards implementation of the above policy, the 1 : 3 sugarcane blocks on these preplan projects in the State were converted into 1:4 sugarcane blocks. As a result of this conversion of sugarcane blocks, the sugarcane area on these projects has been reduced by 25 per cent. Such a cut of 25 per cent was also imposed on the guaranteed area of sugarcane crop in respect of MSFC. The water saved as a result of this reduction of sugarcane area has been diverted for production of food crops and as a result of these measures, additional area of about 25,300 hectares could be brought under food crops during Kharif and Rabi seasons.

2. Similarly the following steps have been taken for implementation of the above policy :—

(a) Cultivation of food crops during Kharif and Rabi seasons is made compulsory in all types of blocks failing which it has been ordered that the blocks should be cancelled.

(b) For giving incentives to food crops production, water supply to Hybrid Jowar has been allowed free of charge during Rabi and Hot whether of 1975-76 throughout the State.

(c) Similarly to encourage cultivation of high yield variety of wheat, in the predominantly paddy growing districts of Chandrapur and Bhandara, water supply to this crop was allowed free of charge during Rabi of 1975-76.

(d) In order to remove the disparity between the command and un-commanded areas of the canals Government had in the past issued orders that irrigators in the un-commanded areas should be allowed to lift water from the canal upto 5 per cent of the acreage of non-perennial crops as provided in the sanctioned crop pattern of the project. During the last year Government decided that this limit of 5 per cent should be raised to 10 per cent for maximising the food production. The additional acreage thus sanctioned is to be utilised for growing food crops only.

The new irrigation Bill unifying all the three Acts in force in the State at present was introduced in the House in the March Session of 1975 and was referred to a Joint Select Committee for examination. The Joint Select Committee consisting of 27 members from both the Houses has examined the

Bill and finalised its report on 13th February 1976. This report has been placed before the house on 8th March 1976 and the Bill will be taken up for consideration in the current Budget Session.

Extension and Improvement

A committee consisting some of Superintending Engineers was appointed to review the existing irrigation works particularly Dams after the Koyna Earthquake. As per findings of the Review Groups the following major irrigation works were found to require special attention for strengthening them. (1) Darna, (2) Chankapur, (3) Bhatgār, (4) Radhanagari and (5) Ekruk tank. Out of the 5 works strengthening of Chankapur dam has been completed. The position of remaining 4 works is as below :—

(1) *Darna Project*.—The Review Group had suggested the strengthening of this dam by (i) increasing the capacity of waste weir and (ii) strengthening the dam by masonry buttresses. The first work was started in November 1972 and is now completed. For the second work plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 90.35 lakhs have been Administratively Approved by Government and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for this work during 1976-77. It is proposed to take up the work in next year and to complete it in a couple of years.

(2) *Bhatghar Dam*.—Strengthening of this dam has been proposed by masonry buttresses and work is in progress. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 517.00 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 86.37 lakhs has been incurred till 31st March 1975. A provision of Rs. 77.10 lakhs has been made for 1975-76 and the work is in progress. A provision of Rs. 194.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1976-77.

(3) *Radhanagri Dam*.—This dam is proposed to be strengthened in two ways. First by grouting and the second by buttresses. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 41.84 lakhs for grouting and Rs. 340.00 lakhs for masonry work. At present grouting work is in progress and for this a provision of Rs. 17.70 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. Provision for 1976-77 is proposed to be made for Rs. 40.00 lakhs for remaining work of grouting and starting masonry works. Plans and estimates for strengthening the dam by masonry buttresses have been received from field officers and are under process of approval.

(4) *Ekruk Tank in Solapur District*.—This Earthen Dam is proposed to be strengthened by murum casing on D/S and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 58.44 lakhs have been Administratively Approved. A provision of Rs. 8.85 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. In order to continue the work, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

In addition to more important work i.e. (1) Increasing free Board of the Gangapur Dam and (2) Extension of Krishna Canal from mile Nos. 41 to 43 have been included in this year's programme. The work of raising the Gangapur dam is estimated to cost Rs. 12.10 lakhs. Additional storage of 500 Mcft. to creat a potential of 2000 hectares is likely to be created. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be made for 1976-77 for this work so as to complete the work in one working season. As for the second work, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs exists for 1975-76. This work estimated to cost Rs. 54.18 lakhs is already in progress. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for 1976-77. A potential of 4,102 hectares in Kharif Season is likely to be created after completion of this work.

LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

PART I—LAW

The functions of the law side of the Department are mainly technical and consists of—

- (1) Legal advice to Government and to Heads of Departments ;
- (2) Supervision and conduct in all courts of Civil and Criminal Litigation in which Government or Government Officers are concerned or interested including writs and appeals in the Supreme Court ;
- (3) drafting and other technical matters relating to legislation in the Legislature of the State in regard to State and concurrent subjects and legal advice to Government in connection therewith ;
- (4) appointment, remuneration, fees, etc., of all Law Officers of the State ;
- (5) revision of Law and Judiciary Department compilations and re-printing or Acts and Local Rules and Orders ;
- (6) writing off of any decretal dues ;
- (7) all Government conveyancing work in the State ;
- (8) admiralty jurisdiction suits and summonses and the legal profession and the Notaries Act, 1952.
- (9) Administration of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 and references under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ; Administration of the Notaries Act, 1952, and Administration of the Advocates Act, 1961.

The total number of matters received in the Department and disposed of from 1971 to 1975 were as follows :—

Year				Receipts	Disposals
1971	...	...	...	8,01,430	58,541
1972	...	...	...	80,922	57,667
1973	...	...	...	98,773	91,966
1974	...	...	...	99,641	95,998
1975	...	...	...	92,509	82,155

This Department is operating of the following schemes viz.—

- (1) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to Backward Classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Civil Proceedings or

Criminal Proceedings or Proceedings under the Mamlatdar's Court Act, 1906.

(2) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to Harijans in Civil Proceedings for claiming damages by way of compensation in cases in which harassment is caused to them.

Both these schemes are non-plan schemes and are being continued from year to year. During the year 1975-76 total provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for these schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 35,280 has been incurred upto 31-10-1975 extending the benefit of the schemes to 195 beneficiaries. The scheme is now extended to the High Court in Appellate matters.

In addition to the above two schemes, this Department also deals with the non-plan scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to undefended poor accused persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Sessions Cases in mofussil and Rs. 2,500 in Greater Bombay. Provisions of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 24,000 have been proposed for mofussil and Greater Bombay respectively in the budget year 1976-77.

There is another scheme for grant of free legal assistance to the Indian Soldiers and their families in Civil and Criminal Cases instituted in the Courts of this State which is in operation, since December 1963. A similar scheme, for the benefit of low income, Ex-servicemen and their families in Civil and Criminal Cases instituted in the Courts in this State is also administered by this Department. Both these schemes are temporary and continued every year.

With a view to implementing Government orders regarding recruitment of members of Backward Class, Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Government Service on the administrative side of the judicial department and other offices under the administrative control of the law and Judiciary Department a Committee was constituted in 1972 and a Sub-Committee was constituted in 1974. The Committee and the Sub-Committee were reconstituted in June 1975. The Sub-Committee has prepared its report and submitted it to the main Committee for its consideration.

I—CITY LITIGATION

The following is the statement of important proceedings viz. Supreme Court Appeals and Applications and Writ Petitions, Special Civil Applications and Miscellaneous Petitions in the High Court at Bombay and Writ Petitions filed in the High Courts of other States, High Court suits, City Civil

Court suits, Small Causes Court suits, References in Sales Tax matters, Miscellaneous Applications and Arbitration Proceedings received in this section during the period from 1st January 1975 to 31st December 1975 :—

1. Special Civil Applications	..	510
2. Miscellaneous Petitions	..	185
3. Writ Petitions in other High Courts other than Bombay High Court.		10
4. High Court Suits	..	19
5. City Civil Court suits	..	159
6. Small Causes Court suits	..	12
7. Notice of suits to be filed in the City Civil Court and Small Causes Court.		10
8. Miscellaneous Civil Applications in the City Civil Court.		32
9. Miscellaneous Appeals to be filed in City Civil Court	..	17
10. Supreme Court matters	..	18
11. References in Sales Tax matters	..	235
12. Company petitions	..	10
13. Application before the Motor Accident Claim Tribunal..		15
14. Arbitration matters	..	5
15. Pauper Petitions	..	2
16. Mills matters	..	8
17. High Court Testamatory and Inter State Jurisdiction Petitions.		2
18. Institution of suits and recovery of Sales Tax dues matter (High Court City Civil Court and Small Causes Courts).		20
19. Insolvency Petition	..	2
20. Miscellaneous matters	..	16
	Total ..	<u>1287</u>

The following are the important cases in which the State of Maharashtra was or is party.

LITIGATION SECTION

1. Miscellaneous Petition No. 691 of 1968 was filed by Anjuman-e-Shat-e-Ali *versus* Maharashtra Housing Board and another. While allowing the said

petition with costs the High Court directed the respondent, the Maharashtra Housing Board to withdraw its letter dated 29th May 1968 to the petitioner and restrained the Board from implementing it. By the impugned letter, the Housing Commissioner had informed the petitioner that the Government had decided not to allot plots to individuals but only to their co-operative housing societies. Mr. Justice Mukhi who allowed the petition (and granted Rs. 2,500 as quantified costs to the petitioners) directed the withdrawal of the impugned letter and enjoined the respondents to execute requisite leases of plots in favour of named persons as approved by the Board and the Municipal Corporation. The respondents were further directed to complete execution of lease and to hand over possession of the plots to the persons by 15th April 1975.

Special Leave Petition was filed in the Supreme Court against the decision in Miscellaneous Petition No. 691 of 1968 by Maharashtra Housing Board against Anjuman Shait Ali and others regarding grant of plots in Juhu Parle Scheme. The said Petition came up for admission on 27-5-1975 when the Supreme Court was pleased to dismiss the same. Further the High Court was directed to dispose of the Appeal expeditiously preferably within 3 months.

2. Miscellaneous Petition No. 176 of 1975 filed by Madhu Limaye, M. P. and others v. State of Maharashtra. This writ petition was filed for declaration that the allotment of plots Nos. 206, 210 to 224, 73A, 74, 83 and 84 and the allotment of all unbuilt plots under the Backbay Reclamation Scheme is void and further praying for a writ against respondents directing—

(1) Respondent No. 1, to halt the scheme of Reclamation of land in block Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Backbay Reclamation Schemes.

(2) Respondents Nos. 5 to 15, not to develop the plots allotted to them.

(3) Respondents Nos. 5-16 to give back possession of the plots allotted to them.

(4) Respondent No. 1 and its servant not to allot or to deal with or dispose of any plots in the Backbay Reclamation Scheme in future.

(5) Respondent No. 4 not to approve or permit any plans of proposed buildings in Blocks Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Backbay Reclamation Scheme. Lastly restraining all the respondents from dealing with or disposing the respective plots of the Backbay Reclamation Schemes. The Petition was dismissed by the High Court on 24-9-1975.

The above petition was dismissed by the High Court.

3. Supreme Court Civil Appeal Nos. 487 and 488 of 1973 filed by the State of Maharashtra v. Salvation Army any Lohana Mahaparishads.—

The Supreme Court has held that the Bombay unit of the Salvation Army is liable to pay contribution from 1954 to 1956 at the rates of 2 per cent of its annual gross income on three foreign donations totally over Rs. 7.4 lakhs as service charges under section 58 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The Supreme Court set aside the decision of the High Court accepting the plea of the Salvation Army for exemption from the payment of this contribution and quashing the orders of two concerned appellate authorities upholding the levy of contribution on these sums. The Supreme Court while allowing the appeal of the Government of Maharashtra against the High Court's order, held that the levy of this contribution at the rate of two per cent of annual gross income of the trust after March 31, 1970 became tax instead of service levy and was illegal and without any authority of law.

4. The Supreme Court has on 24-2-75 stayed the operation of several provisions of the Maharashtra Pandharpur Temples Act, 1974 and directed that the performance of puja and other religious functions and ceremonies in the Vithoba and Rukhmini temples in Pandharpur town of the State should continue by the present pujaris as before. The Constitution Bench of the court also directed that certain other provisions of the statute relating to the formation and powers of a committee to be set up by the State Government for taking over the management of these temples and its property will be enforceable by the State Government. The court further directed the preparation of an inventory of the properties of the temple by the State Charity Commissioner. It also directed the concerned parties in these petitions not to alienate any of the properties, movable or immovable, belonging to these temples till the disposal of these petitions.

In view of the suspension of Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution the petitioners in the Pandharpur Temple matters pending before the Supreme Court gave up their challenge under those provisions only.

5. Shri B. I. Taraporewala, Government Pleader, City Civil Court filed a writ petition in the High Court, challenging the termination of his services with 3 months notice. This petition was admitted by the High Court on 25th March 1975. The Petitioner contended that the termination order contained in the letter dated 24-1-1975 addressed to him by the Secretary, Law and Judiciary Department, was void and inoperative and that it was no order in law. He has further attacked a subsequent notification of the Government dated 10-3-1975 appointing Shri D. R. Zaiwala and

Shri K. P. Pandit as Government Pleader and Additional Government Pleader respectively, City Civil Court, Bombay as from 1-1-1975 for a period of three years.

- Mr. Justice Bhatt granted an interim injunction restraining the respondents from enforcing both the orders namely (i) of terminating the petitioner's services at the expiry of 3 months period from 24th January 1975 and (ii) of appointment of Mr. Zaiwala and Mr. Pandit from 1st May 1975.

In this case, the State Government withdrew the impugned orders viz. (1) terminating the service of Shri Taraporewala as Government Pleader, City Civil Court and (2) appointing Shri Zaiwala as Government Pleader, City Civil Court in his place. Hence the petition was withdrawn by the petitioner without claiming any costs.

6. Shri R. D. Tulpule and Shri M. S. Jamdar, Judges of the City Civil Court, Bombay have filed Special Civil Application No. 2956 of 1974 for declaring Law and Judiciary Department letter dated 12-5-1971 as illegal and bad in law directing that the initial pay of Bar Recruits appointed as Assistant Judges when posted as District Judges should be fixed at Rs. 1,240 in the revised scale with effect from 1-5-1970. The petitioners *inter alia* contend that the said letter refixing the salary of the District Judges is hit by article 14 of the Constitution inasmuch as it draws a dividing line in respect of the District Judges appointed from the Bar but promoted before 1-5-1970 and those promoted after 1-5-1970.

7. On 7-3-1975 the Supreme Court dismissed with costs the Civil Appeal No. 1426 of 1974 filed by M/s. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd. The Court held that the impugned Acts do not get protection of article 31B but are fully protected under article 31A.

8. Misc. Petition No. 611 of 1975 was filed by Shri A. Omer Hussein praying for an appropriate Writ or direction against the Respondents, preventing them from enforcing their said threatened action of evicting the residents of the Janata Colony from the Janata Colony to the Cheeta Camp at Trombay. The Appellate Court rejected the application made on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for vacating the ad-interim stay against dispossessing the Janata Colony Residents till 16th June 1975.

Appeal No. 101 of 1975 in Miscellaneous Petition No. 611 of 1975 regarding Janata Colony, Chembur, was heard by the High Court on 16th June 1975. The Counsel for the Bombay Municipal Corporation stated that the Corporation will not evict the occupants of the Janata Colony except under the process of law and the Appellants Advocate will furnish

a list of the occupants to the Corporation. Upon this statement, the above appeal was withdrawn by the petitioner and ad-interim injunction was vacated and there was no order on Notice of Motion and no order as to costs.

9. Miscellaneous Petition No. 531 of 1975 is filed by Shri L. B. Dudhane, former Chairman of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, challenging two Government orders both dated 31st March 1975 suspending the petitioner and appointing respondent No. 2 in his place; further calling upon respondent No. 3 to pay to the petitioner his salary, allowance and all other emoluments attached to the office of the Chairman of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board; for an order and injunction restraining the respondents from acting in pursuance thereof and finally for issue of an order and injunction against Respondent No. 4 from disconnecting and/or shifting telephone connection.

10. Special Civil Application No. 1577 of 1974 filed by Shri S. T. Jawale and other Motor Vehicles Inspectors challenging the provisional seniority list was allowed by the High Court. By the provisional seniority list, employees who passed the departmental examination earlier, were to be treated as senior to those who had not passed it.

11. In High Court Miscellaneous Petition No. 612 of 1975 petitioner Shri Minocher Massani challenged the Central Government's order dated 27th June 1975 regarding pre-censorship of news and also the State of Maharashtra's order dated 26th June 1975.

12. Two Write Petitions of promotees and direct recruits in the cadres of Junior Assistant in the Secretariat services of the Government of Maharashtra filed under Articles 14, 16, 226, 227 and 311 of the Constitution of India challenging the Recruitment Rules, 1957 and 11 Government Resolutions, Circulars, Memoranda and their validity in respect of seniority, fixation of quota or ratio for recruitment for two different cadres into intergrated services and mode of promotion were heard from 8th July 1975 to 8th August 1975. They were referred to a full bench of the Bombay High Court on 13th August 1975 by a referring judgment to give correct guidelines to the Court as there were conflicting decisions of the High Court.

13. Two Special Civil Applications Nos. 2045 and 2047 of 1975 filed by two money lenders of Pune, challenging the Maharashtra Debt Relief Ordinance, 1975 (Mah. Ord. VII of 1976) were admitted by the Bombay High Court on 10th September 1975. On the petitioners undertaking not to part with, or sell, or otherwise deal with, the pledged articles, interim

stay was granted. Two writ petitions being Nos. 1108 and 1109 of 1975 under article 32 of the Constitution have also been filed in the Supreme Court challenging the said Ordinance.

14. A Special Civil Application No. 1533 of 1974 filed by Shri J. C. Waghmare challenging the constitutional validity of the Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, was admitted by the High Court on 3-10-1975. Similar petitions have also been filed on the original side of the High Court. It was decided by the High Court in November 1975 but as both the Judges-Justice Vimadalal and Justice Sapre differed on the constitutionality of the said Ordinance in their respective judgments, the Chief Justice will now nominate a third Judge of the High Court to hear the matter again and decide it according to law.

15. A Writ petition was filed by Mr. N. P. Nathwani, convener of the committee and former judge of the Bombay High Court and 11 other office bearers challenging the Police Commissioner's refusal dated 13-10-1975 to permit the meeting to be held as scheduled on Saturday 18-10-1975. This meeting was to discuss "Civil Liberties and the Rule of Law". The petitioners contended that their proposed meeting could not be prohibited as the said meeting was to be a private indoor meeting to invitees. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. P. Bhatt admitted the petitions and passed an order for being heard by a larger bench of the Court because it raised an issue of great public importance. Subsequently the High Court by its judgment dated 18-12-1975 struck down the order of the Commissioner of Police for Greater Bombay banning the proposed meeting of lawyers convened for October 18 to discuss civil liberties and rules of law. On 7-1-1976 the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the said High Court order dated 18-12-1975.

In Miscellaneous Petition No. 1227 of 1975 filed by Shri Nathwani and others, the High Court has by its judgement dated 18-12-1975 struck down the order of the Commissioner of Police for Greater Bombay banning the proposed meeting of Lawyers convened for October 18, to discuss civil liberties and rule of law. On 7-1-1976 the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the said Bombay High Court Order dated 18-12-1975.

16. Miscellaneous Petition No. 1269 of 1975 filed by J. T. Parekh and his sister Mrs. G. H. Karanjia land-lords of "Mody Mansion" challenging the order of requisition dated 6-9-1975 in respect of a flat on the ground floor of their house situated at Mere Weather Road, Bombay on the ground of alleged *mala fide* and collusion with at the instance of Shri S. P. Kotwal.

The High Court has granted injunction restraining the Government and Oil and Natural Gas Commission from housing more than one officer in the

flat and from committing breaches of the terms of tenancy attached to the flat.

17. Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court admitted 23 petitions challenging the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Lowering of Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1972 as well as the Act of 1975 and the two ordinances, further amending it.

18. The Petitioners Shri I. Jagadeshwara Rao and others filed Writ Petition No. 654 of 1975 in the Supreme Court wherein the following two important Constitutional questions were involved.—

(a) Whether the power of amendment of the Constitution is restricted by the theory of basic structure as propounded in the Keshavananda Bharati's case [Writ Petition No. 135 of 1970 (1973) Sup. S. C. R.]

(b) Whether the Bank Nationalisation case is correctly decided [Writ Petition No. 300 of 1969 (1970) 3 S. C. R. 530].

The Supreme Court has served Notices on the Advocates General of all the States. This Government has decided to intervene in the matter and support the stand taken by Government of India.

19. The Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining the Maharashtra Government from enforcing the provisions of the Maharashtra Debt Relief Ordinance, 1975 promulgated by the Governor on August 22, 1975. The injunction covers all the money lenders of Maharashtra. In view of the emergency and suspension of fundamental rights, the Court will hear the petitioners only on issues relating to Articles 31 (A) of the Constitution and Legislative competence in regard to the impugned ordinance.

20. Shri Bal Keshav Thakare filed a Writ Petition against the order prohibiting the use of the Matushri Press at Prabhadevi for making or publishing any document. The High Court passed an interim order to say that the press could be used for purposes other than that of making or publishing the petitioner's weekly 'Marmik'.

21. Miscellaneous Petition No. 1370 of 1975 was filed by Associated Bombay Cinemas Private Limited against State of Maharashtra and others challenging the provisions of Maharashtra Ordinance, XI of 1975 and for declaration that they are unconstitutional, *ultra vires*, null and void.

22. Miscellaneous Petition No. 1334 of 1970 was filed by the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd. challenging the provisions of section 5 of the Maharashtra Ordinance, XI of 1975 and for declaration that they are unconstitutional, *ultra vires*, null and void.

23. In Misc. Petition No. 519 of 1974 filed by Pilloo Mody, M. P. against the State of Maharashtra, the High Court held that the allotment was at an undervaluation and held that the Court had powers under Article 226 of the Constitution to go into the questions raised by the petition. Further the Court held that the allotments were in violation of the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, inasmuch as the plots in question could only be disposed of by the Collector of Bombay who was the only authority to do so under the provisions of section 295 of the code. The Collector could dispose of the plots (lands at Backbay Reclamation) only by way of public auction under the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Disposal of Government Lands) Rules, 1971. The plots had been allotted to the Respondent builders and other respondents at a gross undervaluation and the allotment had been made *mala fide* and in bad faith. The plots had been under sea water and under Article 297 of the Indian Constitution, the plots belonged to the Union of India. The Court finally held that the allotments were not in violation of the Maharashtra Regional Town Planning Act, 1966, but the said allotments were in violation of the obligation of the Government. Then the High Court allowed the said petition and the cost was ordered against Respondents to be shared by the State and the builders.

24. The Supreme Court has vacated the stay granted in respect of the Writ Petitions filed by operators of goods trucks challenging the vires of Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962. The petitioners who are the operators of goods trucks in Bombay region have now to pay the tax due under the Act forthwith to the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay failing which they will be liable to pay penalty.

CONVEYANCING SECTION

1. Deed of Contract of Service to be executed between the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and the Universities under the Six University Acts of 1974.

2. Scrutiny of Guarantee deed to be executed by the State Government in favour of Financing Institution in respect of Lift Irrigation Scheme proposed by Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra.

3. Advice on the question of adequacy of security to be obtained from the applicants who have been granted loans under the scheme framed by Government of India to enable the applicants to equip the existing vessels with proper mechanisation or to construct new ones with modern scientific designs and machines.

4. Scrutiny of draft agreement to be executed between the Governor of Maharashtra and the National Dairy Development Board for construction of a milk dairy at Kurla.

5. Scrutiny of draft agreement to be executed between the Governor of Maharashtra and the Society for clean cities for grant of permission to the said Society for erecting hoardings.

6. Scrutiny of draft tender document consisting of Notice Inviting Tenders, Form of Tender, General Terms and Conditions of Tender, and Form of Agreement, in respect of crushing Sesame seeds, extracting and refining oil, storage of such oil, deoiled cake and disposal of such deoiled cake etc.

7. Scrutiny of draft terms and conditions of contract in respect of the work of crushing sesame oil seeds imported by the Government.

8. Drafting of an agreement to be executed between the College/University teachers and the College/University in respect of grant of revised pay scales sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra to the College/University Teachers.

9. Drafting of an agreement for lease and lease of land situated at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandra, granted to M/s. Luthria and Lalchandani on lease for first class residential hotel.

10. Scrutiny of draft of Guarantee for Rs. 213.18 lakhs to be given by the Government of Maharashtra in favour of the Bank of India for performance of conditions of contract by the Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

11. Scrutiny of draft Guarantee for Rs. 4,114 lakhs to be given by the Government of Maharashtra in favour of the Bank of India for opening of letters of credit by the Bank in favour of the Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

12. Deed of Acknowledgement to be executed in lieu of fresh Deed of Guarantee in favour of Bank of India for the amount of Rs. 70,00,000.

III. THE ADMINISTRATION OF NOTARIES ACT, 1952

The Administration of the Notaries Act was looked after.

The Government had appointed 4 notaries in the year 1975.

Mofussil Litigation

The total number of Civil Suits filed against the State of Maharashtra in Mofussil Courts during the year 1975 was 424. Defence was sanctioned in 435 suits. Institution of suits on behalf of Government was sanctioned in 14

cases. 597 cases were examined from the point of view of filing appeals against decisions unfavourable to Government in Civil matters and it was decided to file appeals in 158 cases. During the period under review as many as 994 un-official references including opinion matters arising out of notices under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code were disposed of. In addition to the above, 14,289 miscellaneous matters were disposed of.

Criminal Litigation and Opinion in Civil and Criminal Cases.—During the year 1975 so far as Criminal Section (Litigation) is concerned, 1,150 proposals for filing appeals against acquittal and for enhancement in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and 39 proposals for filing cases in the Supreme Court have been disposed of.

During the same year advice was given in 1,467 Civil and Criminal Cases referred to this Department.

Legislation.—From 1-4-1975 to 31-1-1976, 73 Acts have been enacted and published. Out of them the following 6 Acts are self contained measures, namely :—

(1) The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1975 (Mah. Act No. XIV of 1975).

(2) The Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trade Callings and Employment Act, 1975 (Mah. Act No. XXI of 1975).

(3) The Maharashtra Private Forest (Acquisition) Act, 1975 (Mah. Act No. XXIX of 1975).

(4) The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Preservation of Trees Act, 1975 (Mah. Act No. XLIV of 1975).

(5) The Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Prohibition of Unauthorised Occupation and Summary Eviction) Act, 1975 (Mah. Act. No. LXVI of 1975).

(6) The Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, 1975 (Mah. Act No. III of 1976).

There are 3 Appropriation Acts and 64 amending Acts.

About 56 Bills and 30 Ordinances were drafted and supplied to the Departments. Out of 30 Ordinances, 20 Ordinances have been promulgated and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette. Out of these, 19 Ordinances have been replaced by Acts.

Subordinate Legislation.—All important statutory notifications, rules, orders etc. including rules, orders and model by-laws under the Essential Commodities Act, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, Regional and Town Planning Act, Sales Tax Act, Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, Bombay

Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Act, the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, the Defence and Internal Security of India Act, and rules and schemes under the Mathadi, Hamals and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, were issued by the Administrative Departments, after scrutiny by this Department.

Charity Organisation

(1) *General.*—The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 came into force with effect from the 21st January 1952. For the purpose of administration of the Act, seven Regions viz. Greater Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Nasik, Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad are established. The Charity Commissioner is the Head of the Charity Organisation having his office at Bombay and exercises his powers under the Act, throughout the State of Maharashtra. Nineteen Sub-Regional Offices have been set up at the district places where there are no Regional Offices.

(2) *Registration of Public Trusts.*—The work of registration of Public Trusts is done in the Regional Offices. The total number of applications received by the Charity Organisation for registration for the period from the 1st December 1974 to 31st October 1975 were 1,899 and during the said period 1,612 applications were disposed of. The total number of Public Trusts registered during the period from the 31st December 1974 to 30th June 1975 was 588.

(3) *Directories.*—In 1953 the charity organisation undertook the work of preparation of Directories of Public Trusts registered under the Act and completed publication of Directories in respect of all the Districts in 1956. These Directories have been found to be useful by the members of the public. After 1956 no Directories were published. It has been decided to compile the Directories afresh, bringing the information up-to-date upto 31st March 1975. However, considering the number of Trusts, it has now been decided to include the name of Public Trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more. It is proposed to publish one combined directory in respect of Public Trusts in Nagpur, Aurangabad and Akola Regions and one combined Directory in respect of Public Trusts in other part of the State in Marathi except the Directory of Greater Bombay District which is proposed to be published in English. Help of some Social institutions such as Nirmala Niketan, Tata Institute of Social Science and Regional Office of International Council on Social welfare is also being sought in the matter.

(4) *Accumulated surplus*.—Scrutiny of audited statements of accounts of Public Trusts continued further also with a view to find out if the surplus could be utilized for secular education and/or medical relief. It is proposed to concentrate on this during the subsequent year also.

(5) *Investment of Trust Funds*.—(i) The organisation continued to exercise thorough check on the accounts of Public Trusts having substantial income with a view to see that corpus and unspent income of the Trust are invested in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. During the period 1-12-1974 to 31-10-1975 public trusts as well as Officers and staff have invested an amount of Rs. 2,07,500 in the Small Savings Scheme as per appeals made on behalf of this Department.

(ii) The Charity Commissioner continued to exercise control over the working of Trusts by requiring them to obtain his securities. During the period under review viz. 1st December 1974 to 31st October 1975, 249 applications were received under section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, while the number of applications disposed of is 326.

(6) *Proceedings before the Charity Commissioner-Miscellaneous*.—Under section 36 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 the Trustees are required to obtain sanction of the Charity Commissioner for alienation of immovable property. The number of applications under section 36 received and disposed of during the period from 1st December 1974 to 31-10-1975 is 373 and 327 respectively. Similarly the number of applications under section 36A of the Act received and disposed of during the period were 211 and 226 respectively.

Judicial Proceedings.—Section 51 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 provides for prior permission of the Charity Commissioner for filing a suit relating to a Public Trust under section 50 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act. During this period the number of applications received and disposed of were 18 and 48 respectively. Under Government Order, Law and Judiciary Department No. 14821/P, dated 3rd July 1974 powers exercisable and duties and functions to be performed by the Charity Commissioner under section 51 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, subject to the Administrative Control of the Charity Commissioner as regards transfer or withdrawal of any case from the file of one Officer to the other, have also been delegated to all Deputy Charity Commissioners and Assistant Charity Commissioners.

In the capacity as the Appellate Authority, the Charity Commissioner and the Joint Charity Commissioner and Deputy Charity Commissioners with Appellate Powers at Bombay disposed of 196 Appeals. The Charity Commissioner and the Joint Charity Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners with Appellate powers have disposed of 65 revision applications under

section 70A. The Charity Commissioner and Joint Charity Commissioner have disposed of 22 Miscellaneous applications under Rules 36 and 69 inquiries under section 40 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The number of appeals, revision applications and Inquiries under section 40 filed during the period were 236.

Proceedings under section 50A.—Under section 50A the Charity Commissioner is empowered to frame/amalgamate or modify schemes. During this period the number of applications received and the *Suo Motu* proceedings started and disposed of were 210 and 206 respectively.

Proceedings under sections 47 and 41D.—Due to amendments in the Bombay Public Trusts Act which became effective from 15th June 1972, 60 applications under section 47 and 36 applications under section 41D of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, have been received. Out of which 29 applications under section 47 of the Act and 56 applications under section 41D of the Act have been disposed of.

Directions issued and injunctions granted.—During the period under report, in 38 cases, directions under section 41A were issued to the trustees and 25 cases, injunction under section 41E were issued to the trustees. The powers of the Charity Commissioner to issue directions to any trustee of a Public trust or any person connected therewith under section 41A of the said Act are now exercised by the Deputy and Assistant Charity Commissioner of the Charity Organisation as per Government Order No. 12674/P, dated 10th June 1975, within their respective Jurisdictions.

(7) *Litigation work.*—Litigation work can be broadly divided into two categories. The Charity Commissioner has to appear as a party in legal proceedings before several Courts wherein questions of affecting public, charitable or religious purposes are involved. He has, therefore, to appear as a party in cases wherein appeals have been filed against his own decisions and/or the decisions of the subordinates. The Charity Commissioner in certain cases has to file suits etc. in various Courts in the interest of public Trusts to prevent mal-administration of the Trusts etc.

(i) *Legal proceedings wherein Charity Commissioner is a Party.*—Total number of cases filed during the period from 1st December 1974 to 31-10-1975 under provisions of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 in High Court, Bombay Bench at Nagpur and other subordinate Courts was 229.

(ii) *The proceedings filed by the Charity Commissioner.*—During the period under report, 3 cases were filed by the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Bombay under the various provisions of the Bombay Public

Trusts Act, 1950. The Charity Commissioner intends to file some cases in the year 1976-77.

(8) *Endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in the State Government.*—Under Chapter VII-A of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 all religious and charitable institutions and endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in the State Government are to be dealt with under the special provisions contained in this Chapter.

The Government have been pleased to appoint new members on the Devasthan Management Committee, Western Maharashtra with its Head Quarters at Kolhapur for the management of Government managed Trusts from the Districts of Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Poona, Thana and Kolaba under Notification, Law and Judiciary Department No. 11181/P, dated 21st May 1974 and No. 12930/P, dated 14th June 1974 to commence its work with effect from 22nd May 1974. As many as 3,067 Hindu Endowments from the above six districts have been transferred to this committee for management. This committee consists of seven persons with Chairman and Treasurer appointed from amongst the members. The first meeting of this Committee was held on 14th June 1974 at Kolhapur as required under Rule 31 C of the Bombay Public Trusts Rules, 1951.

A proposal to appoint a similar committee for the five districts of the Marathwada Region is under consideration.

(9) *Charitable Endowments.*—Under Section 43 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, the Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State, appointed to function as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the entire Maharashtra State and continues to function as an Agent of the Charitable Endowments for India.

The total number of State Endowments vested in Charity Commissioner as on 31-10-1975 was 536 having a total corpus of Rs. 1,34,96,742 and the number of Central Endowments administered by the Treasurer was 29 having a corpus of Rs. 97,44,900. Under letter No. F-1-33-74-TCE, dated 19-8-1974, Treasurer for Charitable Endowments for India has ordered to hand over the management of Central Charitable Endowments to the Administrator General and Official Trustee, Maharashtra State, Bombay. However the charge is yet to be handed over to Administrator General and Official Trustee. Also the management of State Charitable Endowments is to be handed over to Administrator General and Official Trustee, as per the recent

amendment to the Bombay Public Trusts Act. Proposals in this respect are under consideration of Government.

(10) *Administration of the Societies Registration Act, 1860.*—During the period under report, the Charity Commissioner continued to administer the Societies Registration Act and functioned as the Registrar of Societies for the entire State of Maharashtra.

The Regional Officers are appointed as Assistant Registrar of Societies for their respective regions and they are exercising powers and performing duties and functions of the Registrar under all the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 within their respective Regions.

The number of Societies Registered from 31st December 1974 to 30-6-75 was as follows :—

Name of the Region	No. of Societies
(1) Greater Bombay Region	76
(2) Pune Region	20
(3) Kolhapur Region	73
(4) Nagpur Region	50
(5) Akola Region	49
(6) Aurangabad Region	30
(7) Nasik Region	102

Under the new amendment, the Public Trusts whose income is exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the case of a Trust for a religious purpose and Rs. 10,000 in other cases are required to send budget to the Charity Commissioner. This will also help to keep a control on the expenditure of the Public Trusts. The budgets are required to be sent to the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Bombay. However as per the recent amendment the Regional Offices have been delegated with the powers to receive budgets and scrutinise them. Instructions have already been issued to find out the hidden trusts and Dharmadas to the Inspectors of the Sub-Regional Offices and this will also increase the number of Public Trusts to be registered during the next year.

(11) *Control over collections of funds for religious and Charitable purposes under section 41-C.*—There were several complaints about unauthorised

collection and contributions by anti-Social elements and harrassment at their hands. The provisions of Section 41-C therefore were strictly followed and a press note was issued ordering all concerned person to seek permission for such collection. With a view to have a control over collections of funds for religious and Charitable purposes by the persons other than Public Trusts, Charity Commissioner can stop collections or impose conditions for accounting and utilisation of surplus. Wide publicity was given this year before Ganpati festivals and as a result about 571 persons made applications for the years 1975-76 informing the Charity Commissioner about such collection on account of Ganesh Utsav, Navaratri Utsav, Dipawali Utsav and other Utsavas. Charity Commissioner allowed collections with certain conditions imposed. The compliance from the persons making collection is to be watched till a regular Trust is registered or surplus properly utilised.

This work is of permanent and continuing nature. As it is not possible for Charity Commissioner alone to cater to all such cases throughout the State, a proposal is made to Government to authorise the Regional Offices also in this behalf. After such authorisation it would be possible for Regional Officers to control and check all such collections.

(12) *Contribution collectable under Section 58 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act.*—The Supreme Court decided the Appeal No. 488 of 1973 in the matter of State of Maharashtra Vs. Salvation Army on 10th February 1975 and held the contribution at 2% levied by this Department under Section 58 to be valid upto 31-3-70. Accordingly instructions have been issued to the Regional Officers to resume levy of contribution for the period ending 31-3-70 at the rate of 2% of the gross annual income. This work is in progress.

As directed by the Supreme Court the rates of contribution for the period beyond 31-3-70 have to be prescribed after taking into account the surplus accumulation in the Public Trusts Administration Fund and after balancing the budget of the Charity Organisation for each financial year. A proposal has been under consideration of Government regarding the rates of contribution to be levied during the years 1970-71 onwards.

(13) *Pandharpur Temples Matter.*—The Pandharpur Temples Act, 1973 has been passed by the State Legislature to remove the age old complaints and for providing proper management of Shri Vithal and Rukhmini Temples at Pandharpur through statutory body (committee) by abolishing the management and officiation rights of the hereditary priestly classes by payment of compensation.

The priestly classes however have filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court challenging constitutional validity of the Act.

The Supreme Court on 24-2-75 has granted stay in respect of certain provisions of the Act only. It is also ordered that the Charity Commissioner should make inventory of the moveable and immoveable properties of Shri Vithal and Shri Rukhmini Temples and to take daily accounts of collection before the deity.

On 3-7-75 the Government has brought the provisions viz. Sections 1 (2), 21 to 31, 33, 34, 38 and 39 of the Temples Act into force and on the same date a temporary committee under section 21 (1) consisting of a Chairman and three members was appointed.

As per Government Order the Deputy Charity Commissioner in this office has visited twice in month of July and August 75 for purpose of inventory. The work of inventory was completed and the list of the properties have been subsequently sent to Government Advocate for filing the same in the Court.

During the month of July the Committee has started its work by its first meeting held on 19th July 1975. The Deputy Charity Commissioner was present to this meeting and necessary guidance was given to the Committee for its working. The first important work of the committee is to take the daily accounts of collection before the deity from the priestly classes. This office guided the committee in drafting form in which accounts are to be taken. Now the priestly classes are submitting the daily accounts.

During the stay at Pandharpur in July 1975 the Deputy Charity Commissioner had opportunity to observe the Ashadi Wari. The difficulties of devotees and Warkaries in taking Darshan of Lord Shri Vithoba, the facilities availed to them and queue system for Darshan were observed by the Deputy Charity Commissioner. In this behalf this office had brought all these difficulties to the notice of the committee and has suggested remedies for the same for consideration of the committee. The proposal is under consideration of the Government to reduce the difficulties of the devotees at the time of Wari.

The Badve Committee has filed petition in the Court for clarification in respect of accounts to be filed with the committee.

In the month of October 1975, Deputy Charity Commissioner has visited Delhi as per Government instructions to instruct the Advocate for drafting the statement of case. The case is likely to come up for hearing soon and preparation for issuing instructions at the time of hearing are now going on.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY

Functions of the Administrator General

(1) To act as an Executor of the will of any person when appointed as such by that person.

(2) As an Administrator in place of a private Executor or Administrator who has already obtained Probate or Letters of Administration.

(3) As an Administrator under an Order of the Court when there are no heirs or they are not willing to act.

(4) As an Administrator in small estates below Rs 15,000 when there are no heirs or they are not willing to act. The Administrator General takes over administration of such estates under section 30 of the Administrator General Act, 1963 by his own order.

(5) To issue certificates under the Act in respect of assets which do not exceed Rs. 15,000 in the State of Maharashtra on application to heirs who are entitled thereto.

There are at present 185 Estates comprising 261 accounts of the approximate value of Rs. 34,58,353.

The particulars of the assets in the estates and the approximate value are as under :—

	Nos.	Approximate value
		Rs.
(1) Shares	... 21,409	21,40,900
(2) Securities	...	11,03,440
(3) Ornaments	...	32,270
(4) Immoveable properties	...	1,60,975

The number of estates received during the period upto October 1975 is 3 of the approximate value of Rs. 20,768. No estates were closed upto October 1975. The number of petitions for grant of Administrators General Certificate received during period ending October 1975 was 516 and the number of certificates issued during the period ending October 1975 was 375.

The receipt of income by fees and commission by the Administrator General, Maharashtra State was Rs. 85,226.22 during the period ending October 1975.

As regards the work of the Administrator General, Maharashtra State for the year 1976-77, the administration of estates as at present will continue unless an estate is wound up.

It is anticipated that new estates will be received during the year and the work will further increase in connection with the issue of Administrator's General Certificates under sections 29 and 30 of the Administrator's General Act XLV of 1963 as more and more people come to know about the increase of Administrator General jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 as amended by Act VIII of 1972.

Section 29 of the Act as amended empowers the Administrator General to issue Certificates to the heirs of deceased persons whose assets in Maharashtra State do not exceed Rs. 15,000 in value. Section 30 of the Act empowers the Administrator General by his own order to administer the estate of a deceased person whose assets do not exceed Rs. 15,000 in value, without letters of administration, in such a manner as if such letters had been granted to him. The work as regards enquiring and issue of Administrator's General Certificates is judicial in nature.

Functions of the Official Trustee

- (1) To act as a trustee of a Trust Deed or Settlement under a Will.
- (2) To act as sole Executor and sole trustee under a Will.
- (3) To act as Trustee when there are no Trustees capable or willing to act or in place of a Trustee desirous of retiring.
- (4) To act as a Trustee of the share or gift or legacy of an infant or lunatic.
- (5) To act as Trustee of Public or Semi-public funds.
- (6) To act as Trustee by an order of the Court.

There are at present 521 trusts comprising 810 trust accounts of the approximate value of Rs. 5,00,31,380 and £. 53,532.

The particulars of the assets and the approximate value are mentioned below :—

	Nos.	Approximate value
1 Shares	... 201735	Rs. 2,01,73,500
2 Securities	...	Rs 2,67,74,180
3 Sterling	...	£ 53,532
4 Ornaments	...	Rs 66,257
5 Immovable properties	...	Rs. 30,17,443

No new trusts were received during the period upto October 1975. No trusts were closed during the said period.

The receipts of income by way of fees and commission in trusts during the period ending October 1975 was Rs. 65,322.06.

As regards the work of the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State for 1976-77 it is anticipated that the trusts at present under administration will continue to be administered during 1976-77 unless a trust is determined during the period.

It is hoped that there will be an increase in the number of trusts as the Government of Maharashtra is making every effort to urge the Government of India to amend Indian Trusts Act so as to include investments of trust funds in Fixed Deposits with nationalized banks. This amendment to the Indian Trust Act is proposed so that the funds of the various trusts under the administration of the Official Trustee may be invested profitably to yield a substantial amount of interest to the beneficiaries and also with a view to encourage private individuals to deposit their moneys in trust with the Official Trustee and thus increase Government's income from fees, commission etc. The Indian Trust Act has already been partially amended and the Official Trustee is now permitted to invest the trust funds in his hands in Units of the Unit Trust of India.

The Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy Baronetcy Act and the Petit Baronetcy Acts have been amended. Under the amendments the Official Trustee is now permitted to invest the trust funds in units of the Unit Trust of India and in deposits with a Banking Company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies including any Bank or Banking Institution referred to in Section 51 of that Act. The beneficiaries will now be benefited by an increase in their income on account of better investments. Government of Maharashtra have also amended the Official Trustees Rules, made under the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913) and the Official Trustee is now empowered to charge fees and commission on the income received and investments made in the two Baronetcy Trusts, this means an increase in the revenue of Government.

Government has now appointed the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for Maharashtra State and also for India in place of the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra State. The Official Trustee will take over charge of the funds belonging to the various Charitable Endowments for Maharashtra State and also for India very shortly.

At present there are 535 Endowment Trusts in Maharashtra State. Apart from this there are further 28 Endowment Trusts where the Charity

Commissioner, Maharashtra State acts as an agent of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds appointed by the Central Government. These 28 Charitable Endowments are also to be administered by the Official Trustee, Maharashtra State. So far as the State Endowments funds are concerned, these are of the approximate value of Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the face value of the 28 Endowments is about Rs. 1 crore. From the facts mentioned above it will be seen that the Official Trustee will be in charge of about 563 Endowments Trusts of the approximate value of about Rs. 2,50,00,000. The appointment of the Official Trustee as the Treasurer of the 563 Endowment Trusts will without doubt increase the work of the Office by nearly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. The income by way of fees and commissions will also increase.

The work in connection with the Ganpati Temple Trust continues to increase. Cash collections received from the Offertory boxes now average about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month. In addition to this the cash collected at the temple by way of abhishek money and donations (besides gold and silver articles) amounts to about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000, per month.

It will be seen from the facts mentioned above that there will be an increase not only in the work of this office but also in the income which will be received by way of fees and commission on income and the investments belonging to these trusts.

REGISTRAR OF FIRMS

The Registrar of Firms, administers the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, which is a Central Act. This Office was under the Control of the Central Government for about 24 years. Registrar of Companies, was the Registrar of Firms, till it was separated in 1956, from Company Registrar. After bifurcation, it was given to State for administration. The office of Registrar of Firms, Bombay is the only fullfledged office in the entire State of Maharashtra, which is at present looking after Bombay and Pune Divisions. However, there are other offices at Nagpur and Aurangabad which are at present managed by Revenue Department.

The Registrar of Firms, Bombay is also the Registrar under Non-Trading Corporations Act, 1959, for the entire State of Maharashtra and as such has to administer this Act. This Bombay Non-Trading Corporation Act is nothing but a replica of Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act. The activities of this Office of Registrar of Firms, are of registration of firms and registration of non-trading corporations. These corporations are mainly formed for promoting commerce and industries etc.

At present, there are about 2,25,000 firms registered in the Bombay Office alone, under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The number of registration of firms at Nagpur and Aurangabad is 17,780 and 6,039 respectively. The yearly registration of this Office, particularly Bombay Office alone, is about 10 to 12 thousand, which appears to be highest in India. The yearly registration of other advanced States like Tamil Nadu, W. Bengal is only 5,804 and 3,154 respectively. The work of this Office is rapidly increasing due to heavy industrialisation and due to frequent changes in the Taxation Laws like Income Tax Act, Wealth Act. etc.

Recently this Office is also entrusted with the work of collecting the Profession Tax on all the registered firms in the State.

The activities of this Office are going to be multiplied, as it is going to regulate the trade, hitherto carried on, in this sphere of Partnership (in crores) in unregulated way. This will help in curbing the under-hand dealings of the trading community. This will also help the Income Tax Authorities in assessing the taxes effectively and further public and Government alike.

This Office has been transferred to Law and Judiciary Department from Industries, Energy and Labour Department with effect from October 1975, for administration.

Revision of Rules and Orders and Replacement Series to Bombay Code.—In the year 1975-76, Replacement Series No. I to the Maharashtra Rules and Orders under State Acts containing pages 4,000 as modified upto 31st December 1974 has been sent to the Press for printing. Replacement Series No. I to the Maharashtra Rules and Orders under Central Acts containing 1325 pages as modified upto December 1973 has also been sent to the Press for printing.

It is likely that both the series will be published by the end of the year 1975-76.

Replacement Series Nos. LVI, LVII and LVIII to the Bombay Code have been finally printed and issued during the year 1975-76. Replacement Series Nos. LIX and LX to the Bombay Code have been prepared and are under printing. This brings the Bombay Code corrected upto 25th October 1975.

Since the Maharashtra Rules and Orders have been published in loose-leaf style, and it is absolutely necessary in the public interest to maintain these Rules and Orders upto-date (least the huge expenditure made and time spent in bringing out the new editions of Bombay Rules and Orders, may

not be wasted) the work of preparation of second Replacement Series to the Maharashtra Rules and Orders under State Acts as well as under Central Acts will be taken in hand. The process of maintaining these Rules and Orders is a continuous one and this work will have to be attended to in the ensuing year. The work of Replacement Series to the Bombay Code will also be done as usual after each Session of the State Legislature in the year 1976-77.

PART II—JUDICIARY

The Judiciary Department, as the heading connotes, is mainly concerned with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the State. The organisation of Judiciary Department is as shown below :—

HIGH COURT

The District Judge		Sessions Judges Judicial Magistrates, First Class	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay	The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay	The Principal Judge, Bombay City Civil Court and Sessions Judge Greater Bombay
Court of Small Causes at Poona and Nagpur	Civil Courts				
	Courts of Senior Division		Metro politan Magistrates, Bombay	Judges of Small Causes Court, Bombay	The Judges of City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judges, Bombay

High Court

The High Court at Bombay is presided over by the Chief Justice with the assistance of 34 Judges. The Administrative side of the High Court is managed by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on the Original Side, and by the Registrar or Additional Registrar, on the Appellate Side.

A permanent bench of the High Court, has been established at Nagpur, having 5 Judges. The Administrative side of the Court is looked after by Special Officer, appointed for that Court. Of the 35 High Court Judges, 23 are permanent and 12 are Additional.

The Prothonotary and Senior Master has under him the following Offices:-

- (1) Office of the Prothonotary and Senior Master including Translators.
- (2) Office of the Commissioner for taking Accounts.
- (3) Office of the Taxing Master.
- (4) Office of the Insolvency Registrar.
- (5) Office of the Accounts Officer.
- (6) Office of the Official Assignee.
- (7) Office of the Court Receiver.

The Appellate Side of the High Court, Bombay, which is managed by the Registrar, has under him the Office of the Registrar and the Translators.

Sheriff of Bombay

Sheriff of Bombay and his office looks to the execution within the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of all writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands and processes of the Bombay City Civil Courts, Bombay and the Courts of Criminal Sessions, Bombay.

Reporter Bombay

A small office consisting of the Editor, Indian Law Reports and a skeleton staff is in existence for reporting of judgements of the Bombay High Court.

Courts of the Metropolitan Magistrates

There are at present 45 courts of the Metropolitan Magistrates in Greater Bombay, including the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, eight Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates, four Metropolitan Magistrates (Railways), one Metropolitan Magistrate (Juvenile) and six Metropolitan Magistrates (Mobile) under the administrative control of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

The administrative side of the work is looked after by the Registrar, Metropolitan Magistrates Courts.

Bombay City Civil and Sessions Courts

Since 1948, the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Court has been established for the Greater Bombay area. The City Civil Court has been given jurisdiction in cases of suits the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 25,000. The Sessions Court for Greater Bombay tries all session cases arising from the Greater Bombay Area which were formerly tried by the Bombay High Court. Both these Courts are subordinate to the Bombay High Court. The number of Judges is 29 including the Principal Judge and one Additional Principal Judge (18 permanent plus 11 temporary). They attend to civil work and criminal work alternatively. The administrative work on the civil

side is looked after by the Registrar, City Civil Court and on the Criminal Side by the Registrar, City Sessions Court. Now under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Appeals and Revision Applications from the decision of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, and Metropolitan Magistrates in Greater Bombay lie to the City Sessions Court.

Small Causes Courts

These courts are at present located at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. The Judges presiding over these courts are invested with Small Causes powers and do not try any Criminal Cases. In the Mofussil also Junior and Senior Division Civil Judges have small causes powers and sit as Small Causes Courts. The Small Causes Judges in the Mofussil try suits upto the value of Rs. 2,000 according to the Small Causes powers with which they are invested. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Causes Courts has been raised to Rs. 3,000.

The Small Causes Court, Bombay, is presided over by 25 Judges including the Chief Judge and four Additional Chief Judges. The administrative side of the work is looked after by Registrar and Additional Registrar, Small Causes Court, Bombay. Additions to the number of Judges have been made from time to time in view of the increase in work and the present number of Judges stands at 25.

Government had revised scales of pay of Judicial Officers in Greater Bombay in July 1974. With a view to improving the pay scales of the judicial officers in the mofussil, the pay scales of various categories of judicial officers in the mofussil have been revised in August 1975. The revised scales of pays of judicial officers have been brought into force retrospectively from 1-1-73. The statement given below indicates the position regarding the existing pay scales of judicial officers in mofussil as well as their revised pay scales.

Sr. No.	Designation of post	Existing pay scales	Revised pay scales
1	Selection grade District Judges.	1800-100-2000	2000-125/2-2250
2	District Judges	900-50-1000 60-1600-50-1800	1200-50-1300-60-1600-EB-60-1900-100-2000
3	Civil Judges, Senior Division	785-45-1100-50-1200	1000-50-1500
4	Civil Judges, Junior Division	410-30-650-EB-45-1010 (Fixed pay of Rs. 380 during probation)	650-45-1100-50-1200

The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been effected in the Maharashtra State. Consequently the Criminal Courts are now subordinate to the High Court. Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, there shall be a Chief Judicial Magistrate in each District. Accordingly 25 posts of Chief Judicial Magistrate one for each District and two posts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates one each at Pune and Nagpur have been created. The revised pay scale of the Civil Judge, S. D. of Rs. 1000-50-1500 has also been made applicable to the C. J. Ms. from 24-6-75, the date on which these posts were created.

Government has decided that the benefit of addition to service for pension admissible under Bombay Civil Services Rules 284(b)(i), should be liberalised in the case of direct recruits from the Bar, to the following posts on a sliding scale as indicated below :—

I. Categories of Judicial Officers appointed directly from the Bar.

- (a) Small Causes Court Judges, Bombay ;
- (b) Metropolitan Magistrates, Bombay ;
- (c) District Judges (including those initially appointed as Assistant Judges for eventual appointment as District Judges).

II. Completed years of age on the date of appointment to the posts mentioned above	Period to be added to the qualifying service.
36 years	6 years
37 years	7 years
38 years	8 years
39 years	9 years
40 years and above	10 years (maximum)

The benefit sanctioned should be admissible to the Officers who were in service on the 20th June 1974 and also to those who have been/will be recruited from time to time thereafter.

The District Courts

The district Judge's Court is the highest judicial authority in a district. In addition to this Court, there are Courts of Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of the Senior and Junior Division. The Assistant Judge's Courts are located at the Headquarter town of the District and so are the Courts of the Civil Judges of the Senior Division. The District Judge supervises the Courts of the Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of both the Divisions.

There are 25 posts of District Judges and 2 posts of Joint Judges.

In addition, 5 posts of District Judges have been created for the inspection of the Subordinate Courts in the Mofussil and for proper supervision and expeditious disposal of cases in the Courts of Civil Judges and Magistrates and tackling with problem of corruption in them. These District Judges have been posted as Joint Judges at Poona, Thana, Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad.

The District Judge exercises two kinds of Jurisdiction : (1) Original and (2) Appellate. The District Court is the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in a district. It is also a Court of Appeal for decrees and orders passed by the subordinate courts in which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge also exercises general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these courts.

An Assistant Judge tries original cases pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 15,000. The Civil Judge, Junior Division, has been empowered to try suits of the value of Rs. 10,000, while the Judges of Senior Division, can try suits upto any pecuniary limit.

The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges for the Districts concerned and as such they try criminal cases also. In this work they are assisted by the Assistant Judges who are also invested with Sessions Powers. They are the highest judicial authority in districts. The Sessions Judges try cases which are committed to them by the Magistrates after preliminary enquiry and also hear appeals against decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates. A Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge can pass any sentence authorised by law but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge is subject to confirmation by the High Court. An Assistant Sessions Judge can pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

There are two classes of Magistrates, viz., (1) Judicial Magistrates and (2) Executive Magistrates as shown below :—

Judicial Magistrates	Executive Magistrates
(1) Chief Judicial Magistrate,	(1) District Magistrates.
(2) Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates,	(2) Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
(3) Judicial Magistrates, I and II Class,	(3) Special Executive Magistrates.
(4) Special Judicial Magistrates,	

 Judicial Magistrates

 Executive Magistrates

- (5) Chief Metropolitan Magistrates,
 (6) Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates,
 (7) Metropolitan Magistrates,
 (8) Special Metropolitan Magistrates.
-

At present, there are no Second Class Magistrates and Special Judicial Magistrates, but only Judicial Magistrates of First Class have been appointed. There are also Metropolitan Magistrates in Greater Bombay who are responsible for the trial of all criminal cases within the limits for Greater Bombay. There are no special Metropolitan Magistrates. The Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates are under the control of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate who is assisted in his administrative duties by a Registrar. As for Executive Magistrates, who are now under the administrative control of the Home Department, the following persons have been so appointed :—

Executive Magistrates

Collectors—	as District Magistrates.
Resident Deputy Collectors—	as Additional District Magistrates.
Sub-Divisional Officers—	as Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

The main function of Judicial Magistrates is that of administration of Criminal Justice within their Jurisdiction. On the other hand, Executive Magistrates have no power to try offences. They exercise maintenance of law and order. They are subordinate to Government and conduct what are popularly known as chapter cases. The ordinary powers of Executive Magistrates have been enumerated in sections 108, 109, 110, 145 and 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

The Judicial Officers' Training Institute, Maharashtra, Nagpur.

With a view to imparting adequate training in the administrative work of a Court and conducting periodical refresher courses for the Judicial Officers, an Institute for training of the Judicial Officers, both direct recruits and in-service Junior Judicial Officers, was established at Nagpur. It started

functioning with effect from the 1st September 1972. The Institute is headed by a Director who is a retired High Court Judge. Besides him there are two Lecturers of the rank of City Civil Court Judges, an Administrative Officer, a Superintendent, Librarian and twenty-three other non-gazetted employees. The object in starting this Institute, was to raise the standards of the judiciary and the quality of justice dispensed in the original courts at the lowest level in the State.

The training imparted at this Institute is along the following lines :—

- (a) What is expected from a good judge and how to write good judgments ;
- (b) Possible errors that must be avoided in the practical application of law ;
- (c) The correct attitude and approach to a judicial work-Civil and Criminal; and
- (d) The standards of proper judicial conduct, decorum and behaviour with the Bar and public.

The scheme is residential in character and the Judicial Officers selected for training, including those posted at Nagpur, have necessarily to reside in the Institute where they are provided free lodging and boarding. In every batch, fifteen judicial officers are deputed to undergo the training for nine weeks. The training has been divided into five stages.

The first stage of the training—Foundational Training in the Administration of Justice—is designed to enable the newly appointed judicial officers to understand the nature of their duties, so that they acquire judicial mind and accordingly act judicially while sitting on the Bench. They also understand the relationship which should exist between a judge on the one hand and the members of the Bar, staff, the police and the public on the other.

The second stage of the training—Practice and Procedure in Courts—is intended to enable the newly appointed judicial officers to obtain sufficient knowledge of the practical application of law and procedure, with particular stress on eliminating delays caused for diverse reasons at various stages of a suit, proceeding or criminal case; avoiding unnecessary and unjustifiable adjournments; importance of going through the essential stages of a suit or trial of a criminal case; the necessity of exercising judicial discretion with necessary care and caution; framing of orders and the art of writing judgments.

In the third stage of training (5th week), the trainee judicial officers are taken to the District and Sessions Courts to watch the actual conduct of cases. During the sixth week, they visit the High Court to observe how arguments are advanced and how matters are conducted there. The difficulties experienced by the young judicial officers are then discussed and solved and questions of law and procedure are explained.

In the Fourth Stage (7th Week) of the training Administration and Office Management the judicial Officers acquaint themselves with the actual working of the offices of the administrative set up of a judicial department of a district. In this week, the judicial officers are required to visit the offices of the High Court, District, Court, and Taluka Court to acquaint themselves with the maintenance of various registers, forms and files, system of accounts and method of inspection.

In the fifth and the last stage of the training during the eighth and ninth weeks, the trainee judicial officers acquire knowledge about the working of Police Station, Forensic Laboratory, Jail, Revenue and accounts system. The stage has been divided into two parts.—

(1) Instructions and

(2) Visits to Institutions.

For the purpose of giving instructions about the working of the aforesaid offices, lectures by experienced police Officers, Assistant Director of Forensic Laboratory, Treasury Officer, Revenue Officers and jail authorities are arranged. As regards the visits, the trainee judicial officers are taken to the Police Station, Forensic Science Laboratory, Central Prison, Mamlatdar's office and Sub-Treasury to acquire knowledge about the working of the said institutions.

A series of lectures by (1) eminent local lawyers (2) competent experienced lecturers in Law College, (3) Senior Government Officers, like Senior Police Prosecutor, Senior Treasury Officer, etc., (4) eminent Judges, (5) expert doctors, and (6) Forensic and Handwriting Experts are also arranged in each session on different important subjects or topics useful to the judicial officers and relevant literature and publication are placed at their disposal.

Since 1-9-1972, the Institute has imparted training to 260 Judicial Officers deputed in 18 batches. Although a period of two years is really far too short to assess the value of the work done at this Institute, reports from various quarters are already received that judges who have undergone training at the Institute do seem to conduct themselves with greater confidence and better decorum on the Bench.

Budget Provision.—In the Budget Estimate 1976-77 the following provisions have been made:—

214, Administration of Justice 1976-77

			Rs.
(b) High Courts	.. Charged	...	1,00,20,000
(d) Civil and Sessions Courts	.. Voted	...	4,27,61,000
(e) Small Causes Courts	.. Voted	...	34,82,000
(f) Metropolitan Magistrates Courts	.. Voted	...	42,05,000
(g) Criminal Courts	.. Voted	...	40,26,000
(i) Ad-n. General and Official Trustees	... Voted	...	2,51,000
(j) Official Assignee	... Voted	...	4,00,000
(l) Sheriff and Reporter	.. Charged	...	1,50,000
	.. Voted	...	53,000
(m) Legal Advisors and Counsel	.. Voted	...	46,22,000
(n) Other expenditure	... Voted	...	72,000
Total 214			
	... Charged	...	1,01,70,000
	... Voted	...	5,98,72,000

252. Secretariat General Services—

(a) Law and Judicial Department, Total 252 28,82,000

265—Other Administrative Services

S—Other expenditure—

s (i) Charity Commissioner 12,06,000

s (ii) Administration of Societies Registration Act. 50,000

s (iii) Regional Staff of the Charity Commissioner 13,78,000

Total—265 26,34,000

295—Other Social and Community Services—

Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act.

(I) Commissioner, Aurangabad Division 1,10,000

(II) Administration of Charitable Endowment Act... 6,000

(III) For Central Endowment Fund 3,000

Total—295 1,19,000

304-Other General Economic Services—

(d) Regulation of other Business undertakings Registrar of firms, Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad.	1,54,000
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Total-304 ...	<u>1,54,600</u>
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363-Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies etc.—

(i) Grant in aid to Local (Voted) Bodies etc. ...	45,11,000
(ii) Assignment to D. L. Bs., Z Ps. etc. (Charged) ...	18,000
Total Voted ...	<u>45,11,000</u>
Total Charged ...	18,000

766-Loans to Government Servants—

(ii) Advances for purchase of motor conveyance. }	50,000
(iii) Advances for purchase of other conveyance. }	
(iv) Festival Advances ..	9,50,000
(v) Scheme in the Five Year Plan House Building Advance.	2,00,000
Total-766 ..	12,00,000

INDUSTRIES, ENERGY AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT**DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES****1. Introduction**

The State Directorate of Industries is principally responsible for the establishment and growth of the small scale industries in the State, by extending to this sector assistance of various kinds. The State Directorate helps the medium and large scale industries, in securing industrial licence or assistance from the D. G. T. D. and for meeting their requirements of land, water and power. The Central Stores Purchase Organisation of the Government which is a part of the Directorate provides facilities on a preferential basis to the small scale industries, to quote against the tenders issued by the Government of Maharashtra. The Directorate runs an alcohol distillery at Chitali, departmentally also producing country liquor. The Directorate has a Bureau of Self-employment, for assisting the educated unemployed in upgrading their skills for employment and starting their own industry. There are 4 old R. I. P. projects functioning since 1962 and 3 new started from 1973-74 at Bhir, Yeotmal and Dhulia. The Industries Commissioner also functions as Controller of Weights and Measures.

The highlights of the work done by the Directorate during the nine months of the budget year 1975-76, are briefly outlined in the succeeding paragraphs. A statement is annexed showing grants allocated and expenditure incurred in respect of some important schemes.

2. Administration

The Industries Commissioner is the Head of the Department and is assisted by 5 Joint Directors of Industries at the Head Office in charge of separate activities of the Directorate. At four regional levels the Joint Directors of Industries assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Industries officers at district level, are functioning. One Joint Director looks after the work of the Bombay Metropolitan Region.

3. Development of Large and Medium Scale Industries

According to the provisions of the I. (D. and R.) Act, 1951, industries falling under the schedule to the Act are required to obtain industrial licences for their manufacturing activities. These licences are issued by the Government of India. The Directorate assists the entrepreneurs in obtaining these licences.

Large and Medium Scale Industries.—During the calendar year 1975, Government of India issued the following letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up of new units (N. U.) for effecting substantial expansion (S. E.) of the existing capacity or for the manufacture of new articles (N. A.) in the State of Maharashtra.

		Year 1975	
		Letter of intent	Industrial licence
N. U.	.. 77	N. U.	.. 56
S. E.	.. 52	S. E.	.. 50
Others	.. 61	Others	.. 14
Total	<u>.. 190</u>	Total	<u>.. 247</u>

In the medium sector 79 new registrations were granted by the D. G. T. D. for setting up of new units, for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new articles as detailed below.

N. U.	.. 23
S. E.	.. 56
Total	<u>.. 79</u>

The important lines of production for which these letters of intent/industrial licence, registration were granted during these period are as under :—

Sugar, Paper, Textiles, industrial gas, Formaldehyde, various acrylates, synthetic resins, Amonia and Urea, Scooters, 3 Wheelers, tape recorders, electronic desk calculators etc. Pursuant to the 20 Point Economic Policy announced by the Prime Minister, Government of India have further reviewed the industrial licencing policy and procedure to stimulate investment in the priority sector ensuring the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity. Accordingly, proposals for the establishment of new undertakings, substantial expansion and manufacture of new articles in respect of 21 industries as included in the press note of Government of India are exempted from the provisions of Industrial Licencing.

Industrial Statistics (S. S. I. Reg.)

1. Up-dating the basic industrial statistics and preparation of Industrial statistics was taken up during 1975-76.

Profile of Maharashtra State .—The industrial statistics pertaining to Small Scale, Medium Scale and Large Scale industries and other statistics related

to industrial sector were collected and tabulated for the preparation of industrial profile of Maharashtra giving the up-to-date information of all the industrial activities of the State. The same will be brought out for the ensuing Budget Session.

2. *Construction of Index of Industrial Production of Maharashtra State.*—This Directorate has decided to compile the Index of Industrial Production of Maharashtra which is at present done at National Level only, as it is useful for ascertaining the growth or otherwise of industrial production in the State. The spade work is being completed and the selection of products is at final stage and the collection of the data and the compilation of the index will be started in the year 1976-77.

3. *Revised Procedure for S. S. I. Registration.*—The revised procedure for S. S. I. Registration has been introduced by Government of India and the uniform proforma of S. S. I. registration devised and introduced under this procedure. This procedure will automatically bring up-to-date the statistical data collected during the census of small scale industries through Annual Production Returns, the submission of which is made compulsory for all the S. S. I. units registered with this Directorate.

This revised procedure has also introduced a system of deregistering S. S. I. units which are closed and also enlisting new units.

4. *Census of Small Scale Industrial Units.*—Under the census of S. S. I. units about 13,359 units were deregistered. Out of which about 2,589 were subsequently re-recognised after due investigation.

The preparation-Product Registers and Industry Registers of each district is on final stage and the analysis and compilation of the State Registers will be taken up in the year 1976-77. The data so collected will be regularly up dated every year.

After the census of S. S. I. (i. e. Since October 1973 to December 1975) nearly 2,846 S. S. I. units have been registered permanently and about 8,514 units registered provisionally in Maharashtra State upto end of December 1975 i. e. within a period of two years.

5. Financial Assistance

(1) *Brief description of the scheme.*—Financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under M. S. A. I. Rules, 1961, by way of subsidising interest on the loans granted by the financing institutions.

(2) *Details of the scheme.*—The Bombay State Aid to Industries Act which came into force in 1935 was amended in 1960, consequent on the formation of the Maharashtra State. At that stage MSFC was the only agency to sanction and disburse the loans under the act as an agent of the State Government for amounts exceeding Rs. 10,000 normally upto Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional circumstances upto Rs. 1.00 lakh on 100 per cent State Government Guarantee. On the formation of Zilla Parishads the work relating to grant of loans under the Act upto a limit of Rs. 3,000 was assigned to them together with the budget provision for the same. Thus, it was only in the range over Rs. 3,000 and below Rs. 10,000 that the Directorate of Industries granted loans directly under the Act and Rules thereunder. The State funds were thus utilised for the grant of loans only upto Rs. 10,000. During the last few years commercial banks were persuaded to grant loans under the Act offering them Government Guarantee to the extent of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for the principal amount of the loan and interest subsidy equal to the difference between their rate of lending and that prescribed under the Act. After the introduction of the Reserve Bank of India Scheme for guarantee for loans to Small Scale Sector it was decided that both the M. S. F. C. and the Nationalised and Scheduled Banks should seek the guarantee cover from that organisation.

In the year 1970, the Industrial Development Bank of India introduced a scheme for 'Soft Loan' assistance in the thirteen under developed districts of the Maharashtra State. In the light of introduction of this scheme, the establishment of Credit Guarantee Corporation of Reserve Bank of India and the considerable expansion of the Banking net work in the Semi-Urban and Rural areas, the State Government has reviewed the entire scheme of loan assistance to Small Scale and Cottage Industries under the MSAI Act and Rules thereunder, and decided that no direct financial assistance should be granted by the State Government under the MSAI Act, 1960 and MSAI Rules, 1961 framed thereunder and no Government Guarantee should be provided to M. S. F. C. and any Nationalised or Scheduled Banks participating in the scheme. All loans are now sanctioned only by financial institutions or banks participating in the scheme. All loans sanctioned by these institutions to the Small Scale Industries upto Rs. 50,000 for creation of fixed assets and for margin money requirements of working capital to enable the borrower to obtain normal working capital from the commercial banks in the areas excluding developed areas of the State viz. Bombay, Thana, Kalyan, Khopoli, Poona, Pimpri, Chinchwad area, are eligible for interest subsidy equal to the difference between the normal rate of lending of these financing institutions and 9 per cent of I. D. B. I.

(3) *Results achieved:*—

Sr. No.	Years	Budget Provision	Actual expenditure	Units assisted
1	1971-72	... 3.00 lakhs	1.71 lakhs	Not available.
2	1972-73	... 4.00 + 1.20	5.20 "	"
3	1973-74	... 6.50 + 1.26	7.76 "	"
4	1974-75	... 7.00	6.68 "	41.70
5	1975-76	... 6.02	1.47* "	5030
6	1976-77	... 7.75	" (Proposed).	

(* 1.47 lakhs upto 31-1-76).

6. **Weights and Measures Organisation**

Weights and Measures Organisation is one of the activities of the Directorate of Industries. Under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1953 and the Rules thereunder the following achievements were made.

1. Under the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 98 Inspectorial Divisions in the State could collect stamping fees of Rs. 27.28 lakhs during the year 1973-74 and Rs. 29.85 lakhs during the year 1974-75. It is estimated that they may collect verification and stamping fee to the extent of Rs. 38.74 lakhs during the year 1975-76. During the year 1974-75, 1,20,850 inspections and surprise visits to shops, traders and hawkers, etc. were carried out by the field inspectors.

2. During 1975 (Calendar year) the following licences were issued:—

(a) Manufacturers of Weights and Measures	..	101
(b) Dealers of Weights and Measures	...	833
(c) Repairers of Weights and Measures	...	337

3. Work programme for the cycle 1975-77 (Two yearly work Programme) is prepared and it is estimated that collection by way of verification and stamping fee to the extent of Rs. 77.48 lakhs would be made during this cycle.

4. The position with regard to the cases of defaulters taken to the court and compounded under section 38 (A) is as under:—

Year	No. of cases Compounded	Amount of composition collected	Cases decided by Court	
			Convicted	Acquitted
1974-75	... 643	Rs. 37,585	526	19
1975-76	... 1,250	Rs. 31,170	585	43

(ending 31st January 1976)

Special efforts were made to detect malpractices followed by the flour-mills by arranging surprise visit campaigns. Total number of flour mills visited during the period from July 1975 to January 1976 amounted to 4,281 and the number of defaulting flour mills booked for taking legal action was 1 327.

5. For the proper implementation of the Weights and Measures Act, inspectors are trained by the Weights and Measures Training Institute Government of India, Ranchi. Number of Inspectors trained during the, past two years is as below :—

1974-75	..	4 Inspectors.
1975-76	..	7 Inspectors.

6. Government of India in Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Department of Supplies and Co-operation) issued Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order, 1975 to come into force w. e. f. 2nd October 1975.

The Organisation of the Controller of Weights and Measures is taken to be the focal point for implementation of the order in the State.

7. Rural Industries Projects Programme in Maharashtra

The Government of India have initiated the Rural Industries Projects Programme in selected rural areas of the Country since 1962-63. The idea is to evolve effective techniques and methods to diversify and strengthen the rural economic structure by creation of substantial non-farm employment through intensive development of modern small scale Industries, based mostly on local produce, raw materials and skill. The Rural Industries Projects Scheme is a wholly centrally sponsored scheme, for which funds in the form of grants and loans are made available by the Government of India to the State Government every year.

In Maharashtra State the R. I. P. Programme is implemented in the following 7 selected Districts.

1st Series R. I. Ps.—In Ratnagiri/Ahmednagar/Osmanabad and Wardha Districts taken up in the years 1962-63 and continued in the 5th Five Year Plan period.

2nd Series R. I. Ps.—In Dhulia/Bhir and Yeotmal Districts allotted in the 5th Five Year Plan period.

The area of operation is to cover the entire District excluding towns with more than 15,000 population.

During the year 1975-76 the Government of India have made the following funds available to meet the expenditure on the R. I. P.

Items of Expenditure	Amount
GRANT	
	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Towards expenditure on staff and other contingent charges of the Project Offices.	8.37
(ii) Towards expenditure on staff for State Industries Directorate R. I. P. Cell.	0.77
(iii) Towards expenditure for supporting promotional Schemes.	3.00
Total Grant. ...	<u>12.14</u>
LOAN	
(vi) Towards advance of loans to Industrial units Promotional Schemes.	<u>13.10</u>
Grand Total of Grant and Loan ...	<u>25.24</u>

The activities carried out in each project area are as under :—

- (1) Techno-economic Survey of the District.
- (2) Inplant Training of Artisans.
- (3) Study Tour for artisans.
- (4) Common Facility Centres.
- (5) Show-room/Library and Publicity Centres.
- (6) Loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961.

In view of the Government of India directives the present development scheme i. e. Common Facility Centres were continued during the year in the 1st Series R. I. Ps. However in case of the 2nd Series R. I. Ps. Inplant Training to artisans, prospective entrepreneurs in the project area, Study Tour for artisans and publicity propoganda have been undertaken as per guide-lines from the Government of India, as under :—

Inplant Training	...	105 trainees.
Study Tour	...	65 artisans
New S. S. I Units	...	250 Units in both the Series R. I. Ps.

During the year 1976-77 following budget provisions have been proposed to the Government of India, however the same will depend on the actual central assistance released by the Government of India.

1. Grant	...	Rs. 20,20,000
2. Loan	...	Rs. 35,00,000
	Total ...	<u>Rs. 55,20,000</u>

8. Export Cell

(A) *Meetings.*—The State Board for Export Promotion held its meeting on 16th October 1975 under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Maharashtra State. On this occasion the Chief Minister distributed awards to the best exporters of various commodities for their export performance during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The Chief Minister in his address also suggested formation of commodity-wise working groups for creating export surpluses. Accordingly Government constituted twelve working groups for commodities viz. Engineering goods, Marine products, fruits, vegetable, meat and meat products, Powerloom and Handloom textiles, Finished leather and leather goods, Minerals and Mineral based products, Forest products, Chemicals and allied products, Gems and Jewellery, Handicraft and sports goods.

The Standing Committee under the Board met 5 times under the Chairmanship of Minister for Industries and considered many difficulties faced by exporters in promoting their exports. As a result of follow up action on the recommendations of the Standing Committee the following assistance is made available to exporters.

- (i) Continuance of cash assistance to garment exporters.
- (ii) Refund of sales tax on packing materials used for exported goods.
- (iii) Formation of a Committee for identification of products with export potential and for suggesting measures to boost their exports.
- (iv) Grant of transit facilities through Bombay Port for export of buffalo meat derived from animals slaughtered in Delhi.
- (v) Enhancement of quota of slaughtering of animals at Deonar Abatteir from export angle.
- (vi) Classification of Barytes as a mineral under Octroi Rules.

(B) *Assistance*.—The export promotion cell continued to assist export oriented small scale industrial units with regard to procurement of imported and scarce indigenous raw materials, machinery, land, water, power, finance etc. Rebate in power cut was also recommended to export oriented and defence oriented units in Maharashtra. Thus all 698 industrial units were granted assistance during the period.

(C) *Publicity*.—This Directorate participated in the following industries Fairs and highlighted the industrial development and export trade of Maharashtra by displaying selected ancillary as well as export worthy products:—

(i) Industries Fair at Nagpur.

(ii) New Era of Progress Exhibition, New Delhi organised by India Craft Society.

(iii) A. I. C. C. Session, exhibition of Chandigarh.

(iv) Indian Exhibition, Dubai.

(v) Exhibition sponsored by National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs.

(D) *Surveys*.—(i) The Directorate conducted survey of electrical measuring and electronic industry through the agency of Institute of Design for Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay. The report is now published and follow up action on the recommendations is in progress.

(ii) The work regarding survey of tanning and leather industries in Dharavi area has been entrusted to Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra and their report is awaited.

(E) *Delegations*.—The export promotion cell received trade delegations from Yugoslavia and Iraq and arranged their contacts with selected exporters of Maharashtra. As a result of these contacts enquiries for Jeeps, Stainless steel cutlery and Utensils, vacuum flasks, glass wares, food products, handicrafts, imitation jewellery etc. are received and the same are being pursued.

(F) *Meetings with Ambassadors*.—The Export Promotion cell also arranged meetings of our Ambassadors to Iran and Japan with selected exporters of various commodities and their organisations. The hints and suggestions offered by our Ambassadors would be helpful to our exporters in promoting exports to two countries.

For export promotion activities there was no plan provision during the year 1975-76 and all expenditure on staff was met through non-planned provisions. During the year 1976-77 provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the activities.

9. Central Stores Purchase Organisation

In order to achieve economy and uniformity in Government purchases the Central Stores Purchase Organisation was created by the State Government in the year 1942. This Organisation aims at making systematic bulk purchases of the requirements of Several Government Departments, hospitals, Institutions etc. This helps standardisation of various items and also availability of stores at competitive rates. Besides it forms a potential instrument for fostering industrial development in the State particularly in the Small Scale Industries Sector.

Broadly the C. S. P. O. follows the pattern adopted by the D. G. S. and D., Delhi. The various departments of State Government are required to send their bulk indents to C. S. P. O. for purchase of stores required by them except where they have been given powers to purchase the stores directly. The C. S. P. O. also makes purchases on behalf of local bodies, quasi Govt. organisations, etc. by charging 2 per cent as service charges. Rate contracts are fixed for fixed period of one or two years depending upon the items and at fixed prices wherever there is recurring demand of items such as Drugs and Medicines, Paints and varnishes, steel furniture etc. The direct demanding officers draw their requirements by placing their demand directly with rate contract holders. There are 36 such rate contracts carrying more than 800 items. The C. S. P. O. fixes parallel rate contract for certain items in favour of S. S. I. units from developing regions of the State, wherever feasible.

The C. S. P. O. also operates rate contracts fixed by D. G. S. and D., New Delhi on behalf of other Govt. departments on receipt of their indents by the C. S. P. O.

While making purchases the S. S. I. units are given 15 per cent price preference over large scale units, medium scale units, traders etc. and the co-operative societies are given additional 10 per cent price preference over S. S. I. units. Similarly some items are exclusively reserved to be purchased from small scale industries only.

In order to give fillup to the units in the developing areas, 33 per cent of the purchases are made from the units from developing areas. The Central Purchasing Agency having knowledge of the entire requirements of the State helps not only in making economical bulk purchases and in simplifying the procedure by standardising various items but also assist the S. S. I. units in their marketing activities, particularly from the developing areas of the State.

The details of the purchases made by the C. S. P. O. in 1975-76 are given in the statement enclosed.

Abstract of work done during the Month April to December 1975

I. Tender Enquiries

(a) No. of Indents received	...	417
(b) No. of items covered	...	692
(c) No. of tender enquiries published	...	379
(d) No. of items covered	...	416
(e) No. of tender enquiries opened	...	497
(f) No. of items covered	...	2,499
(g) No. of quotations received	...	3,734

II. Issue of A/Ts

(a) No. of A/Ts issued (Excluding CSPO, RCT and DGSD supply orders).		239
(b) Value of A/Ts issued (Details attached as per annexure)	...	Rs. 2,68,57,669
(c) No. of DGSD supply orders placed	...	108
(d) Value of Supply orders (Details attached as per annexure)	...	Rs. 59,70,476
(e) No. of CSPO's RCT issued (excluding Drugs, Medicines)	...	35
(f) No. of items covered (Details to be attached also about MSSIDC).		74

III. Stores Purchase Committee Meetings held

(a) No. of meetings held	...	21
(b) No. of decisions taken	...	221
(c) Pre A/T	...	149
(d) Post A/T	...	62

IV. Closure of Post A/T cases

No. of files closed
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V. Inspection of Stores

(a) No. of calls received	...	275
(b) No. of Inspection notes issued in respect of CSPO rate contract.		158
(c) Value	...	Rs. 21,53,824
(d) No. of inspection notes issued in respect of A/T	...	82
(e) Value	...	Rs. 23,76,456

VI. Registration of firms as approved Contractors (including renewal of registration).

(a) No. of applications pending	—	20
(b) No. of applications received during the month	...	172
(c) No. of applications disposed and for which registration has been given.		152
(d) No. of application pending disposal	...	20

10. Distribution of Scarce Raw Material

The Directorate of Industries assists small scale industrial units in obtaining their requirements of different scarce raw materials of indigenous and imported origins.

During the year 1975-76 the position of availability of scarce categories of raw materials has considerably improved.

Indigenous Iron and Steel.—All categories of iron and steel except C. R. C. A. sheets are available for supply to the small scale industrial consumers from the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd., and also through the stock yards of the main producers and there is no difficulty whatsoever in getting the supplies in adequate quantities. The Bokaro Steel Plant in the Public Sector has gone into production in January 1976 as a result of which availability of all categories of steel plates has considerably eased.

A Master list of all the SSI units consuming Iron and Steel items has been prepared and the available material is distributed in an alphabetical order giving weightage to the units in the developing areas.

Commercial Grade Aluminium.—The distribution control on Commercial Grade Aluminium has been lifted by the Government of India. The consuming units can now get their supplies from the open trade channel.

E. C. Grade Aluminium.—The position of supplies of this category of raw material required by the A. A. C./A. C. S. R. manufacturers has been improving and the quarterly quota available for distribution is being allotted as per instructions from the Government of India.

Pig Iron.—The supply position of pig iron has improved and regular rake loads of the same are being moved by M. S. S. I. D. C. to places like Poona and Kolhapur where cluster of foundry units exist.

Ferro silicon.—The quota of this material required by the foundries has been got enhanced by making special efforts with the producers at Bhadravati.

Coal/Coke Wagons.—The supply position during the year has been quite satisfactory as a result of efforts made by the State Government and the M. S. S. I. D. C. Ltd., with the Railway authorities.

Mutton Tallow | Fatty Acid | Paraffin Wax | Cement.—The availability of these items of raw materials for distribution is satisfactory and the require-

ments of the consuming units in the small scale sector in the State is being met in adequate quantities.

General position.--(1) The distribution procedure adopted for distribution of available quota of different raw materials has now been radically changed. As against the distribution of different quotas of raw materials in a ratio of 60 : 40 for developed and developing areas of the State respectively, which was being followed in the past, this ratio is now reversed, as 40 : 60 as a result of which a larger share of raw materials available for distribution will now go to the units in the developing areas of the State.

(2) Out of the total allocation of foreign exchange given to the SSI sector in the country by way of import licences/release orders for import of raw materials/components/spares/machinery etc. 38 per cent thereof comes to the share of Maharashtra State.

(3) Continuous efforts are being made to obtain larger entitlements of imports for the units in the priority sector by assessing their capacities and sending suitable reports to the Government of India for being considered by a special committee in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

(4) All efforts are being made to curb the tendency found among some units who indulge in the malpractices of misutilisation of import licences, by sending factual reports of findings to the appropriate authorities after carrying out detailed investigations into the complaints received against the SSI Units.

(5) The State Government has introduced a revised procedure for registration of SSI units with effect from 1-10-1975 as per the directives from the Government of India. A special feature of this procedure is that every registered SSI unit will have to submit an annual return showing consumption/production figures.

(6) There is a constant dialogue between the State Directorate and the Dev. Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi for sorting out problems of reservation of items in SSI Sector, allowing manufacture of certain items under the banned list only in the backward areas of the State.

11. Industrial Estates

The Scheme for Industrial Estate was taken up during the second five year plan to provide rapid development of Small Scale Industries and to facilitate industrialisation of backward rural areas. During the second, third and fourth five year plans, 69 places for such estates were selected.

Out of these 69 estates, 50 estates are functioning, the work in respect of 8 estates is in progress and in remaining 11 estates there is no appreciable progress.

Government has so far granted matching share capital contribution to the tune of Rs. 1.39 crores. The estates on the basis of Government Guarantee secured loans to the extent of Rs. 261.40 lakhs. In these estates 2,277 sheds have already been constructed and 280 sheds are still under construction.

There are 1,737 units functioning, providing employment to the tune of 30,875 persons. The annual estimated value of the production in these units will be of the order of Rs. 80 crores.

12. Employment Promotion Programme 1975-76

Since 1972-73 the Directorate of Industries is implementing of the scheme of Assistance of seed money to the educated unemployed through the four regional development corporations, MSSIDC and the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Under the scheme of Seed Money Assistance, the entrepreneurs is given 10 per cent of the cost of the scheme by way of seed money, 15 per cent of the cost of the scheme is expected to be contributed by the entrepreneur himself and the remaining 75 per cent amount is given by way of loan by the nationalised banks. The share of 10 per cent is made available by the Regional Development Corporation, the MSSIDC and the Khadi Board on behalf of the Government on long term basis loan at the rate of 4 per cent interest.

Assistance by way of seed money is the most effective instrument of promoting small industrial and business enterprises because of the catalytic and multiplier effect on employment opportunities created by the same. Thus during the year 1975-76 (from 1-4-1975 to 31-1-1976) as many as 4433 entrepreneurs were assisted involving a seed money assistance of Rs. 130.15 lakhs. With this amount of seed money assistance the share of entrepreneurs will be Rs. 192.36 lakhs attracting institutional finance of the order of Rs. 1,023.88 lakhs and will thus catalyse a total investment of Rs. 1,446.39 lakhs.

In view of the importance of the programme, the progress of the programme is continuously reviewed by the State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Industries. Senior officers of the nationalised banks and the implementing agencies are also associated with this Committee so as to enlist meaningful participation of financial

and other institutions. Similarly, at the regional level, four such committees have been constituted which are headed by the M.—Ds. of B. D. C. and one Committee headed by the M. D. MSSIDC has been formed for Greater Bombay.

For continuing the scheme during 1976-77 Government of India have been approached.

13. Note on 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme 1971 (As on 31-1-1976)

Applicability.—The above scheme was introduced by the Government of India for promoting the growth of industries of all categories in the selected backward districts as Fourth Five Year Plan Scheme, in November 1971 and the same has been continued for the year 1975-76. This 10 per cent subsidy scheme was made applicable initially, to Ratnagiri district with effect from 1st October 1970 and it was subsequently extended to Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts with effect from 27th August 1971 for granting subsidy at the rate of 10 per cent of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The Government of India enhanced the rate of subsidy from 10 per cent to 15 per cent from 1st March 1973 subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 in all the above three districts. The units which had taken effective steps/started production/achieved substantial expansion on or after 1st March 1973 were eligible to receive the subsidy under the scheme.

This capital subsidy is *not taxable* as income or revenue receipts in the hands of the recipients as the subsidy is for setting up of an industry and not for running it.

Disbursement.—The amount of subsidy was expected to be disbursed, according to Government of India's scheme, by the State Government. However, Government of India modified the decision and stipulated that the disbursement to be made through the respective financing agencies who should claim reimbursement directly from the Government of India. Accordingly, Government of Maharashtra have appointed SICOM/MSFC/MSSIDC and the Industries Commissioner as the disbursing agencies of the State Government to operate the scheme. These agencies receive applications directly from the classified categories of the industrial units and after due scrutiny forward the scrutiny reports to the Directorate of Industries which in turn submit all the scrutiny sheets before the State Level Committee for consideration of grant of subsidy. In respect of units for which the Directorate of Industries is the agency, the Directorate receive the applications with the necessary documents (i. e. affidavit, Chartered Accountant's certificate, etc.) and prepare scrutiny reports for consideration of the State Level Committee.

Sanction.—The proposals for grant of subsidy are discussed in the State Level Committee and the amounts are sanctioned by the SLC on the amount of expenditure incurred and proposed to be incurred on the project by the units. The minutes of the SLC meeting are prepared by the Directorate of Industries and after they are approved by the Chairman of the SLC they are forwarded to the disbursing agencies for effecting payment at the sanctioned rate on the amounts of actual expenditure incurred by the units from time to time after obtaining an agreement with the Units (i. e. between the concerned disbursing agency and the unit). On disbursement each disbursing agency has to submit claims for reimbursement of disbursed subsidy and interest for period between the date of disbursement and date of receipt of reimbursement, to the Government of India.

Directorate of Industries co-ordinates the implementation of the scheme as whole and guides the units and agencies in this respect.

The State disbursing agencies find it difficult to carry on the work of disbursement of central subsidy from their own funds because of the delay in reimbursement by the Central Government.

Progress.—The S. L. C. held 20 meetings so far and sanctioned total subsidy of Rs. 645.55 lakhs to 441 units, out of which Rs. 306.93 lakhs have been disbursed to 291 units till-date 31st January 1976.

Government of India have reimbursed Rs. 218.23 lakhs and the balance to be received is still Rs. 72.92. Reimbursement of interest on account of delay in reimbursement of disbursed subsidy is still not received by any disbursing agency of this State.

14. Engineers Entrepreneurs Training Programme Interest Subsidy Scheme

Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development have formulated a scheme for the training and assistance to unemployed engineers to enable them to set up small scale enterprises. The scheme provides interest subsidy to engineers who have undergone three months Entrepreneurship Development Programme conducted by the SISI and have started a small scale unit/ agro service centre with financial assistance from bank. The subsidy envisaged is equal to the difference between the normal lending rate of interest of the Bank and 7 per cent is available for a period of three years from the commencement of the scheme. In the backward areas in the State the period is 5 years. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government on behalf of Government of India through Regional Development Corporations. The scheme came into operation from 16th August 1974.

Budget provision and expenditure

Year	Budget provision in lakhs of Rs.	Actual expenditure
1975-76 (upto Dec. 75)	... 2.00	0.67
1976-77 (proposed)	... 2.00	...

Achievements

Name of the corporation	1975-76	
	Allotment (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount utilised Rs.
1. Development Corporation of Konkan Limited.	0.60	39,144.00
2. Western Maharashtra Dev. Corporation ...	0.45	6,002.89
3. Development Corporation of Vidarbha ...	0.25	5,653.00
4. Marathwada Development Corporation -	0.15	16,488.18
5. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited.	0.55	Nil

15. Issue of No Objection Certificate

No objection certificate for establishment of new Small Scale Units and expansion and/or shifting of existing small scale units in Bombay Metropolitan Region has to be issued by Directorate of Industries. NCCs are issued to units in the area of Greater Bombay as per rule 2 (d) of the Development Control Rules for Greater Bombay framed under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 with effect from 9th February 1967. Consequent to implementation of Bombay Metropolitan Regional Plan and orders issued under Government Circular Memo. No. IDN/1074/933982 Planning dt. 26th December 1974 the entire area of Bombay Metropolitan Region has been brought under the jurisdiction of this Directorate from 16th August 1973 for the purpose of issuing No Objection Certificates. The main aim in issuing No Objection Certificates is to restrict the further growth of Industries in Bombay Metropolitan Region to conforming Zones.

16. Development of Agro-Industries

Agro. Industries Cell has been created in the year 1972-73 with a view to establish agro based industries in the State. The functions of the agro. industries cell are generally of promotional nature and co-ordinating the activities of the Government Corporations for furtherance of agro. industrial developments. The Cell proposes to undertake the detailed survey of available agricultural resources and inputs, to help individuals for locating new agro. industrial units and to render all possible assistance to such units. It has also to prepare project files. The Cell has collected 95 schemes based on agro. industries and the list of which has been forwarded to the various Corporations and field officers of the Directorate with a view to locate prospective entrepreneurs to establish agro. based industries. The Cell has also prepared a project report on the manufacture of citronella oil.

This Cell has been entrusted with the work of development of ancillary industries. On the possibilities of developing ancillary products the Public Sector Undertakings i. e. The Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani. The Fertilizer Corporation of India, Trombay; The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Ozar, Nasik. The Defence Projects at Kirkee, Varangaon, Bhusawal, Bhandara. The National Coal Authorities have been contacted and the work is in progress.

The work of issue of ancillary registration certificate has now been entrusted to this Directorate by Government of India and the Agro. Inds. Cell has issued guidelines to the Regional Joint Directors and the District Officers in the matter.

17. Employment of Local Persons

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES

Definition of Local Person.—A person who has stayed at least for a period of 15 years in the State of Maharashtra.

Implementation.—Through persuasion ELP I AND ELP II forms.

ELP I for existing units.—We get this form filled in whenever any existing unit approaches Directorate for assistance.

ELP II for new units : (an undertaking that the unit will follow our policy in respect of employment of local persons).—All new units are asked to fill in ELP-II form.

To impress upon the such units the need for following our policy we are following the practice of joint visits by officers of Directorate of Industries,

Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector of Factories (Squads). This was started in June 1975.

As a result of appeals and follow up more and more units have started following the practice of employment of local persons.

In addition, Industries Inspectors have also visited as many 200 units independently.

The expenditure on this account is debited to the budget head "320-Industries-A-General (a) Direction and Administration (a)-I-Directorate of Industries.

18. Handicrafts

H. C. T. Br. mainly deals with the schemes pertaining to the Development of Handicrafts, Development of Coir Industry and Development of Leather Complex at Kolhapur. These schemes are included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

As regards Development of Handicrafts following schemes have been implemented during 1975-76 :—

(i) *Distribution of prizes to Handicrafts artisans.*—During the 21st All India Handicrafts week from 8th December 1975 to 15th December 1975 a State Level Exhibition-cum-Sale drive of Handicrafts was organized with the help of the M. S. S. I. D. C. at the C. J. Hall, Bombay. Prizes amounting to Rs. 7,200 were awarded to 17 craftsmen selected by the State Level Selection Committee from various crafts such as Silver artware, Lacquerware, Paithani and Himroo Weaving, Block Printing, metal crafts and engraving. A Regional Level Exhibition of handicrafts was also held at Nagpur and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000 to 5 craftsmen have been awarded.

(ii) *Apprentice training of handicrafts artisans under Master Craftsman in Handicrafts.*—55 apprentices have undergone training under 11 master craftsmen in crafts such as artistic leather work, woodwork, silver artware, Himroo weaving, etc. and an amount of about Rs. 30,000 is to be paid to honorarium and stipends.

Regarding Development of Coir Industry.—During 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been provided for constructions of building for the Coir Centre at Vengurla. Land admeasuring about 3 acres has been made available for the purpose by the Collector, Ratnagiri.

At present two centres for coir industry are being worked viz. (i) Coir factory at Vengurla and (2) Defibering Centre at Walwal. 19 persons are employed in these two units. Total sales during 1974-75 are Rs. 21,542.

Development of Leather Complex at Kolhapur.—This scheme is to be implemented through LIDCOM/MSSIDC. An amount of Rs. 1.88 lakhs at the disposal of the LIDCOM/MSSIDC for implementing the above scheme.

The above schemes have also been proposed for 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 1.26 lakhs has been proposed for Handicrafts. Rs. 3.5 lakhs have been proposed for coir factory and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the development of Leather Complex at Kolhapur.

19. Quality Marking Scheme

This scheme is originally implemented in this State during the second five year plan period. At present the scheme has covered as many as 53 items for Quality Marking. About 200 units manufacturing these products have been registered under the scheme. There are three centres opened under the scheme i. e. one at Bombay, the other at Poona and the third at Kolhapur. On an average, products worth Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs are quality marked per month under the scheme.

When a new unit desires to get advantage of the scheme, it has to apply in the prescribed form for a membership. After receipt of such application, the product manufactured by the unit is tested in the laboratory, to find out whether it conforms to the specifications prescribed under the scheme. After getting satisfactory results, the unit is allotted membership under the scheme. The unit has then to offer the goods for quality mark regularly.

Establishment of Electronics Test House in Maharashtra State

In Maharashtra, Electronic Industries have developed to a considerable extent. In order to assist Small and Medium Scale Electronic Industries and to generate Quality consciousness among them, the Government of India, agreed to give financial assistance to each State to set up testing and development centres for Electronics.

In our State it was proposed to set up such a centre at Nagpur. Necessary steps were therefore taken in the matter, the equipment required for testing centres were selected in consultation with the representative of the Electronic Commission and the V. R. College of Engineering, Nagpur and indigenous equipment of the value of Rs. 3.57 lakhs has been purchased during the year 1974-75. During the current year a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for purchase of additional equipment for the centre at Nagpur and Advisory Committee for testing and development centre at Nagpur has been set up under the Chairmanship of Industries Commissioner. The

Committee will take review of the progress made by the centre and will chalk-out further plan of action to ensure that the centre will be effective in offering testing and development facilities.

20. Testing of Spares of Diesel Engines and Centrifugal Pumps at Kolhapur

The testing centre for spares of Diesel Engines and C. Pumps, will assist the engineering industries of Kolhapur, in getting these component parts tested and thereby improving the quality of the Diesel Engine and Pumps. The premises for testing have already been acquired. Equipment to the tune of 0.75 lakhs has already been purchased upto March 1975 and remaining equipment is being purchased during the current and next financial years.

21. Chitali Distillery

The control over the Government Distillery at Nasik Road, was transferred to this Directorate from the Prohibition and Excise Department. This distillery has been shifted to Chitali in 1961 with expansion in capacity. This branch is having administrative control over the Chitali Distillery. This being a Commercial concern various problems are involved, such as purchase of machinery, transport of molasses, obtaining requirement of huge quantity of coal, keeping the efficiency of the distillery, solving the labour problems, and attending to audit objections etc.

The scheme of manufacture of country liquor is also being implemented at Chitali Distillery. The total production of rectified spirit during 1974-75, was 93,79,157 O. B. L. and the sales turnover was Rs. 47.08 lakhs. The Distillery also produced 15,08,785 BL. country liquor during 1974-75 and earned a net profit of Rs. 4.87 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.32 lakhs profit is due to the sale of Country liquor only.

22. Establishment of Extension centres and Research Laboratories

The Government of India have set up several National Laboratories in different States in our country such as (1) Physical Laboratory, New Delhi ; (2) National Chemical Laboratory, Pune (Maharashtra) ; (3) Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore ; (4) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta and (5) Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudia. These laboratories help the entrepreneurs and the industrialists in the field for which these are set up. The total number of such laboratories is 29.

As these laboratories are set up in different parts of the country, entrepreneurs in Maharashtra find it difficult to keep regular contact with them and avail of their guidance. With a view to bring home their commercial

schemes the Directorate has already prepared a proposal for setting up a regional extension centre of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute. This Centre will be located at Bombay. The expenditure on this centre will be shared by the State Government, C. S. I. R. and Glass Industry Association. The share of the State Government in this proposal is Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The CSIR has already taken possession of premises for Development of Science and Technology at Nehru Centre, Worli, Bombay.

23. The Industrial Chemical Laboratory, Bombay and Poona

The Industrial Chemical Laboratory at Bombay was established with a view to help the various small scale industries, enterprising technicians, experienced entrepreneurs to get technical information regarding technical know-how and formulas removing difficulties which are encountered at the time of manufacturing various items and to help them in analysing their products at a concessional rate. This laboratory was functioning at Matunga in the V. J. T. I. Compound. It was decided to have Government's own building for the laboratory and hence a new building was constructed near Chuna-bhatti Railway Station, Kurla and the laboratory has been shifted in new premises in the year 1969. Since then the laboratory has been functioning in the new building at Kurla.

As Poona Region was also industrially progressing very fast. It was thought that making these facilities available at Poona could give an impetus to the programme of industrialisation in the western part of the State. The Industrial Chemical Laboratory, Poona was therefore established in the year 1960 to make available facilities which were being provided to the various entrepreneurs in the small scale sector and the Government Department's at the I. R. L. Bombay. The Laboratory at Poona is housed in Government premises.

These two laboratories have equipment where technician entrepreneurs can carry on their own experiments if they bring their own raw materials and chemicals. These Laboratories also undertake problems of industries from the various entrepreneurs and the existing units and help to solve them. No fees are charged for such type of assistance except the cost of chemicals and raw materials which are used in the process etc.

The Prohibition and Excise Department has to get samples of denatured alcohol and the samples of denatured analysed. Since the prohibition and Excise Department has no laboratory of its own, this Directorate has given the facility of testing samples in these laboratories free of cost. Similarly samples forwarded by the various State Government departments are also tested free of cost at these laboratories.

During the year 1974-75, number of samples of various items analysed in Laboratory at Bombay were 774, and that in Pune were 731.

Small Industries Development Institute, Pune

The Small Industries Development Institute has been located in the Agriculture College Compound in Pune. The pattern of the Small Industries Development Institute, Pune in short is as under :—

1. Engineering Section—
 - (a) Research and experimentation.
 - (b) Duplication, Fabrication, Training and Production.
2. Glass and Ceramic Section.
3. Textile Section.
4. Pyrogen Free Distilled Water Section.

The work allotted to each section is detailed as under :

1. *Engineering Section.*—In this section experiments in designing and fabrication of improved appliances machines etc. for small industrial units are carried out. In addition to this the development work and the production of items required by various Government Departments viz. (i) padlocks, (ii) whistles, (iii) call-bells, (iv) ink stand etc. is also undertaken. Facility for machining is also offered to Small Scale Processing units.

2. *Glass and Ceramics Section.*—In this section training in (i) Scientific Table Glass Blowing, (ii) Glass Type, (iii) Glass Beads and (iv) Torch bulb making is imparted. The regular training with the benefit of stipends has since been discontinued. However, casual training to needy persons is given. It may also be added here that no regular staff has been provided to the pyrogen free distilled water section. The staff sanctioned under Glass and Ceramics Section is utilised in Pyrogen Free Distilled Water Section. During the year 1974-75, 26 trainees received training in this trade.

3. *Textile Section.*—The main object of this section is to prepare different samples of cloth having latest designs for the Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies. Research work in various types of designs, shades of colours, designs required for block and screen printing is also carried out. Semi-Commercial work of printing bed sheets, sarees etc. with the help of blocks is also undertaken in order to find out the marketability of the products. This section has recently been transferred to handloom, powerloom, Directorate under G. R., dated 25th January 1973. During the year 1974-75, 88 trainees received training in block, screen and batik and other type of printing.

4. *Pyrogen Free Distilled Water Section.*—The manufacture of pyrogen free distilled water in the capacity of 2, 5, 10 and 20 ml. ampoules is undertaken in this section.

This Institute has been trying to develop improved technique of production for Cottage and Small Scale Industries, through demonstrations, training and research. The Institute renders technical help to Cottage and Small Scale Industries. The Institute also imparts casual training in manufacture of locks, hand tools, glass toys, beads, torch bulbs, scientific table glass blowing etc.

Though production is not a regular activity of the SIDI, the Institute with a view to meeting demands of Government Departments has undertaken manufacturing activities of the products like Treasury locks, Brass padlocks, whistles, ink-stands, pyrogen free distilled water for injection etc.

5. Under the scheme of strengthening of Research and Development facilities, it is proposed to establish tool, die and ancillary products development centre at this Institute. Under this scheme training in design and jigs moulds and fixtures will be imparted to young technicians which will be helpful to them for setting up ancillary units by undertaking the work of designing ancillary parts and equipment in respect of the items falling under the categories of import substitute.

25. State Industrial Research Committee

Government in Industries and Labour Department as per Government Resolution No. SIR/1075-1226-Adm-6 date 24-9-1975 has formed the reconstituted Maharashtra State Industrial Research Committee to advise Government on co-ordination of industrial research work in the State, and consider financial assistance for conducting research for industrial application. The committee meets once in a year. The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. J. G. Kane. Retired Director of Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay and there are six members all eminent persons from Technological field. The Joint Director of Industries (Chemical) is a Member Secretary of this Committee.

The scheme regarding sanction of grant-in-aid to Industrial Research schemes is a plan scheme and the above committee is appointed by Government to advise Government as shown above. Under the above-mentioned Plan scheme, grants are sanctioned for Industrial Research to be carried out in the Universities or Government Institutions. This year, as usual,

applications were invited for renewal of research schemes already in progress as well as for new schemes through the universities and Government institutions. In response to this, six applications for renewal and 21 applications for new schemes were received by this Directorate.

All these applications were circulated to the members of the reconstituted committee under the Government Resolution mentioned above for their opinion. On receipt of comments from the members, a meeting was held on 9th December, 1975 in this office for taking decisions in the matter.

The Committee considered and recommended for sanction of grants to all the six applications for renewal of schemes in progress for a further period of one year. The total grant required for these renewal schemes works out to Rs. 37,240 leaving a balance of Rs. 12,760 for considering new schemes since there is a provision of Rs. 50,000 only during 1975-76.

The committee then took up for consideration the 21 new applications and selected only 7 applications for sanction of grants. All the seven new applications cannot be accommodated within the balance grant of Rs. 12,760. The Committee therefore, decided that only two new schemes should be selected on priority basis.

As regards the remaining five new schemes selected by the committee for sanction of grants, the committee desired that efforts should be made to obtain more grants during the current year as the provision made available under the scheme is too meagre considering the response to the scheme. The committee further suggested that if additional funds could be made available, the remaining schemes should be considered for sanction of grants in the order of priority.

Government is already approached for sanction of grants and after sanction, the expenditure will be met from the sanctioned provision and by reappropriation from the amount available before the end of the financial year.

PLAN SCHEMES

(1) Large and Medium Industries

(1) *Industrial Research and Pilot Plant.*—Under this scheme, research grants are sanctioned for undertaking research connected with utilisation of available raw materials, industrial waste, import substitution or higher productivity. For this purpose, Government has appointed a committee of experts

consisting of representatives from Research Laboratories, University Departments, Government and Private Colleges of repute, which scrutinizes the applications for grants. All research schemes are generally sanctioned for a period of one year. Applications of renewal of research schemes beyond the sanctioned period are submitted to the Committee three months before the expiry of the period. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided tentatively for the year 1976-77.

(2) *Export Promotion*.—Exports are basic to the economic growth of every country and no nation can progress without exports. In a country like ours where the system of mixed economy is followed, it is largely dependent on its export earnings for the implementation of its development plans. The Government of India has so far taken several measures for the promotion of exports. A need was, however, felt for the State Government's active role in the field of exports. In order, therefore, to enable the States to supplement the export efforts of the Centre and to voice the difficulties and grievances of the exporters from the States, before the Government of India, as also to encourage the Small Scale Industries of the States to be more export inclined a State Board for Export Promotion was set up by the Government of Maharashtra in June 1965. A separate cell was created under the Board to implement the suggestions and recommendations of the Board as also the seven commodities panels thereunder. In addition to this, the E. P. Cell is participating in International trade fairs and exhibitions. It also disseminates the commercial information to exporters. No provision was made for 1975-76. However, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for participation in International trade fairs, publicity training of officers in export technique and grant of awards.

(II) Small Scale Industries

(1) *Interest subsidy to SSI units under SAI Rules*.—The scheme provides for giving loan to SSI units at concessional rate of interest. For some time loans were given directly from the State Sector, but it has been decided from 1-4-1974 to give all loans through financial institutions. The State will pay the difference between current Bank Rate and the rate of interest under SAI Rules to these institutions in order to give fillip to SSI units. A provision of Rs. 4.42 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 7.75 lakhs is provided tentatively for the year 1976-77 for the differential rate of interest.

(2) *Establishment of leather complex at Kolhapur.*—Kolhapur is the biggest centre in the State Manufacturing country type bag tanned sole leather and Kolhapuri type chappals which have considerable market in the country as well as for exports. For the benefit of leather workers, it is proposed to establish a leather complex at Kolhapur. The complex shall consist of a common facility centre for leather finishing, a design and demonstration centre in footwear and a common facility centre for footwear with a common workshed. A provision of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided tentatively for 1976-77 for construction of sheds and purchase of equipments.

(3) *Quality Marking of products and testing of spare parts at Kolhapur.*—The scheme was taken up for testing spare parts of diesel engines and centrifugal pumps. The testing centre is located at Kolhapur. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purchase of machinery. In view of the process quality control system introduced by the Export Inspection Council, SSI units who do not have such facility would not be eligible to export their goods. Since all the equipments required for the inprocess quality control cannot be purchased by the SSI units, this facility of testing their components was proposed to be provided at the quality marking centre at Kolhapur where there is a concentration of these units. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided tentatively for the year 1976-77.

(4) *Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.*—The Corporation is engaged in the activiting of procurement and the distribution of raw material both indigenous and imported, supply of indigenous machinery, assisting in marketing products, capital participation in selected SSI units, taking sole selling agencies in selected products, to create a forum of industrial technologists, for giving technical guidance to SSI units. It is necessary to strengthen the quality base of the Corporation. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77.

(5) *Training of the staff of the Directorate.*—The executive machinery at the field level is neither sufficiently equipped in terms of information and knowledgeability nor motivated to undertake the colossal promotional effort to inspire the entrepreneurs to take to self employment or to canvass for the training schemes with industrial and business community. It is, therefore, proposed to organise specially designed training programme for a mixed group of field level officers viz. Assistant Directors of Industries, Industries Officers, and Senior Industries Inspectors. No provision was made for

1975-76. However, an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided tentatively for this scheme for 1976-77.

(6) *Participation in Industrial Exhibitions and Trade Fairs.*—The purpose to participate in industrial exhibitions and trade fairs arranged in India viz. to give wide visual publicity to the products of small scale industries and secure for them lasting business contacts many of which eventually materialise into sustained business. It also provides an opportunity to the small entrepreneurs to see a large variety of ancillary and import substitution products at one place, so that they are induced to develop production of such items. It is essential to maintain continuity of the visual image of products manufactured and business contacts once developed. Similarly such participation is essential because visual publicity and face-to-face contact with potential buyer is one of the most effective media. No provision was made for 1975-76. However, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided tentatively for this scheme for 1976-77.

(7) *66 Extension Centres of Research Laboratories.*—The Research Laboratories are national in Character and look after the development in technology required by the country as a whole. It is, however, desired that these laboratories should have extension centres in the States to disseminate the technical knowledge developed by the National Laboratories and to tackle some research problems on their own which are regional in character and have specific application and utility in the region in which the extension centre is located.

The State Government shall be providing land for the location of these centres and shall also bear a portion of expenditure on building and equipment. The recurring expenditure and the rest of the expenditure on fixed assets shall be borne by the National Research Organisations. No provision was made for 1975-76. However an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for contribution for the establishment of Electrochemical Research Centre towards land, building and equipment.

(8) *Test House for Electronic Industries.*—For the benefit and the healthy growth of electronic industry, it is proposed to locate Test Houses for electronic industries. These test houses shall offer assistance to electronics manufacturing units which purchase their requirement of components from other industries as per specified standards. They will issue performance test certificates in favour of tested equipments and instruments to buyers of entertainment electronics as well. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for purchase of machinery.

(9) *Strengthening of R and D facilities at Departmental laboratories and establishment of tool, die and ancillary products development centre at S. I. D. I., Pune.*—The Directorate of Industries has under its purview two chemical research laboratories, one at Bombay and other at Pune. Besides these, there is a Small Industries Development Institute located at Pune. All these institutions carry out experimental and developmental work for the benefit of Small Scale Industries. As many Small Scale entrepreneurs take advantage of these facilities, it is desirable to strengthen the facilities available at these laboratories so as to improve their utility. These laboratories can also do extension work by visits to small scale industries particularly in backward areas and try to find out problems faced by these industries which can be taken up for solution in these institutions.

The Engineering, plastic, Chemical and electronic industries which are developed in the State require a larger number of dies and moulds, jigs and fixtures of highly specialised types. It is necessary to have a centre to design and fabricate such dies and moulds and jigs and fixtures and also to impart training to technicians in tool and die making. These activities can be undertaken at the S. I. D. I., Pune, where a small engineering workshop is already functioning. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for purchase of machinery and equipments.

(10) *Consultancy services.*—Professional consultancy has an important place in the process of industrialisation. While large industries and business houses can afford to engage on their pay roll professionals in several areas of management, the small entrepreneurs usually seek advice from outside consultants. Broadly consultant's advice is sought in following three areas :—

- (i) for investment decision,
- (ii) for construction, erection, choice of plant and machinery (during period of implementation) and
- (iii) for problems during production (management diversification, expansion, product mix, etc.).

Nature of consultancy in each of these periods viz. (i) pre-investment, (ii) pre-production and (iii) post-production period is entirely different. There is no organisation which offers integrated consultancy in all these areas, particularly to small scale sector apparently because it is not possible to hire expertise in such diverse fields. Hence it is advantageous to specialise in small area and to fully utilise the services of experts engaged. There is

therefore a need for a consultancy organisation for small scale sector. No provision was made for 1975-76. However an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided tentatively for this scheme for 1976-77.

(11) *Industrial Estates*.—The Industrial Estates are established with an aim to provide infrastructural activities to Small Scale Industries. At present, there are 69 industrial estates, out of which 6 are sponsored and owned by Government, 3 are managed by MIDC, two by Municipalities and the remaining 58 are Co-operative estates. A provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 17.21 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for giving matching share capital contribution, acquisition of land and loan for C. F. C. centres.

(12) *Development of Handicrafts*.—This scheme is undertaken with a view to preserving and protecting the dying crafts and improving the productivity and earning of the handicraft artisans. The scheme provides for (1) Distribution of prizes to best handicrafts artisans, (2) Apprentice training in handicrafts under Master Craftsmen and (3) Supply of improved tools and equipments on subsidised basis to handicraft artisans. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 0.91 lakh has been provided tentatively for 1976-77.

(13) *Sericulture*.—Sericulture has vast latent employment potential and serves usefully of giving partial employment to the agriculturists. Sericulture has good scope especially in Sahyadri ranges and in Konkan. It is, therefore, proposed to propagate good seed of the mulberry silkworms to be reared on Mulberry leaves and the tasar silkworms to be reared on Ain trees. Importance of high quality seed of improved variety has long been recognised by the sericulture experts. Use of good silkworm eggs lays the foundation of a successful agro-industry, creates confidence in sericulturists and accelerates good industrial harvest. No provision was made for 1975-76. However, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided tentatively for 1976-77. This scheme is implemented by Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(14) *Development of Coir Industry*.—At present the work of Coir factory at Vengurla is being carried in rented premises at Vengurla. The space is not adequate for carrying out various manufacturing processes. It is also proposed to manufacture Brush, Matting, Carpets etc. at Coir factory.

These production units will get raw materials (i. e. Coir fibre) from the mechanised defibring centres at Vengurla (Ubhadanda) and Walawal being run by this Directorate (improved dry husk process) as well from local people who produce coir fibre by conventional wet husk defibring process. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh

has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 for construction of factory building at Vengurla.

(15) *Seed money assistance to educated unemployed.*—With a view to provide gainful employment to the educated unemployed on a continuing basis, the Government of India sponsored special employment programme and the scheme for assisting the educated unemployed by providing seed money assistance to the entrepreneurs to set up their own industrial enterprises. The Government of India have allowed us to utilise the balance portion of amount of Rs. 203.70 lakhs for 1975-76.

If Government of India do not provide funds to continue the scheme for assistance to educated unemployed, an outlay of Rs. 63.80 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77 to supplement the scheme and to continue the same under State Plan.

(III) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(1) *Intensive development of Small Scale Industries in rural areas.*—The scheme aims at encouraging co-operative agro industrial economy in the rural areas by bringing about all round development in agriculture, irrigation, communication, industries and social services and thereby providing gainful employment to the rural population. Under this scheme 4 projects have already been organised and three new projects are also started. The projects provide implant training, establishment of common facility centres and financial assistance under SAI rules and the liberalised credit scheme of the State Bank of India. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for 1976-77.

(2) *15 per cent grant of subsidy to industrial units in selected backward areas.*—This scheme was introduced by the Government of India to promote the growth of industries of all categories in the selected backward districts. This scheme was first introduced in Ratnagiri district and it was subsequently extended to Aurangabad and Chandrapur Districts, for granting subsidy at the rate of 10 per cent of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Government of India enhanced the rate of subsidy from 10 per cent to 15 per cent from 1-3-1973 subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs in all the above three districts. The units which had taken effective steps/started production/achieved substantial expansion on or after 1st March 1973 were eligible to receive the subsidy under the scheme. This capital subsidy is not taxable as income or revenue receipts as the subsidy is for setting up an industry and not for running it. Where the Directorate of

Industries is disbursing agency, the amount is disbursed by it and subsequently the same is reimbursed by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made for 1975-76. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively for this purpose for 1976-77.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF MAHARASHTRA LTD.

1. *Objective* .—The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (SICOM), a Government of Maharashtra Undertaking, was established on the 31st March 1966, as a Development Bank to promote industrialisation in the developing areas of Maharashtra State. The main objects of this Corporation are to catalyse more and more investment in industries and thereby to generate more employment for the local people in the under-developed areas. Towards this end, SICOM offers financial, technical and other assistance to industrial enterprises in the developing regions of the State for starting new industries, expanding, modernising, or shifting of industries from developed to underdeveloped areas.

2. *Growth Centre Strategy* .—In order to achieve the maximum impact quickly within the limited resources at its disposal, SICOM has evolved a strategy of giving catalytic doses of financial assistance in selected industrial areas by promoting Growth Centres. An industrial breakthrough has already been achieved in centres such as Nasik, Roha, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Tarapur. In addition, centres such as Kudal, Chiplun and Ahmednagar are also coming up very fast.

3. *Promotion of Resource Based Industries* .—In order to promote industrial investment in the backward district of Chandrapur and simultaneously exploit the available natural resources, SICOM has promoted a project viz. Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd., estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores to manufacture steel billets-ingots at Chandrapur.

4. *SICOM Services* .—SICOM offers a package of services which covers most of the needs of the entrepreneur. The services included in this package are project identification, plant location, financial assistance, capital participation and Industrial Estate Service.

5. *SICOM Performance* .—The impact of this promotional and financial activity can be seen from the following table depicting the position of units that have started production in the SICOM territory.

As on	No of Units	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Employment
31 st March 1973	... 817	108.55	34,132
31 st March 1974	... 1,025	134.49	42,979
31 st March 1975	... 1,198	172.83	50,482
31 st December 1975	... 1,282	192.63	54,346

6. *Agency Functions of SICOM* .—The performance under the package Scheme after it was handed over to SICOM is as follows.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

An on	Sales-tax loan and refund	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
31st March 1970	... 0.50	0.50
31st March 1971	... 56.52	40.86
31st March 1972	... 2,83.70	1,54.89
31st March 1973	... 4,93.52	3,79.84
31st March 1974	... 7,74.00	6,85.42
31st March 1975	... 11,27.02	9,28.81

As at 31st December 1975, the total sanctions were Rs. 16.00 crores and total disbursements were Rs. 11.65 crores.

Central Subsidy.—Since 7th August 1973, SICOM has acted as one of the agents for the Central Subsidy Scheme of Government of India. Under this Scheme, industrial units established after notified dates in Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra are eligible to outright subsidy of 15 per cent of their fixed capital investment subject to certain terms and conditions. The response to this Scheme will be seen from the following table :—

(Upto 31st December 1975)

District	Sanctions		Disbursement	
	No. of units	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	No. of units	Amount (Rs. in lacs)
Aurangabad	... 76	358.08	57	189.46
Chandrapur	... 8	18.44	4	2.73
Ratnagiri	... 41	93.38	26	43.76
Total	... 125	469.90	87	235.95

7. *Plans Future*.—Depending on the resources that would be made available, it is expected that the sanctions would go upto Rs. 20.00 crores and disbursement upto Rs. 16.40 crores during 1978-79.

8. *Budget Provision*.—During the current financial year a provision of Rs. 396.75 lakhs has been made for the Package Scheme of Incentives. Since the Scheme has attracted a large number of units, the SICOM has asked for additional funds to the extent of Rs. 180 lakhs to fulfil its commitments. For the next financial year i. e. 1976-77 a provision of Rs. 249.58 lakhs has been claimed for this Scheme.

Regional Development Corporation

State Government has set up 4 Regional Development Corporations namely, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Konkan and Western Maharashtra, for promoting industrial development in all the regions of the State. The oldest of these Corporations is Marathwada Development Corporation which was set up in August 1967.

Marathwada Development Corporation has undertaken an integrated powerlooms Project which has 2 complementary units. (1) A Centralised Pre-weaving and Processing Unit at Nanded (managed by TEXCOM an associate Company of Marathwada Development Corpn.) (2) 48 Powerloom Industrial Co-operative Societies spread over 9 locations in the 5 districts of Marathwada.

This integrated project is equipped to weave and process 1.2 lakhs meters of cloth per day. The Unique feature of this project is that 1,102 weaver members of the co-operative societies have been provided with house constructed adjoining the powerloom sheds, so as to enable them to run the powerlooms almost as a household industry.

The Corporation has opened centres for providing improving the qualities of cattle in the various districts of Marathwada. This programme of cross-breeding is being undertaken in collaboration with the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Urlikanchan. The Corporation is also making arrangement to connect milk and in the initial stages it will be transporting to Bombay but later it will be supplying to the chilling plants which it is proposing to set up.

The Corporation has received a letter of intent for setting up a Tannery at Bhir. The Project cost will be about Rs. 50 lakhs and it shall process 250 hides per day in sole and chrome leather. It also proposes to organise collection raw-hides in the rural areas and to arrange for their transport to tannery through Societies of Chamars and Dhors.

Good Clay-limit deposits have been found in Kinwat Taluka of Nanded District. Projects for manufacturing roofing tiles, pipes, sogol cement have been formulated and the Corporation shall be implementing these shortly. The Corporation has also started an information centre for rendering assistance to the potential entrepreneurs particularly the educated unemployed. During the current year upto the end of February it has disbursed seed money assistance of Rs. 25.21 lakhs to 1,514 educated unemployed. The Corporation is identifying more and more items which are based on the locally available land material which have a food deserved and is encouraging the setting up of units for their production.

Development Corporation of Vidarbha Ltd.—This Corporation has set up in 1970 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. The Corporation has identified several projects which can be set up in Vidarbha and has so far implemented Tasser Silk Project, a Seeds Project and a Dairy Project.

Tasser Silk Project.—It was found that the Adivasis and others engaged in Tasser cocoons in Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts of Vidarbha were not getting a fare price for their cocoons and the Silk produced from it. Accordingly, the D. C. V. L. has undertaken to assist these rearers by procuring good quality of seeds for them and making arrangement for reeling and weaving of Tassar. It also undertakes the marketing of this silk. At present about 1,000 rearers and 100 weavers are being given employment under this project in Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts.

Dairy Project.—The D. C. V. L. has also undertaken a programme for improvement of local cattle through cross-breeding. So far 2 centres have been opened and cattle registered at 6 other centres. It is planned to open about 50 such centres in the next 2 or 3 years. As a result the milk production in the region is likely to rise by 4 lakhs litres per day.

Seeds Project.—Under this project assistance is given to cultivators right from the stage of production through processing and storing upto marketing of the seeds produced. During the year 1974-75 an area of 5,139 acres of land was covered under seed production and it involved 600 cultivators. During the current year, it is expected that 40,000 quintals of seed worth Rs. 1 crore shall be produced.

- The Corporation has so far helped 5 units in setting up their plants in Vidarbha by participating in their equity. The Corporation has also indentified several ancillary units which can come up around the various public sector undertakings in Vidarbha. It has also set up a Consultancy Wing for assisting new entrepreneurs in setting up units particularly in indentification

of projects and preparation of project reports. During the current year upto February it has assisted 1,028 educated unemployed persons in getting loan from Banks and has advanced seed money assistance to them.

The Corporation is now taking up a programme for assisting handloom weavers in changing over to powerlooms. It is also planning to take up the activities which were so far ear-marked for the Oil Seeds Corporation as far as these pertain to Vidarbha.

Western Maharashtra Development Corporation Ltd.

WMDC was set up in 1970 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has identified several projects so far and has assisted a few of them by way of equity participation. In addition it has set up a joint sector scooter project in Satara. The total project cost of this unit will be about Rs. 4 crores and it shall be producing 24,000 scooters per annum. It is expected to go into production by December 1976. WMDC shall hold 27 per cent of equity and M/s. Bajaj Ltd. 24 per cent.

The Corporation is encouraging setting up of several ancillary units, which shall be supplying parts to this scooter project. Ten units have been identified for this project. The Corporation is also promoting ancillary industries in Kolhapur and Sangli for supplying parts to the bigger industries in that region. The Corporation has undertaken a Dairy Project in collaboration with Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation and has already started two such centres. It plans to open about 12 more centres during the next year.

The Corporation has also encouraged construction of Gober Gas Plants. It has helped in procuring institutions finance, and in very special cases itself gives assistance for Gober Gas Plant. The Corporation has also got prepared reports for manufacture of ropes from Ghaypat available in Ahmednagar, Satara and Sangli. It also intends setting up a couple of bakeries in collaboration with Modern Bakeries Limited, a public sector undertaking. It is also examining setting up a pilot project for the manufacture of bricks from Flyash available from the Eklahare Power Station in Nasik. The Corporation is taking over the Chitali Distillery, presently being run by Directorate of Industries.

During the current year upto February the Corporation has assisted 2,445 educated unemployed persons by way seed-money assistance and in getting loans sanctioned from financial institutions.

Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd.

D. C. K. was set up in 1970 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore. The Corporation has been identifying various projects set up in the Konkan region and has also assisted a few projects by participating in their equity and by giving loans. It has promoted a Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Society at Chiplun where 1.60 lakhs metres cloth is being produced per month.

The Corporation is setting up Cross Breeding Centres for improvement of the local cattle in collaboration with the Bharatiya Agro. Industries Foundation. It is, also thinking of taking over the running of a coir factory in Ratnagiri. It is promoting the setting up of large salt works in Thana District. The Corporation shall during the next year, undertake the sale of Mangoes, Pineapples and Cashewnuts in Bombay and other towns on a scale much larger than it did during the last year. The Corporation has undertaken a pilot scheme for growing Cocoa Plantation in Ratnagiri. It is also examining growing of Rubber Plantations in the Konkan.

During the current year, under the Employment Promotion Programme, it has assisted 237 educated unemployed persons by way of giving seed-money assistance and securing loans from the financial institutions.

D. C. K. has identified a number of items for which ancillary industries can be set up around Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Rasayani. It has, therefore, sought permission to allow H. O. C. to sublease some land to small scale units for this purpose.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1962 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores. It has jurisdiction over Maharashtra and Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman. The main objects of the Corporation are to aid, counsel, and protect the interests of small industries in Maharashtra and in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Corporation arranges for supply of raw material to the small scale industrial units and undertakes marketing of finished products. The Corporation also helps and undertakes export of goods manufactured by these units. It also acts as liaison between the large industries and small industries and thereby enable small industries to manufacture satisfactorily such part, accessories, ancillaries and components and other articles as may be required by large industries.

The Corporation had a turnover of about Rs. 14 crores in 1974-75. Out of this, Rs. 12 crores were on the supply of raw material and it did marketing of goods produced by small scale industries worth about Rs. 2 crores. This includes the value of goods exported by it outside the country. During the year 1975-76, the Corporation is expecting a turnover of Rs. 19 crores. The Corporation is also aware of the fact that with a recession like market prevailing, the raw material activity may not increase very much during the year. In fact, it will have to make strenuous efforts even to maintain the activity at its present level. However, there is considerable scope for increasing its marketing activity i. e. arranging for market for the goods of small scale industries.

The Corporation has accordingly intensified its marketing activities. It has been undertaking contract marketing for the State Govt., Government of India Departments and the various public sector undertakings. It has managed to secure orders from Western India Coal Field, Singarani Collieries Limited. It is also negotiating with ONGC, National Coal Development Corporation, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and the various State Electricity Boards for supply items produced by the small scale units in the State. By the end of January 1976, the Corpn. had already achieved a turnover in marketing of Rs. 4.60 crores and it hopes to reach a figure of Rs. 6 crores by the end of the current financial year.

The Corpn. has also revived giving machinery on hire purchase basis to small scale industries. So far it has invested about Rs. 1.75 crores in this activity and out of this Rs. 62.30 lakhs were spent in giving machinery to units in the backward areas. The Scheme had to be suspended last year owing to paucity of funds, but now some nationalised banks have agreed to finance it again and hence it has been revived.

The Corpn. also intensifying efforts for development of handicrafts. It is running emporia at Delhi, Nagpur, Panaji and Bombay. The Corpn. has also been participating in various exhibitions in the country for small scale industries and has organised some exhibitions itself. The Corporation is also running a few centres of handicrafts like Paithani Centre at Paithan, Himrao and Bidri Centres at Aurangabad.

The Corpn. has been conducting entrepreneurship development clinics but now this activity may be performed only by the Regional Development Corporations. The Corpn. is also implementing the Employment Promotion Programme in Bombay. It has given seed money assistance to 209 persons up to the end of February 1976. The Corporation has in collaboration with D. C. K. also started running a bobbins factory at Wada in Thane District, which was closed so far.

MAHARASHTRA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC), caters to the needs of finance for small and medium scale industries and operates also in Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It grants financial assistance to Public and Private Limited Companies and also to the Co-operative Societies upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs and to Proprietary and Partnership firms upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

2. (i) In the 18 notified backward districts of Maharashtra, the Corporation operates the 'Soft Loan Scheme' by availing itself of refinance facility at concessional rate of interest from Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The current soft loan rate is 8.5 per cent subject to concessional refinance being available from the IDBI and interest subsidy of 1 per cent from the State Government.

(ii) The Corporation operates a special scheme known as "Technicians Assistance Scheme" (TAS), under which financial assistance upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs is granted on 10 per cent margin to experienced technicians who have the skill but not money for setting up small scale industries.

(iii) The Corporation has been granting 100 per cent loans upto Rs. 50,000 to Educated Unemployed persons for purchase of Auto-Rickshaws and purchase of plant and machinery, taxis etc.

(iv) The Corporation grants financial assistance for import of plant and machinery under the IDA (International Development Association) Line of Credit.

3. (i) *Financial Assistance to Technicians.*—Since the inception of the scheme in June 1970 and upto December 1975, the Corporation has sanctioned 140 loans for an amount of Rs. 204.56 lakhs to technicians.

(ii) *Scheme for Educated Unemployed Persons*—Since April 1973, the Corporation has been granting 100 per cent loans to Educated Unemployed Persons for (i) purchase of Auto Rickshaws upto a limit of Rs. 10,000 and (ii) purchase of plant and machinery, taxis, tempos and delivery vans upto a limit of Rs. 50,000. So 401 loans of Rs. 85.40 lakhs have been sanctioned upto December 1975.

(iii) *Financial assistance for import of plant and machinery the IDA Line of Credit.*—The Government of India have entered into an arrangement with the World Bank in January, 1973. India has been granted total assistance of the order of 25 million dollars under the International Development Association (IDA) Credit. The Government of India routes these funds

through the Industrial Development Bank of India (refinance to be granted to the State Financial Corporations) Since the implementation of the scheme in August 1973 and upto December 1975, the Corporation has sanctioned 132 loans for an amount of Rs. 755.07 lakhs including Rs. 458.33 lakhs as foreign exchange component.

4. *Capital structure.*—The paid up share capital of the Corporation stood at Rs. 4,146 crores at the end of February 1976, the State Government having share holdings of Rs. 175.68 lakhs as on 28th February 1976.

5. *Growth.*—The table below shows the features of growth in recent period.

	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Gross Income	... 243.01	286.93	360.93
Interest paid on borrowings, deposit etc.	... 148.24	165.54	198.78
Profit (before provision for taxation)	... 29.36	52.25	74.48
Total Reserves	... 81.23	100.34	138.65

6. *Regional Offices.*—The Corporation has set up 5 Regional Offices in the State and one at Panji in Goa, viz. at Bombay, Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

7. *Sanctions.*—The table below shows sanctions and disbursements during the last 3 years (1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75) and in the current financial year upto December 1975 :—

	(Amount in Rs. Crores)			
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (Upto December 1975)
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Sanctions	... 7.43	16.27	23.11	17.59
Disbursements	... 6.11	8.19	10.22	9.73

8. *Assistance rendered in SICOM and NON-SICOM areas.*—The table below gives information regarding applications sanctioned by the Corporation,

in the SICOM and Non-SICOM Areas during the last 2 years, i. e. 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (Upto December 1975).

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76 (Upto December 1975)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. SICOM areas ...	632	604.19	578	1243.81	653	911.87
2. Non-SICOM areas.	363	1022.62	320	1066.74	290	846.75
3. Total for Maharashtra.	995	1626.81	898	2310.55	943	1758.62

Loans to Small Scale and Other than Small Scale Industries.—The Corporation has sanctioned so far 3,172 loans of Rs. 34.57 crores to Small Scale Industries and 252 loans of Rs. 29.83 crores to units other than Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra during the last 3 years and in the current financial year upto December 1975.

Targets for 1976-77.—The Corporation expects to sanction loans of Rs. 25 crores and disburse Rs. 15 crores in financial year 1976-77.

THE MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has been established by the Government in order to promote and assist the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the Maharashtra State. With a view to enable the Corporation to do its above function the Government entrusts land for development of Industrial Areas in the different parts of the State and also entrusts works for execution.

The Corporation is concerned in the following plan schemes :—

(1) Payment of land compensation for land acquisition for development of Industrial Areas.

(2) Development of Film City.

(3) Construction of sheds for the Educated Unemployed persons under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

1975-76.—The total provision made in the Annual Plan of 1975-76 is Rs. 2.10 crores. It was based on the proposed 12 new Industrial Areas.

1976-77 —According to the annual Plan it is proposed that provision of Rs. 2.10 crores be made which is based on the proposals of the Industrial Areas at (1) Sholapur, (2) Bhiwandi, (3) Kamptee-Kanhan, (4) Kalameshwar, (5) Bassein, (6) Satara Additional, Osmanabad, Dhulia (Additional) etc. and also the cases which might be postponed during the current year.

II. Construction of Sheds for the Educated Unemployed persons under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has constructed 873 sheds paying technically qualified entrepreneurs. This problem is intended to encourage the new entrepreneurs who has the technical skill and competence to establish an industry but lacks the required financial support to purchase land and built the factory. These sheds are being allotted on easy terms of hire purchase.

1. Government has decided to develop a complex covering an area of 210 hectares near Aarey Colony, Goregaon as film city. This project has been entrusted to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, on agency basis. The film city project is estimated to cost of about Rs. 20 crores. Out of which works of Rs. 2.00 crores have been entrusted to this Corporation. Upto the end of January 1976 a total of about Rs. 106.82 lakhs have been spent on construction of roads, water supply and studio buildings. The budget requirement for 1976-77 for this project are estimated at Rs. 46.20 lakhs.

LABOUR

On the Labour side of the Industries, Energy and Labour Department activities of the Government mainly pertain to the administration of various Central and State Labour Acts relating to industrial relations, regulation of conditions of service, registration of Trade Unions, compilation and disseminating information on labour matters, compilation and publication of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class, publication of the monthly Labour Gazette and the Industrial Court Reporter, Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme and conducting of Socio Economic Surveys through its various offices, namely the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Chief Inspectorates of Factories and Boilers. The Bombay Labour Institute attached to the office of the Commissioner of Labour trains the labour officers and trade union workers.

A brief account of the important activities and schemes mentioned above with assessment of results achieved during the year 1975 is given below :—

I. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

(A) ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR LAWS

1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Act provides for statutory fixation of minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments where labour is unorganised and is, therefore, likely to be exploited by payment of low wages and making it work in unhealthy and unsatisfactory conditions. The Act provides for daily, weekly hours of work, weekly holidays, over-time wages, etc.

There are at present 42 employments included in the Schedule to the Act out of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of 35 employments. The total number of establishments covered by the scheduled employments is as follows :—

Total No. of Establishments	Total No. of employees
3,43,058 (The exact information regarding number of Agriculture establishments is not available).	85,00,000 (including 54 lakhs agriculture).

Government Labour Officers are the Minimum Wages Inspectors in areas under their jurisdiction. The following is statistical information regarding enforcement of the Act :—

	1973	1974	1975 (upto 30-9-75)
Visits paid during the year	... 38,193	23,383	23,198
Irregularities detected	... 19,422	11,774	9,265
Prosecutions launched	517	467	187
Amount of benefit accrued, out of the implementation machinery.	Rs. 4,53,946.11	5,55,942.79	4,38,749.00

In two employments, viz. Hospitals and Dispensaries not attached to Hospitals, minimum rates have been fixed in Pune Region during 1975.

The following ten Committees are functioning at present for advising Government on fixation/revision of Minimum Rates of Wages.

- * (1) Employment in cinema exhibition industry.
- * (2) Employment in potteries.
- * (3) Employment in brick or roof tiles (Terza cota/Earthen) manufactory.
- * (4) Employment in dispensaries in Greater Bombay.
- * (5) Employment in which process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or similar work of work incidental to such process of book binding is carried out.
- * (6) Employment in plastic industry.
- * (7) Employment in glass industry.
- ** (8) Employment in establishment of Attorney.
- ** (9) Employment in manufacture of containers and/or boxes from paper and/or cardboard and/or strawboard.
- * (10) Employment in cine-studios and cine-laboratories.

Minimum Rates of Wages for Agricultural Labour :

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed minimum rates of wages for unskilled agricultural workers with effect from 24th March 1974. Government has divided the entire State in three Zones and has fixed different wages for each Zone.

*For Fixation.

**For Revision.

The Government has set up an administrative machinery for proper and expeditious implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, in agricultural employment. This machinery consists of the Government Labour Officers, Block Development Officers, Gram Panchayat Secretaries, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Aval-Karkuns etc., from Revenue Department. These officers have been notified as Inspectors for purposes of the said Act and they have been given the powers to implement the said Act in agricultural employment coming in the area subject to their jurisdiction. In addition Government has also appointed three Government Labour Officers and three Inspectors, one each at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur, exclusively for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, in agricultural employment. They try to ensure implementation of the provisions by paying visit to the farms.

Government has empowered Civil Courts and Labour Courts to decide the claims arising out of non-payment of wages or the difference of wages to the agricultural workers.

In addition to above, steps have been taken to train the Inspectors from the Zilla Parishad and Revenue Department who have notified for purposes of this Act, for expeditious implementation of the Act in this employment. In all 8017 Inspectors in the State have been trained in the year 1975.

Total number of workers benefited due to the payment of difference of wages in the year 1975 is 48427 and the total amount paid to them by way of difference of wages is to the tune of Rs. 7,82,193.78, as a result of inspections and attending to the complaints received by Inspectors.

During the year 1975, 317 complaints were received. Out of these 317 complaints, 209 complaints have been settled and 108 complaints are under investigation by the officers concerned.

2. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is a Central Legislation. It came into force in this State from 15th August 1972.

The Act seeks to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

The Act provides for (i) registration of establishments and licensing of contractors; (ii) setting up of Advisory Board of tripartite character for advising Government in matters arising out of the administration of the Act and to carry out such other functions, especially the function of advising the Government on the question of prohibition of contract labour in any establishment; and (iii) regulating payment of wages, hours of work and other service

conditions and for providing health and welfare amenities to the contract labour.

The Act applies to (i) every establishment in which 20 or more workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour ; and (ii) every contractor who employs or who employed 20 or more workmen on any day of the preceding twelve months.

The extent of Contract Labour is very large. The Contract Labour is engaged by some Departments of Government like Buildings and Communications Irrigation and Power Department and Urban Development and Public Health Department. Public Sector undertakings and Local authorities are engaged in building construction activity. In addition Contract Labour is also engaged in Factories.

No sooner the Act came into force, its constitutional validity was challenged before the Supreme Court and the High Courts by the affected parties. The cases which were pending before the Supreme Court and the State High Court were decided in March 1974 upholding the constitutional validity of the Act.

Government has appointed all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in the State to be the Registering Licensing Officers for the purposes of Chapters III and IV of the Act within their respective jurisdiction and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Pune and Nagpur as Appellate Officers for the purpose of section 15 of the Act, to whom an appeal against an order of the Registering/Licensing Officer made under sections 7, 8, 12 and 14 of the Act is to be made by an aggrieved person. Similarly all the Government Labour Officers in the State are appointed as Inspectors for enforcement of the Act.

The statistical information regarding registration of establishments and licensing of contractors under the Act is as follows :—

Year	Total No. of Registration Certificates granted	Total No. of Licences issued	Fee realised	Security Deposit received	Total No. of workmen benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-8-72	120	110	Rs.	Rs.	20,822
to 31-3-73			60,940.00	2,08,220.00	
1-4-73	191	345	31,741.00	1,14,718.00	11,471
to 31-3-74					
1-4-74	167	278	21,507.00	1,54,870.00	15,487
to 31-3-75					

Recently Government invoiced the provisions under section 10 and has prohibited the employment of contract labour in watch and ward as societies and other sections connected with the maintenance of security in about 28 establishments. The employers have, however, obtained a stay from the High Court.

The Government Labour Officers who have been notified as Inspectors under this Act, pay visits to factories and building construction sites to check up the employment of contract labour. The total number of visits paid by them is 500 during the year.

3. Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act is applicable to shops and commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, eating houses and other places of public amusement. This Act is to regulate working conditions of the employees such as clerks, salesmen, theatre attendants and other miscellaneous categories of workmen employed in shops and establishments. The important provisions of the Act are pertaining to daily and weekly hours of work, rest interval, weekly holidays, leave with wages etc. The Act also provides for grant of annual leave with wages at the rate of 21 days with accumulation up to 42 days and provides for payment of notice pay in the event of termination of services, excepting in cases of mis-conduct. The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act is also applicable to the shops covered under this Act.

The Act is made applicable to 156 local areas. In 126 areas the enforcement of this Act is done by the local authorities and in remaining areas the State Government is directly administering the Act. The Commissioner of Labour, is the supervising authority for supervising the work done by the local authorities.

Government sanctions grant-in-aid to the local authorities. For the year 1975-76, the State Government has made a budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs. The statistical information regarding enforcement of the Act is given in the Table below :—

Table

Year	No. of local areas covered	Inspection visits	Prosecution	Fine realised	Convictions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
				Rs.		
1973	...	153	4,72,020	19,664	5,05,669.70	15,678
1974	...	156	4,85,057	20,551	5,89,979.00	16,921
1975	...	157	3,49,490*	17,543*	5,72,380.00*	15,744*

*Provisional Figures.

4. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955

This Act seeks to regulate the conditions of service of Working Journalists and other persons employed in newspaper establishments. The Act provides for the daily and weekly working hours, annual leave with wages, payment of gratuity, notice pay, etc. The State Government has appointed Inspectors and Chief Inspectors for the purposes of enforcement of the Act and observance of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board. The total number of establishments employing working journalists in the State is 70. The total number of visits paid by the Inspectors is about 200 during 1975.

In August 1975 the Central Government has appointed the 3rd Wage Board for evolving wages and other service conditions of working journalists. Justice, Shri D. G. Palekar is the Chairman of this Wage Board.

5. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 is a Central Legislation and has been brought into force with effect from 31st March 1962. This Act provides for Welfare of Motor Transport Workers and regulates the conditions of their work.

One of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay has been notified as the Chief Inspector for the entire State of Maharashtra and the remaining Deputy Commissioners of Labour, all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Government Labour Officers have been appointed as the inspectors under the Act for their respective jurisdiction for carrying out the purposes of the Act in the State in addition to their own duties.

Information about the number of undertakings registered and the number of certificates issued and visits paid under the Act is given below :—

	1973	1974	1975
No. of Establishments registered	251	242	251
No. of Certificates issued	224	236	217
No. of visits paid	195	205	221

6. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

The purpose of the Act is to provide for payment of minimum as well maximum bonus in accordance with the formula prescribed under it. The

Act is applicable to factories and establishments employing 20 or more workmen. The payment of bonus has to be made within 8 months from the expiry of the accounting year to all employees who have worked for 30 days and more, during the accounting year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Government Labour Officers have been notified as Inspectors under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay is authorised to grant permission for a change in the accounting year. Further more, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Nagpur and Pune have been notified as authority for the purposes of recovery of bonus dues from employer under section 21 in respect of their respective jurisdiction.

In the year 1975, there was one case asking for permission to change accounting year.

The Government of India promulgated an Ordinance called the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, on 25th September 1975 by which the concept of bonus has been radically changed. In order to earn minimum bonus which shall not be less than 4 per cent or Rs. 100 whichever is higher, the employer must have an allocable surplus i. e. 60 per cent of available surplus, after deduction of prior charges from gross profits such as depreciation, development rebate, direct taxes etc. However in respect of accounting year commencing in 1974, a minimum bonus of 4 per cent or Rs. 100 whichever is higher, is payable irrespective of the fact whether the employer has any allocable surplus in that year.

The Ordinance had deleted Section 34 (3) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 which permitted settlement or agreement for a quantum of bonus higher than that strictly payable under the formula given in the Act. There is a further restriction on the employers by which deduction will not be allowed for purposes of income tax in respect of any bonus paid in excess of the amount of bonus payable under the Act.

The Bill to convert the abovementioned Ordinance into an Act of Parliament was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd January 1976 and had been passed by the Lok Sabha of Parliament on 4th February 1976.

During the year 1975, in all 197 applications were received for granting extension of time-limit for payment of bonus under section 19 (b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Out of these, extension in respect of 143 applications were granted by Government and 13 applications were rejected while the remaining 41 applications are under process.

During the said period 663 complaints in respect of non-payment of bonus were received while 106 complaints were brought forward from the previous year bringing in all 769 complaints for investigations. Out of these, 208 complaints were settled, 54 complaints were withdrawn while 375 complaints were closed or not pursued as the same were found to be not maintainable under the Act, 132 complaints were pending investigation at the end of the said period. In case of 2 complaints, prosecutions were launched against the management of the concerned establishments for breach of the provisions of the said Act.

7. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The Act which is a Central Act and which has come into force from 16th September 1972 provides for payment of gratuity to employees in factories and establishments employing 10 or more workmen with certain minimum service as laid down therein. The employees are allowed to approach the Controlling Authority i. e. the Labour Court, directly for realisation of the amounts due to them.

8. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 provides for the welfare of the workers in Beedi and Cigar Establishments and regulates the conditions of their work and matters connected therewith. It mainly provides for hours of work (9 hours a day and 48 hours a week) spread over (of 10 1/2 hours in a day) overtime (at double the ordinary rate of wages) weekly off and annual leave with wages equal to one day for every 22 days of work performed by a worker during a calendar year.

The Act provides for machinery for settlement of disputes between the employers and employees on a location of work Chhat or rejection of beedis and payment thereof and grievances arising out of wrongful termination of service. The employer has to give one month's notice to an employee before dispensing with the services of an employees and an aggrieved employee may make an appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the area within one month of the date of the order discharging or dismissing him from services. The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 have also been made applicable to the establishments covered by this Act. The Act also provides for welfare facilities, such as cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, drinking water, latrines and urinals, washing facilities, creches and canteens. The Act provides for registration of Beedi Establishments.

The Act was brought into force in this State from 1st April 1968. But the implementation of the Act was stayed as a result of the employers challenging its constitutional validity, first before the High Court, Bombay and then before the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court was given in January 1974.

The work of implementation of the Act gained in momentum since then. The State Government created the three posts of Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Seven of the Government Labour Officers, specially with a view to strengthening the machinery of enforcement of this Act and opened offices in important Beedi centres at Gondia, Tumsar for the purpose. The total number of factories covered under the Act at present is 556 employing about 1,84,000 factory workers and 3,80,000 home workers. 5,930 applications for licences were received and 494 licences have been issued disposing of 5,720 applications, 210 of them are pending. The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 1294.

9. Other work handled by enforcement Machinery

In addition to the work performed by the enforcement machinery under the various labour laws mentioned above, the Government Labour Officers, who are inspectors under the various labour laws, pay visits to factories, establishments and other work places for the purposes of investigation of situations arising out of strikes, lockouts, and grievances of industrial nature which require spot verification. The total number of such visits paid during the year 1975 was 5724.

10. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

The employers or the employees can submit draft amendments or modifications to the Model Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. So also they can submit applications for any alterations to the settled Standing Orders under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. These are approved by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (ADMN.) and Certifying Officer, Bombay according to the procedure laid down under the respective Acts.

Upto 31st December 1975, 545 applications for amendments/modifications were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and 1,256 Standing Orders were settled under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

During the year 1975, 13 modifications/amendments were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. Under the provisions of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 70 draft Standing Orders were settled.

11. Collection of Statistics Act, 1953

Under Rule 3 of the Collection of Statistics (Work Stoppages) (Maharashtra) Rules, 1969 and collection of statistics (Lay-off and Retrenchment) (Maharashtra) Rules, 1970, which came into force from 9th January 1970 and from 9th November, 1970 respectively, notices were served on all the registered factories, banking concerns and transport undertakings in Maharashtra State for the year 1976 with a view to getting the information regarding work-stoppages, lay-offs and retrenchments, whenever they occur in these establishments in the prescribed proforma.

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Committee to co-ordinate the action to be taken by various State Government Authorities in respect of Closures, retrenchments and lay-offs. The meetings of the members were held from time to time to consider the action to be taken in cases of Closures, retrenchments and lay-offs. In additions Government of Maharashtra has recently constituted a State Apex Body (after the declaration of Emergency). At the meetings of this Body, cases concerning strikes, lockout, 'go slow', work to Rule, Closures, Retrenchments, lay-offs and Victimisation of workmen etc. are normally discussed and enquired into with a view to promoting settlement, if possible between the concerned parties.

12. Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.

The Act seeks to regulate employment and improve working conditions of unprotected manual workers such as Mathadis, Hamals etc. in certain scheduled employments. The Scheme under the Act envisage registration of employers and workers. The Government till the year 1973-74 had constituted eight Boards. They are :—

- (1) Grocery Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay ;
- (2) Bombay Iron and Steel Markets Board for Greater Bombay ;
- (3) Cloths Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay ;
- (4) Cotton Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay ;
- (5) Goods Transport Labour Board ;
- (6) Metal and Paper Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay :

(7) Fishing Industry Labour Board, and

(8) Khoka Making Establishment and Timber Markets ;

These Boards cover 13 Scheduled employments in Greater Bombay. During the year 1974-75, Government constituted two more Boards (covering the Scheduled employments) one each at Pune and Nagpur. They are:—

(1) The Pune Grocery Markets and Shops and Agricultural Produce Markets Labour Board, Pune : and

(2) The Mathadi and unprotected Labour Board, Nagpur :

Government has also constituted an Advisory Committee to advise Government in the matter of application of the Act to the new areas and in the matter of administration of the Act.

In all the ten boards, there are 10,024 registered employers and 26,554 registered workers.

The Boards in Greater Bombay are giving to the workers benefits of contributory provident fund, the contributions from the Board and workers varying from 6.25 per cent to 8.33 per cent. They have also made provisions for gratuity to the workers and workmen's compensation in case of injury from or arising out of employment.

13. Trade Unions Act, 1926

This is a Central Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and to define the law regarding the registered trade unions. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay has been appointed as Registrar of Trade Unions under this Act for the State of Maharashtra. The Act also provides for appointment of Additional and Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour Nagpur, is the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions for Vidarbha Region and one of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nanded are the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nanded Divisions respectively.

The total number of registered trade unions was 3,591 at the end of December 1975.

14. The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.

The above Act which was brought into force from 8th September 1975, provides for ;

(i) Recognition of representative unions, which would be the exclusive bargaining agents for an undertaking, and

(ii) declaration of certain Practices on behalf of employers and trade unions, as unfair labour practices, and for their prevention.

The Legislation covers industries coming within the purview of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The provisions relating to recognition of unions do not, however, apply to the Industries to which the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, for the time being apply.

The statutory authorities, which are constituted for carrying out the purposes of the Act are : (i) Industrial Court, (ii) Labour Court and (iii) Investigating Officers. The Industrial Court will consider and decide applications from unions for grant of recognition, consider and decide complaints relating to unfair labour practices specified in the schedules to the Act.

Complaints relating to unfair Labour Practices are being investigated in the office of the Commissioner of Labour. Besides these cases regarding grouping of units in the establishments for recognition are examined and sent to Government. Since the commencement of work 7 cases regarding unfair Labour Practices were received and 4 out of them were disposed off. Also 8 references for grouping of units for recognition were received and 4 out of them have been disposed of.

(B) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS :

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

An Act to provide for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes for promoting better relations between the employers and employees and to maintain peace in the industry. The purpose is achieved by—

- (1) providing for machinery for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes;
- (2) by placing restrictions on strikes and lock-outs;
- (3) by putting restrictions on Change in service conditions;
- (4) grant of reliefs on lay-offs and retrenchment;
- (5) ensuring implementation of awards, settlements and agreements;
- (6) recovery of money payable to workmen under settlements, agreements, awards, lay-off and retrenchment under the provisions of Chapter V of the said Act and
- (7) interpretation of awards settlements and agreements and
- (8) providing of penalties.

The authorities prescribed under the said Act are as under :—

Authorities prescribed	Duties
(1) Conciliation Officer and Board of Conciliation.	for settlement of disputes in conciliation.
(2) Industrial Tribunals, Labour Courts and National Tribunals.	for adjudication.
(3) Court of Enquiry.	for Investigation.
(4) Voluntary Arbitration	for settlement of disputes.

Voluntary Arbitration Promotion Board

The above Board has been formed in February 1968, by Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA-5037/LAB-II, dated the 17th February 1968 to take such steps as may be necessary to popularise voluntary arbitration amongst the parties for settling their industrial disputes. The time limit for the Board has been extended upto March 1976.

The Board consists of an independent Chairman, two independent members and 5 representatives each of the employers and employees.

During the year under review the Board held 4 meetings.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 which is a State Legislation provides for the registration of Unions, settlements, agreements, etc. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Admn.), Bombay, is notified as Registrar of Unions for the purpose of this Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Poona and Nagpur and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nanded have been notified as Additional Registrar of Unions under the Act for the respective local areas in Poona Division, Vidarbha Division, Bombay Division and Marathwada Division of the State respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of (Admn.) at Bombay is also notified as the Chief Conciliator for the entire the State.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur has been notified as Additional Chief Conciliator having jurisdiction throughout the Vidarbha and Marathwada areas. Similarly, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona, has been notified as Additional Chief Conciliator having jurisdiction

throughout Poona division. All Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Conciliators for their respective local areas.

The disputes between workmen and management are brought before the Conciliators with a request to intervene and conciliate on them. These Officers try to settle the disputes as provided under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. If no settlement is reached, they send reports to the Chief Conciliator, which are published on the Notice Board in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

When there is no possibility of dispute being amicably settled, the Union which is both representative and approved, or the employer, after obtaining a certificate from the Conciliator are empowered to refer the dispute for arbitration under section 73-A or section 86 CC to the Industrial Court or Wage Board, as the case may be. Government can also directly refer any dispute for arbitration under section 73 of the Act, if the conditions laid down therein are satisfied.

In the year 1975, the number of conciliation cases dealt with under this Act was 598. Out of these, 58 cases were settled, 145 failed and 101 cases were either withdrawn, closed or not pursued by the parties, 294 remained pending at the end of the year.

During the year 1975, 285 Agreements and Settlements, and 71 Awards and Wage Board Orders were registered under the Act.

Individual Complaints handled by Government Labour Officers

In addition to the outdoor-duties of Inspections the Government Labour Officers are dealing with and hearing individual cases regarding removal from services, payment of wages, leave and such other benefits available under the various labour laws. The number of such individual complaints dealt with by Labour Officers during the year 1975, was 29249,

Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme

The Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme of the Labour Department is designed to supplement the existing formal machinery for settlement of industrial disputes by a system of preventive mediation, putting more emphasis on the human aspects of industrial relations. The Scheme aims at quick settlements, stressing a moral approach to the problems. It is especially useful in dealing with disputes, which are not covered by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The machinery created under the Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme has worked vigorously and, through its constant vigil and efforts,

133 strikes were successfully settled and 25 strikes were averted under the scheme during the year 1975.

Emergency and Labour

Since the proclamation of Emergency, the industrial relations picture has improved substantially. The noteworthy feature of emergency period is that labour has accepted the discipline imposed by the Emergency and the number of mandays lost have been brought down quite substantially as will be seen from the following figures :—

Period		Mandays lost
January-June 1975	..	7,21,721
July-December 1975	...	3,24,741

There is a decline even in cases of layoffs, retrenchment and closures. Government machinery has played a notable role in bringing about this improvement. During the period 1st July 1975 to 31st December 1975, 505 cases of strikes, lock-outs, closures, layoffs, retrenchment and go-slow arose out of which the labour machinery succeeded in bringing about settlement in 428 cases by means of persuasion.

The above results were due to Government's continuous dialogue with Labour and Industry. The Personnel Management Advisory Service of the Commissioner of Labour has done significant work in bringing employers and trade unions together for discussion of their problems and to avoid extreme action. Minister for Labour has also met representatives of various establishments in which dispute arise and has been mediating in such cases; for example Messrs. Acme Manufacturing Company Limited, Miltons Limited, Fouress Limited. Recently at the instance of the Government of India Minister (L) looked into the cases of Globe Auto Electricals, Mahindra and Mahindra and Messrs. Apar Private Limited. Successful results were achieved by mediation in cases of lay-off in Messrs. Voltas and closure of Messrs J. K. Chemicals.

The Central and State Governments have powers under Rule 118 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 to issue orders prohibiting strike and lock-out in establishments if it is necessary or expedient to do so for securing the defence of India and Civil Defence, public safety, maintenance of public order or the efficient conduct of military operations for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. The powers of the Central Government under Rule 118 have been delegated

to the State Government so that if the State Government apprehends any one of the above occurrences, it can issue a prohibitory order under Rule 118. The Government of Maharashtra has so far issued such orders prohibiting strike (including go-slow) and lockout in.

- (1) Tata Merlin and Gerin Limited.
- (2) Powerloom Establishment in Ulhasnagar.
- (3) Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company.
- (4) Messrs. Apar Private Limited.
- (5) Messrs Bombay Chemicals (Precast Division), Thana.

The orders issued by Government under Rule 118 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1975 were challenged by the union in Apar Private Limited. The High Court have dismissed their petition at the stage of admissibility only.

As labour trouble in the plant of Messrs. Indian Oxygen drastically reduced the supply of oxygen to hospitals in October 1975, Government has declared employment in that establishment as essential employment under Rule 119 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1975.

State Apex Body

Government has on the advice of the Government of India constituted State Apex Body consisting of the 12 members of employers and 12 representatives on labour. The Committee has held 7 meetings so far, the latest being on 20th February 1976. The Apex Body also appoints individual mediators to go into certain specific dispute between management and labour. The individual mediators try to resolve the dispute and submit a report to the State Apex Body. The State Apex Body has also appealed that there should be no unilateral closures or lay-offs and that appropriate action should be taken by Government where the statutory provisions were not followed.

(C) OTHER LABOUR ACTIVITIES

(i) Consumer Price Index Number

The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay compiles and publishes every month Consumer Price Index Numbers (New Services) for Working Class in respect of seven selected Centres in the Maharashtra State, viz. Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur (1960 series) Jalgaon, Poona, Nanded and Aurangabad (1961 series).

The Government of India has conducted fresh family living surveys at Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Thana, Poona and Nasik Centres, during the year 1971. During the same period the Maharashtra has also conducted fresh family living surveys in respect of the Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Akola Centres. The work of preparation of weighing diagrams for the fresh series of 1971 based on these surveys is in progress in respect of all the above said Centres.

(ii) Socio Economic Surveys :

The object of the scheme is to study Socio Economic conditions of Industrial labour by conducting sample surveys in various industries in the State. The surveys to be conducted generally consist of following types :—

- (a) Family Living Surveys.
- (b) Employment and Wage Surveys.
- (c) Evaluation Surveys in Industries where Minimum Wages have been made applicable.
- (d) Plan Surveys.
- (e) Adhoc Enquiries.

(a) *Family Living Surveys : 1975-76.*—Family Budget Inquiry are conducted from time to time as per direction of Labour Bureau, Government of India.

(i) Price collection work at Akola, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Nanded (Continued).

(ii) House Rent Survey (six monthly) at Akola, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Nanded (Continued).

(b) *Employment and Wage Surveys : 1975-76.*—Regarding employment Wages and working conditions, the main object of the surveys is to ascertain employment conditions, particularly with a view to facilitate in determining whether the Minimum Wages Act may be made applicable to such employments. Similarly, particular aspects of employment are also taken for enquiry for obtaining factual position. During the year, the following inquiries were conducted :—

(i) An enquiry into the prevailing rates of wages and general working conditions of Employees employed in various Onion Market Yards in the State of Maharashtra.

(ii) An enquiry to assess the wage structure and general working conditions of employees employed in the Poultry farms in the State of Maharashtra. (Pilot Enquiry).

(c) *Evaluation Surveys : 1975-76.*—

(i) An enquiry to assess the wages and employment conditions in Power-loom industry.

(ii) An enquiry to assess the prevailing wages rates and working conditions, Road Constructions and Building Operation Industry.

(d) *Plan Surveys : 1975-76.*—

(i) Survey to ascertain the service conditions of learners Trainees and Apprenties Employed in certain selected industries in the State.

(ii) An enquiry to assess the effects of Prolonged Strike on industry and Labour.

(iii) An enquiry to assess the general working and living conditions of Industrial Employment in Co-operative Sector.

(c) *Adhoc Surveys : 1975-76.*—

(i) An enquiry to assess the implementation of Central Wage Board Award for Engineering Industry.

(ii) Enquiry to study the impact of fixation of Minimum Wages on Engineering Industry.

(iii) An enquiry to Study the effects of Power-cut, shortage of raw material etc. in certain Industrial Establishments in the State of Maharashtra. (In Bombay and Thana all establishments employing 300 and above workers and in rest of the establishments employing more than 100 workers were covered).

(iv) Collection of information regarding effects of Power-cut on industries.

(v) Collection of information in respect of Plastic Industry.

(vi) Collection of Information regarding Vegetable Oil Industry.

(vii) An enquiry regarding ordinance for payment of unemployment allowance.

(viii) Collection of information regarding Prevailing Wages Rates in Paper Industry.

(ix) Collection of information regarding restoration of lay-off as a result of relaxation of Power-cut in Cotton Textile Industry.

(x) Enquiry to assess the wage rates and working conditions of employees employed in Dawa Bazar.

(xi) A survey in Contract Labour Employment in Cotton Textile Industry in Greater Bombay.

(xii) Collection of information regarding effects of power-cut for the month of January to May 1975.

(xiii) Collection of information regarding Payment of Bonus in Agriculture Industry.

(xiv) Compilation work in respect of 156 Municipal Councils and their monthly returns and grant in aid application.

(xv) Collection of information regarding Lay-off retrenchment and closure etc. in Power-looms in the State of Maharashtra.

(xvi) An enquiry to assess the effects of Power-cut, Credit, squeeze slumps, shortage of raw material etc. on production and employment.

(xvii) Collection of information regarding Film Representative in Greater Bombay.

(xviii) Enquiry to assess the effects of shortage of Furnance Oil.

In addition to the above work regarding collection and Compilation of Statistics required by various Committees has also been undertaken.

Surveys Proposed to be undertaken during 1976-77

A. (i) Family Living Surveys

(1) Sugar Co-operatives in Ahmednagar district.

(2) Mining Industry in Chanda District.

(3) Family Living Surveys will be undertaken at other centres also as would be directed by (Labour Bureau, Simla) Government of India, from time to time.

(4) Data processing of 2,400 family budgets schedules for the five centres. (Each centre 480 scheduled).

(ii) *Price Collection Work.*—Price Collection Work at Jalgaon, Nanded, Kolhapur, Akola, Aurangabad will be continued for compilation of consumers price index numbers.

(iii) *House Rent Surveys.*—House rent surveys at Jalgaon, Nanded, Kolhapur, Akola and Aurangabad centres continued twice a year (six monthly).

B. Employment and Wage Surveys

(a) Minimum Wages Evaluation surveys in the following employments are being dropped due to non-availability of relevant data in absence of old record maintained by the establishments. However, evaluation surveys other than these industries will be undertaken as would be directed by the Government of India, in due course.

(1) Tobacco and Bidi Manufacturing.

(2) Hotels and restaurants.

(3) Rice, flour and dal mills.

(4) Public Motor transport.

(B) Evaluation surveys in various industry for revision of Minimum Rates of Wages after the period of specified intervals as and when would be directed by the Government, from time to time.

(c) Survey to study prevailing wages rates and General employment conditions in various industries as and when required.

C. *Ad-hoc Surveys*

(1) Collection of statistical data for fixing minimum rates of Wages under Minimum Wages Act from time to time.

(2) Collection of information pertaining to several legislative Assembly Question and Parliamentary Questions as and when required.

(3) Employment and service conditions of labour employed in various industries in Maharashtra State.

(4) Conducting wage census in certain selected industries in State at specified intervals and constructing index number of wage rates of industrial workers in these industries.

(ii) **Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme**

The Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme was introduced with effect from 6th and 16th January 1950, for the Cotton Textile Workers in the Cities of Bombay and Solapur respectively, on a voluntary basis, with the co-operation of the Mill-owners Association, Bombay, the Mill-owners at Solapur and the respective representatives of employees at each of these two Centres. The Cotton Textile Mills covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 are brought under the scope of the Scheme. The scheme is designed to regulate recruitment of Labour with a view to avoiding waste of manpower, increasing efficiency and production by reducing labour turn-over, reducing the waiting period of unemployed textile workers, eliminating bribery, corruption and favouritism in recruitment of Textile workers and encouraging systematic training of textile workers, Rules for the working of the Scheme have been framed by Government, in consultation with the Local Advisory Committee, which have been set up under the Scheme for each of the two centres in question.

The Scheme functions through four Sectional Offices at Bombay and one at Solapur. It is made applicable to about 60 Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay and 4 at Solapur. The number of workers registered under the

Scheme, demanded by various Mills submissions made against these demands and the number of times workers placed against these submissions during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 are shown in the Table below :—

Table

Year	Registration	Demands	Submissions	Placements	
BOMBAY					
1973	...	30,792	33,914	40,112	18,357
1974	...	25,866	28,145	29,609	17,470
1975	...	20,058	19,950	22,867	10,091
SOLAPUR					
1973	...	836	1,010	1,831	721
1974	...	1,078	892	1,568	643
1975	...	650	221	627	95

N. B.—The number of submissions appear higher than the number of registrations mainly on account of the fact that the same set of workers, when rejected by one Mills, is resubmitted to other Mills.

This is done in order to give a wide choice for selection of Candidates to the Mills.

(iii) Worker's Participation in Management

In pursuance of the suggestions by the Labour Panel of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, Government had, in the past, decided to introduce a Scheme of Workers' Participation in Management in the Government owned and Government sponsored/aided Industrial Corporation, Government operated Industrial Units, on the basis that there should be workers' representatives on their Board of Directors, minimum of 2 or 1/4th of the total number of Directors, whichever is higher. The workers' representatives are to be nominated by the Recognised Unions from amongst the permanent workers of these concerns. Such workers' representative would have powers to vote in all matters of management, except that of the election of the office bearers of the concern. Such industrial undertakings, which are 29 in number and are controlled by various Departments under the Government have taken effective steps to implement the Scheme. The following Units have already implemented the Schemes.

- (a) Maharashtra State Textile Corporation and Mill with it.
- (b) Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

(c) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

(d) Government Presses.

One of the items in the 20 points economic programme relates to the introduction of Schemes for Workers' Participation in Industries, particularly at the shop floor level and at the plant level. This scheme is to be implemented in the 1st instance, in manufacturing and mining industries employing 500 or more workers, whether in the public private or co-operative sectors. These will also include units run departmentally, whether or not the Joint Management Council setup is functioning in such units. This scheme is on a voluntary basis and has been announced, on 31st October 1974.

The Scheme would, help in creating a sense of belonging among the workers, as they will now get an opportunity to participate directly in the affairs of the management. It would work towards the involment of workers in the effective functioning of the Units and improving production and productivity therein.

(iv) Works Committee

The number of establishments required to constitute Works Committees, under section 3 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, at the end of year 1974 was 449. Out of these 449 establishments Work Committees in 98 establishment had ceased to function due to lack of response from workers or general apathy and lack of positive interest from the workers or their Unions or the employment in the establishment falling below 100 employees or the concern having no business activities or being closed. Out of the remaining 351 establishments Works Committees were functioning satisfactorily in 141 establishments, during the year 1974.

(v) Working of Consumers Co-operative Stores/Fair Price Shops in Industrial Establishments Employing 300 or more Workers

As per the recommendations of Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Fair Price Shops and Consumer's Co-operative Stores' have to be set up in Industrial Establishments employing 300 or more workers. There were about 366 such establishments. Due to the efforts made by the Labour Department of the State Government, Consumers Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops were opened in some of these Establishments. Information received from the Employers on the working of Fair Price Shops Consumers Co-operative Stores indicates that there were 87 Fair Price Shops and 52 Consumer's Co-operative Stores functioning, on 31-12-1974, benefitting 3,02,736 workers,

(vi) Publications

There are two monthly publications, viz.—

- (1) Industrial Court Reporter,
- (2) Labour Gazette.

These publications are published by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

*LABOUR INSTITUTES***BOMBAY LABOUR INSTITUTE, BOMBAY**

Since July, 1959 the status of this Institute has been raised by its recognition under section 452 of the Bombay University Act, 1953 as a post graduate institution imparting specialised instructions leading to the two years Diploma in Labour Welfare (D. L. W). of the Bombay University.

With the increasing complexities of modern industrial work and life during 1960's the whole perspective of Labour Welfare widened considerable and it became necessary to rationalise and tone up the training programme, enabling the trainees to discharge their duties and responsibilities particularly in the fields of labour welfare, industrial relations and personal management. With this view in mind the Diploma in Labour Welfare (D. L. W.) was upgraded into Masters Degree in Labour Welfare (M. L. W.) of University of Bombay in June 1970. The question of changing appropriately the nomenclature of the Masters Degree in Labour Welfare (M. L. W.) into a Masters Degree in Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations (M. L. W. and I. R.) was under consideration of the University for some time. The University of Bombay has instituted the Masters Degree in Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations (M. L. W. and I. R.) in place of Masters Degree in Labour Welfare (M. L. W.) from the academic year 1974-75. The students who have passed the (M. L. W.) final examination in the academic year 1973-74 were also be awarded the newly instituted degree of M. L. W. and I. R. About 40 students are admitted to the M. L. W. and I. R. course each year.

Further, since June, 1972 the Institute has been recognised by the University for the purpose of guiding students for the Ph. D. degree in Labour Welfare.

Since, effective training or teaching calls for progress of research activities, or that, any training institute especially imparting professional training, should be concerned as much with research as with training, the Government has started in October 1968 a 'Labour Cell, and a Research Wing in October 1972 (separately) at the Institute.

The following research projects have been completed in the year 1975-76 and the following research [projects are due for being completed and suitably published in the year 1976-77.

In the year 1975-76

- (i) A study in Labour Welfare in Industry.

In the year 1976-77

- (1) A study of Industrial Youth in Greater Bombay.
- (2) A study of Family Planning in Industry and
- (3) Indebtedness amongst the workers of Cotton Mills Industry in Bombay.

Recently Government has decided to upgrade the Bombay Labour Institute into a research as well as a training Institute.

Besides the Institute is also conducting the following course.

Diploma course in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations (one year's fulltime training programme). Twenty students can be admitted to the Course every year. The duration of the course is nine months. Stipends of Rs. 150 per month for students are also paid to seven students of the class who are active trade unionists for the duration of the course.

From the academic year 1975-76 a few fresh graduates are also admitted to the course. This year 5 fresh graduates are admitted. All these students are trade union officials and functionaries. Together with other subjects they receive training in participative management.

LABOUR CELL

In the year 1969, Labour Cell was set up at Bombay Labour Institute with the following objectives.

- (a) To scrutinise important Labour Items appearing in the daily papers circulated in the State which are likely to invite criticism of Government and bring them pointedly to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour and Government for suitable action in time.

- (b) To compile important statistical data having a bearing on Labour matters pertaining to other States and Foreign countries and to submit a monthly report to Government.

- (c) To study the comparative Labour problems and Labour trends in the country and abroad.

The Cell is functioning successfully on the above lines. Labour News Review is compiled monthly giving labour news and statistics on State, inter-State and international basis for Government and for limited circulation.

REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE

The Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur was started on 9th August 1971. In the initial stage only the classes in Diploma in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations are being conducted. Twenty students can be admitted to this class every year. The duration of the course is nine months. Stipends of Rs. 120 per month per students are also paid to seven students of the class who are active trade unionists, for the duration of the Course.

Activities for 1976-77

Though the Institute is yet in the formative stage, it plans for its expansion with multifarious activities like.—

(i) Short term course for the officers involved in the implementation of Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural Labour.

(ii) Conducting of more one day schools for the benefit of local industrial workers.

The above will be in addition to the regular training programme.

III. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

The Department deals mainly with the implementation of the Factories Act along with Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc. Under the Factories Act, the Department has to deal with safety, Health, Welfare of the workers. The following details will indicate the work done by the Department on each of these subjects.

2. As on 31st December 1975, there were 12,391 registered factories in the State with a total employment of 10,20,293 workers.

The department continued its efforts towards safety in industry and review of the accident record of the year 1975 shows further improvement. The total number of accidents in 1974 were 48,584 and in the first 9 months of 1975, the number of accidents are about 36,603. When compared with the relevant period of 1974, the accidents in 1975 are slightly lower than the year 1974. There has been now stabilising of the figure after the steep fall in 1974.

The Government had appointed two Technical Committees. One Committee was to review the provisions of Rule 65 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 and the other was to draw up panels of competent persons

required to examine lifting machines, pressure vessels in factories. The meetings of these Committees were held in 1975 and the discussions are, by now, over. Reports of these Committees are expected to be finalised by the end of March 1976.

A committee for studying the present Rules 100 and 102 regarding exemptions of Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 is also formed. These Rules were formulated long time back and it was necessary to have a fresh look at these Rules, in the changed circumstances after 25 years. The Committee has met in the latter half of 1975 to study the rules and recommend amendments or alterations to these rules. Representatives of employers and employees are on this Committee. The report of the Committee is awaited.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Thacker Committee, meetings of the representatives of the employers and employees were held in the office of the Commissioner of Labour. In the meeting it was decided that the Safety Panels may be formed where safety problems would be discussed by the Inspectorate with the representatives of the industry. The safety panels have been formed in Engineering, Chemical and Textile Industries. The unions will also be associated in the safety panels. There has been one meeting of each panel during the year 1975. There were useful discussions and exchange of views between the officers of the Department and representatives of the industry.

The KAMA (Kalyan-Ambernath Manufacturers Association) was motivated to hold two training courses in safety at Kalyan for imparting training in safety in Chemical Industries to persons from Kalyan and Ambernath area. There was good response and the safety courses were well attended.

The question of casting the responsibility of providing guards on certain types of machines, on the manufacturers of the machines was under the consideration for some time and the draft amendments to Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 are under scrutiny after these amendments are finally made, the manufacturers of the machines will be responsible for supplying for guards on certain types of machines while selling the machines. This amendment will remove many difficulties of the actual users of the machines in factories and, in turn, also facilitate the work of the department.

In order to increase the safety consciousness, the officers of the department encourage holding of symposiums, safety courses etc. The senior officers take part in such symposiums, give talks in safety courses and render all possible help. An important development in this direction is the formation of an Association devoted to the cause of safety and health of industrial workers. The Association viz. ISHA (Industrial Safety and Health Association) has

held 3 symposiums in 1975 on certain aspects of safety in Textile Industries, Chemical industries with special reference to solvent extraction plants etc. The Association has also started one quarterly magazine devoted to health and safety and two issues are already out.

Experience has shown that special rules are necessary for enforcing safety in factories where certain hazardous chemical processes are carried on. It is proposed to make specific rules to achieve this. The processes include those relating to use of highly inflammable solvents and derivatives of hydrocarbons, etc.

Draft rules for safety insolvent extractions Plants have been notified and objections and suggestions from interested parties are awaited.

In 1975, the following amendments to Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 have been carried out.

(i) Rule 67 regarding provisions of safety goggles to workers carrying out certain operations. With this amendments the scope of Rule 67 for the protection of eyes has been increased to a large extent.

(ii) Provision of urinals, washing places, latrines etc. The urinals are now required to be provided for every 25 workers (instead of 50 workers as in the past). The use of basket type of latrines is now prohibited under the rules.

(iii) Fragile Roofs : There have been some fatal accidents in the past while working/walking on A. C. Sheet roofs. As such rules specifying suitable safety measures have now been incorporated in Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963.

(iv) Amendment to Rule 66 regarding lifting of weights by male adult worker, female adult worker etc. has now been carried out. So far there was no specific limit to the weight being lifted by a male worker. With the new amendment a specific limit has been laid down even for a male adult worker.

Accidents in Sugar Factories were a matter of some concern to the department and a brochure specifying major hazardous in Sugar factories and the safety steps to be taken was prepared and was circulated to all Sugar Factories in the State. This has certainly helped the industry by pin-pointing the hazards and the necessary safety precautions. It is gratifying to note that because of the brochure, many sugar factories immediately got their centrifugal baskets tested and this resulted into about 5 to 6 centrifuge basket being rejected forthwith, as the same were in absolutely dangerous conditions. This has avoided at least these many explosions which usually lead to fatalities,

The important point to note is that this has been achieved without resort to legislation.

The textile industry is the oldest industry in the State and half the number of accidents in the State were in this industry. The Department always wanted to motivate the textile managements in the matter of safety in their industry. This led to holding seminar in Textile Safety in Bombay. The recommendations of the seminar are being followed up with individual units.

The department proposes to hold a refresher course for the Class II Officers of the department in the year 1976.

The department has to do the unpleasant job of taking legal action against the erring factories. During the year 1975, as many as 964 cases were taken as against 817 in 1974.

A survey was carried out in factories manufacturing sodium hydroxide to ascertain the level of concentration of mercury in environmental air in the work area. Though the mercury level was below the Threshold Limit Value, in one of the urine sample from samples of various workers, the mercury content was slightly higher. Necessary instructions to improve the ventilation etc. are given to the management. One factory has improved ventilation as directed.

During the survey carried out in lead pigment factories, printing presses etc., it was found that the lead content in blood and urine samples of workers was within normal values. However, in air samples collected near the place for pulverising of lead pigments, the lead concentration was higher than the Threshold Limit Value. Necessary instructions regarding provision of local exhaust arrangement etc., have been issued.

In factories manufacturing or using benzene, survey was carried out to ascertain benzene concentration in work environment. The same was found higher than the Threshold Limit Value at certain places. Matter is being followed up for improvement.

Surveys were also carried out to decide the concentration of Nitrons fumes and sulphur dioxide in environmental air in various factories and necessary instructions were given wherever necessary.

IV. STEAM BOILER AND SMOKE NUISANCES DEPARTMENT

The steam Boiler and smoke Nuisances Department administered following Acts and Rules in the State of Maharashtra.

- (1) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923,
- (2) The Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950,
- (3) The Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962,

- (4) The Maharashtra Economiser Rules, 1965,
- (5) The Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 and the rules made thereunder.

The work of the department is briefly outlined below :

(I) The Registration and Inspection of Boilers and Economisers.

The department is mainly concerned with the registration and inspection of Steam Boilers and Economisers and has to see that the certified Boilers and Economisers are worked in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962, Maharashtra Economiser Rules, 1965 and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 as the case may be. During the year 1974-75, 2672 boilers inspected for renewal of certificates, 2141 boilers were hydraulically tested and 80 boilers were steam tested. The figures for the previous year are 2701, 2262 and 92 respectively. In addition 68 economisers were inspected and hydraulically tested for certification as against 86 in the previous year.

During the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 more or less the same amount of work will continue.

(II) Manufacture of Boilers

The Chief Inspector and Inspectors have to shoulder more onerous and responsible duties as Inspecting Authority and Inspecting Officers respectively in respect of boilers, boiler mounting and fittings manufactured in the State. During the year 1974-75, seven boiler manufacturers manufactured 233 boilers under the supervision of the Inspectorate, as against 230 in the preceding year. For this purpose, the Inspecting Officers paid 956 visits to the works of the above firms for inspections. During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 same number of boilers are likely to be manufactured as the boiler manufacturers have attained the target of 200 boilers per year.

(III) Manufacture of steam straps, strainers and valves and other boiler mountings

Apart from the manufacture of boilers in this State, some firms have been manufacturing steam straps, strainers, valves and other boiler mountings under the supervision of the Steam Boiler Inspectorate. During the year 1974-75, the Inspectors have paid 528 visits to the above firms to see that the mountings and fittings are manufactured in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. More or less same amount of work is expected to continue during the current year and also next year.

(IV) Plates, pipes and tube welding

The Department is also entrusted with the work of testing of welders for plate, pipe and tube welding and grant certificates under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. These tests are of recurring nature as after every two years, the welders have to reappear for the test. During the year 1974-75, 57 welders were tested as against 107 in the year 1973-74.

(V) Steam pipes

The inspection and testing of steam, feed and blow off pipes have become regular feature and form part of boiler inspection duties since the year 1960. Hundreds of lengths of pipes are inspected by the Inspectorate at various stages of fabrication for use in this State and for export to other States. During the year 1974-75, 1521 visits for inspection of pipes were paid by the Inspectors as against 1626 in the previous year. Same amount of work is expected to be continued during the current year and during the year 1976-77.

(VI) Competency and Proficiency Examinations

The Department conducts examinations for grant of certificates of Competency as Boiler Attendant and Proficiency as Boiler Engineer of First and Second Class. The Competency Examinations are held four times in a year at Bombay and twice at Nagpur, whereas Proficiency Engineers Examinations are held at Bombay twice a year. The number of candidates that appeared for the examinations for the last three years are as under :—

Year	No. of candidates appeared for Competency Examination at		No. of candidates appeared for Proficiency Examination at Bombay
	Bombay	Nagpur	
1973	951	112	127
1974	1,017	83	121
1975	1,048	78	133

The number of candidates appearing for the examination will remain more or less same during ensuing years.

(VII) Smoke abatement

A separate Branch of the Steam Boiler Department deals with the administration of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 and the rules thereunder. The Act is at present applicable to the Municipal limits of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Solapur. The Inspectors appointed under this Act have to deal with the approval of plans for erection, re-erection and renewal of furnances, flues and chimneys in the industrial establishments and to see that they are erected, re-erected and renewed in accordance with the plans approved by the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission or by the Sub-Committees and that no offensive smoke or smokes beyond the permissible limit is emitted from such furnaces, flues and chimneys. In Bombay, the work of the Inspectorate is supervised and controlled by the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission and in Solapur and Nagpur by the respective Sub-Committees. Statistics regarding the number of statutory warnings issued, prosecutions launched, visits paid are given below : —

Year	Statutory warnings issued	Chimneys registered	Prosecutions filed	Observation made	
1973-74	...	628	231	182	22,072
1974-75	...	362	206	158	10,185

Note.—The amount of work during the year 1973-74 is more because besides two Inspectors sanctioned for smoke nuisances work, six trainee Inspectors were also carrying out the above work under the guidance of Deputy Chief Inspector.

During the current year and 1976-77, disposal of work will be more or less as in the year 1974-75.

(VIII) Scheme or projects included in the Five Year Plan

The Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, is nearly 65 years' old and has become obsolete now. A new comprehensive Act suited to the present day conditions has, therefore, been drafted by the Department. This draft Act

is presently under the consideration of the Maharashtra [Smoke Nuisances Commission. The Commission is expected to approve the new Act during the next two months or so, and thereafter it will have to be enacted. The present strength of two Inspectors sanctioned for the smoke nuisances duties has been found inadequate due to tremendous increase in the number of furnaces and chimneys in Greater Bombay due to rapid industrialisation during the last 20 years. The new draft act besides more elaborate in inspection and control of omission of smoke from furnaces and chimneys, covers new areas beyond the limits of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Solapur. The present strength of two Inspectors, which is found inadequate even to administer the existing Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, will have to be suitably augmented for effective administration of the new Act to control the air pollution.

(b) An accommodation to house the new office to be opened in Pune has been found and taken possession of with effect from the 1st December 1975. It is expected that the new office will start function in Pune during the next couple of months and thus fulfilling a long standing demand of the industries located in the districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli. It is proposed to extend the B. S. N. Act to city of Pune for controlling the smoke nuisances, when the new office start functioning.

(IX) Budget grants

The grant sanctioned under the Accounts Sub-head of 'Working Conditions and Safety' C-Inspectorate of Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances' under the major head of "287 Labour and Employment" for the year 1975-76 is Rs. 7,06,000. The grants asked for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 8,20,100.

(X) Receipts and expenditure

The revenue receipts for the year 1974-75 is Rs. 8,37,742 and expenditure was Rs. 6,12,041 with a revenue surplus of Rs. 2,25,701.

Schemes of projects included in the Fifth Five Year Plan

Keeping in view the broad principles of the Labour policy that was expected to be followed by the State Government in the years to come, certain

schemes are included in the Fifth draft Five year Plan. The Schemes so included were as follows :—

Sr. No.	Title of the Scheme	Total Outlay for five years (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Reorganisation of the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.	1.15
2	Strengthening the Inspectorial Machinery under the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay in the State.	40.00
3	Creation of Divisional offices for Bombay and Aurangabad Divisions.	7.00
4	Labour Statistics, Wage Census and Norms ...	2.75
5	Strengthening of Labour Cell ...	2.00
6	Training of officials of the Labour Department ...	6.00
7	Standing Machinery for fixation of Minimum Wages ...	4.50
8	Boards for unorganized Labour ..	20.00
9	Expansion of Building of the Bombay Labour Institute and provision of other amenities.	10.00
10	Expansion of the Research Wing in the Bombay Labour Institute.	3.00
11	Starting of a Diploma in Labour Welfare at the Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur.	4.00
12	Construction of New Building for the Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur.	5.00
Grand Total ...		105.40

These schemes were split up into Annual Plans for each of the five years of the Fifth Five Year Plan and plan schemes for the year 1975-76 (2nd year of the Plan) were prepared as follows:—

Showing Schemewise details of outlays for Annual Plan, 1975-76

Sector	Outlay for 1975-76
1	2
CONTINUING SCHEME	
1. Loans to Mathadi Boards	4.00
NEW SCHEMES	
2. Strengthening of the Inspectorial Machinery under the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay in the State.	2.90
3. Creation of Divisional Offices for Bombay and Aurangabad Division.	0.69
4. Strengthening of Labour Cell	0.40
5. Standing Machinery for fixation of Minimum Wages	1.03
6. Expansion of the Research Wing in the Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay.	0.60
7. Starting of Diploma in Labour Welfare at Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur.	0.80
8. Training of Officials of Labour Department	1.46
9. Reorganisation of Office of Commissioner of Labour	0.25
10. Labour Statistics, Wages Census and Norms	0.60
11. Expansion of the Building of Bombay Labour Institute and Provisions of other Amenities.	2.50
12. Construction of New Building of Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur.	1.25
Grand Total	16.48

In spite of the above allocation, due to financial stringency only one scheme pertaining to "loans to Mathadi Boards" was approved and an out-lay of Rs. 4 lacs for the said year sanctioned. On the same basis, a provision for Rs. 2 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan for the year 1976-77 in respect of loans to Mathadi Boards. No other scheme under plan has been included in the Budget estimates for the year 1976-77.

MACHINERY FOR ARBITRATION AND ADJUDICATION

(A) Industrial Court and Industrial Tribunals, Bombay

During the year 1975, the Industrial Court at Bombay received two hundred and fifty-three cases under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while decisions were given in one hundred and thirty-three. The Nagpur Bench of Industrial Court received one hundred and nine cases under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and decided one hundred and fourteen cases during the year.

The Industrial Tribunal at Bombay received one thousand and thirty-six cases under the Industrial Disputes Act, while the tribunal decided seven hundred and sixtyone cases in 1975. The Industrial Tribunal at Nagpur received eighty-four cases under the Industrial Disputes Act while decided fiftyone cases during the year.

The State Industrial Court at Nagpur received one case under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act 1947 and five cases were decided by the said Court during the year 1975, and received two cases under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and four cases were decided.

The Industrial Court at Bombay received 2 cases under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, while two cases were decided by the said Court during the year 1975.

The Industrial Court at Bombay received forty-seven cases under the Payment of Gratuity Act, while decision were given in sixteen cases during the year 1975.

The Industrial Court at Bombay, received two cases under the I. C. T. U. Act while no decisions were given during the year 1975.

Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 has come into force from 8th September 1975. The Industrial Court, Bombay received ninetythree cases under the above-said Act and eleven cases were decided by the Court during the year 1975. The Industrial Court, Nagpur received twenty-six cases and one case was decided during the year 1975.

Two new Industrial Courts one each at Bombay and Pune have been sanctioned in October 1975 for enforcement of the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act. Two new Industrial Courts one each at Thane and Pune have been sanctioned during November 1975 for dealing with cases under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The table below sets out details of cases filed, decided and pending at the end of the year 1975, in the Industrial Court/Tribunal.

Sr. No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases filed during the year	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending as on 31st December 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946					
1.	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	180	253	133	300
2.	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur.	81	109	114	76
Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947					
1.	Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra, Bombay.	1290	1036	761	1565
2.	Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra, Nagpur.	66	84	51	99
Under C. P. Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947					
1.	State Industrial Court, Nagpur ...	14	1	5	10
The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948					
1.	State Industrial Court, Nagpur ...	5	2	4	3
Under Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1947					
1.	Industrial Court, Bombay ...	2	2	2	2
Under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972					
1.	Industrial Court, Bombay ...	5	47	16	36
Under Trade Union and Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1967					
1.	Industrial Court, Bombay ...	...	2	...	2
Under The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971					
1.	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	...	93	11	82
2.	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur.	...	26	1	25

(B) Labour Courts

The Labour Courts in Maharashtra received one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine cases under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and the Labour Courts decided one thousand and eighty-eight cases during the year 1975. Similarly under the Industrial Disputes Act, the Labour Courts in Maharashtra received thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six cases and decisions were given in nine thousand four hundred and ninety eight cases during the year 1975.

Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Labour Courts in Maharashtra received one thousand nine hundred and thirty four cases and decisions were given in eight hundred and ninety-seven cases during the year 1975.

Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 has come into force from 8th September 1975. Under this Act Labour Courts in Maharashtra have received one hundred and six cases were decided during the year 1975.

Under the various other Acts, one thousand four hundred and fifty seven cases were received in the Labour Courts in Maharashtra and seven hundred and twenty-three cases were decided during the year 1975.

Three new Labour Courts (one each at Thane, Nasik and Aurangabad) have been sanctioned during November 1975 with a view to minimise inconvenience to the parties and also speed up the disposal of the matters coming up before the Labour Courts.

The details of cases filed, decided and pending in various Labour Courts in Maharashtra are given below :—

Labour Courts	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases filed during the year	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending as on 31st December 1975
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946				
Bombay ...	1307	1073	555	1825
Pune ...	157	233	153	237
Nagpur ...	270	235	257	248
Kolhapur ...	161	116	44	233
Solapur ...	79	134	48	165
Akola ...	66	48	31	83
Total ...	2040	1839	1088	2791

Labour Courts	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases filed during the year	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending as on 31st December 1975
1	2	3	4	5
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947				
Bombay	4650	8063	3434	9279
Pune	2572	1909	1652	2829
Nagpur	5955	1525	2709	4771
Kolhapur	1015	671	357	1329
Solapur	2006	903	1031	1878
Akola	3628	795	315	4108
Total	19826	13866	9498	24194
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972				
Bombay	382	1123	368	1137
Pune	215	86	217	84
Nagpur	50	74	43	81
Kolhapur	107	63	39	131
Solapur	532	527	221	838
Akola	12	61	9	64
Total	1298	1934	897	2335
Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971				
Bombay	...	34	2	32
Pune	...	3	...	3
Nagpur	...	28	2	26
Kolhapur	...	1	...	1
Solapur	...	10	...	10
Akola	...	30	2	28
Total	...	106	6	100
Under various other Acts				
Bombay	4	7	4	7
Pune	144	216	181	179
Nagpur	1734	819	346	2207
Kolhapur	155	281	127	309
Solapur	38	102	53	87
Akola	16	32	12	36
Total	2091	1457	723	2825

Bombay	...	Bidi and Cigar Workers' Act, 1966, Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1947, Working Journalist Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
Pune	...	Bidi and Cigar Workers' Act, 1966, Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1947, Working Journalist Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
Nagpur	...	Do. Do.
Kolhapur	...	Bidi and Cigar Workers' Act, 1966, Central Government I. D. A. Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923.
Solapur	...	Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, Employees State Insurance Act, B. and C. (Employment Conditions) Act.
Akola	...	Do. Do.

Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act.

In all fifty-four cases were filed under the Cotton and Textiles Sugar Industries, Bombay, while the Wage Boards decided thirty-four cases during the year 1975.

(C) Wage Boards

The table below gives details of the cases dealt with by the Wage Boards for the Cotton Textile, Silk Textile and Sugar Industry and Co-operative Banks Industry under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Sr. No.	Name of the Industry	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases filed during the year	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending as on 31st December 1975
1	Cotton Textile	16	46	34	38
2	Silk Textile	7	5	2	10
3	Sugar Industry	13	2	7	8
4	Co-operative Banks Industry	...	1	1	...
	Total	36	54	34	56

(D) Commissioner for Workmens' Compensation

In the Court of the Commissioner for Workmens' Compensation and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, in all two thousand three hundred and eighty one cases were filed under the different Acts, while the decisions were given in two thousand, two hundred and eight cases during the year 1975.

The details are set out below :—

Sr. No.	Name of the Act	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases filed during the year	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending as on 31st December 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Workmens' Compensation Act.	324	699	691	332
2	Payment of Wages Act ...	2,537	1,266	1,211	2,592
3	Minimum Wages Act ...	11	71	13	69
4	Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act.	30	186	196	20
5	Employees' State Insurance Act	114	159	97	176
Total ...		3,016	2,381	2,208	3,189

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Public Employment Service in India was set up in 1945 towards the close of World War II by the Government of India for the limited purpose of resettling demobilised soldiers and discharged war workers. Within a short period of three years, however, the scope of the service was extended to all types of job seekers.

Presently in this State under the aegies of the Director of Employment in Bombay with the help of a net work of Employment Exchanges spread over throughout the State, has been providing important service mainly related to placements. The Directorate of Employment has the following major programmes.

1. Registration and Placements.
2. Employment Market Information.
3. Occupational Information.
4. Vocational Guidance.

The Directorate also conducts some surveys most of which are Ad hoc in the sense they are taken up in consideration of the importance and need of particular programme at the relevant time.

Work done (32 Exchanges plus 1 Apex Institute at Head
Employment Exchanges quarters)

The main function of the Employment Exchange Organisation performed through the net work of Employment Exchanges is to register applicants seeking employment assistance, to register demands for workers from employers and to select and submit suitable applicants to employers. There are 32 Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State and each district in the State is now covered by the service. The position regarding registration, placements and vacancies notified during the year 1975 was as follows:—

Number of Registrations	No. of vacancies notified	No. of placements obtained	No. of persons remained on the Live Register at the end of the year
4,48,077	66,653	28,618	7,66,481

Special Employment Exchange for Physically-Handicapped

This Special Employment Exchange was established in the year 1959. It has helped a good number of physically handicapped persons to get employment. The work done by this Exchange during the year 1975 is as follows:

Item	Blind	Deaf and mute	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Respiratory Disorder	Total
Registered	48	36	231	...	315
Placed	1	3	83	...	87
Remained on the Live Register.	202	84	376	2	664

Employment Market Information Programme (27 Units)

There are 26 Employment Market Information units at Employment Exchanges in the State with State Employment Market Information unit at the Directorate of Employment.

All Employment Market Information units at Employment Exchanges in the State collect Employment Market information from all establishments in the public sector and such establishments in the private sector which generally employ 10 and more employees (except Greater Bombay where information is collected from private sector establishments employing 25 and more workers on a continuing basis.

The work relating to collection of occupational information from the public sector establishments was undertaken during 1974 and continued during 1975. Apart from information regarding occupational analysis of all employees the information in respect of educational and/or technical qualifications including job experience of employees in three categories viz. (a) Professional and Technical (b) Administrative and Managerial and (c) Craftsmen and production process workers was collected from 4908 establishments in addition to usual information about occupational composition of employees in all categories. Similar work will also be undertaken during 1976-77.

As far as private sector is concerned, work relating to collection of occupational information from private sector establishments was undertaken during 1975 and will be completed during 1976 where additional information regarding educational and/or technical qualifications including job experience of employees in three categories viz. (a) Professional and Technical (b) Administrative and Managerial and (c) Craftsmen and production process workers will be collected from sampled establishments. The occupational composition of employees will, however, be collected in respect of all categories of employees in all establishments. There are about 11,000 establishments in the private sector which have been addressed to obtain the above information.

The following quarterly/Annual Reports during the year 1975 have been issued under this programme :—

(1) Quarterly Area Reports	...	68
(2) Annual Area Reports	...	15
(3) Annual State Employment Review Report	...	1

Additional Reports and Surveys during the year 1975:

Reports Prepared—(1) Quick survey to ascertain the employment status of Industrial Training Institute passed out trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act, who were on Live Register as on 31st December, 1973 and continued to be on Live Register as on 30th June, 1974. (Survey undertaken during 1974 and completed during 1975).

Surveys Undertaken.—(Sponsored by the Directorate General of Employment and Training).—

(1) Industry Survey—Soda and Soda Ash, Cement and Paper Product Industries.

(2) Allopathic Doctors—Out-turn, Stock, Employment and Unemployment.

(3) Survey on Hotel Industry.

(4) Impact of extension in the renewal period on the Live Register study regarding.

Youth Employment Service : (20 Units).—There are 19 Youth Employment Service Units functioning at the Employment Exchanges in the State with a State Vocational Guidance Unit at the Directorate of Employment. The main function of this programme is to endeavour to direct young people into these careers for which they are temperamentally and intellectually most suited. The service also deals with the vocational problems of young people and also assist the misplaced adults in consideration of their occupational future.

The work done by Youth Employment Service Units at Employment Exchanges during the year 1975:

I. Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges

During the year 1975 in all 12,475 persons received individual information.

In all 1690 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the year.

Out of the 9007 applicants who received individual guidance, 8606 were fresh candidates and 401 were review cases. 87709 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

II. Group Programme at the Employment Exchanges—

2,330 Group discussions were conducted during the year 1975.

40,253 applicants attended these group discussions.

III. Programme outside the Employment Exchanges—

During the year, 1,513 career talks were delivered at Schools, 108 visits were paid to Schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc. 691 visits were paid to employers, heads of Training Institutions in connection with the collection of information of placement.

IV. Placements / Admission Activities—

During the year, 21,457 applications were forwarded to the various training centres for Apprenticeship Training. 903 applicants were actually placed in training. In all 111 guided applicants were placed during the year 1975.

Professional and Executive Placement Service : (1 Unit)

The Professional and Executive Section of the Directorate of Employment attends to the following functions:—

1. Secondary registration cards are received from all Employment Exchanges and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux

of highly qualified persons i. e. persons holding Bachelor's or higher degree or equivalent diploma in professional or specialised courses e. g. Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Technology, Law, Education, etc. and persons holding of Master's degree or higher degree or Post-Graduate diploma or equivalent in other subjects.

2. Vacancies circulated by the Central Employment Exchange at Delhi, State Employment Co-ordination Office, Bombay and vacancies advertised in the press are utilised for the benefit of candidates. Since January, 1975 only secondary cards of these candidates who are mobile outside Maharashtra State are kept on the Live Register of Professional and Executive Unit and submission against such vacancies is made which are located outside Maharashtra State.

During the year 1975, the Professional and Executive Office received 1954 secondary registration cards from University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau and Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State and placed 29 applicants in employment. 4,436 applicants remained on the Live Register at the end of the year.

The Professional and Executive Unit made 2,503 submissions against vacancies circulated by the Central Employment Exchange and those received from various Employment Exchanges/University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in Maharashtra State and 307 submissions against vacancies advertised in the press.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (5)

The Bureaux have been opened for giving employment information and advice to the University alumni, to register Graduates possessing certain specified qualifications and to answer inquiries and furnish particulars where called for. The Bureaux function under the Vice-Chancellor through a member-in-charge who is also a senior member of the teaching staff of the University. At present there are five University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux functioning at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur.

Statistics relating to vocational guidance activities of these Bureaux in 1975 is given below :—

No. of applicants received individual guidance	No. of applicants received individual information	No. received guidance at the time of registration	No. of group Guidance Talks delivered
3,401	16,526	17,314	41

Similarly, statistics relating to registration, placements, vacancies notified and Live Register during the year 1975 is indicated below :—

Number of registrations	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements	Number of Live Register
8,552	3,707	661	15,053

Special Activities of Employment Exchanges

Employment of Local Persons.—Government desires that local persons get due share in the Employment opportunities in the State and accordingly it was decided that 80 per cent of the persons in non-managerial and 50 per cent in managerial categories with the industrial and commercial establishments should be from local persons.

The limited implementation of this policy has been effected through the Employment Exchanges by registering persons on the basis of documents produced by them at the time of registration. The Director of Employment has been assigned special responsibility to implement the policy in commercial establishments. The statistical information of the work done during the year 1975 is as follows :—

Statement showing the information in respect of local and non-local applicants during the year 1975.

(January 1975 to December 1975)

	Local	Non-Local	Total
I. Registration	4,23,696	24,381	4,48,077
II. Placements	27,686	930	28,618
III. Live Registers	7,43,256	23,225	7,66,481

Employment of economically backward candidates.—In keeping with the programme of the eradication of mass poverty, Government has reserved 80 per cent vacancies for candidates belonging to weaker section of the society.

The candidate who desires to register his name with the Employment Exchange should swear an affidavit before the Employment Officer that he fulfils the criteria. The candidate has to give 3 copies of the affidavit to the

Employment Officers at the time of registration. The work done during the year 1975 is given below :—

Statement

Statement showing work done by Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State in respect of Economically Backward Class candidates during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 (i. e. 80 per cent reservation of vacancies Scheme).

Item	Years ended December of		
	1973	1974	1975
1. No. of candidates Registered.	2,74,131	1,51,620	2,08,838
2. No. of candidates placed.	20,466	16,085	14,836
3. No. of candidates remained on the Live Register.	3,54,282	3,30,431	3,79,055

Employment Promotion Programme for Educated Unemployed.—Employment Promotion Programme has been designed by the Government of Maharashtra under the guide lines of Planning Commission, to give inplant training or such other practical training to educated unemployed so as to make it possible for them to stand on their own feet and that they may be assisted through stipend. It aims at changing the attitude of the educated unemployed instead of carrying on a frustrating search for white collar or other jobs, they are encouraged to take up jobs such as operative or shop floor jobs.

Under this programme, the Director of Employment has been made responsible to implement following two Schemes during 1975-76.

(1) *Scheme 'A'*.—Training for acquisition and Upgradation of skills in private sector establishments and Public Sector undertakings.

(2) *Scheme 'B'*.—Scheme for training of schedule Castes/Tribes etc. for Government jobs where reserved quotas are unfilled.

Eligibility.—Any one who is above eighteen years of age and has passed the S. S. C. examination, including those who have received some vocational training in I. T. I. are eligible for consideration under the schemes.

Duration.—The duration of the training is for six months.

Rates of Stipend.— During the period under training the trainees are paid stipend ranging from Rs. 100 to 400 depending upon their level of education by the Government.

Target.— It is proposed to cover about 10,000 persons under scheme 'A' and 2,000 under Scheme 'B' during 1975-76.

Achievement during 1975-76.— 4,031 candidates have been placed under Scheme 'A' and 270 under Scheme 'B' so far upto the period ending 31st December 1975.

It is proposed to implement these two schemes during 1976-77 also. The target of 13,000 under scheme 'A' and that of 2,000 under scheme 'B' has been allocated and estimated requiring funds to the tune of Rs. 1,50,00,000 have been requested for.

Government Industrial Training Workshops (8)

There are eight G. I. T. Workshops functioning in Maharashtra State one each at Bombay, Solapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Nanded, Paithan, Akola and Nasik. The workshops provide free of cost training to get employment or alternate employment in secondary jobs. They also cater to the needs of industrial concerns by providing technically trained manpower in various skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

The number of trainees undergoing training in the various trades at these workshops during the year 1975-76 is given below :—

Sr. No.	G. I. T. Workshop	Total number of trainees undergoing training
1	Kurla (Bombay)	341
2	Solapur	178
3	Nagpur	164
4	Aurangabad	114
5	Nanded	107
6	Paithan	102
7	Nasik	16
8	Akola	16
	Total	1038

Plan Scheme for 1975-76.—Expansion of existing Government Industrial Training Workshop at Kurla, Aurangabad and Nagpur.—With a view to meet the demands of new Industries that are coming of, it is proposed to introduce additional trades. viz. (1) Radio Servicing and repairing and (2) Armature winding in which training could be introduced in the Government Industrial Training Workshop at Kurla, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

(Budget provision Rs. 20,000).

This amount is included in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1974-76. This proposal has not yet been cleared administratively.

Plan Schemes for 1976-77.—(1) Setting up of the Divisional Headquarters at Nagpur and Aurangabad.—With the rapid expansion of Employment Service in the State during the last twenty years, the need for extending the services of the Employment Exchanges from Urban to Rural areas was very much felt. At present there are 32 Employment Exchanges 5 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, 19 Youth Employment Services units, 26 Employment Market Information units and 8 Government Industrial Training Workshops functioning in the State. All these Employment Exchanges with their ancilliary units and Government Industrial Training Workshops are centrally supervised and controlled by the Director of Employment with the meagre available staff. In order to have proper control and administration over their activities it is proposed to set up two Divisional Head Quarters at Nagpur and Aurangabad during 1976-77. The expenditure in 1976-77 for nine months would be Rs. 50,000.

(2) *Purchase of Books and publications.*—This organisation is nearly 30 years old and does not have any reference library. The practice all along, has been to borrow reference books from Public Library or from other Government Departments. With a view to give facilities to the officers of this Organisation to have all round and upto date knowledge of subjects and problems connected with labour matters including employment it is proposed to build up a reasonably usefull library with some valuable reference books and journals for this Directorate and Employment Exchanges. The total financial outlay would be to the extent of Rs. 41,000.

(3) *Introduction of computer system in the working of Employment Exchange.*—The Employment Exchanges in Bombay and elsewhere in the State have to deal with a large number of candidates. The actions required to be taken at the Exchanges with every candidate include.

(a) Collection of bio-data of all those who apply for registration.

(b) Maintain records of these bio-data so collected.

(c) Receive vacancies from the employers tabulate and analyse the bio-data of the available candidates to make selections to offer suitable candidates to the employers.

(d) Tabulate, analyse and prepare information pertaining to the persons registered, jobs available, job offered and so on for the use of various offices.

All these functions are time consuming and are being done manually. It is, therefore, propose to introduce computerisation system in Bombay at the Regional Employment Exchange. It will be extended to other bigger Exchanges such as Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad etc. (The amount proposed is Rs. 1,25,000 including salaries of staff and the machine).

(4) *Training Programme for the staff of the Directorate of Employment.*—The Directorate of Employment has 5 posts of Class I, 75 posts of Class II and 481 posts of Class III staff. The training needs of the organisation have been assessed taking into consideration the requirements of all categories of staff and training. Programme has been proposed for the next 3 years.

The Employment Officers are required to undergo integrated Training course organised by Central Institute in Research and Training for Employment Services under the control of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. Government of India, New Delhi and also a refreshes course for those who put in 5 to 6 years service in National Employment Service after Basic integrated course. (The amount of Rs. 65,000 has been proposed from this training including T. A. and D. A. to officers.)

(5) *Training Scheme for Educated Unemployed.*—Under the Employment Promotion Programme for Educated Unemployed the Planning Commission has allowed the incomplete Schemes of previous year to be completed as on going Schemes. It is, therefore, proposed to train 13,000 candidates under Scheme A and 2,000 candidates under Scheme B during the year 1976-77. (An amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 has been proposed for implementation of the above Schemes)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

1. Functions

The Printing and Stationery Department performs four distinct functions. They are summarised below :

(i) Execution and supervision over the printing and binding work of the Government of Maharashtra, which includes gazette, budget, cultural

publications, text-books, reports, forms, tourists' post-cards, periodicals, Government Resolutions, examination papers, posters, maps, diaries, calenders, lottery tickets and ballot papers.

(ii) Publication and sale of Government publications such as Maharashtra Government Gazette, Acts, Rules, reports, maps and books on various topics, scientific, social and cultural.

(iii) Supply of stationery, rubber stamps, clothing, bicycles, time pieces, wall clocks, typewriters, duplicators, umbrellas and Kamblies, etc. and Government publications to Government offices.

(iv) Servicing and repairs of typewriters, duplicators, bicycles etc.

2. Semi-Commercial Nature of the Department

Since its inception, the Printing and Stationery Department was treated purely as a service department. From April 1969, on the recommendation of the Administrative Reorganisation Committee, the department is treated as semi-commercial.

Printing work is now classified as chargeable and non-chargeable. The non-chargeable work covers all items which are indispensable for administrative purposes such as gazette, bills, acts, forms etc. All other work is treated as chargeable which is required to be paid for, by the concerned Department. The main object of this procedure is to make the Administrative Department Printing cost-conscious.

3. Government Book Depot

There are six Government Book Depots situated at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur for sale and distribution of Government publications. In addition there are 212 authorised agents for sale of Maharashtra Government publications. Over 5,000 publications are stocked for sale and distribution. The sale proceeds amount to Rs. 13 lakhs approximately in 1974-75. Sales are also arranged on the occasion of important fairs and festivals such as Ashadhi Ekadashi at Pandharpur. The Directorate also arranges exhibitions on important occasions, such as National Book Fairs, Marathi Sahitya Sammelan and Mudran Parishad etc. A separate publication Branch is in charge of storage, distribution and sale of Government publications.

4. Stationery

Stationery and other material such as clothing etc. are supplied to Government offices through 5 Depots situated at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Auranga-

bad and Kolhapur. About 16540 indents were handled during the year 1974-75. Annual expenditure on this (excluding paper) is about Rs. 115 lakhs. Paper worth nearly Rs. 2.21 crores is purchased annually. This is as per budget provision for 1975-76.

5. Typewriters and Duplicators

The work of repairing Government typewriters and duplicators as also quarterly servicing thereof is executed at seven workshops at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nasik and Akola. In all about 11900 typewriters spread over the State are looked after by this Directorate.

6. Government Presses

The eight Government Presses employ about 4300 workers. The annual consumption of paper is approximately 4,000 metric tonnes.

Traditionally Government publishing was restricted to only routine items such as Gazette, Budget, Acts, Reports etc. Now the Government Presses are called upon to bring out publications on a wide range of subjects such as Eknathi Bhagwat, Tukaram Gatha, Vishwakosha etc. With the rapid increase in development activities the printing work at Government Presses has increased considerably.

Government Presses are equipped with upto-date machinery. The total number of machines installed is approximately 660 including minor items of machinery. The total value of the Plant and Machinery is Rs. 1.60 Crores.

There is a depreciation fund for Government Presses and worn out and unserviceable machines are replaced by new machines. The total balance in the depreciation fund as on 1st April 1974 is Rs. 44,42,159.

7. Vishwakosha

Marathi Vishwakosha in 20 Volumes (1,000 pages each) is the most important publication project of Government of Maharashtra. The printing of it is being done at newly established Government Press at Wai in the Satara District. Volumes II and III are now ready in all respects. The text of the Volume IV has already been printed and the colour plates are under print. Printing of Volume V is in progress.

8. Apprentices Scheme

Under the 20 point programme adopted by the Government of Maharashtra, the scheme of apprenticeship training is required to be given top priority.

As provided by the Apprentices Act, 1961 in the year 1975-76 full quota of 192 apprentices have been recruited for training for a period of 3 years in 9 different trades. The training is arranged at five Government Presses at Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and Kolhapur.

18 Diploma Holders are also being recruited for one year training programme as provided by the Act. A special Inplant Training Officer has been sanctioned for proper execution of the scheme.

Availability of trained personnel will greatly improve the efficiency of Government Presses.

9. Educational Activities

The following Inplant Training Publications have been released during the year.

(1) Peter Drucker.

(2) Chart of "Development of Management Thought".

10. Joint management Council

The Joint Management Council continued to function in an effective manner. Its primary aim is to promote better understanding between management and labour. Its programmes comprises mainly labour welfare education and training and productivity improvements.

A Volume entitled "Shivrajasi Athavave" was published under the auspices of the Joint Management Council, Government Central Press, Bombay. The Volume carries scholarly contribution from almost all the leading authorities on the subject in Maharashtra. It has been printed in most elegant manner and it has been greatly appreciated both for its contents and production values.

11. Job Evaluation of Government Presses

The work of scientifically evaluating the wide range of jobs in Government Presses has been entrusted to well known firm of Industrial Engineers viz. N. C. Corporation, Bombay. Maharashtra Presses Employees' Federation has also extended its full co-operation for conducting these studies. These studies will enable the Pay Commission to make its recommendations regarding revised pay scales on more rational basis. The studies are expected to pave the way for better industrial relations.

12. Labour Welfare Activities

A number of measures have been taken to promote labour welfare. The Co-operative Canteen of the Government Central Press, Bombay which caters the need of 2,000 workers is subsidised by Government to the extent of Rs. 86,000. The housing colony for the workers of Yeravda Prison Press, Pune accommodates nearly 101 workers. A housing colony named as Mudran Kamgar Nagar is also being developed at Andheri.

13. Industrial Relations

Industrial relations continued to be cordial and co-operative.

14. Awards won by Government Presses

In the 18th National Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing Competition, the Government Central Press, Bombay has been awarded five prizes. Taking into consideration the fact that printers from all over India participate in this contest, this is quite a remarkable achievement, unprecedented in the history of the Department.

The list of Awards won by Government Central Press, Bombay in 18th National Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing (1975)

S. No.	Publication	Award
1	Lock Rajya	... 1st Prize.
2	Sahkarsetu	... 1st Prize.
3	Alpabachat	... 2nd Prize.
4	Roopabheda 75	... Certificate of Merit.
5	The Sydenham College Diamond Jubilee Souvenir, 1913-73	Certificate of Merit.

15. Delhi Book Fair

A sales *cum* exhibition stall was organised by the Directorate at the 2nd International Book Fair at Delhi in January 1976. Book stall was visited by distinguished guests including Prime Minister of India. It is estimated that over 60,000 people visited the Maharashtra Government stall.

16. Karad Sahitya Sammelan and Maharashtra Mudran Parishad at Bombay

An exhibition of Government publications along with a sales stall was organised on the occasion of the Annual Conference of Marathi Sahitya Parishad held at Karad in December 1975. The Directorate has also participated in the Maharashtra Mudran Parishad held at Bombay in February 1976.

17. Economy in expenditure

Supplies of paper items of stationery and standard forms continue to be restricted to the minimum essential. It is estimated that a saving to the extent of Rs. 192 lakhs has been effected on this account.

Similarly taking into consideration the need for reducing non-plan expenditure 372 posts having been abolished, resulting in a saving of Rs. 18 lakhs per annum.

18. Conclusion

It has all along been the practical objective of the Directorate to render every possible service to various departments of Government readily and promptly. At the same time, utmost effort is being made to reduce expenditure on printing and stationery to the fullest possible extent.

DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND MINING

Mineral exploration and mineral administration constitute the twin functions of the Directorate. The important function of exploration is being carried out by this Directorate with a view to discover, and prove the economic mineral deposits of the State by geological mapping, drilling, pitting, trenching, chemical analysis of the samples etc. It also undertakes surveys of mineral occurrences reported by various Govt. organisations, social organisations, individuals etc.

The mineral administration work includes all matters pertaining to grant, renewal, termination etc. of prospecting licences and mining leases, advice to Govt. and Collectors of the districts on implementation of various Acts and Rules concerning minerals, collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data on major and minor minerals, supply of information on minerals, industries, trade and market etc. to Govt. organisation and private entrepreneurs, individuals etc. The work also includes keeping watch on collection of mineral revenue of the State as this Directorate is the controlling authority for this purpose in the State. For this purpose the officers of the Directorate carry out regular inspections of the Mining Branch of the Collectorate and guide them in their work pertaining to mineral administration etc.

With a view to disseminate the information minerals and industries, this Directorate has recently revised a comprehensive book entitled "Geology and Mineral Resources of Maharashtra" and is publishing six monthly journal 'Mineral Research'.

During the year 1975-76 a total-plan provision of Rs. 30.35 lakhs has been made in the budget of the Directorate for implementation of two plan schemes viz. (i) Scheme for collection of statistics relating to minerals and (ii) Scheme for survey and Prospecting of important economic minerals in the State—Purchase of machinery and equipment/tools and Plants. A part of MNG-7 plan scheme which related to prospecting of economic minerals in the State previously has been converted into Non-Plan scheme. A total provision of Rs. 57.79 lakhs has been allotted under non-plan to this Directorate during 1975-76. It is proposed to allot a provision of Rs. 66 lakhs under non-plan schemes during 1976-77. The three minor heads of account of the new budget pattern under non-plan are given below :

(a) *Direction and Administration.*—Includes schemes of expansion of the Directorate of Geology and Mining and supervision on collection of mineral revenue.

(b) *Mineral Exploration.*—The scheme for purchase of equipments is shown against plan scheme mentioned above.

(c) *Research.*—The scheme includes purchase of equipment for laboratories and up-keepment of laboratories of the Directorate.

Activities of the Directorate of Geology and Mining during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77.

1. *Collection of statistics relating to minerals.*—Under this scheme this Directorate collects statistical data on minerals both major and minor. The data on major minerals are collected from the lease-holders directly. Under provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958 the Monthly, 6-Monthly and Annual returns from the individual mines are collected from the District Collectors as well as by this office directly whenever felt necessary by deputing staff. During the year 1975-76 a sanctioned provision of Rs. 35,000 is proposed to be utilised for purchase of equipments like calculating machines, graphical boards for use in the Statistical Cell of the head office and also in the Branch Offices of the Directorate.

2. *Scheme for survey and prospecting of important economic minerals in the State—Purchase of machinery equipment/tools plants.*—The scheme relates to purchase of equipment such as drilling machines, pumps, trucks, tools, plants etc. for carrying out prospecting work for different economic minerals such as coal, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, ilmenite etc. In the annual plan 1975-76 allotment of Rs. 30 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Directorate. The expenditure of Rs. 5.29 lakhs has been incurred on this account upto 31st January 1976.

Following prospecting schemes for different minerals have been taken up for the 1975-76 Field Season.

- (1) Prospecting for limestone in Rajura tahsil of Chandrapur district.
- (2) Prospecting for coal in Chandrapur district.
- (3) Prospecting for limestone in Yeotmal district.
- (4) General survey for locating new iron ore deposits and other economic minerals in Chandrapur district.
- (5) Prospecting for coal in Nagpur district.
- (6) Prospecting for coal in Wani tahsil of Yeotmal district.
- (7) Prospecting for base metals in Nagpur and Bhandara district.
- (8) Prospecting for kyanite-sillimanite in Bhandara district.
- (9) Prospecting for chromite in Nagpur and Bhandara district.
- (10) General survey for locating economic minerals in Bhandara district.
- (11) Prospecting for silica sand in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts.

(12) Prospecting for Bauxite in Mandangarh and Dapoli tahsils of Ratnagiri district.

(13) Prospecting for silica sand in Ratnagiri district.

(14) General survey for locating economic minerals in Ratnagiri district.

(15) Prospecting for limestone and other economic minerals in Kevd Chapdi area of Akkalkuwa tahsil and other areas of Dhule district.

(16) General survey for locating semiprecious stones and other economic minerals in Jalgaon and Nasik districts.

(17) General survey for locating limestone, semi-precious stones and other economic minerals in the Marathwada region.

Details of work carried out under each scheme during April 1975 to December 1975 are discussed below :—

1. *Prospecting for limestone in Rajura tahsil of Chandrapur District*: (Toposheet No. 56 M/2 and I/14).—Prospecting for limestone in Naokari-Kusumbi area of Rajura tahsil was in progress. A total of 268.30 metres drilling was done in 9 boreholes. In all 241 samples were collected for analysis.

2. *Prospecting for coal in Chandrapur district*: (Toposheet No. 56 P/8).—Prospecting for coal in Durgapur area of Chandrapur district was continued during April-December 1975. A total of 1767.73 m. drilling was done and 19 boreholes completed. Coal seams were encountered in 13 boreholes. The coal cores collected were sent to Coal Survey Laboratory for analysis. This work has been primarily undertaken to ensure adequate supply of coal to the Super Thermal Power Station proposed to be set-up by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board near Chandrapur.

3. *Prospecting for limestone in Yevatmat district Chanaka-Bhimkund area*: (Toposheet No. 56 I/5).—Prospecting for limestone in Gubri-Karegaon area of Kelapur tahsil was continued during the period of review. An area of 4.00 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1:5000 scale. A total of 410.07 m. drilling was done in 11 boreholes. In all 400 samples were collected. The analytical results indicate that the limestone contains 75-80 per cent CaCO_3 , 1 to 2.5 per cent MgO and 15 per cent SiO_2 .

4. *Prospecting for copper in Chandrapur district*: (Toposheet No. 56 M/10).—Prospecting for copper in Dabaypeth area of Chandrapur district was continued during April/June quarter. An area of 10 sq. km. was covered under reconnaissance and another 1.07 sq. km. was covered under

re-mapping. 11.54 metres drilling was done and the borehole is still in progress. A total of 59.60 cu. metres excavation was done and 11 pits are completed. In all 43 samples were collected. Copper mineralisation was encountered at 54.25 m. inclined depth continued upto 80 metres depth.

5. *General survey for locating economic minerals in Chandrapur district* : (Toposheet No. 65 A/2, A/4, and A/8).—General surveys for locating economic minerals in different parts of Chandrapur district was in progress during the period April-December 1975.

A. *Elchil Reserve Forest*.—An area of 0.003 sq. km. was covered under detailed mapping on 20 m. × 10 m. grid ; 3 trenches and 2 pits were sunk with 52.73 cu. metres, excavation. The sillimanite boulders are encountered only on the surface but no insitu deposit could be traced in the pits and trenches sunk.

B. *Kamalapur area*.—Geological mapping over 162 sq. km. was completed on 1 : 63,360 scale around Kamalapur. Near Kamalapur, a 20 metres long zone containing erratic boulders of sillimanite was located in the country rocks of garnetiferous amphibolites.

C. In addition an area of 45 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping around Meopalli area falling in toposheet No. 65 A/3. The area consists of pyroxene gneiss and granulites intruded later by granites. Some minor remnants of the Archaean quartzites and banded magnetite quartzites were noted.

6. *Prospecting for coal in Nagpur district* : (Toposheet No. 55 K/15).—Prospecting for coal in Saoner area of Nagpur district was continued during this period. An area of 19.00 sq. km. was mapped on 1 : 63,360 scale. A total of 3175.70 metres drilling was done and 6 boreholes were completed and 4 are in progress. Coal seams were encountered in 6 boreholes. All the coal core samples collected were sent to Coal Survey Laboratory, Nagpur for analysis. This work is being carried out with a view to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the Koradi thermal power station of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

7. *Prospecting for base metals and gold in Nagpur district* : (Toposheet No. 55 P/9).—Prospecting for base metals of Parsori sector of Pular-Parsori area was continued during this period. In addition, drilling in Gaipani Tambekhani area was also taken up during last part of the period under review. An area of 0.60 sq. km. was covered under surveying. A total of 569.86 m. drilling was completed and three boreholes were completed and

two are in progress. Copper mineralisation viz. Native copper and chalcopyrite were encountered in Borehole No A/P-41 and D/P-10.

8. *Prospecting for coal in Wani tahsil of Yavatmal district* : (Toposheet No. 55 L/16).—Prospecting for coal in Wani-Palsoda area of Wani tahsil of Yavatmal was taken-up during this field season. A total of 142 metres drilling was done and one borehole was completed. Coal seam in bands was encountered in borehole No. R-46 between depths 37.41 metres and 69.80 metres.

9. *Prospecting for kyanite-sillimanite in Bhandara district* : Toposheet No. 55-0/12 and 0/16.—Prospecting for kyanite-sil imanite in Bobki hill area Gadpendri and Nawargaon Chowa area of Sakoli tahsil was in progress during April-December 1975. An area of 4.20 sq. km. was covered under reconnaissance around Khapa, Borgaon etc. A total of 812 cub. metres excavation was done in pitting/trenching. A total of 333.36 metres drilling was done and eight boreholes were completed. Bands of sillimanite tourmaline schist were encountered in these boreholes. This work will facilitate exploitation of the area by the Maharashtra State Mining Corporation.

10. *General Survey for locating economic minerals in Bhandara district* : (Toposheet No. 64 C/4, 55 0/15 and 0/16).—General surveys for locating economic minerals in Bhandara district was resumed during this period. An area of 50 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale around Umarjhari and Pitejhari areas. Quartzites, graphite schist and pegmatite, mica schist Norites and gabbros are the formations mapped. Copper mineralisation has been observed in norite and gabbros. Copper mineralisation is met with at two places, one 2 km. NNW of Dudmai hill and the other half way from Umarjhari to Chandori. A small band of graphite schist has also been located.

11. *Prospecting for iron ore in Ratnagiri district* : (Toposheet No. 48 E/9, E/13, E/5 and E/14).—Prospecting for iron ore in Redi area of Vengurla tahsil of Ratnagiri district was carried out during April-June 1975. A total of 394.40 m. drilling was done and six boreholes were completed. None of these boreholes encountered iron ore horizons.

12. *Prospecting for silica sand in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts* : (Toposheet No. 47 H/15 and 47 H/11).—Prospecting for silica sand in Phondaghat-Achirne area of Ratnagiri district was continued during this period. An area of 135 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale. Detailed geological mapping over 0.30 sq. km. was carried out on

1 : 1250 scale. A total of 467.81 meters drilling was done and 14 boreholes were completed. In all 274 samples were collected. Glass grade sandstone was encountered in two boreholes and foundry grade sandstone in one borehole.

13. *Prospecting for bauxite in Mandangarh and Dapoli tahsils of Ratnagiri district and Kolaba district* : (Toposheet No. 47 G/1, G/2 and 47 B/15).—Prospecting for bauxite in Pargaon and Mirda plateau of Kolaba district was continued during the last quarter of 1974-75 field season. An area of 70 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale. A total of 1,074 meters of drilling was done and 107 boreholes were completed. In all 1,051 samples were collected.

Prospecting for bauxite in Mandangarh and Dapoli tahsils of Ratnagiri district was taken up during 1975-76 field season. An area of 20 sq. km. was covered under reconnaissance around Angarle, Uthamber, etc. pleautex. In all 5 samples were collected. No new promising bauxite deposit could be located during these geological surveys.

14. *Prospecting for silica sand in Ratnagiri district* : (Toposheet No. 48 E/9 and E/5).—Detailed prospecting to locate glass/foundry grade silica sand deposits was taken up between Tendoli, Walawal and Chandvan areas. An area of 77 sq. km. was covered on 1 : 63,360 scale. An area of 0.075 sq. km. was covered under detailed mapping on 1 : 2500 scale. A total of 284.85 m. drilling was done and 18 boreholes were completed. In all 100 samples were collected. In Walawal-Chandvan area all boreholes excepting 3 boreholes yielded encouraging results. Glass grade sandstone was encountered in 5 boreholes the thickness varying between 6 meters and 9 meters. In all these places mica occurs as impurity.

15. *General Surveys for locating economic minerals in Ratnagiri district* : (Toposheet No. 47 H/9 and H/19).—General surveys for locating economic minerals in Ratnagiri district was continued during this period in different parts of the district.

(a) *Dayatwadi Goralwadi area*.—General surveys for locating economic minerals in parts of Ratnagiri district was continued during the first quarter of the period. An area of 80 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale. Another 0.292 sq. km. area was covered on 1 : 1250 scale. In all 14 pits were sunk at Dayetwadi and Goralwadi for silica sand. A total of 43 samples were collected for analysis.

(b) *Kumbarmath area*.—Prospecting for clay in Kumbarmath area was continued during first quarter. An area of 6 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale. A total of 146 meters drilling was done and six boreholes were completed. In all 272 samples were collected.

(c) *Bombarda area and other areas of Malwan tahsil*.—General surveys for locating granites of good quality was continued during first quarter of the period under review. An area of 120.44 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1 : 63,360 scale around Betel, Bombarda, etc. in Malwan tahsil. In all 72 samples were collected. During the surveys no granite exposure was located.

(d) *Kumbral area*.—Prospecting for silica sand in Kumbral area was continued during the first quarter. An area of 9.00 sq. km. was mapped on 1 : 63,360 scale around Kumbharal. In addition, 0.135 sq. km. area was covered on 1 : 5000 scale. A total of 76 meters drilling was done and 5 boreholes were completed. The drilling has indicated that the silica sand is mixed with manganeseiferous clay and other impurities.

(e) *Umbarde area*.—In Umbarde area, prospecting for sandstone by pitting was continued. One new pit was sunk and previously sunk pits were deepened and widened. The sandstone is of glass grade.

(f) *Wakhed, Borthade area*.—Prospecting for silica sand around Wakhed Borthade, Mandrul, Vatol etc. village were taken during 1975-76 field season. An area of 170 sq. km. was mapped on 1 : 63360 scale and another 7 sq. km. area was covered under detailed mapping on 1 : 15840 scale. Silica sand of glass and foundry grade was located in Wakhed, Oni, Vatul and Borthade areas. A total of 13 pits were sunk and 9 pits are in progress. In all 24 samples were collected.

16. *Prospecting for limestone and other economic minerals in Akkalkuva taluka of Dhule district* : (Toposheet No. 48 G / 13 and G / 14).—Prospecting for limestone in Kevdi-Chapdi plateau of Akkalkuva tahsil was continued during the quarter April-June 1975. 25.00 sq. km. area was covered under reconnaissance around Borkhedi and Chikhedi, Thuvani and Roshmal villages. A total of 41.18 m. drilling was done and 3 boreholes were completed. In all 34 samples were collected for analysis.

17. *General survey for locating semi-precious stones and other economic minerals in Jalgaon district*.—Under this scheme, an area of 122.55 sq. km. was covered under geological surveys on 1 : 63,360 scale around Pal, Patur, Wakhed and Phardepur etc. in Jalgaon district. In all 41 samples were

collected. Calcite veins were located near Pal, Amethyst and rock crystals are found near Wakhed and semi-precious stones such as green agates, moss agates and rock crystals were located near Phardepur.

18. *General survey for locating limestone in Jalgaon and Nasik districts.*—Geological surveys for locating Kankar limestone in parts of Jalgaon district was continued during the quarter April-June 1975. An area of 180 sq. km. was covered under geological mapping on 1:63,360 scale around Hingne, Malegaon, Boded and Nadgaon villages. In addition 0.40 sq. km. area was mapped on 1:2500 scale. A total of 146.20 sq. meters excavation was done while sinking pits. In all 39 samples were collected for analysis. Small Kankar limestone deposits were located near Amalner and Bodwad railway station.

19. *General survey for locating kankar limestone and semi precious stones in Marathwada region.*—Under this scheme 0.42 sq. km. area covered under reconnaissance survey in Tunki area. A total of 476.70 cubic meters excavation was done in Tunki area, Shahegad and Amdapur area. In all 58 samples were collected during geological surveys. Raw semi-precious stones weighing 191 tonnes were collected.

20. *Prospecting for coal in Mijri area of Chandrapur district.*—Prospecting for coal in Mijri area of Chandrapur district was continued during this quarter April-June 1975. A total of 231.50 meter drilling was done and one borehole was completed. Coal seam was encountered in borehole No. 20 between 22 meters and 33 meters depths.

Work proposed to be done during the year 1976-77.—During 1976-77, the prospecting work on all the major schemes would be continued. As a part of minerals exploration, the directorate proposes to undertake geological surveys over 2,000 sq. km. area, drilling of 20,000 meters and collection of 8,000 samples in the mineralised zone.

ELECTRICITY

The Industries, Energy and Labour Department, administers the following Acts, and through them ensures the coordinated and rational development of electricity in the State :—

- (1) Indian Electricity Act, 1910 including cinemas.
- (2) Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
- (3) Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946.

- (4) Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958.
- (5) Maharashtra Tax on sale of Electricity Act, 1963.
- (6) Bombay Lifts Act, 1939.

1. Indian Electricity Act, 1910 is administered by the Department in consultation with the Chief Engineer (Electrical) who attends, *inter alia*, to the work of inspections of electrical installations as well as audit of accounts of the Electrical Undertakings of the licensees. The activities of the Chief Engineer's Department consist in undertaking inspections of new high pressure lines, transformer centres and granting permission to energise the same, carrying out annual inspections of consumers installations taking electric supply at high pressure, medium pressure in the entire State, and low pressure in Greater Bombay, Thana and Kolaba Districts; Inspections of electrical installations in factories. It also conducts examination of wireman and Electrical Supervisors and granting contractors' licensees. A statement showing the revenue accrued from inspection fees and expenditure incurred for the purpose is enclosed in 'A' Statement.

The powers of grant/amendment/revocation of licensees are exercised by the Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. One of the main objects of the Act is to safeguard the interests of the consumer. The scale of miscellaneous and general charges applicable for supply of electricity are approved by the Government. The Electricity rates are required to be so fixed that the clear profit does not exceed the limit prescribed in the sixth schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

2. Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 aims at rationalisation of production and supply of electricity and its development. Under the Act, the State Electricity Board is expected to develop its areas and evolve new schemes, develop an efficient and extensive grid system and thus promote coordinated development of generation, supply and distribution of electric energy within the State and with particular reference to development in areas which are not yet served by any licensee.

3. The Bombay Electricity (Special) Powers Act, 1946, gives to the State Government powers to control the supply, consumption, distribution and use of electrical energy.

4. The Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958, provides for levy of electricity duty on consumption of Electrical Energy in accordance with rates specified in the schedule to the said Act. The schedule has classified the premises consuming electricity under different parts (a) Residential, (b) Trade,

Business Commercial and Professional (c) Air conditioned Cinema House and theatres, (d) Advertisements in public places, (e) Temporary supply for entertainments for private gain special functions etc., (f) unmetered supply in residential and commercial premises, (g) Industrial purposes and (h) Agriculture. Concessional rates of duty are admissible for power intensive industries. (Electro Chemical and Electro Metallurgical Industries) depending upon the proportion of the price of energy included in the total cost of production of the product manufactured. The Act also gives exemption or concession in Electricity Duty to new Industrial undertakings in certain undeveloped areas for the period of 5 years from the commencement of production. A statement showing the revenue realised from Elec. duty and the expenditure incurred for collection of the same is enclosed in 'B' statement.

5. The Maharashtra tax on sale of Electricity Act, 1963 provides for levy of tax on bulk sale of electricity (Bulk sale is defined as the sale of electrical energy amounting to not less than 5 million units in a year by a bulk licensee to a distributing licensee or a consumer). The proceeds of the tax are credited to a State Electricity Fund. A statement showing the revenue from tax on sale of Electricity during the last four years is enclosed in 'C' statement.

6. The periodical inspection of lifts is done under the provisions of the Bomba. Lifts Act, 1939. This Act has been amended in 1969 so as to enable Government to revise the fees charged thereunder.

STATEMENT A

Inspection fees levied on the Inspections carried out and expenditure for the last four years

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Remarks
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	
Inspection fees accrued.	45	49	52	* 50	52	* Reduction of revenue is due to resignation tendered. (1) by some of the Junior Engineers. (2) Vacant posts of Junior Engineers not filled in due to ban. (3) Posts sanctioned vide G. R. No. ELD-1475-205549-Elec. II, dt. 17-6-75 not filled in due to ban.

STATEMENT A—contd.

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Remarks
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	
Expenditure ...	35	42	52	† 55	62	<p>(4) Due to strike of Government servants Junior Engineers were made to attend office.</p> <p>† (1) Excess in expenditure is due to provision of expenditure for purchase of four jeeps and steel card index cabinets and due to payment of arrears to some of the staff for two advance increments and pay fixation.</p> <p>(2) Debit of Rs 1,08,800 was wrongly debited by A. G., Nagpur to "084" and the same is to be accepted during this year against "245" O. T. D.</p> <p>(3) Debits of Rs. 32,000 for purchase of card index cabinets which were to be received in 1974-75 are received in 1975-76 and hence the excess.</p>

STATEMENT B

Electricity Duty recovered and expenditure incurred for Collection of the same for the last four years

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Electricity Duty.	16.87 crores	19.44 crores	22.00 crores	23.76 crores	25 crores.
Expenditure ...	7.58 lakhs	8.16 lakhs	17.74 lakhs	18.00 lakhs	21 lakhs

STATEMENT C

Tax on Sale of Electricity for the last four years

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Tax on sale of electricity	3.17 crores	3.21 crores	3.55 crores	3.24 crores	3.40 crores

Expenditure:—Included in the expenditure on Electricity Duty.

1. *Koyna Stage III.*—The project which is nearing completion envisages installation of 4 units of 80 MW by utilizing the tail water of Koyna I and II and residual head of about 110 MW between Pophali Power House and sea level. The revised cost of the project as per latest assessment is Rs. 61 crores. All the civil works of the project are almost completed and two units of 80 MW each have been commissioned in July, 1975 and January 1976 respectively. Erection work of units III and IV and its associated equipment is in progress and these are scheduled to be commissioned by March 1976 and September 1976 respectively. Expenditure on this project up to March 1975 is Rs 5,021.95 lakhs and proposed allocation for 1976-77 annual plan is Rs. 266 lakhs.

2. *Vaitarna H. E. Project.*—The project envisages installation of one unit of 60 MW which is nearing completion. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 1,952 lakhs. All civil works are completed and the generating unit is expected to be commissioned by March, 1976. Expenditure incurred on this project upto March, 1975 is Rs. 1,601 lakhs. and the probable expenditure during 1975-76 is Rs. 252 lakhs. Proposed allocation for 1976-77 annual plan is Rs. 65.3 lakhs. On completion the project will contribute 144 MU annually.

3. *Bhatghar and Vir Project.*—The two units of 4.5 MW of Vir Power Station were commissioned in February 1975. This Power Station will annually contribute 44 million units of energy. The installed capacity of the Bhatghar Power House is 16 MW and on completion it will contribute annually 54 M Units. The frame structure of main power house building and auxiliary block is completed. Erection of the E. and M equipment is in hand. Based on present progress the power house is expected to be commissioned by October 1976. Expenditure upto March 1975 is Rs. 376 lakhs. The probable expenditure during 1975-76 is Rs. 64 lakhs, and the allocation for 1976-77 annual plan is Rs. 68.27 lakhs.

4. *Koyna Dam Power House.*—The project envisages installation of 2 units of 20 MW each in surface power house at the foot of Koyna Dam. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 972 lakhs. Two penstocks have already been laid and at present excavation of power house building is in progress. On E and M side order for main generating plant has been placed on M/s BHEL, Bhopal and its delivery has commenced. Probable expenditure during 1975-76 will be Rs. 66.81 laks. During 1976-77 major equipment of unit I will be received and tenders for other E and M equipment will be finalised. The civil work on Power House and tail canal will also be in progress. For

this work proposed allocation for 1976-77 annual plan is Rs. 173 lakhs. All out efforts are being made to complete the project within Fifth Five Year Plan.

On completion annual generation of the power house will be 78 million units (Initially) and 184 million units ultimately.

5. *Bhira Tail Race Project.*—The project envisages installation of 2 units of 40 MW each. The power house is located on 220 KV Koyna-Bombay transmission line, and will be contributing peaking capacity of 80 MW to the very closely situated load centre of Bombay. The revised estimates of the project amounting Rs. 1,778 have been sent to the C. E. A.

The order for main generating plant is placed with BHEL, Hardwar and its delivery will commence by March 1976 and completed by September 1977. The construction work of buildings and roads and excavation of Power House and tail race channel is in progress. The scheme is scheduled for completion in Sixth Five Year Plan. Expenditure upto March 1975 is Rs 92 lakhs. Due to paucity of funds expenditure during 1975-76 on this Project will be limited to about Rs. 42 lakhs. Proposed allocation for 1976-77 annual plan is Rs. 100 lakhs. The annual energy contribution of the power house on its completion is 70 million Units.

6. *Tillari H. E. Project.*—The project envisages installation of one unit of 60 MW in an underground power house. This peaking power station is located on 220 KV Kolhapur-Fonda inter-State transmission line. The order for main generating plant is placed with BHEL, Bhopal, who are importing turbines from M/s. Skoda Czechoslovakia and generator from M/s. Elin Union, Austria. The construction work of buildings, roads and excavation of approach tunnel, tail race tunnel, pressure shaft and head race tunnel is started departmentally. Expenditure upto March 1975 is Rs. 91.5 lakhs. Due to paucity of funds expenditure during 1975-76 will be restricted to Rs. 179 lakhs. Proposed allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 300 lakhs. The project is now scheduled for completion in Sixth Five Year Plan and on completion will give benefits of 60 MW of peaking capacity and annual generation of 132 million units besides irrigation approximately.

7. *Paithan Project.*—The project envisages installation of reversible unit of 12 MW capacity. For importing the reversible plant tenders were called for by BHEL, Hardwar and they are under scrutiny at present. The dam is almost completed, penstock embedded and stop-log gate lowered in position. Excavation of power house is completed and construction of divide wall is in progress. Imported hydraulic hoist has been received at site and is under

installation. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for 1976-77. Execution of further work will depend on the finalisation of agency for the main generating plant.

8. *Bhandardara Project*.—The scheme consists of construction of two power houses. The installed capacity of power house II will be 35 MW and of Power House I will be 10 MW. Preliminary offer from M/s. BHEL Hardwar for generating set of 35 MW is received and is under scrutiny. For Power House I 10 MW capacity generating set may have to be imported if BHEL is not in a position to supply the same. The estimated cost of the project was originally Rs. 847 lakhs. However the revised estimates are being submitted to C. E. A.

For this project main dam and intake structure are ready. To start with the construction work of roads, buildings, and other preliminary work a provision of Rs 50 lakhs is proposed in annual plan 1976-77. The project will be completed in 6th Five Year Plan and on completion will give benefit of 45 MW capacity and annual generation of 99 million units.

10. *Pench Hydro Electric Project*.—It is an Inter State project between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It envisages installation of 2 units of 80 MW each. Annual energy generation of the Power House will be 397 million units (initially) and 250 million Units (finally). These benefits are to be shared in the ratio of 2 : 1 between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The revised cost of the project is 79.84 crores. The civil works of the project are being carried out by Maharashtra and E and M works by M. P. The work on approach tunnel is being done departmentally. Intake channel work is almost completed. Contractors for construction of dam and tail race tunnel have been finalised and work has been started. Order for main generating plant has already been placed with BHEL, Bhopal by M. P. The total expenditure of the project upto March 1975 is Rs. 392.06 lakhs for works and T. and P. The probable expenditure that will be incurred on both Civil and E and M works during 1975-76 is Rs. 600.00 lakhs. Maharashtra has proposed allocation of Rs. 450 lakhs for 1976-77 annual plan and equal provision is likely to come from Madhya Pradesh. The Power Station is expected to be commissioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

INVESTIGATION OF HYDRO PROJECTS, HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS

There are two divisions working for the Investigation and preparation of Project Reports for various Hydro Electric Schemes in the State. One Civil

Division at Bombay is entrusted with the works pertaining to Western Maharashtra and the other at Nagpur pertaining to works in Vidarbha and Marathwada. The brief details of the works carried out by these divisions is given below :—

- (1) Survey and Investigation of new Hydro Electric Schemes, preliminary designs and preparation of Project Reports.
- (2) Feasibility studies for Power generation at the foot of Irrigation Dam and preparing Project Reports thereof.
- (3) Investigation and planning of Pumped storage Schemes.
- (4) Investigation for Tidal Power Development.
- (5) Compliance of remarks raised by C. W. and P. C., New Delhi on the project reports already submitted.
- (6) Survey and Investigation of Inter-State Project such as Bhopalpatnam, Kotri-Nibra, Jalsindhi and Pranhita.
- (7) Maintenance of Raingauge and rivergauge stations.
- (8) Studies of Schemes suggested by local people.

The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for survey and investigation work has been proposed for 1976-77.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. During the last 15 years since the formation of Maharashtra State, the M. S. E. B. has made concerted efforts in spreading its power network throughout the State for serving the power demand of the different categories of consumers.

2. *Fifth Five Year Plan proposals of Maharashtra State Electricity Board.*— For the need based power programme in the Fifth Plan period, the Board had proposed a gross plan of Rs. 914.0 crores. However with price escalation the outlay required rose to about Rs. 1,450 crores. During discussion with the Planning Commission, the outlay for Board's power programme was pruned down to only Rs. 513.0 crores plan + Rs. 35 crores from R. E. C. i. e. a gross plan of Rs. 548 crores against the revised need based plan of Rs. 1,450 crores.

The targets envisaged under generation, transmission and Rural Electrification and the outlays thereon under the gross plan of Rs. 914.0 crores (revised

to Rs. 1,450 crores) reduced targets under the plan of Rs. 548.0 crores (revised to Rs. 950 crores) and under the finally allotted outlay of Rs. 548 crores are summarised below :—

Sector	Targets envisaged under gross plan of Rs. 914 crores (Revised Rs. 1,450 crores)	Target envisaged under reduced plan of Rs. 548 crores (Revised Rs. 950 crores)	Target envisaged under Rs. 548 crores but with escalated prices
1	2	3	4
1. Generation ...	(a) Installation and commissioning of 1,900 MW of new thermal generation capacity as follows : <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 100px;">M. W.</div> (i) Koradi Stage III 600 (ii) Extn. to Nasik. 240 (iii) Extn. to Bhusawal. 240 (iv) Extn. to Khaperkheda and Parli by 1 set of 120 MW each. (v) New Power Stn. at Chandrapur (1300 MW) and Umred (400 MW) capacity to be commissioned in V Plan period. 400/600 Total ... 1,720/1,920	Installation and commissioning of a total 1,020 MW of new thermal generation capacity as follows : <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 100px;">M. W.</div> (i) Koradi Stage III 600 (ii) Extn. to Nasik. 210 (iii) Extn. to Bhusawal. 210 (iv) Chandrapur Power Stn. (Not included). <div style="text-align: right; margin-left: 100px;">1020</div>	(i) Koradi, Stage III-200 MW. (ii) Extn. to Nasik-210 MW.

Sector	Targets envisaged under gross plan of Rs. 914 crores (Revised Rs. 1,450 crores)	Target envisaged under reduced plan of Rs. 548 crores (Revised Rs. 950 crores)	Target envisaged under Rs. 548 crores but with escalated prices
1	2	3	4
I. Generation— <i>contd.</i>	(b) The financial provision on continuing schemes of IV Plan viz. Parli, Nasik as well as commissioning of 4 sets of 120 MW each under Koradi Stage I and II included.	The financial provision on continuing schemes of IV Plan viz. Parli, Nasik as well as commissioning of 4 sets of 120 MW each under Koradi Stage I and II included.	The financial provision on continuing schemes of IV Plan viz. Parli, Nasik as well as commissioning of 4 sets of 120 MW each under Koradi Stage I and II included.
II. Transformation	(A) Transmission lines Kms. (i) 400 kv 1565 (ii) 220 kv 1430 (iii) 132/110/ 100/66 kv 1710 (iv) 33 kv 4000 (B) Transformation capacities : (i) At 66 KV and above S/S : 5200 MVA (ii) 33/11 kv 2500 MVA	(A) Transmission lines Kms. (i) 400 kv 1565 (ii) 220 kv 1200 (iii) 132/100/ 110/66 kv 1455 (iv) 33 kv 2000 (B) Transformation capacities : (i) At 66 KV and above S/S : 3000 MVA (ii) 33/11 kv 2000 MVA	(A) Transmission lines Kms. (i) 400 kv 780 (ii) 220 kv 600 (iii) 132/110/ 66 kv 750 (iv) 33 kv 1500 (B) Transformation capacities : (i) At 66 KV and above S/S : 2000 MVA (ii) 33/11 kv 1000 MVA
III. Rural Electrification.	Electrification of additional 19,665 villages and power supply to 3-6 lakhs pumps so as to achieve 100% electrification in the State by the end of V Plan.	Electrification of additional 2,300 villages and power supply to 1 lakh pumps.	Electrification of additional 2,000 villages and power supply to 80,000 pumps.
IV. Normal Development, general assets, acquisition of licences.	Total provision proposed Rs. 13 crores.	Provision of Rs. 33 crores approved.	Provision of Rs. 33 crores.
V. Advance action on VI Plan Scheme.	Rs. 52.0 crores proposed.	No provision	No provision

Apart from the reduction in the Plan outlays by Planning Commission the high price escalation in the recent past has totally upset all cost estimates of generation, transmission and other power schemes. With the heavy cut in the size of the plan, the target set out under generation, transmission and rural electrification have had to be drastically reduced as indicated above. The reduced allocation to generation sector will also affect the commissioning dates of the various schemes and result in severe power shortage rising to 1,400/1,600 MW in the State by the end of the V Plan period.

3. *Achievement as at the end of 31st March 1975.*—The achievement at the end of IV Plan period and as on 31st March 1975 in the field of generation, transmission and rural electrification are summarised below :—

Sector	As at the end of IV Plan	As at the end of 31st March 1975
(1) Generation : Installed capacity (M. W.)	1208.0	1328.0
(2) Transmission : (a) Length of line (220/132/100/110/66 kv) circuit Km.	7833.6	8108.5
(b) Transformer capacity MVA	6016.4	7098.0
(3) Rural Electrification :		
(i) Villages and towns electrified No...	17,558	19,515
(ii) Percentage village electrified %	47.5	52.8
(iii) Pump connection No.	3,31,452	3,80,844
(iv) Population benefited %	71.87	78.86
(v) Harijan bastis electrified	7,507	8,765

4. *Annual Plan 1975-76.*—Against Board's proposals of Rs. 147.20 crores for the Annual Plan 1975-76, the working group of the Planning Commission had recommended Rs. 98.30 crores. The outlay was finalised at Rs. 81.17 crores. This was raised to Rs. 89.33 crores. The allocation to

different power schemes as also anticipated achievement are described below :--

Name of scheme	Revised Provision 1975-76	Physical progress (Anticipated)
Rs. in lakhs		
I. GENERATION		
(A) Continuing Schemes.—		
(i) Parli Power Station (2×30 MW).	127.00	} Power Station commissioned. Provision required to meet deferred terms of payment.
(ii) Nasik Power Station (2×140 MW).	229.00	
(iii) Koradi Power Station Stage I (2×120 MW, Unit No. 1 and 2).	375.00	Both the sets of 120 MW each commissioned during 1974-75. Provision required for payment towards T. G. sets, civil works etc.
(iv) Koradi Power Station Stage II (2×120 MW, Unit No. 3 and 4).	748.0	The work of installing 2 sets of 120 MW each is in progress. Unit No. 3 of 120 MW is expected to be commissioned by March 1976. The boiler for unit No. 3 has been lighted on 12th December 1975. The provision is required for deferred terms of payment of the sets, payment for boilers, electrical, mechanical and civil works.
(B) Ongoing Schemes.—		
(i) Koradi Power Station Stage III (3×200 MW, Unit No. 5, 6 and 7).	2756.0	M/s. BHEL have upto now supplied about 7400 tonnes of boiler materials for unit No. 5 and 1230 tonnes already erected. Out of 1650 tonnes of T. G. materials for unit No. 5, 1450 tonnes were received. Unit No. 5 is scheduled for commissioning in June 1977. The unit No. 6 and 7 are now expected to be commissioned in the early period of VI plan. The provision is required for electrical, mechanical and civil works. Out of this, the payment to BHEL is estimated as Rs. 1,750 lakhs for the boiler and T. G. despatches.

Name of Scheme	Revised Provision 1975-76	Physical progress (Anticipated)
Rs. in lakhs		
(ii) Nasik Extn. (1 × 210 MW).	450.0	The excavation and foundation work for the set are in progress as also the work of cooling towers. The unit is expected to be commissioned in August 1978. The provision is required for payment to BHEL for the boiler and T. G. despatches, civil works etc.
(iii) Bhusawal Extn. (1 × 210 MW).	300.00	The preliminary civil works on foundation for T. G. boilers and main buildings and fabrication of steel works are in progress. The extension is expected to be commissioned in 1979-80. The provision is required for civil, electrical and mechanical works.
(C) <i>New Schemes.</i> —		
(i) Chandrapur Power Station Stage I (2 × 210 MW)	10.00	Approval for the first stage of the project from Government of India is expected shortly. The extension is expected to be commissioned in early period of VI plan. The token provision will be utilised for preliminary civil works, survey and investigation.
II. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.	2480.00	The non-availability of scarce material like steel, aluminium and switchgear has affected the programme of transmission and distribution in 1974-75 and 1975-76.
The programme of works is described below :—		
(A) <i>Major Transmission Schemes.</i> —		
(a) The Board proposes to complete work on major continuing schemes of IV plan by 1977-78 in phased manner. The targets envisaged are as follows:		
(i) Length of 220/132/66 kv lines... 870 Km.		
(ii) Transformation capacity — 1740 MVA		

Name of scheme	Revised Provision 1975-76	Physical progress (Anticipated)
II.— <i>contd.</i>	Rs. in lakhs.	The scheme includes the following important schemes under IDA credit.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 220 kV Wardha-Pusad-Parli. (ii) 220 kV Karad-Vishrambag. (iii) 220 kV Babhaleshwar-Chalisingaon. (iv) Ambazari Load Despatch.
		These continuing schemes require a provision of Rs. 1370 lakhs in 1975-76.
		(b) For the ongoing schemes under which the following targets are envisaged. The provision now has been limited to Rs. 210.0 lakhs because of non receipt of critical steel section for towers, conductor, switchgear etc. in time.
		(i) Length of line 220/132/110/66 1713 MVA kV.
		(ii) Transformation capacity ... 2170 MVA
		(B) 400 kV Schemes.—
		For the 400 kV Koradi Kalwa scheme the provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for payment towards steel, fabrication of towers, line work etc.
		(C) For 33 kV distribution scheme and schemes for reduction of losses a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed. The works such as construction of 33 kV lines, 33/11 kV S/S installation of capacitors etc. will be carried out under this provision.
III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (Including Rs. 600 lakhs from R. E. C.).	700.25	The Board expects to electrify about 600 additional villages and energise 30,000 new pumps.
IV. Normal Development and General Assets Rural Debentures.	458.00 175.00 50.00	The provision is required for giving new service connection to L.T/H.T. consumers L.T/H.T. sion, PSC pole factories, office buildings.
V. Acquisition of licences.	75.00	Provision for making payment to the licensee whose assets have been taken over.

5. *Annual Plan 1976-77.*—The need based requirement of Rs. 264.27 crores for the power programme of the Board in 1976-77 was informed to the State Government along with the detailed justification for higher allocations for the power schemes of the Board, in November 1975. The State Government had however communicated a ceiling of Rs. 113.25 crores for the programme in 1976-77 in December 1975 which has now been raised to Rs. 128.6055 crores.

The physical programme as envisaged under the allocation of Rs. 128.6055 crores for the various scheme is expected to be as follows :

Name of scheme	Provision	Physical programmes envisaged
(I) GENERATION		
(A) Continuing schemes.—		
(i) Parli Power Station.	63.00	These are completed schemes. Provision required to meet deferred terms of payment as per agreement.
(ii) Nasik Power Station.	229.00	
(iii) Koradi Power Station Stage-I (2 × 120 MW).	75.00	Power Station commissioned. Provision required for balance payment for TG sets, CHP and boiler auxiliaries and balancing civil works.
(iv) Koradi Power Stn. Stage II (2 × 120 MW).	560.00	The 4th unit (120 MW) under this power station is expected to be commissioned by June 1976. The provision is required for finishing civil works, electrical and mechanical works etc.
(B) Ongoing schemes.—		
(i) Koradi Power Stn. Stage III (3 × 200 MW).	2000.00	The work of erection of unit No. 5 of 200 MW is expected to be in good progress. The provision is required for civil, electrical and mechanical works including payment of Rs. 500.00 lakhs to M/s. BHEL for boiler and T. G.
(ii) Nasik Extn. (1 × 210 MW).	2450.00	The various works connected with the erection of the set will be in progress. The provision is required for civil, electrical and mechanical works. The payment to BHEL for T. G. and boilers is expected to be Rs. 1550 lakhs which is covered in the provision.
(iii) Bhusawal Extn. (1 × 210 MW).	1765.00	The various works in respect of extension will be in progress.

Name of scheme	Provision	Physical programmes envisaged
(C) New Schemes.—		
(i) Chandrapur Stage I (2 × 210 MW).	270.00	The provision is required for land acquisition, civil works, survey and investigation.
(ii) Parli Power Stn. Extn. (1 × 210 MW).	50.00	The Board has forwarded the revised project report for extension of Parli Thermal Power Station by one set of 210 MW to the State Govt. and Govt. of India for approval. The State Govt. has recommended the project to Govt. of India in January 1976. The extension is expected to be commissioned in early period of VI Plan. With the token provision it will be possible to complete preliminary works like survey, investigation etc.
(II) TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.	4500.00	<p>(A) Major transmission schemes.</p> <p>(a) for expediting the various works on the continuing schemes of IV Plan a provision of Rs. 1,289.00 lakhs will be required.</p> <p>(B) The following important schemes are expected to be commissioned :—</p> <p>(i) 220 kv Wardha-Pusad-Parli.</p> <p>(ii) 220 kv Karad-Vishrambaug.</p> <p>(iii) 220 kv Warora-Chandrapur.</p> <p>(iv) 220 kv Babhaleshwar-Nasik.</p> <p>(v) 132 kv Latur-Ujani-Sholapur.</p> <p>(vi) 132 kv Akot-Anjangaon.</p> <p>(vii) 132 kv Bhusawal-Jalgaon.</p> <p>(viii) 132 kv Manmad-Malegaon.</p> <p>(ix) 110 kv Kankavali-Kudal.</p> <p>(x) 110 kv Jaisingpur-Vishrambaug.</p> <p>(b) With the provision of Rs. 510.00 lakhs for ongoing schemes, efforts will be made to complete as much work as possible on ongoing schemes. As, however the provisions are low, the works on number of schemes will have to be deferred.</p>

Name of scheme	Provision	Physical programmes envisaged
		(c) <i>New Schemes.</i> —
		(a) Ten very important schemes of the Board costing Rs. 46.00 crores have been covered under the IV IDA credit. The targets envisaged are as follows :—
		(i) Line length 220 kv ... 655 Km.
		(ii) Transformer capacity ... 800 MVA
		(iii) Synchronous condenser/ 120 MVAR capacitors.
		In 1976-77 a token provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for preliminary works in respect of these schemes.
		(b) With the available provision of Rs. 260.00 lakhs preliminary works such as land acquisition, civil works, survey and investigation will be carried out in respect of 15 new schemes of the V plan.
		(C) 400 kv Scheme.—
		A provision of Rs. 1414 lakhs is proposed for 400 kv scheme. The works on this scheme are expected to be in progress.
		(D) For 33 kv distribution scheme and schemes for reducing of losses a provision of Rs. 537.00 lakhs is proposed.
(III) Rural Electrification ...	483.15	The Board proposes to electrify 730 new villages and give 13,400 new pump connections.
	(including REC)	
(IV) Normal Development and General Assets.	365.40	The provision will be utilised for giving new LT/HT connections in the villages and towns. St. light extensions, staff quarters, etc.
(V) Acquisition of licensees.	50.00	Provision for making payment to licensees, whose assets have been taken over.

(6) Future Outlook

In spite of conscious efforts made by the Board for increasing the installed generating capacity and associated transmission network, it is seen that the generating capacity in the State is not adequate to match the rising loads and the gap between power demand and available generation in Maharashtra is increasing from year to year. In 1974-75 the State faced a shortage of 560 MW and 1600 million units approx. With scarcity of resources, scarcity of raw material and delay in clearance of Board's new generation and transmission projects this shortage is likely to increase and may even aggregate to a deficit of 1400 to 1600 MW and 5500 M. Us, by 1978-79.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Rural Development Department deals with the following schemes :—

- (1) Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme.
- (2) Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency.
- (3) Community Development Programme.
- (4) Minor Irrigation Programme in Local Sector (MIN-6).
- (5) House Building Advances to Zilla Parishad employees.
- (6) Grant of loans to Zilla Parishad for construction of Administrative Buildings for the Zilla Parishads.
- (7) Nutrition Programme.
- (8) Bhangi Mukti Programme.
- (9) Gram Safai Programme.
- (10) Sammelans of Panchas, Sarpanchas of Village Panchayat and other Non-officials.
- (11) Village Employment Scheme.
- (12) Eradication of Palemode System.
- (13) Training Schemes.

The details of each of these schemes are as given below :—

SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1) Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme is already a part of the Fifteen Point Programme of the State Government. It is also included in "the national programme of minimum needs" to be implemented in the 5th Five Year Plan. Under this programme, financial assistance is given to Zilla Parishads for undertaking simple measures like wells, special measures like piped water supply schemes and bore wells. The programme of construction of new wells, under the "Simple measures" has been discontinued with effect from 27th September 1973. Only well works in progress i. e. wells already dug where water is struck and in respect of which the masonry work, construction of walls and platforms had actually been undertaken but not completed and deepening of existing wells which may have gone dry are to be financed from the WS-6 grants.

2. *Activities—1975-76.*—(a) At the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan, i. e. on 1st April 1974 there were 7,659 well works in progress. In the last

financial year, i. e. 1974-75, 1,382 well works in progress were completed. An allocation of Rs. 67.90 lakhs during 1975-76 has been communicated to Z. Ps. and it is expected that about 2,919 such well works in progress will be completed by March 1976.

(b) There are 1,037 piped water supply schemes in various stages of progress. With the provision of Rs. 319.91 lakhs made in 1975-76 budget supplemented by L. I. C. loan of Rs. 244 lakhs recently sanctioned by L. I. C. of India, it is expected to complete physically L. I. C. aided 279 schemes during 1975-76.

(c) From the allocation of Rs. 60.20 lakhs about 600 borewells will be constructed by GSDA, in 600 difficult villages with population less than 1,000 each. 389 borewells were completed upto 31st January 1976.

3. *Proposals for 1976-77*.—The Rural Drinking Water Supply programme for 1976-77 will be of the order of Rs. 836.14 lakhs inclusive of admissible L. I. C. loan assistance of Rs. 350 lakhs as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Outlay	Anticipated achievement 1976-77
1. P. W. S. S.	766.44	It is expected to complete about 182 schemes covering 300 villages in the State and Local Sector.
2. Bores by GSDA	32.50	Drilling of about 760 bores in difficult villages with population of 1,000.
3. Well Construction Programme. (Completion of incomplete works).	37.20	Completion of about 3,000 well works in progress.
Total	836.14	

(2) Groundwater Survey and Development Agency

Development of underground water resources is one of the points in the 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister. A Groundwater Survey and Development Agency has been formed in this State in 1971 and has been carrying out the work of survey and development of groundwater. For purposes of surveys, the entire State was divided over 1,467 watersheds and the GSDA has made a preliminary estimate of groundwater available in these watersheds. According to this estimate, 5 lakh additional irrigation wells are deemed to be feasible. Detailed investigations for confirming these

estimates and finding additional potential of groundwater are being carried out under the scheme for appraisal of groundwater resources. During the current year upto 31st January 1976, 14,316 sq. Metres of area was geologically mapped and 31,764 wells were examined. During 1976-77, 20,000 sq. km. of area will be geologically mapped and 50,000 wells will be examined under this scheme. The G. S. D. A. also conducts geophysical surveys for location of sites for borewells. With a small unit upto January 1976, 296 probes were taken and 85 sites were selected. Groundwater Surveys for various financing institutions like AFC, REC, SFDA are also undertaken. During 1976-77, 6 hydrological survey units will be established for study of recharge factor and 10 additional geophysical units will be established for intensifying geophysical explorations. Photogeological work for interpretation of aerial photographs will be undertaken as also research on important groundwater problems. It is expected that an assistance of Rs. 29.5 lakhs will be forthcoming from the Government of India under a Centrally sponsored Programme.

2. For development of groundwater by means of bore-wells for drinking water as well as agriculture the GSDA has a fleet of 60 high speed drilling rigs, out of which 17 have been loaned by the UNICEF for augmenting drinking water supply. During 1975-76, upto January 1976, 386 bore-wells were drilled for rural water supply, out of which 295 were successful. During 1976-77, about 760 bore-wells will be drilled. Bore-wells are also drilled for private parties, according to demand against payment. 296 such bore-wells were drilled by January 1976, out of which 225 were successful. Work of deepening of wells is undertaken with the help of Air-Compressor Blasting Units and Revitalisation units. 6,921 wells were thus deepened. This work is undertaken according to demand and therefore, no targets as such are set.

(3) Community Development Programme (CD-10)

The C. D. Blocks have two active stages of operations Stage I of five years followed by Stage II of another five years. At the end of ten years, the block enters post stage II phase. There are 442.50 C. P. A. Unit blocks in the State of Maharashtra. The position of the C. P. A. pattern blocks in the State is as under :—

Category	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Stage I Block ...	126	69	19	...	...
Stage II Block ...	130	157½	168½	156	137½
Post Stage II Blocks ...	186½	216	255	286½	305
	442½	442½	442½	442½	442½

2. The following table shows the provisions made and expenditure incurred on the C. D. Programme during the period from 1969-70 onwards :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Year	Budget provision	Expenditure (Actuals)
1	1969-70	... 164.00	148.03
2	1970-71	... 210.00	187.15
3	1971-72	... 180.77	180.77
4	1972-73	... 230.92	228.92
5	1973-74	... 253.22	214.47
6	1974-75	... 130.50	130.50
			(Provisional)
7	1975-76	... 197.76	197.76
			(Anticipated)
8	1976-77	— 118.15	...

3. A provision of Rs. 659 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the Fifth plan. Out of the provision of Rs. 659 lakhs 344.36 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 16 lakhs for non-Plan for the year 1975-76) having already been provided, a balance of Rs. 314.64 is only available for the remaining 3 years of the plan period. The C. D. programme which was initiated in the State w. e. f. 2.10.52 and thereafter extended to the areas in the State from time to time is no longer a centrally sponsored programme. No grants from the G. of I are received for this programme. Funds that are being allotted to the blocks for this programme are allotted from the State's own budget by way of the block grants payable to the P.Ss. U/s 188 of the M. Z. Ps. and P. Ss. Act, 1961.

4. Theoretically there are 56 stage II blocks in the year 1975-76 and out of these only 15 will remain in stage II in 1976-77. There will not be any stage II blocks in the year 1977-78. All stage II blocks will enter in post stage II in the year 1977-78. But this categorisation of stage I and stage II will have no meaning in the sense that G. of I. help according to set pattern will no longer be forthcoming and the extra expenditure for C. D. activities will have to be borne by the State Govt.

5. As the central assistance to the programme was stopped by the G. of I. long ago, these blocks could not be allotted sufficient amount of blocks grants as per the schematic pattern laid down during the last few years with the result that the blocks could not continue and complete their programmes.

The job on hand is therefore to complete these incomplete works before taking up any new works. About 5,035 were reported to be incomplete, requiring an amount of 222.22 lakhs according to old rates. As almost all activities under C. D. Programme have been included in the local sector. Government has issued orders that during the years 1975-76 the grants of Rs. 197.76 released by Government should be utilised by the Z. P. after providing matching contribution as indicated below :

Z. P.	... 25 per cent
P. S.	... 12½ per cent
V. Ps.	... 12½ Per cent

As the estimated requirement of Rs. 222.22 lakhs is as per old rates, it is certain that the cost will increase because the estimates would have to be revised at the current schedule of rates. It is only when there are no incomplete works, that the P. Ss. / Z. Ps. will take up new works under C. D. Programme. With a view to giving benefit to the Tribal areas the condition of popular contribution of 12½ % by V. P. or persons in village has been waived.

6. A provision of Rs. 118.15 lakhs has been proposed for 1976-77 annual plan.

7. A statement indicating the physical achievements is enclosed. (TABLE No. 1)

(4) Minor Irrigation Programme in Local Sector

Minor Irrigation Works which irrigate less than 250 acres each and lift irrigation schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs or less each are transferred and vest in Zilla Parishads. These works include irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, lift irrigation schemes, repairs and renovation of ex-Malguzari tanks in Vidarbha area and desilting of tanks in Konkan Districts.

During 1975-76, it was programmed to complete 802 incomplete works with an irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares for which an outlay of Rs. 816.32 is provided. The Minor irrigation Programme (Local Sector) forms an important item of 20-point programme. The Z. Ps. were therefore, requested to accelerate the pace of execution of the Programme. By the end of December 1975, 390 works were completed creating an additional irrigation potential of 16,292 hectares. It is anticipated that with the completion of remaining 412 works, additional irrigation potential of about 23,413 hectares would be created by the end of June 1976,

In the annual plan 1976-77 the outlay approved under the programme is Rs. 598.09 lakhs and the work programme is for completing 830 works yielding additional irrigation potential of 23413 hectares.

Programme for construction of new wells and Installation of pump sets and Kachha Bandharas.—During the current year (1975-76) it was proposed to subsidise 20,000 new wells and 30,000 pump sets for which Rs. 20.04 lakhs and Rs. 19.91 lakhs respectively are provided. By the end of September, 1975, achievement was 3949 new wells and 2,510 pump sets installed.

During the year 1976-77, provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under well scheme and Rs. 20.45 lakhs under pump sets scheme has been proposed for 20,000 new wells and 3,000 pump sets.

During 1976-77, provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is proposed for Kachha Bandharas under which 9,000 acres is proposed to be benefited from these bandharas for Rabi Crops.

(5) House building Advances to the Zilla Parishad Employees

As per entry No. 115 of the Schedule to the M. Z. Ps. and P. Ss. Act, 1961 the responsibility of provision of houses to their employees has been cast on the Zilla Parishads. Considering their limited resources, Government have evolved a scheme for grant of loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Zilla Parishad employees. However, the needs of those employees who require an advance individually for construction of house, for renovation, extension etc. of an existing house remains to be catered. Government, therefore, decided to introduce a new plan scheme effective from 1974-75 for grant of loans to Zilla Parishads to enable them to meet the needs of their employees in that behalf. Accordingly a scheme of granting loans to the Zilla Parishads to enable them to meet the needs of their employees in this behalf has been implemented under G. R., R. D. D. No. ACD 1073/28725-DI, dated 18th November 1974. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for this purpose during the current year. So far as the Zilla Parishad employees are concerned, the Zilla Parishad will operate the scheme as if the M. H. B. A. Rules 1962 were applicable to the Zilla Parishad employees *mutatis mutandis*.

2. The expenditure incurred during the year 1974-75 is Rs. 8 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during the year 1975-76 would be Rs. 6 lakhs. The provision made for this scheme for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

(6) Grant of loans to Zilla Parishads for construction of Administrative Buildings for the Zilla Parishads

Most of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis in the State are in need of Administrative Buildings and the question of providing funds to them for

construction of these buildings is engaging the attention of Government since 1963-64. In the recent past the Evaluation Committee on the Panchayati Raj also considered the question and has recommended that Government should have a separate independent plan scheme for construction of Administrative Buildings for Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (*vide* its recommendation No. 131) Government has considered the recommendation of the Committee and has accepted it in the following form.

(a) a standard type plan may be prepared.

(b) the money required may be taken up by the Zilla Parishads on loan from G. P. Fund of the Zilla Parishad employees and financing institutions like L. I. C.

In pursuance of the above recommendations accepted by Government the then B. and C. D. (now Public Works and Housing Department) had finalised the standard type plan required to be adopted by the Zilla Parishads for construction of Administrative Buildings and the Zilla Parishads have been requested by Government to adopt the same. The funds required for the construction of the administrative buildings are required to be raised by the Zilla Parishads from their own resources or by obtaining the loan from the L. I. C. No loan from the G. P. Fund of the Zilla Parishad employees however, can now be taken as the said fund has since been taken over by Government with effect from 1st May 1975.

2. Financial position of most of the Zilla Parishads however, does not permit them to incur huge expenditure on construction of administrative buildings. With a view, therefore, to enable them to undertake construction of administrative buildings, a new scheme for grant of loans to Zilla Parishads for construction of administrative buildings for Zilla Parishads is proposed to be introduced in the fifth plan. The details as to the terms and conditions on which loans should be granted to Zilla Parishads will be settled in due course. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1976-77.

(7) Nutrition Programme

In our State many people in rural areas are subsisting below poverty line and it is, therefore, no wonder that mal-nutrition presents the very formidable problem and has, therefore, to be tackled by Government with determination. Mal-nutrition is associated with infections. While mal-nutrition increases susceptibility to infections, infections aggravate mal-nutrition. This vicious circle needs to be broken by concerted allround efforts.

2. The IVth plan contained the following broad groups under Nutrition Programme :—

(a) Supplementary feeding including mid-day meals for school going children ;

(b) S. N. P. for pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers of tribal areas ;

(c) Nutrition Education Programme including ANP and Composite Programme for women and pre-school children ;

(d) Programme to meet specific deficiencies such as folic acid and Vitamin A and immunisation of children.

3. In the Fifth Plan which has commenced from 1st April 1974, Nutrition Programmes have been included under the minimum needs programme. During the Fifth Plan, priority in nutrition programme has to be given to pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children of weaker sections of the community. In the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 38.05 crores has been proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme under which only 2 components of the nutrition schemes have been covered. They are :—

(a) Mid-day meals i. e. School Feeding Programme and

(b) Special Nutrition Programme in tribal areas.

At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 2,25,000 beneficiaries have been covered under School Feeding Programme (Mid-day Meal) in 30 blocks of 4 Districts, viz. Thana, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad during the year 1975-76. An additional 55,000 beneficiaries were to be covered but due to less provision made by the D. P. D. C.'s only 27,500 beneficiaries of 1974-75 are being continued in Osmanabad District. Sholapur District has not provided any funds in 1975-76. It was proposed to cover additional beneficiaries during 1976-77 but the D. P. D. C.'s of Osmanabad and Sholapur have provided only Rs. 6 lakhs and 5 lakhs respectively. Hence the coverage will be less than targeted.

4. Under the Special Nutrition Programme upto the end of 4th Five Year Plan 2,25,000 beneficiaries have been covered in 80 Tribal Development Blocks of 12 Districts, viz. Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Nagpur, Poona, Amravati, Bhandara, Nagpur and Yeotmal. As the Government of India has discontinued the grant-in-aid under this programme, Government has decided to continue this non-plan programme during the year 1976-77 under plan and the expenditure will be met from the outlays earmarked for tribal sub-plans of above 12 districts for which necessary orders are being issued by Planning Department.

5. It was proposed to cover additional 50,000 beneficiaries under the S. N. P. during 1975-76 in Dhulia and Chandrapur Districts but due to the less provision made by the D. P. D. C. of Chandrapur only 36,000 beneficiaries are being covered with indigenous material in these districts. It is proposed to increase the beneficiaries in 1976-77 since the D. P. D. C.'s of Dhulia and Chandrapur have provided Rs. 26.25 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs respectively during 1976-77 and as such 51,000 beneficiaries in Dhulia District and 15,000 in Chandrapur will be covered during 1976-77 with the assistance of CARE food material.

6. The A. N. P. which is basically an educational and production oriented programme is also to be extended during the Fifth Plan period. By the end of IVth Five Year Plan 103 blocks i. e. 1,030 programme villages are covered under the A. N. P. During the year 1974-75 additional 9 new A. N. P. blocks have been covered bringing the total number of A. N. P. Blocks to 112. No new A. N. P. blocks were taken up during 1975-76 due to financial stringency. However, during 1976-77, it was proposed to expand the A. N. P. activities in 10 additional blocks in the State but only 1 D. P. D. C. i. e. Thana has made provision for opening of one new A. N. P. block at Talazari during 1976-77.

(8) Bhangi Mukti Programme

The object of this programme is setting up latrines in rural areas and improve village sanitation and conserving night soil for manurial purpose. The Maharashtra Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kothrud (District Poona) has done very useful work in the field of rural sanitation. As [a part of the Bhangi Mukti Programme, the institution has prepared convenient models of latrines like "Sopa Sandas" and also manufactured latrines seats which are supplied free of costs to villages. The Institute also imparts training in installation of latrines. Government has been giving grant-in-aid to the institution to enable it to undertake this activity. It has so far manufactured 33,631 latrine seats. The Zilla Parishads have now taken up the Bhangi Mukti Programme in so far as installation of "Sopa Sandas" is concerned. A total provision of Rs. 1.18 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the next year.

(9) Gram Safai Programme

The Gram Safai Programme undertaken by Government from 1974-75 is giving good results. Under this scheme porcelain latrine seats purchased by the Zilla Parishad are supplied free of cost to the families belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes in villages, particularly in Jayanti villages. Each Zilla Parishad which has

undertaken the scheme was requested to purchase about 170 porcelain seats in the year 1975-76 for free distribution. The scheme will be implemented through the honorary workers attached to Zilla Parishads for Gram Safai Work who will be paid suitable honorarium and T. A. This scheme envisages holding of shibirs, propoganda through exhibitions and undertaking different aspects of health and sanitation activities. A total outlay of Rs. 3.74 lakhs is proposed for this programme during 1976-77.

(10) Sammelans of Panchas, Sarpanchas of Village Panchayat and other Non-Officials

This is centrally sponsored scheme. Sammelans of Panchas, Sarpanchas of Village Panchayats and other non-officials are to be held under this scheme, at village, block, district and State levels to provide them opportunities for discussion of development problems of common interest, mutual difficulties and exchange of ideas, views etc.

The Government of India has revised the pattern of this scheme for the 5th Plan. Under the revised pattern introduced since 1974-75, no central assistance is available for sammelans at the village or block level. For district level sammelan, the Government of India gives assistance at the rate of Rs. 30 per participant for 100 persons together with Rs. 200 for contingencies for each district. Every year only five districts will be eligible for central assistance. For State Level Sammelans the assistance is available at the rate of Rs. 50 per participant for 200 persons together with Rs. 500 for contingent expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed under central sector in Fifth Five Year Plan for this activity. The Government of India has allocated an amount of Rs. 0.16 lakhs for the year 1975-76 against the budgetted provision of Rs. 0.30 lakhs made for this scheme. The Zilla Parishads of Ratnagiri, Sangli, Nanded, Bhandara and Chandrapur have been requested to hold district level sammelans in their districts under this scheme for 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the year 1976-77.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES

(11) Village Employment Scheme

The Village Employment Scheme is a Village level Scheme started as part of the 15 Point Programme of Government. The aim of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to individuals and to community, preferably on production works for unskilled persons in rural areas. The territorial limits of each village is the area of operation of the Village Employment

Scheme. The conditions of the scheme are that it is restricted to providing of unskilled manual work, that it extends only to able bodied persons and that the scheme will operate only where and when employment is not available in Agriculture or existing plan and non-plan works and during off season period and where scarcity works are not in operation. Such schemes are likely to be small schemes for the benefit of the village and not involving high cost and technical aspects.

The progress of the scheme since its inception as observed from the reports of the Z. Ps. is as follows :—

Year	Expdr. incurred.	Employment generated (i. e. no. of persons employed)
1972-73	... 22,11,300	2,37,363
1973-74	... 37,38,400	2,54,884
1974-75	... 56,05,424	2,03,787 (information in respect of 5 Districts is not available)

The scheme has been a reasonable success. It started from the year 1972-73 during which year scarcity was declared and as such many of the Village Panchayats could not undertake the scheme. It does not provide employment guarantee. The Village Employment Scheme is implemented only when no work is available under the Employment Guarantee Scheme or any other works or schemes. The fund provided for the scheme is based on statutory grant. As such the expenditure is a committed expenditure. 35 per cent of the 100 per cent L. R. grants is to be earmarked by the V. P. for the Village Employment Scheme.

(12) Scheme for Eradication of Palemode System (Non-Plan)

In the Tribal areas in this State, cultivators mostly adivasis are always financially hard up, particularly during the rainy season. During this time, they borrow in cash and kind from the unauthorised and unscrupulous money-lenders to meet their day-to-day needs and return the borrowings after harvest at very high rate of interest which generally ranges from 200 per cent to 300 per cent. The ultimate result is that the adivasis find it almost impossible to extricate themselves from the vicious circle of annual penury clutches of the unscrupulous money-lenders. This system is known in Thana and Nasik Distts. as "Palemode" and is described by different names in tribal areas of other distts. The question of introducing a fullfledge scheme for the Eradication of Palemode system was considered by Government and accordingly a

beginning was made by introducing the scheme in Thana District in 1965-66. The scheme was further extended to tribal blocks in Nasik District in 1966-67. The experience in those two Districts has shown that the scheme has been very beneficial to the tribal cultivators and helped in ameliorating their condition to a great extent. In view of this the scheme has been further extended to all the Tribal Development Blocks proposed Tribal Development Blocks, forest Villages and small tribal pockets.

2. Under the scheme, the maximum loan that can be given is Rs. 250 to an individual family. Out of this, upto 75 per cent is given as far as possible in kind and 25 per cent in cash depending upon the availability of grains. The loan is disbursed in two instalments, first at the end of May and second by about 15th August every year. It is a short term loan under the Agriculture's Loans Act which is to be *recovered in one instalment in cash* before the end of financial year in which it is sanctioned. Interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum is charged on the loan. During the year 1973-74 Rs. 62,70,000 were provided for loans under eradication of Palemode Scheme. For the year 1974-75, Rs. 75,00,000 were provided for loans under the Palemode Scheme. For the year 1975-76 also the budget provision for loans was Rs. 75 lakhs and for 1976-77 it is Rs. 63 lakhs.

Statement showing the names of the Districts where the scheme has been introduced :—

(1) Thana, (2) Kolaba, (3) Nasik, (4) Dhulia, (5) Poona, (6) Ahmednagar, (7) Nanded, (8) Amravati, (9) Yeotmal, (10) Nagpur, (11) Bhandara, (12) Chandrapur, (13) Wardha, (14) Forest villages under the Chief Conservator of Forests.

There are no physical targets or planning for the next five year period for this scheme as this is a non-plan scheme mainly as a tribal welfare measure. The scheme has gone a long way in ameliorating the conditions of tribals to a great extent.

The information regarding the scheme is as per attached form.

FORM

1. (a) Name of the Scheme	...	Eradication of Palemode system.
(b) Head of Account	...	688 Loans for Social Security and Welfare of backward classes. Loans to Cultivators in Tribal areas for Eradication of Palemode system.
2. Year in which the scheme was started ..	1966 (R. D. D. G. R. No. MIS 1065/38210-Q, dated 9th September 1966).	

3. Likely date as to when the scheme will be completed. Non-Plan scheme as a Social Welfare measure.
4. Allocation during Five Year Plan ... Non-Plan Scheme.
5. Budget provision for the year 1974-75 and expenditure incurred for the last five years. Rs. 75,00,000 for loans for 1974-75.
Rs. 75 lakhs for loans for 1975-76.
Rs. 63 lakhs for loans for 1976-77.

Year	Budget provision in lakhs of Rupees (For loans)
1	2
1969-70	... 30
1970-71	... 68.50
1971-72	... 58.20
1972-73	... 44.33 (Revised)
1973-74	... 53.08 (Revised)
1974-75	... 75
1975-76	... 75
1976-77	... 63

6. Progress of the scheme since its inception with facts and figures in the form of descriptive note.

This is a Tribal Welfare Activity, under the scheme, loans are given to tribals in cash 25 per cent and kind 75 per cent during the harvesting season.

The scheme was applied to tribal areas in Thana District in the year 1966. The same was further extended to other tribal areas in the State. The objective of the scheme is to eradicate the Palemode system prevailing in the tribal areas under which tribal approach their money-lenders for subsistence loan in form of foodgrains during harvesting season and repay it in kind in the form of paddy the cost of which is double or triple of the loans taken.

7. Provision made in the budget estimate for 1976-77.

Rs. 63 lakhs for loans.

5. Districtwise No. of beneficiaries of loans made in 1974-75 for the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st October 1974.	Loans were distributed to nearly 44,622		
	Adivasis.		
	Thana	...	9,250
	Kolaba	...	692
	Nasik	...	18,202
	Dhulia	...	4,507
	Poona	...	2,618
	Ahmednagar	...	2,900
	Amravati	---	1,325
	Nagpur	...	90
	Bhandara	...	307
	Yeotmal	...	1,801
	Chandrapur	...	1,098
	Nanded	...	178
	Forest Villages under CCF.		1,654
		44,622	

(13) Training Scheme

Panchayat Raj Training Centres.—With a view to fulfilling the need of imparting purposeful and specific training of elected representatives of people working in the Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Govt. of India evolved a scheme of setting up Panchayat Raj Training Centres in the country in 1961. Accordingly, 14 centres were run in Maharashtra upto 30th October 1971. However, because of poor attendance, one centre was closed down with effect from 1st November 1971. Thus there are now in all 13 Panchayat Raj Training Centres in Maharashtra. These centres are run by the non-official agencies on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis. The training of Sarpancha, Upa-sarpanchas of V. Ps., Women members of P. Ss. and Z. Ps. and Panchas of V. Ps. is carried on at these centres. Two types of courses (viz. Institutional and Peripetatic) are conducted at these centres. Generally, at each P. R. T. C. following courses are organised yearly:—

7 days courses	...	20
10 " "	...	4
3 " "	...	25

Training of Gramsevaks, Asstt. Gramsevaks and Gramsevikas.—Training of Gramsevaks, Asstt. G. Ss. and Gramsevikas is an inservice training given to G. Ss., Asstt. G. Ss. and Gramsevikas in the service of Z. Ps. with a view to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently in the field. Moreover, as per provision in the M. Z. Ps. Distt. Services (Recruitment) Rules 1967 every G. Ss., Asstt. G. Ss. and Gramsevika is required to undergo training failing which they are reverted or discharged from service as the case may be.

There are nine Regular G. T. Cs. and equal Number of Upgraded G. T. Cs. located at (1) Sindewahi, Distt. Chandrapur; (2) Buldana; (3) Amravati; (4) Manjri, Distt. Pune; (5) Gargoti, Distt. Kolhapur; (6) Kolhapur; (7) Parbhani; (8) Jalna, Distt. Aurangabad; (9) Kosbad District Thana and two Home Science Wings attached to G. T. Cs. at Manjri, and Sindewahi. The training of G. Ss. and Asstt. G. Ss. is conducted at all the Regular G. T. Cs. and that of untrained Gramsevikas at the Home Science Wings attached to G. T. Cs. at Sindewahi and Manjri. The G. T. Cs. at Amravati, Gargoti and Kosbad are run by the following non-official agencies on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis:—

1. Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.
2. Shri Mouni Vidyapeeth, Gargoti, Distt. Kolhapur.
3. Gokhale Education Society, Pune.

The remaining six G. T. Cs. with aforesaid two Home Science Wings which were run by Government have been transferred to Krishi Vidyapeeths from 1st November 1970 on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis. Provision for these centres is made under the budget head "305-Agri".

As the question of finalisation of village level set up was under consideration of Government, the training of untrained G. Ss. was suspended from 1965. This question has since been finalised but as per decision of Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economy Measures, the question of continuance or otherwise of all G. T. Cs. is under consideration. In view of this and also in view of the fact that the entire training programme of officials and non-officials of P. R. Bodies is under review of the Committee set up by Government for the purpose, the training of untrained G. Ss. could not be organised upto now. There are about 4,142 G. Ss. in the service of Z. Ps. out of them, 3,300 have received training.

Six months training of Asstt. G. Ss.—With a view to enable Asstt. G. Ss. to discharge their duties efficiently in the field, they are imparted six months training at all the 9 Regular G. T. Cs. The capacity of each centre for this

course is 60. During the period of training, each trainee gets his pay and allowances and T. A. for to and fro journey. Expenditure on this acctt. is borne by the concerned Z. P. In addition to this, each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 60 p. m. and Rs. 30 on account of study tour. This expenditure is met from the sanctioned grants of the concerned G. T. C. under the budget head "305-Agri.". There are about 7,292 Asstt. G. Ss. in the service of Z. Ps. Out of them, about 6,500 Asstt. G. Ss. have received training so far.

One year Training of Gramsevikas at Home Science Wings.—A number of untrained Gramsevikas who are selected through the District Selection Boards are working under the Zilla Parishads. With a view to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently in the field, they are required to undergo one year's training at the Home Science Wings. The capacity of Home Science Wing at Manjri is 25 and that of Sindewahi is 40. During the period of training, each trainee gets her pay and allowances and T. A. for to and fro journey, the expenditure on which is met by the concerned Z. P. In addition to this, each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 60 p. m. The expenditure on this account is met from the sanctioned grants under the budget head "305-Agri." There are about 700 Gramsevikas in the service of Z. Ps. Out of which about 600 have received training.

Two months Refresher Training course of Gramsevakas and Gramsevikas.—With a view to refresh knowledge of already trained G. Ss. and Gramsevikas, two months refresher courses are organised for them at all the 9 G. T. Cs. and two Home Science Wings at regular intervals. So far, 2700 G. Sc. and 225 Gramsevikas have undergone this training.

Scheme for training of Youth Workers.—This scheme was implemented in this State since 1961. This was 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme till 31st March 1974. Under this scheme, camps were held for a duration of 12 days for both boys and girls at 9 G. T. Cs. for boys and two Home Science Wings for girls. As a measure of economy, the State Government has discontinued this scheme from current financial year.

Scheme for training of G. Ss. in village youth activities.—With a view to utilise village youth in implementation of development schemes, G. S. trainees were given training in organisation of yuvak mandal around G. T. Cs. so that when they go back to their circle, they should also form such yuvak mandals in their jurisdiction.

With a view to conserve Government resources and to effect economy in Government expenditure, Government has decided to discontinue this scheme from 6th January 1976.

Scheme for training of Associate Women Workers.—This is 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in this State from 1962. The object of this scheme is to promote leadership qualities amongst women workers with a view to enable them to help Gramsevikas and Mukhya Sevikas in implementing more efficiently the programme for women and children at village level. As per revised scheme, the duration of training is 15 days and 45 trainees are sent for each course. During the period of training, each trainee is entitled to stipend of Rs. 5 per day and T. A. for to and fro journey at Rs. 20 per trainee.

One year's specialised training in Agri. to Selected G. Ss.—This scheme was sponsored by Government of India on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis. From 1st April 1969, Government of India have stopped giving assistance to this scheme with the result that this scheme is being implemented since then exclusively with State Funds. Under this scheme, one year's specialised training in agri. is given to selected G. Ss. at all the nine upgraded G. T. Cs. The capacity of each centre for this course is 50. During the period of training, each trainee gets his pay and allowances plus T. A. for to and fro journey. Expenditure on this account is met by the concerned Z. P. from their funds. In addition to this, each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 60 p. m. and Rs. 40 on account of study tour. Expenditure on this account is met from the sanctioned grants of the G. T. Cs. under the head "305-Agri."

Scheme for deputation of G. Ss. for B. Sc. (Agri.) Degree Course.—Under this scheme, 30 selected G. Ss. on merit-cum-seniority basis used to be deputed every year for B. Sc. (Agri.) Degree course. This scheme was centrally sponsored till 1965-66. Since 1966-67, it is being implemented with State funds. As a measure of economy, this scheme has been discontinued from 28th October 1975.

Scheme for establishment of Composite Training Centre at Gargoti.—The C. T. C. Gargoti was established during 1967-68 at Gargoti, District Kolhapur. This centre imparts training to officials and non-officials connected with C. D. Programme. This centre is run by Shri Mouni Vidyapeeth, Gargoti on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis. This centre was getting 100 per cent central assistance upto 31st April 1974. After that, it is run entirely with State funds.

As per decision of Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economy Measures, the question of continuance or otherwise of all G. T. Cs. (both Regular and Upgraded), Home Science Wings and C. T. C. is under consideration

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing the provisions proposed for the year 1976-77 for the various Plan Schemes pertaining to Rural Development Department

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Provision Proposed for under the Major Heads and agreed to by Planning Sub-Committee														
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	253 District Administration	277 Education	282 Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	283 Housing	288 Social Security and Welfare	305 Agriculture	306 Minor Irrigation	310 Animal Husbandry	314 Community Development	337 Roads and Bridges	506 Capital Outlay on minor Irrigation etc.	682 Loans for Public Health	683 Loans for Housing	766 Loans to Government Servants	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Scheme in C. D. 1 C. D. Projects.	2.50	67.00	4.58	1.00	3.50	2.58	2.50	2.50	—	31.99	...	...	...	..	118.15
2	Bhangi Mukti Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.18	...	...	...	...	...	1.18
3	Gram Safai Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.74	...	...	...	...	...	3.74
4	Rural Water Supply Programme.	...	...	466.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	...	486.14
5	Applied Nutrition Programme (State and Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.18	...	...	...	...	...	26.18
6	School Feeding Programme.	...	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00

7	Special Nutrition Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Minor Irrigation (MIN-6).	...	...	...	...	...	645.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645.84
9	Ground Water Survey	...	...	...	...	...	29.09	...	...	...	30.00	...	...	...	59.00
10	Sammelans	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
11	House Building advances to Zilla Parishads Employees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
12	House Building advances to Government Servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
13	Loans to Zilla Parishads for construction of Administrative Building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00
14	Scheme for Associate Women Workers in Community Development.	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20

Total ... 2.50 78.00 470.72 1.00 3.50 2.78 677.34 2.50 31.40 31.99 30.00 20.00 31.00 0.50 1383.23

STATEMENT NO. II

Statement showing the Non-Plan provisions proposed for the year 1976-77 under the Major Head pertaining to the Rural Development Department

Sr. No.	Major Head of Account	Provision proposed for (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	229-Land Revenue	17,56.00
2	249-Interest payment. Charged	1,09.00
3	253-District Administration	10,41.33
4	254-Treasury and Accounts	0.28
5	268-Miscellaneous General Services	13.00
6	277-Education	1,62.00
7	282-Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	2,14.84
8	288-Social Security and Welfare	1,11.78
9	296-Secretariat Economic Service { Charged Voted	0.02 27.18
		<u>27.20</u>
10	305-Agriculture { Charged Voted	0.02 32.93
		<u>32.95</u>
11	306-Minor Irrigation (MIN-6)	17.10
12	306-Minor Irrigation (G. S. D. A.)	26.91
13	313-Forest	54.00
14	314-Community Development { Charged Voted	0.02 6,67.41
		<u>6,67.43</u>
15	337-Roads and Bridges	48.00
16	363-Compensation and Assignments to Panchayati Raj Institutions { Charged Voted	34.27 5.50
		<u>39.77</u>
17	506-Capital Outlay etc.	2,40.62
18	688-Loans for Social Security and Welfare	63.00
19	766-Loans to Government Servants for Advances-for Purchase of motor cars, } Other conveyances, } Festival advance, } Handloom Cloth etc. }	0.10 2.25 0.30
20	767-Miscellaneous loans	1,50,00.00
	Total { Charged Voted	1,43.33 1,94,84.53
	Grand Total	<u>1,96,27.86</u>

TABLE NO. I

Physical achievement under Community Development Programme

Sr. No.	Item	Units	Second Five Year Plan	Third Five Year Plan	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Fertilizers distributed	... Quintal	20,74,181	98,84,271	28,06,447	36,84,041	38,54,396	28,71,194	31,67,241
2	Seeds distributed	... Quintal	2,44,171	12,91,078	12,76,967	2,62,226	2,78,169	4,80,800	5,05,608
3	Bulls supplied	... Number	2,602	5,428	641	316	318	190	484
4	Animal Castrated	... do.	4,53,354	12,18,937	3,10,856	3,07,205	2,71,096	2,47,019	2,84,819
5	Additional Area brought under Irrigation	Hectares	1,32,586	3,70,270	57,722	51,791	...	32,344	37,896
6	Area reclaimed bunded and terraced	do.	4,55,750	15,60,457	3,98,467	3,85,392 11,826 82,895	4,32,944 4,565 17,366	5,99,487	4,29,966
7	Drinking Water wells constructed	Number	5,111	13,336	3,860	3,200	3,516	3,189	2,731
8	Adults made literate	... do.	2,70,001	17,81,192	1,59,54,073	3,98,848	45,786	1,03,115	32,296
9	Youth Clubs started	... do.	9,887	9,303	11,095	11,905	...	...	...
10	Mahila Samitis started	... do.	4,998	7,315	7,714	7,714	...	...	...
11	Farmers Union started	... do.	16,535	N. A.	...	Discontinued	...	...	...
12	Kacha Road constructed	... K. M.	5,720	13,162	1,517	1,461	8,994	6,983	13,313
13	School Buildings constructed	... No.	3,467	7,838	2,051	1,990	...	...	...
14	People's contribution	... Rs.	35,252	62,925	3,643	4,218	4,074	4,070	23,323
15	Govt. expenditure	... do.	1,82,992	3,48,067	22,367	23,312	19,988	23,835	25,653

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

The functions of the Department are as under :—

(1) To purchase cereals and other essential commodities from the Government of India and the other States or other agencies, stock and distribute the same to the consumers at economic prices through a network of Fair Price/Authorised Ration Shops.

(2) To purchase locally produced grains within the State under the Monopoly Procurement-cum-purchase scheme and levy scheme and regulate the rice-milling industry.

(3) To regulate the supply and distribution of the essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, wheat-products, controlled cloth, etc.

(4) To control, where necessary, the open market trade and consumption of essential commodities by enforcing various statutory measures.

(5) To keep a general watch on price situation.

Supply Position.—The supply position of foodgrains in the State continued to be difficult upto September/October 1975 till the kharif crops were harvested. Though the quantum of foodgrains to be issued through the public distribution system was 8 kgs. in the Bombay Rationing area, 7/7½ kgs. in the Corporation Cities and upto 5 kgs. in the rest of the State, it was not possible to supply foodgrains at this quantum. During the lean months of 1975 the quantum in rural areas had to be reduced to 3 kgs. in scarcity areas and 2 kgs. in non-scarcity areas. The movement of coarse grains continues to be free throughout the country but the inter-State movement of wheat and rice was restricted by the Government of India resulting in reduced availability of these foodgrains. While movement of wheat within the State was free except for the fact that it will be imported into Bombay Rationing Area only by rail, the inter-zonal restrictions on movement of paddy-rice and the ban on private trade continued till November 1975. These movement restrictions and the ban on private trade were removed throughout the State except Bombay Rationing Area in November 1975 and this distinctly improved the availability of rice to the consumers.

The monthly allotment of foodgrains by the Government of India to the Maharashtra State during 1975 was of the order of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat and 8,000 tonnes of rice till September. The allotment of rice was stepped upto 12,000 tonnes from October 1975. The Government of India also started allotting milo at the rate of 12,000 tonnes per month for the months of October and November, 1975 and this has been increased to 20,000 tonnes

during December and January, 1976. The total allotment of foodgrains by the Government of India to Maharashtra during 1975 was 16,60,700 tonnes.

On account of the various measures taken by the State Government and the Central Government the prices started declining after the declaration of Emergency in June, 1975 and this downward trend continued till the third week of July when the prices of certain commodities started rising again. After 22nd August, 1975, the prices started declining once again and this declining was accelerated after October 1975 with the arrival of new crops in the market. Thanks to the good rains, the kharif crops were very good not only in Maharashtra but in the country as a whole and this further contributed to declining in prices and adequate availability of foodgrains in the open market. The open market availability at reasonable prices significantly reduced the off-takes of foodgrains in public distribution system and it was possible for Government to increase the quantum to 12 kgs. per adult. per month in Bombay Rationing Area, 11 kgs. in Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad cities and 8 kgs. in other areas of the State. The quantum for mofussil areas was further increased to 9 kgs. in January, 1976.

In addition the normal allotment of rice, the Government of India has also been allotting rice from surplus States and so far about 50,000 tonnes of rice has been so allotted. To improve the availability of rice the State Government also purchased about 10,000 tonnes of rice from Nepal.

With the help of Government of India's allotment, internal procurement and purchases both within and outside State the Government would be able to build up adequate stocks and will be able to issue foodgrains at a higher quantum during the lean season than was possible during the lean periods in the past.

Procurement.—Upto 1974-75 the procurement policy of Government of Maharashtra was based on the scheme of graded levy on producers of paddy, jowar, bajri and wheat depending on the acreage under each of these crops sown by the individual cultivators. During 1974-75 levy was also attempted to be imposed on the growers of specified non-cereals/cash crops but it could not be made statutory due to certain legal difficulties.

During 1975-76 Government have revised and rationalised the levy policy and under the revised scheme levy is imposed on the total holding of an agriculturist and is related to the basic land revenue paid by him with certain weightages for irrigation, depending upon its source. The statutory basis for the levy under the new scheme is provided by the Maharashtra Foodgrains Procurement (Levy) Order, 1975. According to clause 3 of the said

order, every cultivator is required to bring in such portion of his land under foodcrop so as to be able to meet his levy demand as well as his personal requirements of foodgrains. Under this revised scheme even cultivators growing cash crops are covered and the scheme is, therefore, more equitable. The cultivator has also an option to pay the levy in terms of any of the leviable foodgrains grown by him. The estimated demand of levy according of the new scheme would be about 5 lakh tonnes.

The progress of recovery of levy has been quite satisfactory and upto 20th February 1976 the progress was as under :—

(Figures in M. Tonnes)

Name of foodgrains	Procurement through levy	Procurement through open market purchases	Procurement through voluntary purchases	Total procurement
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy ...	59,271	4,475 (R)	2,492	66,238
Kharif Jowar ...	1,78,028	18,342	1,082	1,97,452
Pajri ...	11,710	...	...	11,710
Total ...	2,49,009	22,817	3,574	2,75,400

As during last year, Government has started open market purchases of jowar and paddy at higher prices from the beginning of the procurement season but this scheme was given up towards the end of October, 1975. Thereafter foodgrains delivered by non-leviable khatedars or quantities delivered by leviable khatedars in excess of their levy demand are being purchased at levy rates.

Distribution.—To ensure equitable distribution of available foodgrains into different areas of the State Government continued the distribution of foodgrains through the net work of fair price / authorised ration shops. Statutory rationing exists now only in the Bombay City and the industrial area of Thana district around the Bombay City. The cities of Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Kolhapur including Ichalkaranji and Aurangabad are treated as separate entities for distribution of foodgrains. The grains purchased as well as procured are distributed through a net work of fair price shops numbering about 30,000. The working of fair price shops is vigorously supervised by the staff of the Civil Supplies Department. The fair price shops are sanctioned suitable rebates for transport of foodgrains outside the distances allowed in the margin of profit fixed for them. The distribution of foodgrains is done on the basis of the availability and the allotments from the Centre.

Streamlining the Public Distribution System.—During 1975 a Master Plan for undertaking house-to-house checking of ration cards and rationalising the public distribution system in Bombay Rationing Area was drawn up and is being implemented. The attachment of cards to individual shops depending on location as well as the number of units to be attached to each shop is being rationalised under the Plan which is expected to be completed by 31st March 1976. Vigorous drives for house-to-house checking with a view to eliminating bogus cards/excess units were undertaken in various districts and as a result of these efforts it was possible to cancel about 70 lakh units throughout the State during 1975.

Edible Oils and Vanaspati.—The prices of edible oils during 1975 as also their availability were generally satisfactory during 1975 though for a short period during the lean season, the prices had shot up considerably. In 1974, Government had purchased about 73,000 tonnes of sesame seed from the State Trading Corporation and during the lean season of 1975, Government decided to crush this seed into oil through the oil millers in Bombay. It was decided that the resultant sesame oil should be distributed on ration cards through the authorised ration shops in the Bombay Rationing Area at subsidised rates i.e. at Rs. 6.50 per kg. in retail and Rs. 6.10 per kg. in the wholesale. Later, this oil was also issued to bulk consumers such as hoteliers through other Organisations. The release of this oil through the public distribution system had a salutary effect on the open market prices of edible oils in general and they declined considerably. In the Bombay Rationing Area, the edible oil was used by consumers with the groundnut oil and when its prices came down to a reasonable level, the demand for sesame seed oil decreased. At that stage, Government reduced the retail selling price of sesame seed oil to Rs. 5.50 per kg. and even at this reduced price, the response from the consumers was negligible in view of the abundant availability of other edible oils at reasonable prices. The Government therefore, decided to offer the residuary stocks of sesame seed oil by sale to the different Vanaspati Manufacturers. The rate of sale of sesame seed oil was Rs. 65 per 10 kg. and for sesame seed Rs. 3,300 per metric tonne gross. It can be said that the temporary release of sesame seed oil to consumers at subsidised prices played an important role in containing the open market prices of edible oils at remarkable level. The position regarding availability of vanaspati was satisfactory during 1975 and continued to be easy.

Sugar.—The scheme for partial control over sugar introduced by Government of India from July, 1972 was continued during the year 1975-76. The levy sugar, which constitutes 65 per cent of the monthly releases is distributed at a fixed price of Rs. 2.15 paise per kg. and this price has

remained constant. The monthly allotment of sugar for domestic consumption in Maharashtra till December 1975 was 28,581 tonnes and the quantum of issue of levy sugar through the public distribution system was prescribed at 700 gms. per adult per month in urban areas (places with population of 5000 and above) and 350 gms. in rural areas. The monthly allotment was reduced to 23,384 tonnes in January 1976 and the reduced level has been maintained during February 1976. In view of the reduced allotment it has become necessary to reduce the quantum in urban areas to 600 gms. per adult per month and in rural areas to 300 gms. per month. The total release of levy sugar for domestic consumption in 1975 was 3,16,984 tonnes.

During 1975, the release of open market free sale sugar by Government of India varied between 70,000 tonnes to 1,10,000 tonnes per month. The open market prices had again gone up considerably during September, 1975 and an additional release of 20,000 tonnes by the Government of India for that month and a substantial increase in the release for October 1975 and the advancement of despatch period for November, 1975 release to 23rd October 1975 had a sobering effect on prices. The Government of India has formulated a scheme of distribution of levy sugar for domestic consumption and to the pharmaceuticals. The Government of India orders release of levy sugar in favour of the State Government every month from the sugar factories. The State Government distributes the same stocks to domestic consumers through the approved Ration/Fair Price Shops and to the pharmaceutical concerns is recommended by the Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration. The quantum of levy sugar for domestic consumption is decided according to the availability of levy sugar. Government also keeps a watch on transactions of free sale sugar in the open market by sugar factories and traders particularly, whether they abide by the restrictions imposed by the Central Government under Sugar Control Order, 1966.

Cement.—With a view to regulating the acquisition and disposal of cement by stockists and with a view to secure equitable distribution of cement in the State, the Maharashtra Cement (Licensing and Control) Order, 1973, was promulgated with effect from 21st May, 1973. The retail selling prices of cement are statutorily fixed. The Govt. of India makes a quarterly allocation of cement and throughout the calendar year 1975, the quarterly allotment to Maharashtra was 4.245 lakh tonnes. The allotment for the first Quarter of 1976 has been increased to 5 lakh tonnes. Out of the quarterly allocation to the State, about 55 to 65 per cent was allocated to the various Government Departments / Public Undertaking Corporations etc. by the State

Level Co-ordination Committee and the balance was left for free sale with the authorised stocks. Out of these freesale stocks, 50 per cent was distributed on permits to educational and charitable institutions, Co-operative Housing Societies, for minor repairs and to ex-servicemen, hutment dwellers etc.,. The remaining 50 per cent stocks with the stockists were to be sold by them at ex-godown retail selling prices fixed by Government in chronological order of the consumers demands. During the current procurement season which commenced from 1.10.75, Government had decided not to link up distribution of cement with the payment of levy in foodgrains by the agriculturists and the percentage of controlled cement with the stockists was, herefore, reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. The supply position of cement has become quite easy and in order to encourage the stockists to bring more cement from the producers, the retention period of controlled cement by the stockists from the date of its receipt has been reduced from 3 months to 3 weeks. The condition that the stockists should sell the freesale cement to the consumers in a chronological order of their demands according to the dates of their application has also been waived because of the improved supply position. In view of the abundant cement supply freely available, the percentage of controlled cement has been further reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent from the 11th February, 1976. The cement supply position is now very comfortable and the question of maintaining the quarterly allotment at the level of 5 lakh tonnes is being pursued with Govt. of India.

Kerosene.—Prior to January 1974, the Oil distributing Cos. were supplying as much kerosene as was indented by their agents. The distribution of the kerosene was being done through the trade channels established by the Oil Cos. themselves. From 1974 the Govt. of India started making monthly allocation of kerosene to every State in the country due to the deterioration in the international situation in supply and prices of petroleum products. In 1973, the average monthly quantity of kerosene distributed in the State by the Oil Cos. was about 72,000 kilo litres. This average could not be maintained during 1974 and 1975 due to reduction in production of kerosene in the country. The average quantity of kerosene distributed during 1974 and 1975 works out to 57,268 kilo litres and 67,544 kilo litres respectively.

Kerosene is being distributed to the vendors at control prices which are fixed under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Control Order, 1966. The Government of India increased kerosene prices in July 1975 by Rs. 50 per kilo litre and in December, 1975 by Rs. 120 per kilo litre. Accordingly

the prices of kerosene have fixed by the Collectors and the Controller of Rationing taking into consideration the increase made by the Government of India from time to time. At present, in the Bombay Rationing Area the retail price of kerosene is Rs. 1.21 per litre.

Controlled Cloth.—The scheme for distribution of controlled cloth through the authorised fair price cloth shops, which is being operated by Government through the Maharashtra Rajya Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd., the Federation of Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers Association, Bombay and the Retailers (Goods Supply) Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay, is continued during the year 1975-76. As on 31st December, 1975, 313 authorised fair price cloth shops were sanctioned in Bombay and 1839 in the districts. In addition, 122 (63 in Bombay Rationing Area and 59 in districts) Mills own retail shops were also issued authorisations for selling controlled cloth. The controlled cloth is supplied to the authorised fair price cloth shops through 39 district semi wholesalers in the districts. The Central Co-operative Consumers Stores and Zilla Kharedi Vikri Sanghs in the districts have been authorised as semi wholesalers. A Government guarantee of Rs. one crore for advancing hypothecation cash credits to the District Semi-wholesalers, and authorised fair price cloth shops for implementing the scheme has been continued during the year. It is proposed to increase the amount of the guarantee during the year 1976-77. Another guarantee of an amount of Rs. one crore has been given in favour of the Maharashtra Rajya Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd., to enable it to make centralised advance payments to the Mills for the controlled cloth being released for Maharashtra State every month. An amount of Rs. 2354 lakhs has also been granted to the Maharashtra Rajya Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd., and the District semi wholesalers as share capital contribution to enable them to provide margin money for obtaining hypothecation cash credits from Banks. The controlled cloth is distributed at the rate of ex-mill price plus 16 per cent plus excise duty plus octroi, if any. The total quantity made available in desired varieties and required dimensions is limited. The Textile Commissioner, is being persuaded to supply the varieties and quantities according to the State's demands. The average monthly quota of controlled cloth allotted to the State was about 4,000 bales and the Government of India had, therefore, to increase it at least to 6,000 bales. The total production of controlled cloth for the country itself has now reduced to the exemption granted by Government of India to the National Textile Corporation Mills and in view the reduced production, the monthly allotment to Maharashtra will be about 3,000 bales, inclusive of allotments made to the Mills own retail shops directly.

Due to the comparatively inferior quality of controlled cloth produced during the earlier months of 1975, wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailers had accumulated considerable stocks of controlled cloth bagged upto 31-10-1975. To liquidate this accumulated stocks, Government had permitted wholesalers, semi-wholesalers as well as retailers to dispose of their stocks received upto 31-10-1975 in any manner they like subject to the only condition that the statutorily fixed price ceiling will be maintained. The Textile Commissioners have also authorised the mills to similarly liquidate their stocks bagged till the end of October, 1975.

In Maharashtra, the scheme for distribution of controlled cloth has been given a statutory base by promulgating the Maharashtra Controlled Cloth (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1975, with effect from 25-3-1975.

Wheat Products.—There are 12 Roller Flour Mills in the State with a total grinding capacity of 49,118 metric tonnes per month. Two additional Roller Flour Mills are also coming up, one at Thane and the other at Nasik. Necessary licences will be issued to these mills after ascertaining their capacity. The available milling capacity in the State is sufficient to cater to the needs of Maharashtra.

Since September, 1974, Government of India is allotting only 23,000 m. t. of wheat per month to the Roller Flour Mills in the State. The production of maida from this allotment is not enough to meet the needs of even the existing permit holders in the State. A number of existing Bakeries and Biscuit Manufacturers have been asking for increase in their quota and in addition, a large number of persons have been applying for grant of maida quota for starting new bakeries. It has not been possible to meet these demands in view of the inadequate allocation of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills. The question of increasing wheat allotment to Roller Flour Mills is being pursued with Government of India. During 1975, maida quotas of existing permit holders was refixed on the basis of the actual average lifting of maida during the period from January to June, 1975.

Rawa and Maida is generally supplied to the consumers only on occasion of festivals against their ration cards. Since October, 1975, the Roller Flour Mills have been allowed to dispose of accumulated stocks of atta and bran in free sale after prescribed dates.

Other Essential Commodities .—After the declaration of Emergency in June, 1975, a series of meetings were held with the Manufacturers, Wholesalers as well as Retailers of various essential commodities with a view to persuade to voluntarily bringing down the prices and to urge them to maintain the supply line. As a result of these meetings, dealers of various commodities as well as retailers and restaurant owners agreed to reduce prices of those articles. Similar efforts made by the Collectors in the districts also helped to reduce the prices of various essential commodities. Arrangements have also been made with the Manufacturers of certain commodities for supply of their products to certain co-operative consumers stores on preferential terms for distribution to customers at concessional rates.

The State Government have issued a number of statutory orders with a view to checking hoarding and profiteering. The implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, which has been made more stringent by the Government of India during the year 1974 and of the Defence of India Rules was done vigorously. Police authorities are taking strict action against hoarders and smugglers and are taking effective measures for unearthing hoarded foodgrains and preventing their smuggling out of the State. up to the end of October 1975, 2266 persons had been arrested from Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and other cities of the State for black-marketing, adulteration and hoarding of essential commodities.

General Price Situation .—The State Government has been closely watching the price situation in the State particularly after the declaration of Emergency and taking necessary measures to maintain the price line and also ensure availability of essential commodities. Immediately on proclamation of Emergency, the general price level in the State started declining and this downward trend continued upto the 3 rd week of July, 1975. Thereafter, the prices started rising slightly and reached their peak in the third week of August 1975, after which the prices started declining once again and this downward trend has been generally maintained. The decline in prices was accelerated in the first week of November 1975, with the arrival of new crops in the market. The retail prices of most of the essential commodities are presently below the level obtaining at the time of the declaration of the Emergency.

A Statement showing the amounts of grants provided for separately under relevant major heads or minor heads is enclosed.

*Statement showing the budget provisions for the financial year 1976-77
for the Food and Civil Supplies Department*

(Rs. in thousand)

Sr. No.	Head of Account	Budget provision
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	249—Interest payments	4,72,00
2	266—Pension and Other Retirement Benefits.	1
3	288—Social Security and Welfare	75
4	296—Secretariat Economic Services	18,34
5	309—Food—A—Procurement and Supply—	
	(i) Civil Supplies	2
		1
	(ii) Rationing	1,99,70
	(iii) Procurement, Distribution and Price Control.	4,25,38
		Total 6,25,11
6	509—Capital Outlay on Food—	
	(i) Civil Supplies	8
	(ii) Receipts	8
	(iii) Procurement, Distribution and Price Control.—	
	Payment	Voted 4,52,56,00
	Receipt	4,61,99,00
7	603—Internal Debt of the State Government.	
	Payment	... Charged 1,29,43,00
	Receipt	... .. 93,00,00
8	766—Loans to Government Servants	740

SOCIAL WELFARE, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WELFARE AND TRIBAL WELFARE WING

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Social Welfare as it is constituted to-day is a conglomerate Department covering activities relating to Backward Class Welfare, Social Defence, Tribal Welfare, Sports, Cultural Affairs and Tourism. The Department is, therefore designed as Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department. At the Ministerial level, the Department is headed by a full-fledge Minister for Social welfare and a State Minister for Social welfare. The Sports, Cultural Affairs and Tourism likewise have a Minister and a State Minister. The Secretariat of the Department consists of one Secretary in the super time-scale of the IAS, 3 Deputy Secretaries 6 Under Secretaries and a number of Desk Officers.

2. At the field level, on the tribal and social welfare side, the Department has a full-fledge Director of Social Welfare and a Director of Tribal Welfare. At the Divisional level, the Director is assisted by four Divisional Social Welfare Officers, one for each Division. For tribal welfare work there are twelve Tribal Welfare Officers posted in twelve Districts having large concentrations of tribal population.

Sports Wing

3. The Sports Section at the field level is headed by a Director of Sports in Class I scale). This post is at present temporarily held by an officer drawn from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Director of Sports is assisted by an Assistant Director of Sports and an Organizer for Indian Games/Sports. These two latter posts are also in Class I. The Director of Sports at the Headquarters is assisted by one P. A., one Assistant Director of Sports, one Project Officer (N. S. S.), one Accounts Officer and one Assistant Director of Sports (N. F. C.). All these four posts are in Class II scale except the post of Assistant Director which is in Class I.

4. At the District level, there are 31 posts of District Sports Officers in Class II. Four District Sports Officers have been posted at the Sports Headquarters in Pune and two in Bombay Division. The remaining 25 District Sports Officers have been posted in Districts, one each. There are also 25 posts of Sports Coaches for different games and Sports.

Cultural Wing

The Cultural Affairs Section of the Department is headed by a Director of Cultural Affairs. This Director is assisted by an Assistant Director of Cultural Affairs in Class-II scale. At the district level no particular field agency has been provided to the Director of Cultural Affairs. However 3 Managers in Class III scale have been appointed for management of Government Theatres (two in Bombay and one at Kolhapur).

BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE

The programme is intended for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and nomadic tribes. The entire programme under this sector falls into four broad categories :—

- (1) Educational concessions.
- (2) Economic uplift of backward classes.
- (3) Health, housing and other schemes.
- (4) Eradication of untouchability.

(i) Educational concessions

The assistance given to the backward classes in the field of education consists of—

- (a) exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships ;
- (b) opening of Government hostels for boys and girls ;
- (c) payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for running hostels for students belonging to backward classes.

Exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees and award of scholarships.—The students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and nomadic tribes are exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees and other fees at all levels of education, irrespective of age and income. Such fees are reimbursed to the educational institutions by the Social Welfare Department.

Scholarships are also awarded to the backward class students of the pre-S. S. C. standards. For post-S. S. C. education there is a special scheme sponsored by the Government of India viz., "Award of post-S. S. C. scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes." The scheme is intended to cover most of the expenses of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

students, including their boarding and lodging expenses. The scheme is implemented by the State Government and expenditure upto the level of 1973-74, which is of the order of Rs. 320.90 lakhs is entirely borne by the State Government. The expenditure over and above the State level is borne by the Government of India. The Government of India do not extend these concessions to the students belonging to denotified tribes and nomadic tribes and tribals outside specified areas in Vidarbha region. The State Government has, therefore, extended the scheme to these three categories entirely from the State Funds. The programme will continue during 1976-77 and against a provision of Rs. 205 lakhs a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs has been proposed for the above programme in the budget estimates for 1976-77. As for the denotified tribes, nomadic tribes and tribals outside specified areas, a provision of Rs. 67.49 lakhs has been proposed for 1976-77.

Hostel facilities.—In order to enable students belonging to backward classes to take advantage of educational concessions, hostel facilities are provided by Government. In these hostels, all facilities, including those of free boarding and lodging, text books, stationery articles, uniform and bedding, free medical aid, conveyance and coaching facilities etc. are provided. Currently, 56 such hostels—33 for girls and 23 for boys—are being run by Government at a cost of Rs. 41.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 56.14 lakhs is proposed in the budget estimates for 1976-77 on account of this scheme.

In addition to the hostels run by Government voluntary agencies are paid grants-in-aid by Government at the rate of Rs. 45 p. m. for boys and Rs. 50 p. m. for girls, as maintenance charges. Those hostels which are given assistance under W.F.P. programme are given maintenance charges at the rate of Rs. 35 p. m. and Rs. 40 p. m. respectively for boys and girls. They are also given grants towards the salaries of a full-time trained Superintendent and rent of buildings. Assistance is also given under the World Food Programme to a majority of these hostels.

In addition to this a programme of balwadies is also being undertaken to inculcate the habits of cleanliness etc. amongst the backward class boys. The educational programme also provides for financial assistance to voluntary agencies conducting Ashram Shalas for Vimukta Jatis and nomadic tribes.

A provision of Rs. 7.59 lakhs, against a provision of Rs. 7.65 lakhs for 1975-76, is proposed for aided hostels in the budget-estimates for 1976-77.

(2) Economic Uplift

For the economic uplift of backward classes, there are schemes designed to benefit backward class agriculturists and those engaged in cottage industries viz. (a) scheme for grant of loan-cum-subsidy for cottage industries and professions, (b) Grant of loan-cum-subsidy for propagation of improved agricultural implements, (c) Loan-cum-subsidy for irrigation wells, development of land belonging to or cultivated by backward class agriculturists, (d) Financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies, (e) Installation of pumping sets etc.

In addition to this a scheme for imparting training in motor-car driving has been undertaken, with facilities to train 225 persons belonging to backward classes, in collaboration with the S. T. authorities.

The schemes for financial assistance to backward class cultivators are operated through Z. Ps. With a small budgetary provision very few beneficiaries can be covered under the scheme. It is, therefore, proposed to revise the following two schemes :—

- (a) Special agricultural assistance scheme for backward classes.
- (b) Scheme for assistance to backward classes for small industries.

Revision will enable a substantially large number of beneficiaries to take advantage of the schemes.

It is proposed to revise the scheme for financial assistance to backward class persons so as to remove the following main difficulties experienced by a small B. C. entrepreneur :—

- (a) Inability to bring the stake money.
- (b) To frame a bankable proposition.

In the proposed scheme, the primary contact point for a backward class entrepreneur, will be the District Social Welfare Officer and the local industries officer who will prepare a bankable proposition and act as a liaison body with financial institutions and pursue the proposal till it is finally sanctioned and money is disbursed by the financial institution.

These programmes will continue during 1976-77. Against a provision of Rs. 29.44 lakhs during 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 55.27 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77, on account of these two schemes.

As for the scheme for imparting training in motor driving, a provision of Rs. 61,000 is proposed for 1976-77.

Improvement of Harijan Bastis.—The Harijan Bastis in rural areas lack many basic amenities. It is, therefore, proposed to improve the conditions of the Harijan bastis by improving sanitary facilities, providing tap water, electrification of the area etc. The work centres involving unclean occupations are proposed to be removed to outside areas. The work of improvement of bastis would be taken up with the help of local bodies. Against a provision of Rs. 2.84 lakhs for 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 6.02 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77, for this scheme.

(3) Health, Housing and other schemes

Under this programme individual and group housing as also housing by cooperative societies are encouraged.

Backward Class Co-operative Housing Scheme.—Under this scheme Co-operative Housing Societies of various Backward Classes are given interest-free loans and subsidies on the following pattern :—

	Government Assistance		
	Interest free loan	Subsidy	Personal contribution
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
RURAL AREAS			
(1) Scheduled Castes, Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes & Nav-Buddhas.	65	25	10
(2) Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis & Tribals outside the specified areas of Vidarbha.	57½	37½	5
URBAN AREAS			
(1) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Nav Buddhas.	50	25	25
(2) Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis & tribes outside specified areas.	37½	37½	25

The above assistance is on the construction cost per tenement, the ceiling for which is as follows :—

- (1) Rs. 8,000 in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur,
- (2) Rs. 5,000 in Districts and Municipal Towns,
- (3) Rs. 4,000 at other places.

In Municipal areas 15 per cent of the estimated cost of construction is given for development of site. The loan is repayable within 20 years in quarterly equated instalments.

In order that the construction should run smoothly, the financial assistance is released to the respective Housing Board after the Housing Society executed the necessary bond through the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., against Government guarantee. No supervision charges are recovered by the Housing Board. Government waste lands wherever available are allotted for such societies free of cost.

Financial assistance (subsidy) to Backward Classes for individual and group housing.—The scheme is mostly in the rural areas and therefore, it is implemented through the Zilla Parishads. Under the scheme, a Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes person wishing to build a house for himself is paid a subsidy of Rs. 750. The individual contributes Rs. 250 in cash or by way of manual labour or the material costing Rs. 250. The cost of the house is limited to Rs. 1,000.

It is now proposed to revamp the Co-operative Housing Scheme, with a view to deploy the limited funds available with the department to the maximum number of beneficiaries.

A provision of Rs. 10.82 lakhs is proposed for the individual or group housing scheme for 1976-77. As for the co-operative housing scheme, a provision of Rs. 40.85 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77.

The Sweepers' Housing scheme has been continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan with 50 per cent loan assistance from the State Government to local bodies. Provision for the this purpose is made by P. W. and H. Department. A provision of Rs. 5.37 lakhs has been proposed by D. P. D. Cs. as subsidy under the sector "B. C. W."

(4) Eradication of untouchability

In spite of the efforts made by Government, it has not been possible to eradicate the practice of untouchability, which is deep rooted in the society. The enforcement of the untouchability Act, 1954, enacted by the Government of India rests with the Home Department and the work of this department is confined to help create public opinion in favour of removal of untouchability and through means of district vigilance committee, secure coordination of efforts voluntary and official in this direction. The district vigilance committee constituted by this Department are doing good work in connection with the enforcement of the Act and in fact the Government of India have suggested that it is necessary to have similar committees at the taluka level also.

These committees have received several complaints about preventing the use of drinking water, boycotts, personal abuses with reference to caste, refusal to provide living accommodation, atrocities against women, discrimination on grounds of caste in hotels, schools, entry into temples etc.

A Harijan fortnight is also being celebrated throughout the State, when community dinners, propoganda meetings etc. are organised by Government.

A provision of Rs. 55,000 is proposed by the Distt. Planning and Development Councils for this programme against a provision of Rs. 33,000 during the current year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare programme in the State broadly seeks to provide social security to the weaker sections of the community, such as, victimised, neglected, destitute homeless children and orphans, juvenile delinquents women in distress or in moral danger, physically handicapped like the blind, the deaf-mute, the crippled, the mentally retarded and the beggars. The programme is broadly divided into two categories, (1) statutory work relating to social legislations like the Bombay Children Act, 1948, the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and supression of immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and (2) non-statutory work pertaining to the education and training of handicapped persons, women in distress, prevention of juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation of leprosy-affected persons and the welfare of the aged and the infirm.

For the purpose of implementing this programme, Government and voluntary agencies have set up a number of institutions shown below:—

Remand Homes

Remand Homes under the Bombay Children Act, 1948 provide temporary accommodation to children rounded up under the Children Act. The Juvenile Courts, after examining the children's cases on the basis of Probation Officer's reports either commit the children to a 'Certified School' or a 'Fit-person Institution' or release them after due admonition. Normally the period of a child's stay in a Remand Home is about 2 to 6 months and in order to keep a child usefully occupied during this period, arrangements are made in the Remand Home for training in simple crafts and some sort of basic elementary education. Government has so far set up three Remand Homes.

A large number of Remand Homes are also being maintained in the voluntary sector under the aegis of the Maharashtra Probation and After-Care Association and District Probation and After-Care Associations, which are the affiliates of the organisation mentioned above. The number of Remand Homes run by the District Probation and After-Care Association is 30, 23 of which are at the district level and 7 at the regional level, that is, taluka places. In addition, the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, which is registered body under the Societies Registration Act, is also running 3 Remand Homes, one at Umarkhadi and the other two at Chembur. For the maintenance of these Remand Homes, voluntary agencies, namely, District Probation and after-Care Associations and the Children's Aid Society are given grants by Government.

The total number of children taken care of in all the Remand Homes of Government and the voluntary associations is 2,500. The annual expenditure incurred by Government on these remand homes is roughly Rs. 21 lakhs.

Certified Schools and 'Fit-Person' Institutions

The number of certified schools maintained by Government today is 19 and the total annual expenditure which Government is incurring on account of running these institutions is about Rs. 40 lakhs. The number of boys and girls at present accommodated in these certified schools is about 2,200. These certified schools not only provide shelter, care, food and treatment to their inmates but also] have arrangements for providing education either in their own premises or in nearby primary and secondary schools. Only children below the age of 16 years are committed by Juvenile Courts to these Certified Schools and they are detained in the Certified Schools until they attain the age of 18 years. The average duration of stay of children in these Certified Schools is about 5 to 6 years.

Voluntary organisations are also running 19 Certified Schools with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 37.50 per child per month. The total annual expenditure to Government on account of this grant-in-aid for 19 private certified schools is about Rs. 12 lakhs. The total number of boys and girls accommodated in these 19 certified schools is about 2,200.

Fit-Person Institutions

As pointed out earlier, the Juvenile Courts commit children also to certain private institutions where they are provided with shelter, food and care. These private institutions are called '*Fit-Person Institutions*' and

have been recognised by Government under the Children Act. The total number of Fit-Person institutions in the State today is 79 and these institutions are today maintaining about 3,000 children with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 37.50 per child per month. The Fit Person institutions are also provided some assistance for purchase of medicines and books. The total annual expenditure incurred by Government for giving grants, as above, comes to about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Juvenile Guidance Centres, Child Guidance Clinics and Multipurpose Community Centres

(a) *Juvenile Guidance Centres.*—For the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, Juvenile Guidance Centres are being run both in the voluntary sector as well as in the Government sector. The total number of such centres in the State today is 29, of which 25 are maintained by voluntary bodies and 4 by Government. So far as Government Juvenile Guidance Centres are concerned, Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum on each Centre. Similarly, a grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum is provided to each centre of the Voluntary Body. The total expenditure to Government on account of this activity is roughly Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum.

(b) *Child Guidance Clinics.*—For the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, voluntary agencies are also running institutions called, 'Child Guidance Clinics'. The number of such clinics today is 5. The total expenditure which Government is incurring on giving grants to voluntary agencies running Child Guidance Clinics is about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

(c) *Multipurpose Community Centres.*—A scheme called, 'Multipurpose Community Centres' is also in operation in the State. So far, Government has opened 4 such Multipurpose Community Centres in the State. The underlying idea is to provide help to local children, youths and their families in a community setting so as to ensure that these children do not take to delinquency. These centres provide recreational, educational and medical facilities to the local children and their families. The total annual expenditure incurred by Government on maintaining of these centres is about Rs. 80,000. The total number of beneficiaries covered by this programme is about 3,000.

Non-institutional Service to Children

The provision of non-institutional service to children is a recent development and is viewed by social scientists as a better approach for providing care, shelter and treatment to destitute and orphan children. A voluntary

organisation has been set up in the State for this purpose. This organisation is registered under the Societies Registration Act and its main objective is to establish a network of Bal Sadans and Balgrams in the State. This voluntary organisation is called : "*Bal Gram Maharashtra*" Each Bal Sadan provides accommodation for maintenance of about 9 to 10 children with a 'House-Mother' incharge. Government is at present giving to this organisation a grant of Rs. 50 per child per month and the total expenditure to Government on this account is of the order of about Rs. 40,000 per annum. About 70 children have so far been accommodated in these Bal Grams and Bal Sadans.

Orphanages

Voluntary institutions are also running 23 Orphanages. These orphanages are being provided with financial assistance from Government at the rate of Rs. 15 per orphan per month and the expenditure to Government on this account is about Rs. 1.98 lakhs per annum for maintenance of over 1100 orphans.

Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped

The problems of the physically handicapped covering the blind, the deaf-mute, the crippled, the mentally retarded, the aged and the infirm, etc. are receiving much closer attention at the hands of Government. All such people require special type of care and treatment and education and training for their ultimate rehabilitation in Society in general. The Department of Social Welfare and voluntary organisations are running a number of programmes and schemes for the education and training of these people which ultimately aim at their rehabilitation. The broad nature of these programmes cover activities such as, special Schools for handicapped children sheltered workshops for adults, award of scholarships, supply of artificial limbs, financial aid for self-employment, training programmes of teachers for special schools, etc. Under this programme, institutions for the aged and the infirm as well as institutions for leprosy patients are also given financial aid.

Physically handicapped persons have not only be educated and trained in various vocations so as to fit them for their ultimate rehabilitation in the society in general, but also, in the meantime, to be provided with shelter, food and specialised treatment for physical rehabilitation.

The major part of education and training programmes for the physically handicapped is being handled by voluntary organisations for which Government provides necessary grants-in-aid at specified rates.

Voluntary institutions are running special schools for the blind, the deaf-mute, the orthopadically handicapped and the mentally retarded. The total number of such schools run by voluntary institutions is 39. Voluntary institutions are also maintaining workshops for various types of physically handicapped persons and the number of such workshops is 13. The total number of children in these schools run by voluntary institutions is 2,420 and number of trainees in the workshops is 775.

Details of Government expenditure incurred annually on the physically handicapped programmes run by Government and voluntary institutions and the number of beneficiaries are as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Scheme	Approximate Annual expenditure	Number of beneficiaries
(1) Education and training of the physically handicapped ...	20.00	3,200
(2) Government institutions for the blind, the deaf-mute and the crippled (Schools and sheltered workshops).	14.00	610
(3) Government Multipurpose Complex for the physically handicapped.	3.00	...
(4) Training of staff employed in institutions for the physically handicapped.	0.18	9
(5) Supply of artificial limbs, appliances, physical aids, etc....	0.30	125
(6) Scholarships for the blind, the deaf-mute and the crippled children.	3.00	750
(7) Financial assistance to physically handicapped persons ..	0.20	40
(8) Grants-in-aid to institutions for aged and infirm ...	1.85	400
(9) Grants-in-aid to leprosy patients' institutions ...	4.70	1,000
Total ...	47.23	6,134

Prevention of Begging

In regard to the containment of the problem of Beggary the Social Welfare Department's activities and actions are covered by the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959. Broadly the provisions of the Act provide for the initial arrest of persons apprehended for soliciting alms and further long-term detention in regular Detention Homes established under the Prevention of Begging Act.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Prevention of Begging Act, Government has so far set up 3 Receiving Centres for Beggars and 10 Beggar Homes. The total number of beggars accommodated in all these Receiving Centres and Beggar Homes is about 2,600.

In addition to Government Receiving Centres and Beggar Homes, 14 voluntary institutions are maintaining beggars on behalf of Government with the help of grants given by Government. The total number of beggars maintained in the voluntary institutions today is 400.

The Prevention of Begging Act is at present applicable only to the Cities of Poona, Nagpur and Bombay and the Municipal Corporations of these areas are sharing the expenditure on the maintenance of beggars domiciled in their areas to the extent of 50 per cent of the maintenance cost. Government is incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 60 lakhs on the beggars programme each year, Rs. 54 lakhs per annum being on maintenance of Receiving Centres and Detention Homes and Rs. 6 lakhs on grants to voluntary institutions for the maintenance of beggars.

With effect from 1st March, 1976 Government has launched a Crash Programme for massive arrests of beggars, first in Bombay and later in other parts of the State. Under the Ordinance issued by the Governor on the 13th February, 1976 the Police Commissioners and the District Magistrates have been empowered to extern able-bodied beggars. Government has also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for this purpose, which includes provision for giving employment to able-bodied externed beggars on Government developmental projects.

Programmes for Welfare of Women

Pursuant to the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, the State Government has established a Protective Home for Women and Girls who are in moral danger. This Protective Home is located at Chembur in Bombay. Under another programme called the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme, the State Government has also established 10 Reception Centres and 3 State Homes. The number of beneficiaries covered by the Protective Home, the Reception Centres and the State Homes is about 850. Voluntary organisations are also maintaining Rescue Homes for distressed women and women in moral danger and the total number of beneficiaries covered by these Rescue Homes is 930. The expenditure to Government on account of these institutions is about Rs. 14 lakhs per annum and the number of beneficiaries covered is about 1,800.

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

With the broad objective of providing work and employment to unemployed, under-employed and destitute and the homeless women and women in temporary or long-range distress, the State Government set up in 1975 a special Corporation called: '*Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal*'. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 1 crore and the Maharashtra Government's share capital for the Corporation will be 51 per cent. The corporation is still in the take-off stage. Yet it has already taken up a number of ambitious programmes, such as :—

- (i) Running of canteens,
- (ii) Stitching of uniforms,
- (iii) Stitching and selling of bed-sheets and handkerchiefs.
- (iv) Setting up of milk distribution centres, exhibition and displays of goods and commodities produced by women's organisations, and
- (v) Setting up of Mahila Udyog Kendras.

These activities have enabled employment of a large number of women.

All the schemes mentioned above under the social welfare sector and relating to child welfare, women's welfare, social defence, etc. which have been in operation during the past will be continued during the year 1976-77 also and the following provisions have been proposed for all these schemes for that year :—

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in thousands)					
	Budget Estimates 1975-76			Budget Estimates 1976-77		
	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1. Direction and Administration.	9,37	1,00	10,37	11,35	1,05	12,40
2. Education and Welfare of Handicapped.	32,65	6,52	39,17	38,09	4,99	43,08
3. Women's Welfare ...	15,54	1,61	17,15	14,55	1,89	16,34
4. Family and Child Welfare	2,26,22	32,44	2,58,66	2,32,75	54,72	287,47
5. Welfare of Poor and Destitute.	65,99	4,80	70,79	69,18	6,42	75,60
6. Other expenditure ...	39,70	...	39,70	42,44	80	43,44
Total ...	389,47	46,37	4,35,84	4,08,36	69,77	478,13

Tribal Sub-Plan

The State's tribal population as per 1971 census is 29.54 lakhs which constitutes about 6 per cent of the total population. The State ranks fifth in the country according to the size of the tribal population and, shares about 8 per cent of the tribal population of the country.

Tribals are the weakest among the weaker sections of the society and because of their poverty and seclusion they could not so far derive the benefit of the various schemes implemented during the post four Five Year Plans to the extent desired. With a view, therefore, to removing this shortcoming the Government of India have decided to weild the instrument of Tribal Sub-Plan. So, according to the directives and guidelines received from the Government of India from time to time, the State Government has prepared a separate sub-Plan for Tribals in this State covering 6,426 villages from 48 Tahsils of 13 Districts (viz. Thane, Kulaba, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur).

For the purpose of formulation of the details of the Tribal sub-Plan and for overseeing the implementation thereof a "Special Executive Committee" of the District Planning and Development Council has been constituted in the abovementioned Districts.

Government has also decided that allocatians made for the Tribal sub-Plan should be earmarked for the programmes in the sub-Plan areas only and should not be diverted for any other programmes, any shortfall in the expenditure during a particular year being made good during the subsequent years of the Plan period. To ensure this, a separate minor head "Tribal Area Sub-Plan" under each head has been opened from the year 1976-77.

Some of the special measures for bringing the level of development in the sub-Plan area on par with that of the adjoining areas as quickly as possible area :—

- (a) Establishment of infrastructural facilities at the identified Growth Centres,
- (b) Creation of production assets, such as, minor irrigation works, etc.
- (c) Increased production and employment through various schemes specially suited for tribal areas.
- (d) Removal and prevention of exploitative practices through establishment of Adivasi Co-operative Societies to meet the credit, marketing and other requirements in the sub-Plan areas and other social welfare measures etc.

In accordance with the State's policy to give emphasis on care sectors like agriculture, irrigation and power, the programmes in these sub-Plan areas would be formulated in conformity with this and will be intergrated with the Dist. Plans. Special emphasis will be on the needs of the tribals, particularly those at the lowest level of development.

The provision for Annual Plan 1976-77 for Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs. 14.02 crores.

ACTIVITIES RELATING TO CULTURAL WING

Stage Performances Scrutiny Board

The Board has been constituted by Government under Section 33 of the Bombay Police Act with effect from 1st May 1974. It consists of a Chairman and 9 or 10 other members who are eminent in the field of dramatic or literature.

The model rules have been framed by Government for Licensing and Controlling Places of Amusement and performances for public amusement including Melas and Tamashas. These rules are enforced through the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the District Magistrate in their respective districts. The Board scrutinises the scripts received by it in accordance with the rules framed by Government and effects cuts in the scripts after giving opportunity to the authors to place their point of view before the Board. If the authors or persons who have submitted the script to the Board are not satisfied with the decision given by the Board, it is open for them to approach Government for reversing the decision of the Board. Fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 have been prescribed for scripts of drama, lok-natyas, one-act play, melas, etc. An annual revenue of Rs. 32,000 is generally expected on account of fees charged on the scripts.

Cultural Affairs

The Directorate of Cultural Affairs is primarily responsible for execution of all Government schemes relating to Cultural activities. They include organisations of the State Dramatic Festival, State Festival of Music and Dance, State Tamasha Festival, State Festival of Marathi Films and State Festival of Folk Arts. The Directorate also executes the scheme of giving financial assistance to Artistes and authors in indigent circumstances and sanctioned grants-in-aid to cultural institutions. There are two State owned theatres in Bombay namely, Rang-Bhawan and Ravindra Natya Mandir and one in Kolhapur namely Keshavrao Bhosale Natya Griha under the control of this Directorate.

State Drama Festival

The State Drama Festival is intended to encourage dramatic art by organising competitions amongst amateur dramatic scripts in Marathi, Hindi, and Sanskrit. The instts. participating in the festival, as also individual artists are awarded prizes. Government is also making some efforts to encourage the children's theatre by organising a Bal Natya Saptaha. Over 200 institutions are participating in the various Natya Mahotsavas. A separate competition is also being organised for Marathi Musical Drama which is a special feature of the culture of Maharashtra.

State Sangeet Nritya Mahotsav

To popularise the Indian Classical Music and Dances amongst the lovers of Art in Maharashtra and to give encouragement to promising artists, the Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsav is being organised every year. A large-scale Sangeet Nritya Mahotsav is held at places like Bombay, Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad and in addition to this, one or two days' programmes are held at 5 to 6 places. An Advisory Committee has been appointed to assist Government in selection of places and artists.

State Tamasha Mahotsav

This is one of the schemes undertaken by Government for promotion of Folk arts. The main purpose underlying the scheme is to popularise Tamasha amongst the urban people. Similarly this is one of the schemes which caters to the cultural needs of the people in the rural areas. Selected Sangeet Baris and Dholki Phads are expected to participate in the festival which is held at 5 to 6 places in Maharashtra.

Festival of Folk Arts in Maharashtra

This festival is intended to revive old folk arts of Maharashtra. This festival includes traditional folk arts and tribal dances and community dances etc. About 50 troupes comprising of about 500 artists from various parts of Maharashtra participate in this festival.

A provision of Rs. 7.75 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77 against the provision of Rs. 6.75 made for 1975-76 lakhs for all these festivals.

Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav

The Marathi Chitrapat Mahotsav is being organised every year with a view to give a State recognition to the best Marathi Film Industry and to encourage it in its endeavour to produce high standard films. Marathi films

censored during the period from 15th August to 14th August every year are shown to Judges specifically appointed for the purpose. The films which are adjudged as best are given cash awards. Similarly the artists who are selected as best artists of the year including play-back singer, technicians etc. are given suitable awards.

A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77 against an equal provision for 1975-76.

Training in Dramatic Art

This scheme has been sanctioned in order to impart modern and scientific training in all aspects of dramatic art. Artists who are awarded prizes in the drama competitions staged by Government are generally selected for training in acting, back-stage work, make-up, stage lighting, direction etc., at a camp organised in Bombay for about 30 days. A number of lectures and demonstrations are given by experts on the various aspects of dramatic art. Practical training also forms part of the curriculum prescribed for this training course.

A provision of Rs. 85,000 is proposed for 1976-77 against a provision of Rs. 24,000 made for 1975-76, for training in dramatics, tamasha and Bal Natya.

Grants to Cultural Institutions

The scheme is intended to encourage cultural institutions so as to enable them to pay special attention to the growth and development of performing arts, besides providing healthy entertainment. Grants-in-aid are given to the Cultural Institutions to expand their activities. They are required to submit audited statement to the D. C. A. every year. Over 150 such institutions are getting grants-in-aid from Government.

A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 is proposed for 1976-77 against a provision of Rs. 1,75,000 made for 1975-76.

Financial Assistance to Artists

Artists and authors who had rendered meritorious service in the field of drama, literature, music, folk art, etc. are given financial assistance towards maintaining themselves and their families in their old age and in poor financial circumstances. Under this scheme over 350 artists are annually getting financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra.

A provision of Rs. 2,40,000 is proposed for 1976-77 against a provision of Rs. 1,80,000 made for 1975-76.

Library of tape-recorded Music

Many eminent musicians who have inherited a rich cultural heritage from their Gurus have also become old. If therefore, timely steps are not taken by Government to tape-record music from these categories of musicians, Government may lose a rich heritage of Indian classical Music. It is therefore, proposed to tape-record music from outstanding musicians and to maintain it in a Library of tape-recorded musics. This can be useful not only to the discerning lovers of Music but also to the scholars of musicology.

A provision of Rs. 75,000 is proposed for 1976-77 against a provision of Rs. 14,000 made for 1975-76.

Camp for training in Tamasha and Dramatic Art

A short-term course for imparting training to young Tamasha artists has been started during 1975-76 with a view to preserve the art of Tamasha, with the help of old veteran artistes. The training course is held in Bombay and old artists in the field of Tamasha are invited to train the young artists.

Similarly the training camp for training children is also proposed to be organised from the next financial year.

During 1976-77, it is also proposed to have open air theatres (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), camps for training in children theatre (Rs. 0.60 lakhs), awards for outstanding work in the field of performing art (Rs. 0.47 lakhs), Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme (Rs. 1.80 lakhs), tape recording of music (Rs. 0.75 lakhs) and creating a second line of musicians (Rs. 0.38 lakhs).

Film City

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to set up a Film City in about 200 hectares of land near National Park at Borivali and Aarey Colony. There will be a Studio Complex consisting of 2 studios one of which has almost been completed. The studio complex also consists of workshop, canteen, administrative buildings, film studio, sound recording studio, laboratory processing building and other ancillary buildings. The work of construction of *infra structure* on this land has been entrusted to MIDC which has made considerable progress in providing roads, arranging water-supply and construction of buildings.

About 80 hectares of land have been earmarked for allotment of land to the persons in private sectors for construction of Film Studio, sound-recording studio, laboratory processing building etc. It is also proposed to have

a preview theatre to cater to the needs of industries to have preview of films under production. A provision of Rs. 55,00,000 is proposed for 1976-77 for development of film city.

It was decided by Government to set up a Corporation styled "Maharashtra Sanskritik Vikas Mahamandal" for promotion for the Film Industry in general and Marathi Films in particular and to render active help to all performing arts in Maharashtra including folk arts. It was also proposed to transfer all the activities at present undertaken by the Directorate of Cultural Affairs to the Corporation. Some of them on agency basis. Meanwhile however, Government has decided that proposed Corporation should be merged with the Tourism Development Corporation and a new Corporation should be constituted for promotion of tourism and cultural affairs. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed new Corporation have been drafted and a new Corporation is expected to come into existence very shortly. All the activities for promotion and development of art which are at present being carried out by the D. C. A. can then be transferred to the new Corporation proposed to be constituted shortly.

Government has also sanctioned a scheme for grant of assistance to Marathi film producers for their ensuing ventures, for which purpose a part of total receipts an amount of entertainment duty on Marathi film, exhibited in the previous year, shall be earmarked.

SCHMES RELATING TO SPORTS AND GAMES

The activities of the Sports Department which are being organized by an independent Directorate of Sports and Youth Services since the year 1970-71, are being continued and expanded to the extent possible.

The following are the main activities which are being continued during 1975-76 and proposed to be continued during 1976-77.

I. Promotion of Sports in Educational Institutions

(a) *Sports Scholarships*.—Government has introduced 244 sets of Sports Scholarships for secondary school students and 36 sets of Scholarships for college students from the year 1970-71. Government has also introduced 130 scholarships based on proficiency in certain games for secondary school students. Government spends about Rs. 1.50 lakhs on this scheme each year.

(b) *Coaching facilities*.—Government has started during 1970-71 three District Coaching Centres in Sports, one each at Poona, Nasik, Aurangabad

and one Regional Coaching Centre at Nagpur. Subsequently three more District Coaching Centres have been sanctioned at Dhulia, Amravati and Bombay. Four trained coaches at each of the District Coaching Centres are appointed by Government. These Coaches train scholarship-holders in Sports and hold coaching camps every year. It is proposed to start 6 more Coaching Centres at 6 District places during 1976-77 provided the expenditure is accommodated within the District Plan ceiling.

(c) *Sports festivals*.—The broad objective of this scheme is to encourage wider participation of secondary school students in sports and to help them to improve their sports standards. Under the scheme, started in the year 1970-71, sports festivals for secondary school students are held every year in two sessions i. e. in autumn and in winter. The games included in autumn festival are swimming, basket-ball, Kabaddi, table tennis, kho-kho for boys and girls and foot-ball for boys only. The games included in winter festival are athletics, volley-ball, badminton, gymnastics and hockey for boys and girls and wrestling for boys only. There are three stages of each sports festival, that is, at the district level, the divisional level and then finally at the State level. At the State Sports festival, students adjudged competent are selected for participating in the National Schools Games conducted by the Government of India each year. The average annual expenditure incurred by Government on the holding of these sports festivals is about Rs. 2 lakhs.

(d) *Development of Playgrounds*.—In order to encourage educational institutions, especially secondary schools, to develop their open spaces into well-laid out playgrounds by fencing, marking tracks, etc. financial assistance on a matching basis to educational institutions is provided at the following rates :—

(i) Educational institutions in rural area	..	Rs. 2,500 each.
(ii) Educational Institutions at taluka places	..	Rs. 4,000 each.
(iii) Institutions at district towns	..	Rs. 6,000 each.

So far about 200 Institutions have received the benefit of this scheme which was started in the year 1972-73 and the expenditure incurred so far by Government on this is about Rs. 6.0 lakhs. The annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

II. Promotion of Sports for non-students

(a) *Development of Stadia*.—Government has sanctioned a scheme of developing one stadium at each District H. Q. with financial assistance of

Rs. 2 lakhs per stadium on a matching basis. In accordance with this scheme, financial assistance (first instalment) to 21 districts has been given so far. Similarly, financial assistance to stadia for Western Games and for Indian games at Divisional HQs. is admissible at Rs. 5 lakhs per Division HQ. Accordingly, grants of Rs. 5 lakhs each to 3 Divisional places viz. Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad on a matching contribution for western Games and to two institutions one each at Bombay and Poona, for Indian Activity stadia have been given.

For places other than Dist. and Divisional H. Qs. i. e. in non-urban areas, financial assistance to 8 institutions has been sanctioned so far at Rs. 50,000 each on matching contribution basis for construction of smaller stadia.

(b) *Rural Sports Festival*.—The Government of India is conducting National Level Sports Festivals for Rural Youths. The rural youths residing in Panchayat Samiti area can participate in these competitions. The State Government has in turn to conduct Rural Sports Festivals at the State level, District level and Taluka level. These competitions are held in athletics, foot-ball, basket-ball, hockey, volley-ball, swimming, gymnastics, archery, wrestling, kabaddi and kho-kho. For want of sufficient funds, the State Government could not hold these competitions at all levels. However, our State could send a team on an *ad-hoc* basis for all India Rural Competition. An amount of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs is required for holding these competitions at all levels. It is proposed to hold these competitions at taluka, District and State level from 1976-77 provided District Planning and Development Councils could provide for the funds within the ceiling.

(c) *Women's Sports Festival*.—As a part of the programme of the International Womens' Year, women's sports were held at Taluka level, District level and State level during 1975-76 and finally the State teams participated in the Women's National Sports competition organized by the Government of India at New Delhi in the third week of November 1975. An amount of Rs. 2.76 lakhs was sanctioned for these competitions. The State team won the championship in Kabaddi and Kho-Kho and secured second place and third place in Hockey and Basket ball, respectively. The State team also won the general championship along with Punjab with 13 points each.

In order to encourage women's sports, it is proposed to hold these competitions every year, provided the expenditure is accommodated within the District Plan ceiling.

(d) *Development of Gymnasia*.—Voluntary bodies conducting gymnasia are given financial assistance for purchase of equipment, development of facilities, etc. Grants at rates ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000 are

sanctioned for gymnasia in district towns, taluka towns and rural areas. This scheme was started in the year 1972-73 and so far 182 voluntary institutions have been provided financial aid. The annual expenditure which Government incur on this financial assistance is about Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

(e) *Wrestling*.—Promotion of wrestling in the State is encouraged through the voluntary organisation called the Maharashtra Rajya Kustigir Parishad. This institution was started in the year 1953 with the broad objective of promoting the art of wrestling, organising, orientation courses for amateur wrestlers, organising competitions in wrestling and selecting wrestlers for award of scholarships. The institution has been recognized by Government and is being paid *grant-in-aid* to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for award of scholarships, holding annual conference and coaching camps for wrestlers, etc.

(f) *Yoga Education*.—Yoga forms a part of our ancient cultural heritage and is based on time-honoured principles of truth and morality. Yoga is a system which teaches individuals to live healthy, peaceful and contented lives by helping them to develop physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. Syllabi for yoga instruction in schools and colleges and for the general public have been prepared with the help of an Expert Committee. Accordingly yogasanas have been included in the syllabus of physical education for Primary and Secondary Schools. Special classes in Yogasanas are also held in Sachivalaya for Govt. servants.

(g) *Sports Scholarships for Non-students*.—It is proposed to introduce from 1976-77, 25 sets of scholarships per district exclusively for non-student youths at the rate of Rs. 30 p. m., provided the expenditure of Rs. 3.0 lakhs involved in this proposal could be accommodated within the Plan ceilings of D. P. D. Cs.

(h) *Adventurous sports*.—Government is also encouraging adventurous sports like mountaineering, sea-swimming, gliding, etc. In respect of sea-swimming, All India Sea-swimming competitions are held every alternate year in the State and gold medals are awarded to successful candidates from the amount of interest of the Fund of Rs. 1 lakh donated by Hari Om Ashram, Nadiad. For holding these competitions Government incurs an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 p. a. For mountaineering, gliding, etc. small grants are sanctioned by the State Government to voluntary institutions sponsoring such adventurous sports subject to availability of funds.

(i) *Sports Marina*.—It is proposed to introduce facilities for water sports, such as, rowing, boating, skiffing, canocing etc. taking advantage of the long coast available to this State. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77 to start a centre on a Beach near Bombay.

III. Shiv Chatrapati State Awards in Sports and Games

Since the year 1969-70, the State Government has instituted these State awards for best performance in sports and games on the lines of the Arjun awards instituted by the Government of India. So far, 97 sportsmen/women and 11 sports workers and promoters have received the State awards. The annual expenditure to Government, on account of this scheme is roughly Rs. 50,000.

IV. Sports Bodies

(a) There are as many as 600 to 700 recognised sports bodies in the State. They are paid maintenance grants as per rules. A provision of Rs. 11.70 lakhs was made for this purpose during 1975-76.

(b) *Guide Lines* .--With a view to ensuring that Sports Bodies work on a sound basis the Government of India have laid down certain guide-lines in respect of National Level Sports Federations, to be observed by them as a pre-requisite for Government's financial and other assistance. The State Government has also decided to apply these guide lines to the State Sports bodies as a pre-requisite for receiving financial and other assistance from the State Government.

V. Physical Education

There are five Colleges of Physical Education conducting one year post-graduate Diploma/Degree course in Physical Education, including the Government College of Physical Education, Kandivali. They produce about 500 trained teachers in Physical Education per year. A provision of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs is required annually for these Colleges, for payment of maintenance grants and stipends.

A provision of Rs. 2,27,99,000 was made for the year 1975-76 for Sports and Youth Welfare Schemes, out of which an amount Rs. 20.61 lakhs was a Plan provision and Rs. 207.38 lakhs as Non-Plan provision. This was inclusive of the provision for Youth Welfare Schemes (viz. Scouting, Guiding, NCC and NSS) transferred to the Education Deptt. For the year 1976-77, a total provision of Rs. 1,26,20,000 is proposed for Sports and Youth Welfare Schemes (except those schemes transferred to E. D.), out of which a provision of Rs. 33,77,000 is Plan provision and Rs. 92,43,000 non-Plan provision.

During 1976-77, two new schemes, viz. *Sports Marina and Sports Scholarships for non-students*, are proposed to be started, as mentioned above.

TOURISM

Maharashtra occupies an important position on the national map of Tourism in India. Bombay City, the Capital of Maharashtra, is a gateway to India. Fifty four per cent of the foreign tourists coming to India visit Maharashtra. Out of the 4,23,161 foreign tourists who visited India during 1974, about 2,28,500 visited Maharashtra. Our State is endowed with a rich variety of tourist attractions-world famous archaeological monuments, historical forts, ancient temples, beautiful sea beaches, scenic hill resorts, thick forests and varied wild-life, modern cities, hospitable people and colourful fairs and festivals.

The Directorate of Tourism was established in 1960 as a small cell in the Directorate of Publicity. Realising the increasing importance of Tourism and the tremendous potential possessed by Maharashtra, the State Government set-up a fullfledged Directorate of Tourism in 1969. From then, the development of Tourism got impetus. The main function of the Directorate of Tourism is to promote Tourism by highlighting the tourist attractions in the State, by providing and developing basic infra-structural facilities and by acting as a co-ordinating link between different sectors of travel trade on one hand and Government Departments, Government-sponsored Corporations, local bodies and Municipal Corporations on the other. Since its inception the State Directorate has undertaken a number of schemes for promotion of Tourism in the State. Important amongst these are, Holiday Camps, conducted Tours to places of tourist interest, production of publicity material, production and sale of Tourist Souvenirs and development of infrastructural facilities at the tourist centres.

With a view to accelerating the place of developing, the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation was constituted in January 1975. All the activities coming under the heads 'Promotional' & 'Commercial' hitherto controlled by the Directorate of Tourism were then transferred to the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. While the activities belonging to the categories 'Promotional' and 'Commercial' stand transferred to the Corporation, 'Regulatory' activities e. g. Control of Hotels, Collection of Tax from Luxury Hotels, Recognition and licensing of various tourist services etc. continued to be handled by the Directorate of Tourism.

The broad objectives of the Corporation have been defined as under :—

(1) To acquire and take over from the Department/Directorate of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, all assets belonging to it and situated at any place within or outside the State of Maharashtra and which were being or are

being or can be used in any manner whatsoever in connection with any activity or enterprise relating to Tourism, together with the liabilities, if any thereof and in particular to take over all Tourist Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Holiday Camps, Travellers' Bungalows State Guest Houses, Camping and Caravaning sites, pavilions and dormitories together with the catering establishments attached thereto, tourists information bureaux, youth hostels convention centres, electric works, and water works etc. and thereafter to run the same with a view to promoting and developing in the state of Maharashtra tourism both internal as well as international.

(2) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise howsoever, maintain and develop all places of tourist interest like Wildlife Sanctuaries, Parks, Beaches, Beauty and Recreational Sports, etc., in the State of Maharashtra.

(3) To establish and manage transport units.

(4) To produce, distribute and sell publicity material and souvenirs.

(5) To provide entertainment by way of cultural programmes.

(6) To take all necessary steps for the development and promotion of Tourism except the regulatory activities and recommendatory functions.

Government has decided to merge the Maharashtra Sanskritik Vikas Mahamandal with the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation and the name of the resultant Corporation would be "Maharashtra Cultural Affairs, and Tourism Development Corporation".

Holiday Camps.—Maharashtra is the first State in India to set up its own Holiday Camps at as many as 18 places of tourist interest in the State. They are at the following places: Ajanta (at Fardapur), Akholi, Amboli, Aurangabad, Bhandardara, Chikhalda, Karla, Khindsey Talao, Khuldabad (near Ellora), Mahabaleshwar, Mahismal, Matheran, Murud-Janjira, Panchgani, Panhala, Tornamal, Vajreshwari and Wardha. The total bed capacity of these Holiday Camps is more than 1,500. The primary objective of the scheme is to bring tourism within the reach of middle class people. The scheme has received an overwhelming response from the tourists. To meet the increasing demand for accommodation, the Directorate has undertaken programme for construction of additional cottages and the expansion of the existing ones at a number of Holiday Camps and to set up Holiday Camps at new places. Estimated income for 1975-76 is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

Conducted Tours.—To enable people to go places without botheration, the Directorate of Tourism has introduced the scheme of conducted tours. Conducted Tours are arranged to important places like Ajanta-Ellora-Aurangabad, Mahabaleshwar, Lonavala-Khandala-Karla, Nasik-Shirdii,

Goa, Kashmir and other places. In Bombay, the Directorate has three local itineraries, (i) Daily Sight seeing Tour of Bombay City, (ii) Weekly Tour of Bombay Environs and (iii) Daily Tour of Elephanta. Besides these tours, the Directorate also undertakes to organise special group tours to any destination in Maharashtra. The buses are also available for hire by groups. The Divisional Offices at Poona, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Panaji have also started conducting tours around in the respective divisions.

These tours are very popular owing to their all inclusive nature and moderate rates. Popularity of this scheme is evident from the fact that the gross income from this activity jumped from Rs. 93,000 during 1972-73 to Rs. 4,40,000 during 1973-74 and then to Rs. 8,56,000 in 1974-75. During 1975-76, the income is estimated at Rs. 13.50 lakhs.

Production of Publicity material.—Publicity plays an important part in promotion of Tourism. Good quality publicity literature is necessary for attracting tourists, especially foreign tourists. The Directorate has launched an ambitious programme for producing attractive publicity material of all types viz. inserts (folders giving factual information), brochures, folders, posters, guide books, picture post-cards, port-folios and maps. The posters and port-folios produced by this Directorate have won prizes and certificates of merit in the competitions held at the national level from time to time.

The Directorate has also produced two Audio-Visual Presentations, one on 'Maharashtra' and the other one on 'Epics in stone—Caves in Maharashtra', which are meant for the prospective tourists both at home and abroad.

Information Counters.—Information counters are very essential for guiding the tourist on the spot and distributing publicity material. The following information Bureaux are being conducted with the co-operation of local bodies, at the following five places :—

- (i) Lonavala, (ii) Panhala, (iii) Matheran, (iv) Mahabaleshwar and (v) Panchagani.

Recently, new information counters have been opened by the Directorate at the following places :—

- (i) Railway Station, Aurangabad.
- (ii) Airport, Aurangabad.
- (iii) Ajanta.
- (iv) Ellora.
- (v) Bombay Central Railway Station.

- (vi) Bombay V. T. Railway Station.
- (vii) Sachivalaya, Bombay.
- (viii) Railway Station, Nagpur.
- (ix) Railway Station, Pune.

In addition, the counters at Santacruz Airport (Domestic side as also International side) will be opened shortly.

Besides these counters, the Head Office of the Directorate, four Divisional Offices at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Tourist Information Office, Panaji, Goa and New Delhi and the 18 Holiday Camp Offices also act as information counters for disseminating information and publicity material to the tourists.

Production of Souvenirs.—Maharashtra is the first State in the country to introduce the scheme for production and sale of Tourist Souvenirs in a systematic and organised manner. The souvenirs which are generally handicraft products, are produced in several media like wood, metal, paper, leather, cloth and ceramic. They are either in the form of replicas of the famous monuments or the reproductions of the masterpieces of art. These souvenirs have been received very well and appreciated by authorities in the field of Tourism and high dignitaries including Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Income during 1975-76 is anticipated at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Development Scheme.—Various development schemes handled by the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation for providing different types of facilities to the tourists may be summarised as under :

Development of Sea-side Resorts.—Individual beaches have been identified and land has been acquired at most of the places. The State Cabinet has already taken a decision that the land within 1.6 km (one mile) from the beach would be reserved for Tourism purposes, that the land would be given on long leases at concessional rates and that the basic amenities such as roads, water and electric supply would be provided. These important decisions would have a desirable effect on attracting entrepreneurs to this area.

Development of Cave Areas.—More than 80 per cent of the caves in India are in Maharashtra and they are a major attraction for foreign and domestic tourists visiting the State. Our scheme for development of cave areas envisages creation of facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of approach roads, sanitary arrangements, betterment of steps, etc. Water supply scheme for Kanheri Caves and the scheme for construction of steps right upto the Karla Caves have already been completed.

Elephanta Island.—Since the famous Elephanta Caves are located on this Island, which is within the Bombay harbour itself, this Island has tremendous significance for Tourism, both foreign and domestic. The Tourism Department has recently been entrusted with the role of a Co-ordinator to look after various aspects of this Island. While it is planned to bring into effect short term measures like—creation of sanitary units, installation of a Very High Frequency Unit, establishment of an Information Centre etc. and integrated Master Plan is under preparation. Improvement of the present launch services and production of better quality motor launches has also been planned during 1976-77.

Ajanta-Ellora-Aurangabad-Daulatabad Complex.—This Complex which suffered from a vicious circle so far, because of (a) lack of adequate accommodation, (b) means of communication and (c) enthusiasm on the part of a private investor has now come into limelight through our constant persuasion. Indian Airlines have started a direct Boeing-737 touristic service, Bombay-Aurangabad-Jaipur-Delhi, to and fro. A master plan for this Complex is also under preparation. The Department has planned “Operation Aurangabad” with the sole intention of broadcasting this Complex in a very big way in the Tourism field. For this, the Department has succeeded in getting co-operation of various sectors of Travel Trade, e. g. Union Ministry of Tourism, India Tourism Development Corporation, Air-India, Indian Airlines, Travel Agents, Hotellers etc. The State Department of Tourism will act as the Co-ordinator for launching and steering this novel scheme.

Development of Holy Places.—In the sphere of domestic tourism, pilgrimage has great importance in our country. Our scheme envisages creation of suitable accommodation, sanitary units etc. at selected places.

Development of Water Sports.—The tourists, especially the foreign tourists, have great fascination for water sports. Unfortunately, very little facilities for water sports are available in this country. This Department therefore, proposes to play a positive role in this sphere by providing facilities for water sports at selected places.

Convention Tourism.—Convention tourism is a modern facet of tourism which is already being exploited in other touristic countries and it is high time that we start planning in this direction. It is, therefore, proposed to develop Bombay, Mahabaleshwar and Aurangabad as convention centres.

Development of Camping and Caravanning Sites.—The concept of camping and caravanning is new in India. This facility is intended for the motoring tourists. While we would develop camping and caravanning sites at Bombay

and Aurangabad with the help of the Government of India, it is proposed to develop one such site on our own at Lonavala.

Matching Grants to Local Bodies.—The intention in starting this scheme is to co-operate with and give help to the local bodies like Zilla Parishads, Municipalities, etc., to execute schemes on strategic places which would be important to Tourism. Many such requests have been received which are under consideration.

Tourist Bungalows.—A big bungalow at Ghodbunder, belonging to Buildings and Communications Department, which has been handed over to this Directorate, is being altered to provide five good quality suites. These suites are likely to be ready for occupation in the near future.

Assistance to Hotel Industry.—The growth of tourism is directly related to the provision of good accommodation. Over 30 per cent of the hotel accommodation in India is in Maharashtra. The State offers many incentives for encouraging entrepreneurs to set up hotels in Maharashtra. They include (1) Allotment of land on the basis of outright sale or long lease at concessional rate, (2) grant of loan for (i) purchase of land, (ii) construction and renovation of hotel building, (iii) purchase of machinery and (3) relaxation of the condition about F. S. I., etc. The Department of Tourism acts as a sponsoring authority in this matter and while the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and the State (Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SIICOM) give the loans.

Reception and Hospitality.—Maharashtra receives maximum number of foreign tourists in India. This Directorate makes the best of this opportunity by receiving and extending warm hospitality to wellknown writers, artists, painters, publishers, photographers, representatives of travel agencies, etc. and ensures that their stay and travel in Maharashtra becomes comfortable.

Provision for 1976-77.—As against allocation of Rs. 84.51 lakhs during the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 47.80 lakhs has been proposed for the Directorate of Tourism and the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation, out of which the share capital contribution to the Corporation would be Rs. 52.69 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been paid as share capital to the Corporation during 1975-76 as an interim measure besides a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has also been proposed for payment of share capital to the Corporation on account of Cultural Affairs activities.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

For executing the various decisions of Government in regard to Planning and also for carrying out various activities which are essential to the Planning process, like plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, etc. a full-fledged Planning Department was constituted at the State Level in September 1972. The Planning Department is the executive wing of the entire planning process (it functions as the secretariat of the Planning Sub-Committee of the cabinet and of the State Planning and Development Council) though in-built within the organisation of the P. D., there are divisions on monitoring and evaluation, and resources whose primary function would be the objective and independent assessment of the impact of the various programmes as well as the objective determination of the resources likely to be needed and available in the implementation of the Plan. The recommendations of these divisions undoubtedly impinge on the policy which has been adopted by the Government. Therefore, while the PD's function would have a considerable amount of policy making and reviewing its activities will be executive in character also. There are however, a few sensitive schemes which because of the likely impact on the entire economy and because they transcend the frontiers of one department, are administered and co-ordinated by the Planning Department i.e. EGS, DPAP, Western Ghats, Regional Development Plan, Chandrapur Eco Plan and other etc. An outline of the working of important wings of the Planning Department and a few sensitive schemes administered by it is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. The salient features of the working of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, which are administered by the Planning Department, are also described at the end.

Formulation of Annual Plan and 5th Five Year Plan

3. The Programme Wing in Planning Department deals with the formulation of Annual Plans and Five Years Plans within the frame work of the National Plan in consultation with various heads of departments and Secretariat Departments. On the basis of resources available and the priorities fixed by Government for various sectors of development and the policy decisions taken by Government, sectoral allocations are made to various departments within which they have to formulate their programmes indicating *inter-alia* principal physical targets to be achieved.

4. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the State, involving an outlay of Rs. 2,621 crores was forwarded to the Planning Commission in July 1973. It was discussed with the various Central Working Groups set up by the

Planning Commission in August 1973. The Planning Commission has tentatively indicated the size of the State's Fifth Five Year Plan at Rs. 1,921 crores. The formula for distribution of Central assistance and quantum of open market borrowings by States are still to be finalised by the National Development Council. Thereafter the Nation's as well as State's Fifth Five Year Plan will be finalised.

5. The expenditure for the Annual Plan 1974-75 is of the order of Rs. 281 crores and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1975-76 is about Rs. 380 crores. The State Government has, for the year 1976-77, formulated and forwarded a plan of Rs. 466 crores to the Planning Commission. These proposals were discussed with the Planning Commission and various Central Ministries and the Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 458 crores for the next year and State Annual Plan is being finalised accordingly.

6. The State Planning Board was replaced in October/November 1975 by an expert advisory body called State Planning and Development Council. This Council under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister comprised, apart from Ministers and Officers, of 28 eminent persons in public life who have distinguished themselves in various fields of Public Life having a vital bearing on the process of planning. The main function of the council is to advise the State Government on broad policies relating to various aspects of socio-economic development.

DISTRICT PLANNING

7. Involvement of the citizens in the planning process is fundamental to the achievement of a just, social and economic order through the democratic frame-work. Maharashtra State has always firmly believed that the association of the people in the formulation of Plan Policy, in the implementation of Plan programmes and in evaluation of Plan achievements is vital to the smooth functioning of the planning process. Therefore, Planning and Development Councils have been constituted at the District level, consisting of distinguished citizens, prominent social and economic thinkers etc. with a view to advise Government on Planning process.

8. In the context of the planning process, the District Planning and Development Council have been entrusted with the function of formulation of Annual Plans of the district within the broad frame-work of the State's Annual Plan and final ceilings communicated to them for the purpose. The Annual Plan for 1975-76 formulated by the District Planning and Development Council was discussed with the representatives of the District Planning and Development Council and finally included in the Budget Estimate subject

to such modifications as were considered necessary and as were agreed to in the meetings. The District Planning and Development Councils were also requested to formulate the draft Annual Plans for 1976-77, which were also discussed in a series of meeting held with them during the months of December 1975 and January/February 1976. Unlike in the past years ceilings for District level schemes were not communicated to the heads of department. The Development programmes of various departments relating to the District level schemes would be based on the proposals of various District Planning and Development Council as finally approved during the discussions with them mentioned above. This department from the procedure adopted in the past has permitted greater freedom to the District Planning and Development Councils in formulating their proposals and shaping the development programmes in accordance with the perspective objectives formulated by them.

9. For the Annual Plan for 1976-77, a total ceiling of Rs. 166 crores was distributed amongst various districts. In addition an outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been set aside for supplementing the District Plan outlays on Employment Guarantee Scheme to the extent required in view of the situations during the course of the year in various districts. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 9 crores has been set aside for on account of allocations to district during the course of the year for such programmes like the Package Scheme of intensive operated by the SICOM. The total outlay involved in the District Plan of various districts during the financial year will be Rs. 202.60 crores.

Evaluation

10. Evaluation Wing has been assigned the work of evaluation of plan schemes approved by the Project Evaluation Committee.

During 1975-76 the following reports were considered by the Project Evaluation Committee:—

- (i) Evaluation Report on Regulated Markets (Agricultural Produce Market Committees).
- (ii) Evaluation Report on Pumping Set Scheme.

Of these, the Evaluation Report on "Regulated Markets" has been approved and published. The reports on "Pumping Set Scheme" and the report on "Girna and Purna Projects" will be revised on receipt of 'Cost Benefit Analysis' from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bombay, as advised by the Project Evaluation Committee.

11. The Draft Evaluation Report on "Minor Irrigation Works with Zilla Parishads" has been finally modified in the light of the comments of the concerned administrative Departments and will be placed before the Project Evaluation Committee for its consideration in its next meeting.

12. The Draft Evaluation Report on 'Satara Sainik School' has been finalised and will be placed before the Project Evaluation Committee for its consideration.

The following studies are yet to be completed:—

- (1) Mechanised Logging Units ;
- (2) Nagpur Milk Scheme ; and
- (3) Ghod Dam Project.

13. In addition, the Project Evaluation Committee has approved 12 studies during 1975-76 to be undertaken by the Evaluation Wing which are on hand at present. Out of these, two are under active consideration and preliminary data in respect of the remaining is being collected. Besides, one more scheme i. e. ICDP and KVCs is taken up for evaluation as per the decision of Cabinet Sub-committee.

Institutional Finance

14. The Planning Department provides guidelines to various departments for formulation of concrete proposals for obtaining institutional finance outside the State budget and co-ordinates work in connecting with securing institutional finance, the aim being to maximise the flow of funds from these agencies for development work and schemes already in operation or those which could be formulated hereafter. At present the emphasis is mainly on securing clearance to various schemes for the financing agencies and ensure flow of institutional funds into these projects. Also all work involving a dialogue with Nationalised Banks, etc. is either initiated by this department or this department is associated with it by other administrative departments.

Important schemes under progress with the finances from Nationalised Banks during 1975-76 are as follows :—

- (1) Financing of community wells,
- (2) Transfer of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to Nationalised Banks,
- (3) Establishment of Farmers, Service Societies,

These schemes will be continued during 1976-77 also.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

15. In order to realise the objectives of the E. G. S. various important steps were taken during the year 1975-76. The District Collectors were requested to prepare the blue prints of productive works which should include schemes involving an aggregate outlay of about Rs. 3 crores per year. For this purpose, the District Collectors were requested to constitute a sub-group of

technical personnel to ensure that all possible and feasible productive works are considered and imbalances within the districts are rectified and the works under the EGS are fairly distributed. This would also ensure that the shelf of the projects will be ready for providing jobs to the employment seekers under the E. G. S. The District Collectors were also requested to pay special attention for carrying out surveys and investigation of suitable productive works in all the tribale areas in the District. In order to streamline the organisation of the EGS, the overall controlling powers given to the Collectors in regard to the co-ordination and effective implementation of the EGS are reiterated and brought to the notice of Implementing Agencies. The following types of works have also been allowed to be taken up under the E. G. S. :—

(a) Comprehensive land development including field channels and field bunds in the command of private and co-operative lift irrigation and minor irrigation projects.

(b) Desilting of village tanks.

(c) Unskilled portion of works of water supply and drainage scheme.

(d) Manufacture of bricks and tiles used as raw material for the rural housing scheme and laterite stone cutting for rural housing in the district like Ratnagiri and part of Kolaba.

(e) Productive works useful for promoting agriculture in 'C' class Municipal areas.

(f) The labour intensive component of Khar land Development has been allowed to be taken up under E. G. S.

(g) The Labour intensive component of major and medium irrigation projects such as canal excavation and earth work of dam or reservoir have been allowed to be taken up under the E. G. S.

(h) Labour intensive component of flood control work which is executed departmentally can be taken up under E. G. S.

Recently the schedule of wage rates has been raised by 20 per cent. Instructions were also issued to the District Collectors to ensure that payments are made in time and direct to the labourers.

16. In all 3,700 works are in progress at the end of December 1975 having labour attendance of about 2,45,000 workers. Upto the end of December 1975 in all 1,883 works were completed under the E. G. S. As against the budget provision of Rs. 50 crores for 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs. 17.76 crores have been incurred on E. G. S. by the end of December 1975. It is expected that the expenditure on the scheme by the end of the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 30 crores.

17. An amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for 1976-77 for the E. G. S. Provision of Rs. 10 crores is expected to be utilised for the labour intensive component of major irrigation projects. Out of the remaining Rs. 40 crores, Rs. 20 crores would be provided in the District Plan and the balance of Rs. 20 crores will be kept with the State as reserves and allocations from these reserves should be made to the District on a pragmatic basis in accordance with the needs of the situation obtaining in each district.

Programme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats

18. A centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India is in operation since 1974-75 for development of Western Ghat lying in the five States of the country viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Goa. The Planning Commission had appointed the High Level Committee with Chief Minister of Maharashtra as the Chairman and Chief Ministers of concerned States as members with a view to suggest plans to bring about accelerated development of hilly areas on par with other areas. The objective of the programme is economic well being of the local population residing in the Western Ghats and to sub-serve this objective, it was decided to emphasize on certain key sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Roads and Tourism.

19. The Planning Commission had earmarked an assistance of Rs. 20 crores during the Fifth Plan for the development of Western Ghats in 5 States. According to the principles of allocation of funds laid down by the High Level Committee, State of Maharashtra is eligible for assistance of Rs. 6.47 crores over a period of five years. In all 8 schemes have been sanctioned under the programme. They are as follows :—

- (1) Techno-Economic Survey.
- (2) Agriculture.
- (3) Forests.
- (4) Animal Husbandry.
- (5) Tourism.
- (6) Industries.
- (7) Roads.
- (8) Minor Irrigation.

20. As against the allotment of 40.90 lakhs received during 1974-75 an expenditure of Rs. 31.05 lakhs was incurred by the State Govt. under the various schemes sanctioned under the programme. During 1975-76, an allocation of

Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned by the Planning Commission. Till end of December 1975 the expenditure to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs* has been incurred. It was anticipated that the assistance of Rs. 1 crore would be available during 1975-76, but the Planning Commission sanctioned Rs. 45 lakhs only. As a result of this, the schemes sanctioned in 1974-75 could only be continued in 1975-76 and no new schemes could be taken up.

21. The Planning Commission has indicated an allocation of Rs. 140 lakhs as Central assistance for the next financial year. It has been decided to work out the programme during 1976-77 on the basis of this, providing at the same time for committed expenditure on sanctioned schemes.

Drought Prone Area Programme

22. The Government of India has decided to continue the Drought Prone Area Programme in Fifth Plan. The Central assistance will be available to the districts in which the programme was in operation in the Fourth Plan (viz. Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nasik, Sangli and Satara) on the basis of matching contribution by the State Government. The districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur are being assisted by the World Bank. The Central assistance for these 2 districts would be Rs. 4 crores for each district during the Fifth Plan with an equivalent matching contribution from the State Government. For the remaining 4 districts assisted by the Government of India, the Central assistance during the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 2 crores for each district on the basis of matching contribution by the State Government.

23. In addition, there are 6 districts recognised by the State Government which are not eligible for Central assistance under the programme viz. Jalgaon, Dhule, Osmanabad, Bhir, Buldhana, Aurangabad. The size of the programme in these districts in the Fifth Plan will be Rs. 30 lakhs for each Drought Prone Taluka.

24. A watershed has been accepted as a unit of development and planning for the programme. The objective of the programme is optimum utilisation of land and water resources. The composition of the programme includes a wide range of activities including Soil and Water Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Forestry and development of Dairy and Sheep.

25. Since the preliminary work of selection of watersheds was undertaken during the year 1974-75 it was not possible to make much progress during that year. However, in the 2 districts assisted by the World Bank the annual plans were sanctioned indicating various sectoral allocations according

* This does not include the expenditure incurred by Superintending Engineer, Chiplun, Ratnagiri and Tourism for the quarter ending December 1975.

to the schemes proposed by the IDA in its appraisal report. In the remaining 4 centrally assisted districts efforts were concentrated on the Soil and Water Conservation works and Spillover works of Minor Irrigation Tanks of the Fourth Plan and to a large extent expenditure was incurred on completion of these works. Annexure-I gives the expenditure incurred during the year 1974-75 in the 6 districts assisted by the Government of India.

26. After selection of watersheds was completed by the District Planning and Development Council, the Project Formulation Cell undertook the job of preparation of project reports. Accordingly, the project reports have been prepared for Ahmednagar, Solapur, Nasik, Satara, Sangli and Pune districts. The project reports for Pune, Nasik, Satara and Sangli had been submitted to the Government of India for approval. The Government of India have communicated their observations on these reports. The projects reports are being revised suitably taking into account the observations of the Government of India and suggestions of the D. P. D. Cs. As regards the State sponsored districts, since selection of watershed was completed only towards the end of the last financial year, the formulation of elaborate project reports could not be completed. Therefore, it was decided that broad outlines of the programme should be prepared and circulated to the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads for preparing the annual plan for 1975-76. Accordingly, the outlines of the programme in these districts have been circulated to all the concerned districts.

27. The Executive Director, Solapur, Ahmednagar and Chief Executive Officers of the other districts were directed to prepare annual plan 1975-76, and the tentative size of the programme for 1975-76, was indicated based on quantum of central assistance. A provision of Rs. 656.18 lakhs had been finally accepted for 1975-76. On the basis of the project reports and broad outlines of the programme Chief Executive Officers were requested to prepare the annual plan and to place it before the Executive Committee of D. P. D. Cs. for approval. After the plans were approved by the Executive Committee the plans were forwarded to the Planning Department for approval. An outlay of Rs. 590.63 lakhs has been approved for 1975-76. The details of the Sectorwise/Districtwise outlay sanctioned during 1975-76 has been indicated in Annexure II. As against the sanctioned outlay the expenditure incurred so far is indicated in Annexure III and IV appended to this note. For the next year a provision of Rs. 7.52 lakhs is proposed for DPAP, which includes a provision of Rs. 10,48,000 for "tribal Area, sub-plan" composite demand for which obtained by the "Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department"

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in 1974-75 on Draught Prone Areas Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Solapur	Ahmednagar	Pune	Nasik	Satara	Sangli	Total
1	Soil and Water Conservation ...	12.16	12.4	0.77	1.03	1.30	2.25	29.55
2	Forestry and Pasture Development.	5.73	9.61	...	..	...	...	15.34
3	Minor Irrigation Tanks (State Sector) (Spill Over Work) ...	19.32	31.46	18.01	11.51	29.20	22.90	132.40
4	Dryland Farming Programme ...	...	0.29	...	...	...	..	0.29
5	Project Management Staff ...	0.09	...	...	...	..	...	0.09
	Total ...	37.30	53.40	18.78	12.54	30.50	25.15	177.67
6	Staff at Project Formulation Cell (State Level).							+ 0.82
	Grand Total ...							178.49

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	District	Sector of Programme				Total	
		Soil and Water Conservation including Minor Irrigation	Live Stock Development	Forestry and Pasture Development	Project Establishment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Ahmednagar	...	56.96	53.10	23.28	2.24	135.58
2	Solapur	...	62.59	18.66	19.89	2.50	103.64
3	Sangli	...	59.65	9.90	8.41	1.00	78.96
4	Satara	...	50.90	6.26	1.54	...	58.70
5	Pune	...	41.91	9.86	12.64	0.41	64.82
6	Nasik	...	43.150	13.10	9.03	1.00	66.28
7	Jalgaon	...	16.385	1.650	...	...	18.035
8	Dhulia	...	3.60	3.70	2.12	...	9.42
9	Aurangabad	...	16.507	3.610	1.763	...	21.880
10	Osmanabad	...	8.225	3.700	2.278	...	14.203
11	Bhir	...	8.780	0.600	2.100	...	11.480
12	Buldhana	...	3.180	1.100	3.25	...	7.530
Total		...	371.937	125.240	86.301	7.15	590.628

i. e. Rs. 590.63 lakhs.

ANNEXURE III

Expenditure incurred under DPAP during 1975-76

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Solapur		Ahmednagar	
		Budget Allocation	Expenditure till December 1975	Budget Allocation	Expenditure till December 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Soil Survey	2.72	0.23	2.72	0.23
2	Soil and Water Conservation	33.96	17.11	29.07	16.78
3	Crop Husbandry	7.16	0.83	6.71	1.12
4	Minor Irrigation— (a) Works and Establishment	18.75	...	17.96	7.61
5	Afforestation	11.08	3.27	7.48	2.66
6	Pasture Development	8.81	6.91	15.80	4.47
7	Sheep Development	2.25	...	2.64	...
8	Cattle and Dairy Development...	16.41	0.05	50.46	0.42
9	Project Administration	2.50	0.98	2.24	0.89
Total		103.64	29.38	135.08	34.18

ANNEXURE IV

Expenditure incurred under DPAP during 1975-76

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Pune		Nasik		Sangli		Satara	
		Budget Allocation	Expenditure till November 1975	Budget Allocation	Expenditure till January 1976	Budget Allocation	Expenditure till December 1975	Budget Allocation	Expenditure till December 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Soil Survey ...	2.00	...	1.83	...	2.14	...	1.98	0.40
2	Soil and Water Conservation.	14.32	...	5.84	...	20.76	4.90	31.26	0.84
3	Crop Husbandry ...	5.84	...	1.19	...	7.55	...	7.04	...
4	Minor Irrigation—								
	(a) Works and establishment,	19.75	10.41	13.06	0.71	29.20	5.82	10.62	0.64
5	Afforestation ...	8.45	...	4.63	...	4.09	...	1.04	...
6	Pasture Development ...	4.19	...	4.40	...	4.32	...	0.50	...
7	Sheep Development ...	...	...	1.86	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cattle and Dairy Development.	9.86	...	11.29	...	9.90	...	6.26	...
9	Project Administration ...	0.41	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
	Total ...	64.82	10.41	45.05	0.71	78.96	10.72	58.70	1.88

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

1. The main functions of the Directorate are (1) to co-ordinate the work of all the Statistical Sections in the different departments of the State Government and to give them technical guidance, (2) to act as a liaison between the State Government and Central Government on all statistical matters (3) to carry out the enquiries and collect data through census, surveys and type studies on such matters on which official statistics are inadequate, (4) to bring out statistical publications and (5) to hold training classes of statistical personnel.

2. For the execution of the above functions the Directorate has set up 4 Regional Offices and 25 District Statistical Offices under which the staff of different categories is working for collecting primary statistics from the available sources as well as through official sample surveys. Further the District statistical Officers are associated with the periodical meetings held at the District Level for watching and assessing the Progress of Plan Schemes. They have also been designated as Joint Secretary of the District Planning Boards and are thus actively associated with the work of formulation of District Plans, four Statistical Officers (Insp.) are appointed for supervision of the National Sample Survey Work and are attached one each to the Regional Offices. The Directorate also utilises Senior Assistant (Statistics) in the Community Development Blocks now under the Administrative Control of Zilla Parishads for collecting statistics at Block level. The organisation of the Directorate in the Head Office is divided into various sections dealing with specific items of work out line of activities of which is presented in brief in the following paras.

2. Proposed Budget estimates for the Directorate for the financial year 1976-77 are as follows :

Proposed estimates for 1976-77

		Rs.
Non-Plan	...	62,98,000
Plan	...	43,23,000
		<hr/>
Total under major head 304	...	1,06,21,000
		<hr/>

I. NON-PLAN SCHEMES

3. National Sample Survey

(1) The Directorate continued to participate in the National Sample Survey conducted all over India. The field work of 29th round which commenced from July 1974, was completed by the end of June 1975. The field work of 30th round, which started from 1st July 1975 is in progress. In the current round special emphasis has been laid on collection of data on livestock enterprises. During the period of 30 the round, 1,248 Rural units and 1,200 Urban units are selected for survey. The field work of 30th round is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1976. In addition to the field work the scrutiny of 26th, 27th and 28th round has been completed, and scrutiny of 29th round is in progress.

The analysis of 'consumer expenditure' for 28th round (1973-74) was completed and for 27th round (1972-73), is in progress. Further, the analysis of 'employment and unemployment' in urban areas for 27th round (1972-73) is in progress. The analysis based on machine tabulation of 26th round (1971-72) for 'Land holding survey' is also in progress.

Following reports have also been finalised during this year:—

- (i) Small scale manufacturing industries (1968-69).
- (ii) Non-registered distributive trade (1969-70).
- (iii) Land holdings survey (1971-72).

(2) The field work of 30th round which was commenced in July 1975 is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1976. Thereafter the field work of 31st round will be taken up. The scrutiny of remaining schedules of 29th round will be undertaken and completed by the end of March 1977. The scrutiny of 30th round will be taken up.

The analysis of following items will be continued.—

- (1) 27th Rd.—sch. 1·0 (Consumer expenditure).
- (2) 27th Rd.—sch. 10 (Employment Unemployment).
- (3) 28th Rd.—sch. 18.1 (Land holdings Survey).

It is also proposed to draft reports on 'Consumer expenditure' for 24th Round (1969-70), 28th Round (1973-74) and 27th Round (1972-73).

4. Survey and Research Section

(1) This section has conducted surveys on adhoc basis to collect data on various subjects from time to time. It includes surveys on various industrial

activities in small scale sector, bench march surveys of irrigation projects, Socio-economic Surveys etc.

(2) Survey of selected industries in rural areas in 32 clusters in all districts, except Greater Bombay district of the State was started in the month of July 1975 and is likely to be completed by the end of this year. The details of Purna Post Project survey proposed to be undertaken has been finalised. The tabulation work of the survey (i) Small Scale Industries (1972) and (ii) Survey of ten selected industries in small sector (1973) was completed. The tabulation of preproject survey of Itiadh Irrigation project was in progress.

(3) The Purna Post Project Survey may be taken up in 1976-77. The report on small scale Industries Survey (1973) will be prepared. The tabulation work of survey of selected industries, in rural area will be taken up and will be completed during the year 1976-77.

The tabulation work of Itiadh preproject survey will be completed in the year 1976-77.

5. Sample Registration Scheme of Rural

(1) The above scheme has been undertaken in 150 selected villages of the State on sample basis. The purpose of the scheme is to collect information regarding vital events in these villages and to build up reliable estimates of vital rates for rural area for each year. The information is first collected through a part-time agency of village enumerators on a continuous basis. Also, half-yearly surveys are conducted in the selected villages to check the information so collected. The scheme has been taken up at the instance of Registrar General, India. During 1975-76, final annual figures for 1973 and 1974 and monthly figures for the months upto December 1976 were despatched to Government of India.

(2) During the year 1976-77, the Scheme will be continued as in 1975-76.

6. Distributive Trade statistics

(1) The Distributive Trade statistics Survey for year 1971-72 was conducted for Bombay Metropolitan City. The transferring of data on punched cards is completed and analysis and tabulation of data on computer is in progress and is likely to be completed in this year.

(2) Report on distributive Trade Statistics Survey 1971-72 will be prepared during 1976-77.

7. Sales Tax

(1) The data of usual Sales Tax Survey 1968-69 is tabulated in the E. D. P. Centre, University of Bombay. The list of registered dealers as on 31st March 1975 is being updatodated.

(2) The scheme for rationalisation of Trade Statistics is under consideration of Government. A sample survey of commoditywise Sales Tax data will be undertaken in 1976-77. The report for usual Sales Tax Survey 1968-69 will be prepared.

(3) The draft report on commoditywise Sales Tax Survey for 1968-69 has been completed.

8. Evaluation Section

(1) The field work of three surveys

(i) Survey of warehouses belonging to the State Warehousing Corporation.

(ii) Survey of rural piped water supply schemes.

(iii) Survey of financial assistance to Municipal Councils.

was undertaken in this year. Four reports on (a) Survey on Scheme for distribution of Government waste land for cultivation, (b) Study of Mechanical cultivation of bullooxing scheme, (c) Survey of tribal development blocks and (d) Survey of Wareshouses belonging to the State Warehousing Corporation were prepared. A pilot study on the evaluation of the employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra was undertaken in collaboration with the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

(2) It is proposed to take up three surveys during 1976-77.

(1) Survey of utilisation of various subsidies given at present for development of agriculture.

(2) Survey of post matriculation scholarships to the backward class students.

(3) Survey of grants to the local bodies, given for the construction of primary school buildings.

The continuous evaluation of Employment Guarantee Scheme in four districts, Solapur, Nasik, Bhandara and Bhir will be taken up in 1976-77.

9. Tabulation

Mechanical Tabulation unit was established in this office for attending to the processing of data mechanically.

(1) About 5 lakh cards were punched till end of October 1975, pertaining to the data essentially collected in National Sample Survey and other Adhoc enquiries conducted by this office and other Government Departments. Tabulation of data of National Sample Surveys and other Adhoc enquiries was also done during 1975-76.

(2) It is intended to punch about 10 to 12 lakh cards for processing data essentially collected in National Sample Surveys and for other enquiries conducted by this office and State Government Departments. Similarly it is envisaged to tabulate the data on punched cards pertaining to National Sample Surveys and other enquiries during 1976-77.

10. National Income

(1) The estimates of State Income of Maharashtra for the year 1970-71 to 1973-74 (provisional) and 1974-75 (preliminary) at current and at 1960-61 prices were prepared during 1975-76. The estimates of capital formation were compiled for the year 1970-71.

(2) Preparation of estimates of State Income of Maharashtra for the year 1975-76 and revision of estimates for earlier years at current and at 1960-61 prices will be taken up during 1976-77.

11. Community Development Programme

(1) The statistics relating to C. D. Programme is compiled by this section and is submitted to Government of India.

(2) Compilation of Quarterly Progress Report of C. D. Blocks and special supplementary programmes such as Applied Nutrition Programme, Special Nutrition Programme, Local Development Works, Youth and Mahila Mandals etc. was undertaken in this section. The Annual Progress report Part I and II for C. D. blocks was also compiled during 1975-76.

(3) The work of compilation of quarterly Progress Report, Annual Progress Report etc. will be undertaken as in the earlier years and the same will be submitted to Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra during 1976-77.

12. Village Panchayat

The statistics relating to local bodies are compiled in the section.

(1) The compilation of Municipal Year Book Part II, 1971-72 has been completed. The above volume is under print. The compilation of Municipal Year Book for 1972-73 is in hand.

(2) The compilation of Municipal Year Book for 1972-73 will be completed and the work in respect of Municipal Year Book 1973-74 will be taken up. The annual administration report of village panchayats 1972-73 will be completed and the report for 1973-74 will be taken up during 1976-77.

(3) Draft Annual Administration Report of Village Panchayat for 1971-72 has been submitted to Government in R. D. D. The compilation of Annual Administration Report for 1972-73 is in progress.

13. Zilla Parishad

(1) During the current year the analysis of budgets of Zilla Parishads for the year 1975-76 is being completed and a note on analysis of budget will be prepared.

(2) The analysis of budget for Zilla Parishads for the year 1976-77 will be undertaken. The report on Census of State Government employees will be prepared. The consolidation of Annual Administration Reports of Zilla Parishads for 1974-75 will be undertaken during the year 1976-77.

14. Public Finance

(1) Budget-in-Brief- 1976-77 based on Government of Maharashtra Budget is being brought out in English and Marathi.

Economic-Cum-functional classification for 1968-69 (A/C) to 1973-74 (BE) was published. Similar classification for 1974-75 has been prepared. The Tables and Report (BE) for the year 1975-76 are being prepared.

(2) Budget-in-Brief 1977-78 will be brought out as usual. Economic-cum-functional classification for the year 1976-77 will be prepared during 1976-77.

15. Economic Division

(1) Monthly retail price index numbers for urban and rural areas in Maharashtra were compiled and submitted to Government every month. Wholesale price index number for Maharashtra was calculated every month. Notes on price trends of essential commodities for seven centres viz. Bombay,

Pune, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Solapur, Nanded and Nagpur were supplied to Food and Civil Supplies Department, every week. Monthly consumer price index numbers for working class for 7 centres as calculated by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay were checked every month.

(2) As above stated work is of continuous and regular nature the same will be carried out in the year 1976-77.

16. Annual Survey of Industries

(1) The field work of Additional Sample Survey for 1973-74 is completed. The mechanical tabulation of A. S. I. 1971 and 1973-74 for summary blocks is in progress and will be completed. The detailed tabulation of the selected industry groups for A. S. I. 1971 has been completed and the reports based on this tabulation for two industries has been completed and for remaining three industries will be prepared. The detailed tabulation of selected industry groups for A. S. I. 1970 is in progress.

(2) During the year 1976-77 reports based on mechanical tabulation of A. S. I. 1971 and 73-74 will be completed. The mechanical tabulation of A. S. I. 1974-75 will be completed and the report based on this tabulation will be prepared. The detailed tabulation of ten selected industry groups for A. S. I. 1970 will be completed.

17. Factory Statistics

(1) The tabulation of Half Yearly return for the period ending June 1974 was completed and submitted to Labour Bureau, Simla and C. I. F., Bombay. The scrutiny and forms under the Factory Act and the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1974 is completed. The final tables will be submitted to Labour Bureau, Simla and C. I. F., Bombay. The tabulation of Annual returns under Maternity Benefit Act for the year 1974 was completed and sent to Labour Bureau, Simla. Scrutiny of forms under Half Yearly returns for the period ending June 1975 has been completed. The half yearly return will be tabulated and submitted to Labour Bureau, Simla.

(2) On the basis of forms collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories annual return for 1975 under (i) Factories Act, 1948, (ii) Maternity Benefits Act, and (iii) Payment of Wages Act will be compiled during 1976-77. Similarly the half yearly return for period ending 30th June 1976 will be compiled.

18. Research

(1) A new scheme of linking levy on foodgrains to land revenue was devised and estimates of levy based on land revenue was worked out.

(2) Form for monitoring schemes under the Drought-Prone Area programmes with respect to District Solapur were evolved.

(3) The work of computing cross-sectoral elasticities for certain items of consumption, based on the 28th Round of National Sample Survey, is proposed to be completed during this year.

19. Agricultural Economics

(1) Reports of small farmers development projects for the districts of Dhule, Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldhana, Akola and Amravati were prepared. Assistance in re-drafting the report on the World Agricultural Census 1970-71 was given to the Committee set up for the purpose.

20. Publication

(1) Publications brought out

(i) Maharashtra Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics.

(1) January-March 1973, (2) April-June 1973, (3) July-September 1973, (4) October-December 1973.

(ii) Maharashtra-An Economic Review 1974-75 in English and Marathi.

(iii) Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra for the year 1971-72.

(iv) Information cards showing Maharashtra's Economy in figures.

(2) Publications under print

(i) Maharashtra-quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics January-September 1974 (combined issue).

(ii) Handbook of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State 1975 both in English and Marathi.

(iii) Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State 1972-73.

(3) Publications to be brought out

(1) Maharashtra Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics January-September 1974, October-December 1974, January-March 1975, April-June 1975, July-September 1975 and subsequent issues.

(2) Hand Book of Basic Statistics 1976 both in English and Marathi.

(3) Maharashtra-An Economic Review 1975-76 both in English and Marathi.

(4) Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State 1973-74.

(5) Information cards, showing Maharashtra's Economy in figures.

21. Project II Plan Schemes

(1) The Project Reports for Solapur and Ahmednagar districts were once again revised in June 1975 incorporating the modifications suggested by the implementing departments. Project report in summary form for Aurangabad district was also completed by the end of June 1975.

The draft reports for Satara, Sangli, Nasik, Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmana-bad, Dhulia and Buldhana districts prepared by the Cell have been discussed in the meetings of the respective District Planning and Development Councils. The officers of the Cell attended the meetings in Nasik, Satara and Auranga-bad districts and explained the programme outlined in the draft project report. The work of preparing detailed revised project report for Satara and Sangli districts incorporating the modifications in the composition of the programme as suggested by the District Planning and Development Councils is at present taken up in hand.

(2) *Annual Plan Year 1975-76* .—Pending the final approval of the Government of Maharashtra/Government of India the annual plans in the respective districts were based on the draft project reports prepared by the Project Formulation Cell. The proposals on some of the annual plans for 1975-76 were scrutinised by the Project Formulation Cell and observations commu-nicated to Government.

(3) During the year 1976-77, Inventory of the possible programmes to be undertaken in the drought prone areas (other than that covered during 5th Plan) will be taken. The report will be prepared for each district bring-ing out the existing development potential and the possibility of different programmes which can be taken up in the drought areas in order to make them progressively drought resistant. This report will be up-dated periodi-cally incorporating developments taking place in the different sectors. The watershed approach as adopted in preparing programmes for the DPAP during 5th Plan will also be adopted in preparing such reports for the re-maining areas.

22. Planning

(1) During 1975-76, the Planning Section was strengthened to cope with the various aspects of Planning and 3 cells viz. (i) Perspective Planning and project appraisal, (ii) Area and District Planning and (iii) Manpower and Employment, were created.

The perspective Planning and Project Appraisal Cell has undertaken the work of preparation of the population projections for the year 1971-1991.

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It has also undertaken cost benefit analysis of the three projects viz. (i) Ghod dam irrigation project (ii) Vaitarna Power and (iii) Intensive cattle development scheme project. The work of population projections is proposed to be completed during the year and other studies of perspective planning will be undertaken during 1976-77 in consultation with Planning Department. It is also proposed to complete the cost benefit analysis of the three projects already undertaken up during the year and some more projects will be undertaken for such analysis in 1976-77.

Area and District Planning Cell has undertaken scrutiny of the villagewise data collected during 1972-73 and the same will be completed by the end of the year 1975-76.

The preliminary work about studies to be undertaken for estimation of manpower requirements in various sectors has been initiated by Manpower and Employment Cell. The work of the studies will be continued in 1976-77 also.

23. State Index of Industrial Production

The preliminaries for construction of Index of industrial production such as fixation of weights finalising sources for data and collection of monthwise information for base year 1970 and from January 1975 onwards will be completed. First index is expected to be ready by April 1976.

24. Monitoring Section.

(1) A cell was created in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for undertaking pilot studies in monitoring of two project programmes.

(2) Two schemes, viz. Soil Conservation and Bhima Irrigation project were selected for pilot study. During 1975-76 the pilot study is in progress.

(3) In the light of the experience of the pilot studies the strategy and approach for application of the monitoring technique to certain programmes in the State will be reviewed and reconsidered and the work will be undertaken accordingly.

25. Data Bank

(1) Under the Scheme of Computer data bank and information Centre, to start with, it is decided to take into account data collected in the various recent censuses, e. g. agricultural census, livestock census, population census and village amenities. Such information when computerised would in the first place, make it possible to store information for the entire village at one place and could then be used for retrieval of the required information and meaningful cross-analysis.