



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**OUTLINE
OF
ACTIVITIES
1965-66 AND 1966-67**

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OF
ACTIVITIES**

1965-66 AND 1966-67

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTORY

(i) The General Administration Department is under the charge of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Chief Minister. Besides dealing with the specific subjects allotted to it as a Secretariat Department, it co-ordinates the activities of other Departments of the Secretariat.

(ii) The subjects dealt with include personnel; Organisation and Methods; Elections to the Union Parliament and the State Legislature; the Constitution; Foreigners and Consular matters; Ceremonials; Census; Holidays; Appointments and postings of I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers; Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules; Rules of Business and Instructions thereunder; Appointment of High Court Judges; the Reorganisation of States; Defence effort; publicity and Tourism.

(iii) A Defence Projects Wing has been set up in the General Administration Department to execute the Civil Works relating to the Defence Projects which are being set up in Maharashtra by the Government of India.

(iv) The subject 'Relief and Rehabilitation of the Migrants from East Pakistan' has since been transferred from Revenue and Forest Department to this Department.

(v) A new section has been set up in the General Administration Department for the work relating to "resettlement of Project Affected persons".

(vi) The following offices are under the administrative control of the General Administration Department :—

(a) Directorate of Languages.

(b) State Board for Literature and Culture.

(c) Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board.

(d) Directorate of Archives and Historical Monuments.

(e) Maharashtra State Committee for a History of Freedom Movement in India.

(f) Directorate of Publicity.

(g) Office of the Aviation Adviser to Government.

(h) Administrative Staff College.

(i) Maharashtra Public Service Commission.

(j) State Vigilance Commission.

(k) Office of the State Liaison Officer, New Delhi.

(l) Office of the Secretary to the Governor.

(m) Office of the Comptroller of the Household to the Governor.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

After the formation of Maharashtra State, Government felt the need for a comprehensive review of the administrative machinery of the State with special reference to its capacity to undertake adequate development programmes. An Administrative Reorganisation Committee was accordingly appointed by Government in September, 1962 to carry out such a review under the Chairmanship of Shri S. G. Barve, the then Minister for Finance and later Minister for Industries and Electricity. In May 1965 Shri S. K. Wankhede, the present Minister for Finance was appointed Chairman of the Committee in place of Shri S. G. Barve on the latter's relinquishing the office of Minister for Industries and Electricity and joining the Planning Commission.

2. The Committee has submitted to Government Interim Reports on the following subjects so far :—

- (1) Working of the Sachivalaya.
- (2) Budget, Accounts and Financial Procedure.
- (3) Education.
- (4) Public Health and Medical Relief.
- (5) Industrial Development.
- (6) Problems of Urban Development in Municipal Areas.
- (7) Preparation and Execution of Development Projects.
- (8) Printing and Stationery and Stores Purchase.
- (9) Personnel Administration.

3. The above Interim Report of the Committee are under the consideration of Government. The Committee has not yet completed its work.

CHASING UNIT

A Chasing Unit was created under Additional Development Commissioner and Additional Secretary to Government, General Administration Department, to assist him in his work. The Special work assigned to this Unit is to review the progress of all the plan schemes implemented in both—State and Local Sectors of the district, particularly with a view to removing the bottlenecks in the implementation. In this connection the members of the Unit visit various districts for contacting implementing officers of the district, and after discussion with them prepare a review of progress, specially stressing the difficulties and bottlenecks, experienced by the implementing officer in smooth implementation of plan schemes. The difficulties and bottlenecks are further discussed by the Additional Development Commissioner with implementing officers in the co-ordination Meeting at the District Head-quarter and directions are given by him for removing the difficulties and bottlenecks. The matter is thereafter

taken up with the concerned officers including Heads of Departments for removing bottlenecks.

The Additional Development Commissioner is also the Chairman of Irrigation Project Co-ordination Committees which are established for ensuring full utilisation of irrigation potential created by various Irrigation Projects. This Unit also assists the Additional Development Commissioner in preparing minutes of actions to be taken by the various officers, who are responsible for utilising the potential of irrigation created by various projects.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS

Some of the important measures taken for improving efficiency in administration are briefly indicated below :

REVIEW OF APPOINTMENT OF HIGH OFFICERS ON COMMITTEES.

A review was taken to ascertain the extent to which attendance on committees was interfering with normal work of top officers of Government and whether their attendance on any of the Committees could be dispensed with. In respect of the Officers of five Departments viz., Industries and Labour Department, Education and Social Welfare Department, Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department, Buildings and Communications Department and Agriculture and Co-operation Department, the question was discussed by the Special Secretary with the Secretaries of the Departments concerned and Heads of Departments, wherever possible. The proposals which were tentatively approved are being pursued by the Departments concerned. The position with regard to officers of the remaining Departments is also being reviewed on these lines.

SUGGESTIONS SCHEME

A scheme called "Suggestions Scheme" has been introduced in all Departments of Government with a view to stimulating original thinking among Government servants and thereby improving efficiency and output in Government Offices. The sender of a suggestion which is accepted for implementation will be entitled to a cash award upto Rs. 1,000 depending upon the value of the suggestion. The scheme is open to all categories of staff, technical and non-technical, irrespective of their rank and status.

REGISTER OF COMPLAINTS

The O & M Officers in Secretariat Departments and in the offices of certain Heads of Departments have been designated also as Vigilance and Public Relations Officers. As public Relations Officers, they are required to receive and register complaints about delays, discrimination etc. received in their respective offices. Instructions were issued prescribing the procedure for maintaining the register.

MANUAL OF DRAFTING

A manual containing useful instructions on noting and drafting was prepared by the Joint Director, Administrative Staff College. Copies of this manual were distributed among noting members of Secretariat Departments. It is also proposed to prescribe it as training material to be used in the training programme for non-gazetted clerical and supervisory personnel in Government Offices.

Training.—Training courses were conducted for Assistants preparing for the Superintendents' examination, for directly recruited as well as promoted Assistants and for clerk and typists. A training course was also organised for 13 Superintendents and 7 Assistants deputed by the Government of Goa for practical training in the Secretariat.

Work Study.—The question regarding the functions of Work Study Units, the manner of selection of problems to be tackled by them, the line of investigation to be carried out etc. was discussed in a meeting of Work Study Officers with the Chief Secretary and the Special Secretary. It has been decided as follows :—

(i) Work Study Units should function more like a research wing in administrative reforms rather than confining themselves only to routine methods and procedure.

(ii) The basis for selection of problems and the manner of line of investigation should be flexible, depending upon the size and nature of functions of an office or department. The Chief Secretary should be periodically kept informed of trends through the situation reports.

The work study teams completed studies of the following offices :—

- (1) Chief Conservator of Forests, Poona,
- (2) Director of Education, Poona,
- (3) Deputy Sales Tax Commissioner, Nagpur and District Sales Tax Office, Khamgaon.
- (4) Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
- (5) Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay,
- (6) Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay,
- (7) Controller of Iron, Steel and Cement, Bombay,
- (8) Raw Materials Section of the Directorate of Industries, Bombay,
- (9) Inspector General of Prisons, Poona,
- (10) Director of Animal Husbandary, Poona.

The study of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Communication, Aurangabad is in progress.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS UNIT

A unit called "Administrative Reforms Unit" has been established in the General Administration Department for formulating and co-ordinating the programme of work studies and deciding the lines of investigations. Broadly the functions of the Unit are—

(i) isolate particular problems requiring to be tackled in a particular office or Department ;

(ii) recommend priority or emphasis required to be given by reference either to a completed work study or to any new development ;

(iii) suggest ideas for administrative reforms by studying literature on the subject and by keeping in touch with what is going on in other states or elsewhere.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

The Administrative Staff College is at present organising "in-service" training programmes for gazetted officers of the various departments. During the period from 1st December 1964 to the end of December 1965, the College organised six training programmes for 150 officers. The programmes are organised according to three broad categories of officers attending them which are mentioned below :—

(1) Senior officers of the rank of Collector, Superintending Engineer, Deputy Secretary etc. ;

(2) Middle Executives i.e. officers of the rank of Executive Engineer, Deputy Collector, Under Secretary to Government and other Class I Officers who have put in at least 5 years' service ;

(3) Junior field officers who have put in at least 7 years' service in a Class II post or have put in less than 3 years' service in Class I post.

In addition, a special course was also organised for O. & M. Officers.

2. The Governing Council of the College has decided that the scope of activities of the College should be enlarged and that foundational training courses should be started when the College is equipped with its own building, hostel etc. The foundational courses will be for officers directly recruited to gazetted posts in different departments (e.g. Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Assistant Engineers etc.). A broad outline of these courses is drawn. They will be residential and their duration will be of about one year. Government has decided to permanently shift the College to Nasik and to

provide for it a campus for running residential training courses and also the necessary training staff. A draft scheme for establishing such a campus and for organising foundational training programmes has been drawn up.

A suitable site at Nasik is already earmarked for the purpose and plans for establishing a campus there are under preparation. The campus will be established in a phased programme covering about 2 or 3 years.

A beginning has been made for the collection and compilation of reading material for the study of problems of public Administration. It is proposed to compile more reading material in due course. The work of compilation and publication of reading material can be done better after the College shifts to a permanent location at Nasik where the necessary facilities can be provided for it.

3. In the financial year 1966-67, the College will organise about six in service courses for Senior, Middle and Junior Officers.

The total provision proposed for the next year's Budget is as follows :—

"71-Miscellaneous -N-Training—A-Administrative Staff Colleges."

	PART I-A	Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers 73,800
	PART II-A	
(1) Pay of Establishment 30,700
(2) Allowances, Honoraria etc. 27,600
(3) Contract Contingencies. 38,000
(4) Non Contract Contingencies. 76,500

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING

With a view to reviewing the existing training arrangements for all important categories of officers of the State Government and putting them on a more systematic basis, a small section was created in General Administration Department in February 1964 and placed under the Director, Administrative Staff College, also designated as Director of Training. The work of actual organisation of training in departmental subjects and field training for the gazetted and non-gazetted officers is the responsibility of the Departments concerned. The Administrative Staff College provides for training of officers of the various State services only in basic administrative concepts and techniques.

2. The existing training arrangements in departmental subjects and fields training for the officers of the major Heads of Departments have been reviewed and suggestions for their improvement, wherever necessary, have been made. The suggestions made are mainly about—

- (1) Organising training in departmental subjects other than technical subjects.
- (2) Organising refresher courses for officers who had received training long ago.
- (3) Organising field training where no such arrangements exist.

3. General principles for organising training programmes for the non-gazetted staff have been laid down in G.C., G.A.D. No. TRG/1064/T, dated 25th May 1964. A syllabus in general subjects both for clerical and supervisory categories has been prescribed. Training material in general subjects has been compiled in two Hand-books—one for clerical staff and the other for supervisory staff. Copies of the Hand-books will be supplied to the Heads of Departments, shortly. The Heads of Departments have been asked to prepare hand-books in their departmental subjects and to organise training programmes.

The training section advises on problems relating to organisation of such training.

DEFENCE PROJECTS

Government of India have entrusted to the Government of Maharashtra the execution of Civil Engineering and ancillary works in connection with the Defence Projects located at Varangaon (Bhusawal), Ozar (Nasik), Ambazari (Nagpur) and Bhandak (Chandrapur). On formation of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (sponsored by Government) the Defence Project at Ozar is being executed on behalf of that Company. According to the financial arrangement now subsisting between the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra, the works expenditure on these works is to be debited directly to the Defence Fund. Expenditure incurred on establishment, contingencies, Tools and Plant has however to be borne first by the State Government and reimbursed to them through centage charges on the works outlay to be paid by Government of India. Accordingly provision is made in the State Budget for expenditure on Establishment Charges, Contingencies and Tools and Plant as well as for revenue realised in the form of centage charges.

2. The Defence Projects at Varangaon is almost nearing completion. The other projects at Ozar, Ambazari and Bhandak are also fast progressing as per programme chalked out by Government of India.

3. As already stated in paragraph 1, the Budget Provision made in the State Budget 1966-67 for expenditure and revenue is as follows :—

	Rs.
<i>Expenditure—</i>	
19. General Administration, K 2(K), Defence Projects Wing.	1,15,51,500
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Recoveries from H. A. L. (—) ...	24,75,000
Suspense Credits (—) ...	24,46,000
<i>Revenue—</i>	
I, II Miscellaneous etc. Centage charges on Defence Projects and Miscellaneous.	76,39,000

Grant of Financial relief from the Discretionary Fund.—The Discretionary Fund Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the C. M. sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1,43,835 (up to January 1966) to 471 persons during the year 1965-66, from the D. F. created for grant of relief to the persons/their families who have served the Nation in various fields and for rewards in recognition of outstanding deeds of valour.

The D. F. C. also granted certain concessions by way of educational concessions, service concessions, concessions regarding granting land for cultivation and house sites for business etc. It has been decided that pension for life of Rs. 50 per month should be given to the freedom fighters adjudged as needy by Government, who are 55 years or above on 15th August 1965. Needy freedom fighters below the age of 55 years are also considered eligible to the pension for life if they are physically incapacitated to earn their livelihood. It has also been decided that the term "Political sufferer" which was popularly being used to denote the persons who have participated in the national struggle should be substituted by the term "Freedom Fighter". The Freedom fighters were also given the concession to receive the financial assistance sanctioned to them, by Money-order (after deducting the Money Order Commission), instead of receiving it personally.

Ex-gratia relief as grants or pensions to the persons disabled, or to the dependents of those killed in action against the Chinese and/or Pakistan Aggression, is also given from the D. F. The persons (i.e. Jawans or their dependents as the case may be) who are ordinarily residents of Maharashtra State are eligible for this *ex-gratia* relief. During the year 1965-66 (up to January 1966) financial relief amounting to Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned in respect of 34 such cases.

These schemes will continue during 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 3,70,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1966-67.

STATES REORGANISATION

2. Under the provisions of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, seniority lists in each cadre of each Department in respect of persons affected by reorganisation is required to be published. Seniority lists are required to be finalised after taking into account the representations received from the persons affected, in consultation with the Government of India. This has been done in respect of a few Departments but the major portion of the work is yet to be finished. In view of the steps taken by the General Administration Department recently, the work would be completed very soon.

3. A meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Government of India was held at New Delhi in June 1965 to discuss the outstanding problems relating to the division of assets and liabilities between Maharashtra and Gujarat. A number of problems have been settled. Expeditious steps are being taken to finalise the remaining problems.

4. The Government of India have issued orders provisionally allocating the service personnel between the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat under the provisions of B. R. Act, 1960. The persons in the two States were given opportunities to represent for changes in their respective allocation. Most of the representations requesting for a change in the allocations, received from Government servants affected by the bifurcation of the State of Bombay have been decided. The remaining representations are being decided in consultation with the Government of Gujarat. The Government of India will then be moved to issue final orders for allocation of personnel between Maharashtra and Gujarat.

5. A few items relating to the division of goods and stores with the Government of Madhya Pradesh are still outstanding. They are being settled expeditiously. As regards the items relating to the division of goods and stores with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, it is proposed to convene a conference of the representatives of the three States shortly for settlement of the outstanding problems.

6. Other matters dealt with in this Branch are regarding (i) rulers of the former princely States, e.g. matters relating to their personal privileges, private properties and privy purses, the allowance to the relatives of the Rulers, succession to the Gadi etc., (ii) political pensions, (iii) Maha-

rashtra-Mysore boundary dispute, (iv) Merger of Goa and Nagar Haveli etc. These matters are dealt with according to the settled problems of Government as and when they arise.

ELECTIONS

The work of house to house enumeration in all 270 Assembly Constituencies of the State for purposes of preparation of new electoral rolls has begun from 2nd January 1966 and is scheduled to be completed by 31st March 1966. The programme for intensive revision of rolls during the year 1966 is as follows :—

- (a) 2nd January 1966 to 31st March 1966. House to house enumeration and preparation of the rolls in manuscript.
- (b) 1st April 1966 to 12th June 1966. Printing of electoral rolls.
- (c) 28th June 1966 ... Preliminary publication of electoral rolls.
- (d) 28th July 1966 ... Last date of filing claims and objections.
- (e) 29th July 1966 to 10th September 1966. Disposal of claims and objections and preparation of lists of addenda and corrigenda.
- (f) 12th September 1966 to 11th October 1966. Printing of addenda and corrigenda.
- (g) 31st October 1966 ... Final publication of electoral rolls.

2. The biennial elections to the Council of State and State Legislative Council are due in March/April 1966. According to the common programme given by the Election Commission the date of poll to the elections to the Council of States by the members of the Assembly is 28th March 1966. Various dates have been suggested to the Election Commission for the election to the Legislative Council. According to this proposed programme, elections by the members of the Legislative Assembly and by the Local Authorities Constituencies are scheduled to be completed by the 4th April 1966 and 11th April 1966 while those from the Graduates and Teachers Constituencies, by the 16th June 1966.

3. The next General Elections will be held early in 1967.

4. The budget grants asked for under the head "18-Parliament State/Union Territory Legislature-C-Elections-d-other elections charges" are as under :—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers	1,40,000
(2) Pay of Establishment	21,89,000
(3) Travelling Allowance (Ordinary)	10,52,000
(4) Travelling Allowance (Fixed)	28,700
(5) House Rent and other Allowances	9,07,800
(6) Dearness Allowance	5,57,500
(7) Contingencies	41,25,000
Total	90,00,000

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan.—This State has undertaken to resettle 10,000 families of migrants from East Pakistan, out of which 8,000 will be rehabilitated in Agriculture and the rest in non-agricultural pursuits. Lands admeasuring nearly 35,000 acres of 'B' class forest land in Chanda District have been allotted for this purpose, which is being reclaimed with the help of the Fully Mechanised Units of the Government of India. Pending implementation of schemes for permanent resettlement of these families in agriculture and other avocations, five relief camps have been opened, one in Bhandara District and the rest in Chanda District. While in the camps the migrants are provided with accommodation in tenements, primary education, sanitary and medical facilities, clothes, utensils and cash-doles. Efforts are also made to provide employment to the able bodied persons. The present camp population is 15,980 persons consisting of 3,551 families.

2. To help the migrants to settle down in the avocations of their choice, Government have now sanctioned various schemes like the Agricultural Resettlement Scheme, the Urban and Rural Business Loans Scheme, the House-Building Loans Scheme, Fisheries Scheme, etc. The migrants are offered assistance according to the requirements of the profession they select. The Agriculturists migrant families get 5 acres of land, reclaimed out of Chanda forests for cultivation. About 2,300 acres of land were cleared in the last season and 507 families have been settled in agriculture in 4 villages. Similarly 50 families have been resettled in business. The entire land reclaimed was brought under cultivation during the last rainy season. During current fair season, another about 6,000 to 6,500 acres are expected to be reclaimed with the help of the Central Government's Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation. About 1,000 migrant families will be resettled this year on this land. A carpentry-cum-smithy centre and fibre and leather work training centres have also been established in the camps, some of

them with the help of the Khadi and Villages Industries Commission. Similarly, 120 migrant boys have been sent for Industrial and vocation training courses in various Industrial Training centres in Vidarbha region.

3. Except the expenditure on Rehabilitation Establishment and Police Establishment in the camps, where this Government has to bear 50 per cent. of the expenditure, the rest of the expenditure is re-imbursed by the Government of India as grant and/or loan. Expenditure of Rs. 98,00,000 was incurred on relief and rehabilitation measures during the year 1964-65. During the year 1965-66 the total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures is estimated at Rs. 1,12,90,000 under grants and Rs. 24,53,900 under loans. The expenditure on grants and loans during 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 1,04,33,000 and Rs. 41,78,000 respectively.

Resettlement of Project—Affected Persons.—Several major and medium irrigation and power projects have been or will be undertaken by Government for the economic development of this State. The implementation of these projects necessarily involves the acquisition of very extensive tracts of land, particularly agricultural land, in the rural areas and consequent displacement of farmers and other persons who depend solely or mainly on such land for their economic subsistence. In the past, whenever, lands came under submergence by major irrigation and power projects, it used to be the policy of Government merely to acquire the lands and pay compensation therefor, leaving it entirely to the displaced persons themselves to resettle wherever they liked and in whatever manner they liked. In cases where holdings to the extent available outside the submergible area of the project were allotted to them in lieu of the whole or part of the compensation money, these were often found to be inadequate or unsuited for agricultural resettlement because of their unfavourable location, absence of requisite facilities etc. It often happened that most of the displaced persons who obtained compensation frittered it away on personal expenditure owing to delay in their resettlement, without procuring land from private sources. Where land was procured through Government or private sources they were not in a position to settle down on the land either because the land itself was inadequate or because, having been thrown into alien surroundings, they could not obtain in the wherewithal for resettlement. Experience has thus shown that the problem of resettlement of such persons transcends mere payment of compensation to them for their lands submerged under projects or mere giving of land for land and calls for comprehensive measures such as would restore to them, as far as practicable, their former conditions in respect of not only lands but also habitation, procurement of the appropriate means of livelihood and other concomitant facilities. Hence, the Government later changed its policy and took upon itself the task of rehabilitating the displaced persons. In keeping with this changed

policy, which continues in force at present, besides the grant of lands, various amenities, facilities and concessions have been and are being provided to the displaced farmers for their resettlement by the concerned departments from time to time. As the problem of resettlement of the displaced farmers is spread over several districts and as most of the different aspects of resettlement are inter-related the existing arrangement under which each Department takes its own action on the matter with which it is concerned has resulted in a marked lack of effective co-ordination between the field level and the planning level, with consequent delay and hardship to the settlers.

2. A Directorate of Resettlement of Project Affected Persons, has, therefore, been created under the G. A. D. The Directorate is mainly concerned with the following works :—

(i) Allotment of alternative lands to the displaced persons for village sites as well as for cultivation, either in the higher regions of the areas of the project proper, or in areas in the same district, away from the project area, or even in suitable areas in other districts.

(ii) Development of alternative lands referred to at (i) above, i.e. deforestation, removal of stumps and roots where necessary, and terracing by bull-dozers for bringing land under cultivation.

(iii) Provision of drinking water facilities in new village sites.

(iv) Provision of primary schools in the new village sites.

(v) Channelising of employable displaced persons for the purpose of being trained or employed on priority basis by the administration of the project and various Government Departments in the districts concerned and also by private enterprise.

(vi) Grant of loans-cum-subsidies for constructions of village houses on resettlement sites.

(vii) Payment of compensation for lands lost in excess of the area of alternative lands allotted or where no alternative land at all is allotted.

(viii) Grant of agricultural assistance in the form of seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, bullocks etc. to agriculturist displaced persons who will cultivate the alternative lands.

(ix) Construction of approach and internal roads in alternative village sites, and bridges for spanning small 'nalas' etc. where necessary.

(x) Supply of electricity for domestic purposes as well as for lift irrigation from the canals created by the project.

(xi) Provision of building in the areas of the village sites for temples, post offices, dispensaries, police stations, community halls, etc.

Recently Government has also decided that the work pertaining to resettlement of Defence Project Affected Persons in the State should also be looked after by the Directorate of Resettlement.

The agricultural programme of Government is executed in the District through the agency of the Zilla Parishad. In view of the fact that the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad is the officer on the spot, Government has, therefore, decided to utilise the services of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishads for the resettlement work by also appointing him Deputy Director of Resettlement for that District. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Satara has already been appointed Deputy Director of Resettlement for project affected persons in the Satara District for quick implementation of the resettlement programme. It is also proposed to appoint the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads, Poona, Nasik, Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Nanded as Deputy Directors of Resettlement of Project Affected persons in their respective Districts for the speedy resettlement work.

For implementing the programme of resettlement of project affected persons, a budget provision of Rs. 4,98,900 has been proposed for the Directorate of Resettlement of Project Affected persons for 1966-67 under the budget head "71-Miscellaneous-M-Expenditure on displaced persons of Minorities Rehabilitation.". Resettlement of persons affected Irrigation Power Projects detailed as under :—

PART I-A

Rs.

- (1) 83,600 pay of Officers.
- (2) 2,400 Allowances, Honoraria etc.

PART II

- (1) 2,01,950 Pay of Establishment.
- (2) 53,050 Allowances.

Contingencies

Rs. 25,200.

GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT

The Maharashtra District Gazetteers (Revision) Editorial Board deals with the Scheme of the Revision of District Gazetteers under which it is planned to compile and publish a District Gazetteers for every District of the State, each volume covering about 800 to 1,000 printed pages and containing 19 Chapters, along with a directory of villages and towns. The Board has planned to publish seven General Volumes covering the area of the State as a whole and dealing with subjects like Botany, History, Language and Culture, Physical Features People and Their Culture, Public Administration and Fauna.

Of the State Volumes, Bombay Parts I, II and III have been published and considerable progress has been made in the work of Part IV. Part I of the History Volume dealing with Ancient period and Part II dealing with the Maratha period are under print and are expected to be published within a few months. Considerable work has also been done on the volume on Language and Literature.

Of the District Gazetteers, Poona, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolaba volumes have been published so far. The printing of the volume on Nagpur is complete and the volume is expected to be published by March 1966. The press copy of the Parbhani volume was sent to the Press in December 1965 and the Draft volumes of Amravati and Bhir District Gazetteers have been sent to the Government of India, for scrutiny.

In 1966-67, it is planned to bring out volumes of Parbhani, Amravati and Bhir District Gazetteers. It is also proposed to bring out the History volume, Part I and II dealing with Ancient and Maratha period respectively. Osmanabad and Dhulia volumes will be sent to the Government of India for scrutiny and approval, Nasik and Chanda District Gazetteers will be under active compilation, Wardha and Yeotmal Districts will be taken up for preliminary work, Language and Literature volume will also be published.

MAHARASHTRA STATE COMMITTEE FOR A HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Office of the Executive Secretary, Maharashtra State Committee for a History of the Freedom Movement in India, which is entrusted with the work of collection and publication of source material for a compilation of "A History of the Freedom Movement" in respect of this State and also with the collection of material for the compilation and publication of a "who's who" of Freedom Fighter in the State, has already published two volumes of source-material covering the period 1818 to 1920. The Third Volume, which mainly deals with the life of Mahatma Gandhi from 1915 to 1947, has been taken in hand and it will be published in three parts. The first part covers the period from 1915 to 1922, which has been published recently. The material for the subsequent parts is in the press and will be published shortly. After the publication of Gandhi volumes, it is proposed to publish a volume on Mass Movements such as Jungle Satyagraha, Salt Satyagraha, Martial Law of Sholapur, etc., covering the period from 1919 to 1947. Besides this, a volume on the life and activities of H. H. Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda is also to be published.

The material for the purpose of compilation and publication of "who's who" of Freedom Fighters in the State is being collected. The information in respect of about 14,700 persons has been collected so far.

It has been planned to publish all these volumes in the near future and a volume on Gandhiji in Maharashtra is expected to be published in the next year. Material from Government records and news-papers is also being collected.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY

1. *Main Directorate Normal Activities.*

2. *Scheme for publicity of Five-Year Plan.*—The scheme contemplates issue of pamphlets, posters, slides, etc. bearing on the Five-Year Plan, its objectives and achievement, issue of press announcements in the form of paid advertisements as part of the programme for enlisting public co-operation and participation in implementing the plan.

3. *Establishment of Information Centres.*—The schemes envisages establishment of Information Centres two major centres at Bombay and Nagpur and one District Information Centre at the headquarters of each district in the State with the object of acquainting the people with the aims and achievements of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

4. *Scheme of Establishment of Exhibition Unit.*—Participation and organisation of exhibitions and acquisition of exhibition material are the main features of this scheme. The personnel sanctioned for the scheme will be continued during the year 1966-67. Every year, Directorate organises major exhibitions on its own.

5. *Publicity through recreational activities.*—The object of the scheme is to give publicity to the Plan through medium of recreational activities particularly song and drama. The scheme envisages the production of suitable literature on development activities in the form of dramas, kirtans, songs, etc. For performances, or recitation services of authors, artists, and other popular agencies connected with the cultural development are utilised.

6. *Feature Publicity.*—The object of the scheme is the collection of material of publicity value from departmental records and after putting it into shape it is issued to the press in suitable form. The material will also be used in the publications of the Directorate.

7. *Tours of Journalists.*—The object of the scheme is to organise conducted tours of representatives of newspapers, new agencies, authors writers, Members of the Legislature to places where development and welfare activities have been started. On completion of the tours, the participating journalists are expected to write articles of the report in the paper, they record their impression of the tour. The scheme has proved very successful and advantageous. Tours of M.L.A.s are also conducted in the State.

8. *Film publicity*.—Under the scheme documentary and topical films bearing on plan items are produced and exhibited. Some of the films which are approved by Government of India, Film Advisory Board are released through the Government of India Film Circuit for exhibition in commercial houses. During the year 1966-67, it is proposed to produce more documentaries the cost of which is expected to be Rs. 1,25,000.

9. *Establishment of Workshop for repairs to Equipment*.—Formerly, there were two workshops each at Bombay and Nagpur to facilitate timely repairs to projectors, generators, and other equipment of mobile publicity Vans. The workshop at Nagpur has been closed. As some equipment and machinery are to be purchased for the Bombay workshop, a slight increase under contingencies has been proposed.

10. *Film Publicity through M. P. Vans*.

11. *Small Savings Publicity*. The scheme Small Savings Publicity has become very successful and the Government could get more subscribers for the Small Savings. With a view to giving intensive publicity the Government had sanctioned a provision of Rs. 4,75,000 for the year 1965-66. The campaign to publicise Small Savings is being intensified to reach even the rural areas. Suitable schemes are being chalked out which will entail more expenditure. A provision of Rs. 6,05,000 is, proposed for the year 1966-67.

12. (i) *Feature Publicity*.—The scheme is to utilize the medium of newspapers, periodicals, souvenirs, etc. and also other visual aids for popularising the plan and other activities of the Government. The provision consists of the pay to the staff for the schemes and also for expenditure on issue of advertisements in newspapers.

(ii) *Exhibitions*.—The scheme contemplates acquisition and display of models, pictorial and other charts and similar material pertaining to various development schemes and projects for the welfare of the people.

(iii) *Recreational Activities*.—The scheme of publicity through recreational activities has the object of spreading the message of the plan and other activities of Government through entertainment by utilising the medium of song, drama and other allied forms of entertainment.

13. *Establishment of Research and Reference Bureau*.—A provision of Rs. 21,994 has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for the continuance of the Research and Reference Bureau. The provision is to meet the pay and allowances of the staff and on contingencies such as purchase of books, periodicals etc. for the bureau.

14. *Tourism Rs. 78,000*.—A provision of Rs. 45,000 has been proposed for publicity in connection with Tourism Scheme.

The activities of the Directorate of Tourism are increased day by day. Publicity being made through posters etc. is finding inadequate. Three Regional Tourist Offices, at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Poona have recently opened and it is necessary to feed these offices with sufficient quantity of tourist literature such as posters, folders, publications etc. It is also necessary to produce large quantity of such tourist literature. Hence the provision of Rs. 45,000 has been proposed for the year 1966-67.

15. *Publicity Information Centre at Aurangabad.*—A provision of Rs. 37,100 has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for the Information Centre at Aurangabad. The provision consists of pay and allowances of the staff for the Information Centre and for meeting the expenditure on account of purchase of books, periodicals, models, charts, rent etc. for the Centre.

16. *Mobile Publicity.*—The object of the scheme is to organise publicity in the districts through mobile publicity vans. The publicity vans have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. For the replacement of a van and purchase of spare parts, a provision of Rs. 31,500 has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for the scheme.

SCHMES IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-67

1. *Scheme of Exhibition Unit (Rs. 75,000).*—A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been proposed for the year 1966-67.

The Directorate of Publicity participates in major exhibitions organised by the Government of India, the All-India Congress Committee, Bharat Sevak Samaj and other commercial concerns. The Directorate of Publicity organises exhibitions on its own also. The expenditure on exhibitions is met from the normal grants or funds are provided by Government whenever participating in major exhibitions. It is therefore proposed to prepare models, charts, exhibit, photo enlargement, translites, etc. for display in exhibition during the year 1966-67. As there are no sufficient funds in normal budget to meet the expenditure on preparation of exhibits, a provision of Rs. 75,000 is proposed for the year 1966-67 to meet the cost of new exhibits and some staff. Some of the exhibits will be displayed at the Information Centres in all the districts in the State.

2. *Scheme of Films Publicity (Rs. 75,000).*—A provision of Rs. 75,000 has been proposed for the year 1966-67.

The scheme envisages the production of documentaries and feature films. It is proposed to produce feature films and documentary films on selected subjects having a bearing on the Plan during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The films will be shown through the Mobile Publicity vans in districts in Bombay City. Films which will be approved by the Film

Advisory Board will be released for exhibition in commercial Cinema houses. It is proposed to spend Rs. 75,000 for the year 1966-67 on production films and the staff.

TOURISM

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a Board of Tourism to promote Tourism in the State with a full-fledged Directorate to execute publicity and other work connected with Tourism. This is done with a view to making people in the State tourist-minded and to attract people in India and abroad to come to Maharashtra to see places of interest.

I. *Holiday Camps.*—The State of Maharashtra is the pioneer in the field of establishment of holiday camps—a scheme of cheap holiday homes for persons in the low income group at hill stations, seashores, riversides which places were used to be the exclusive preserve of the rich people and were beyond the means of middle class and poor people. The scheme has become very popular and as there is heavy demand for accommodation in holiday camps, sometimes it becomes difficult to cope with the demand. The Government of Maharashtra has its holiday camps at Amboli, Aurangabad, Bhandardara, Chilkada, Karla, Khinsey Talao, Mahabaleshwar, Mahismal, Matheran, Murud-Janjira, Panchgani, Panhala, Toranmal and Vajreshwari. One more holiday camp has been opened at Fardapur in January 1966.

II. *Tours.*—Another popular scheme is the conduct of several tours. The week-end excursions are arranged to Ajanta-Ellora caves, Daulatabad and Aurangabad for seeing the world famous caves, the richest treasure. One day trips from Poona to Mahabaleshwar have been to full capacity. Besides, we have the “Ever So Popular” Daily City Sightseeing tour, the weekly “Around Bombay Environs” tour and the excursion by launch to Elephanta every Sunday and Thursday except during the monsoons. The Directorate also organises regular trekking and hiking schemes within Maharashtra and also to the Himalayas. These enable the tourists both home tourists and foreigners to see the sights comfortably and at a very low cost. Tours are organised to Goa, Ajanta, Ellora, etc. from Poona also by the Regional Tourist Officer of this Directorate at Poona. These tours and excursions have been widely acclaimed and appreciated.

III. *“The Glimpses of Maharashtra” Exhibition.*—A miniature permanent exhibition has been opened at the “Majestic” in the premises of the Directorate of Tourism. The exhibits displayed in the exhibition, depict historical places, places of interest, etc. Several persons come to the Majestic to see the exhibition.

IV. *Literature.*—The Directorate of Tourism has produced attractive folders, posters and moderately priced chain cards and picture postcards of

places of travel and tourist interest and publications on Tourism. Folders are unpriced and they have a wealth of information invaluable to the tourist and are meant for free distribution. There is a great response from tourists for priced publications. Priced publications are kept for sale at the Air Port and some book-sellers.

V. *Regional Tourist Offices.*—One Regional Tourist Office is set up at Poona. Regional Tourist Offices will be set up at Nagpur and Aurangabad shortly. Each Regional Office will be in the charge of a Tourist Officer who will co-ordinate tourist activities, organise package tours, assist tourists and impart information on Tourism, supply tourist literature, maintain and supervise holiday camps and attend to other matters connected with the promotion of Tourism.

VI. *Tourist Information Bureaux.*—Tourist Information Bureaux have been set up at the following places :—

- (1) The Majestic, Wodehouse Road, Bombay-1.
- (2) Near Railway Station, Matheran.
- (3) Near Lonavala Railway Station, Lonavala-Khandala.
- (4) Near S. T. Stand, Mahableshwar.
- (5) Municipal Office, Panhala.
- (6) Near Municipal Office, Panchgani.

VII. *Schemes.*—Other schemes of the Tourist Department on the anvil include construction of tourist cottages at Juhu and National Park and augmentation of accommodation at Karla Holiday Camp.

VIII. *Meetings.*—The Directorate of Tourism convenes Meetings of the State Board of Tourism and other meetings from time to time viz. :—

- (1) Meeting of the Tourist Hospitality Committee.
- (2) Meeting of the Tourist Courtesy Committee.
- (3) Meeting of the Tourist Literature Production-cum-Distribution Committee.
- (4) Meeting of the Study Group set up for drawing up a master plan for integrated development of Karla and Bhaja Caves.
- (5) Meeting of representatives of hoteliers, travel agents, etc.

The Directorate of Tourism participates in important meetings among others the Tourist Development Council Meeting and the Western Zonal Tourist Advisory Committee Meeting.

IX. *Miscellaneous activities.*—Under the auspicious of the Tourist Hospitality Committee, the Directorate of Tourism organised free holiday trips to Jawans to Karla, Matheran and Mahableshwar. Jawans were entertained for Lunch at Shalimar Hotel and Taj Mahal Hotel. Jawans are

entertained by arranging free Cinema shows. Over 5,000 Jawans have availed of free cinema shows. Jawans are taken for sight-seeing tour in Bombay city free of charge.

The Directorate of Tourism arranged excursions for some of the students of the Seven Seas University when they had come to Bombay. Copies of tourist literature were distributed to them. A lecture on Indian History and Culture was arranged for the students of Australia when they visited Bombay city. Two fashion shows were arranged on two luxury liners. Some of the Delegates of the Pacific Area Travel Association visited Bombay city in course of the Post PATA Conference. They were taken to see the Exhibition "Glimpses of Maharashtra" Copies of tourist literature were presented to them.

The following amounts are proposed for expenditure on Tourism for the year 1966-67 :—

Tourism Constructions

	Rs.
(1) Construction of Cottages at Juhu ...	3,35,362
(2) Small Cottages for Week-end picnics in the National Park.	1,17,540
(3) Construction of Tourist Bungalow, Cafeteria and Dormitory at Wardha.	2,50,000
	*7,02,902

*Fifty per cent. of the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India.

Tourism Publicity

	Rs.
(1) Printing of posters, folders, pamphlets, etc. ...	10,000
(2) Advertisements, designs, blocks, banners ...	20,000
(3) Special articles, study tours, etc. ...	1,000
(4) Expenditure in connection with tourist bureaux and special tourist publicity at hill stations and other places of tourist-interest.	17,000
(5) Miscellaneous—T. A. to the members of the Board of Tourism, Photographers, mazdoor charges, etc.	2,000
	50,000

RURAL BROADCASTING

Scheme and its Developmental Activities.—Under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme more than 10,000 Community Receivers have been so far installed (and the same are also being maintained) in the villages throughout the Maharashtra State, by the State Rural Broadcasting Organisation. The Radio sets are installed on a contributory basis and a part of the expenditure is recovered from the participating villages and the rest is borne by the State Government. This Scheme has been proving extremely popular amongst the villages all over the State. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the number of radio sets installed is expected to reach the figure of about 12,000. The target of providing at least one Radio Set for every village in the State is expected to be achieved by the end of the 4th Five-Year Plan.

The Community Radio Sets required for the Scheme are procured from the Government of India under the 50 per cent. Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In addition to this the State Government has recently sanctioned a Scheme for the Manufacture of Radio Sets departmentally by the Rural Broadcasting section, to cope with the increasing demand for the radio sets from the villages, and to overcome the delays in receipt of the sets from the Government of India.

For the above Schemes, namely the Rural Broadcasting Scheme and the Project for the Manufacture of Radio Sets departmentally a net provision of Rs. 5.50 lacs has been made in the budget for the period 1966-67 i.e. 1st year of the 4th Five-Year Plan. This amount is provided for the procurement of 5,000 Community Radio sets during the year (including the manufacture of 1,800 Radio Sets departmentally) and also their installation and maintenance subsequently. It may be clarified in this connection that the gross expenditure for the above two schemes works out to Rs. 23.50 lacs against which there is anticipated revenue amounting to Rs. 18.00 lacs (by way of Government of India's subsidy towards the cost of the Radio Sets and the installation and maintenance contribution from the villagers). Thus the net expenditure to the Government on these two schemes is expected to be Rs. 5.50 lacs only.

Besides these two schemes, two new schemes namely School Broadcasting and Wire Broadcasting, have also been sanctioned for implementation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Under the School Broadcasting Scheme about 10,000 Radio sets are expected to be installed in the various upper primary and secondary schools of the State during the Plan period. The Wire Broadcasting Scheme is expected to cover about 2,000 subscribers in urban areas where the listening facilities would be made available to

individual families in the predominantly concentrated areas, on subscriber basis. Owing to the limited amount of available funds, these two schemes, though already sanctioned by Government, have been deferred for implementation during the year 1966-1967 and would be taken up in the subsequent years. Preliminaries in respect of these schemes would however be taken up during the year 1966-1967.

This State Government is also considering, as a long term plan, the possibility of installing (with the approval of the Government of India) a few low power medium wave Transmitters in selected areas—such as the package programme district—under the State Government's Rural Broadcasting Scheme, for achieving a more intensive coverage of these areas for the Rural and Farm Broadcasts.

MAHARASHTRA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Maharashtra Information Centre through its multifarious activities strives to effect a cultural link with other States for promotion of better understanding, apart from being an interpreter and mouthpiece of the States, its people, activities and aspirations.

With this aim in view it has a number of ambitious projects on the anvil. It has so far effectively used the audio-visual media and an extensive programme of publications. Press conferences of visiting ministers and dignitaries, cultural programmes and functions film shows, lectures, talks, exhibitions, publication of syndicated articles and pamphlets, folders, etc. are the high-lights of its activities.

During the year 1966-67, the Centre proposes to arrange to participate in the following activities, its routine apart.

Press Conferences.—This is one of the routine activities of the Centre and it is not possible to gauge in advance the number of Press Conferences etc. to be arranged which are dependent on the State's aspirations and the problems arising from time to time.

Apart from the Press conferences of the Ministers visiting the Capital whenever they have something important to say the Centre is likely to arrange Press Conferences of outstanding personalities in various fields to focus attention of the public on their achievements which are inter-related to State's progressive achievements in fields of arts, literature, culture or science.

Press Tour.—The Centre also proposes to arrange a study Tour of uncountryside journalists and writers to Maharashtra in February 1967.

Cultural Programmes.—Programmes of cultural interest are proposed to be arranged on special occasions like Maharashtra Day, Theatre Day Festival etc. The Centre also proposes to participate in similar activities arranged by the local cultural institutions like the Maharashtra Samskritik Samiti, Bharatiya Natya Sangh etc.

The Centre is also likely to take advantage of the visiting cultural troupes to arrange their programmes to apprise people of Maharashtra's life, letters and culture.

Talks, Lectures etc.—The Centre proposes to participate in special functions in celebration of days like Gudi Padwa, Shivaji Jayanti, Tilak Anniversary, Ambedkar Jayanti etc. Special talks and lecture series are proposed to be arranged to acquaint the non-Maharashtrian population with their significance.

Exhibitions.—The Centre intends to arrange a special mobile exhibition depicting Maharashtra in September 1966 for 400 Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

Film publicity.—The Centre proposes to purchase five full length films during the year for screening locally and in the neighbouring States as an effective means of promoting cultural integration.

Publication of syndicated and feature articles.—The M. I. C. to publish syndicated articles in the various language newspapers with relevant photographs for countryside publicity.

The Articles proposed are (1) Shivaji and Maharashtrians (April 1966) (2) Gopalkrishna Gokhale (May, 1966) (3) Keshav Sut, Father of Modern Marathi poetry (4) Marathi Folk Music and many other topics of current interest.

Publication of Bi-monthly.—The Centre shall launch during this year a bi-monthly periodical named "PRATHIMA" reflecting image of progressive Maharashtra for the information and benefit of people of different States and foreign countries.

The periodical covering 100 pages shall include interesting and informative articles on life, culture, fine arts, literature, a short story and the progress of Maharashtra's plans, scheme etc. besides introducing to outsiders an image of the best that is in Maharashtra. A few illustrations, photographs, paintings etc. are also proposed to be included to enhance its form and content.

The periodical would be circulated in different States and among non-Maharashtrian populace and various institutions etc. in Maharashtra.

Publication of pamphlets folders etc.—Following is the publications programme of the M. I. C. during the financial year 1966-67 :—

English

- (1) Kailash (October 1966).
- (2) Marathi Films (October 1966).
- (3) Bunch of letters from Maratha History (October 1966).
- (4) Marathi Theatre—A Glimpse (October 1966).
- (5) Gokhale Centenary—Volumes I and II (April 1966).
- (6) Pamphlet on Gopal Krishna Gokhale (April 1966).
- (7) Keshav Sut (September 1966).
- (8) Satavalekar (September 1966).
- (9) Lokmanya Tilak a Miscellany of articles (August 1966).

Hindi

Hindi version of 12 basic pamphlets introducing Maharashtra published in 1965-66 Hindi and Marathi versions of volumes on Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Miscellaneous activities.—The Centre proposes to launch few special programmes and activities this year like topical mobile exhibition “Glimpses of Maharashtra,” Advertisements and special Maharashtra Supplement, arranging special television programmes etc.

STATE BOARD FOR LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The main function of the State Board for Literature and Culture, which was set up on 19th November 1960 is to initiate, assist or undertake implementation of projects or schemes of research in the field of language, culture and history of Maharashtra and of publication of the results of such research. Accordingly, the State Board has, with effect from the year 1961-62, undertaken the following literary activities :—

- (1) Compilation of an Encyclopaedia in Marathi (i.e. the Vishwakosha) in 19 volumes of 1000 pages each ;
- (2) Copilation of a History of Maharashtra from the pre-historic to the modern times in five volumes of 500 pages each ;
- (3) Survey of the various dialects of the Marathi language ;
- (4) Publication of two way bilingual (i.e. Urdu—Marathi, Marathi—Urdu etc.) dictionaries, “Teachers” and “Readers” for facilitating the study of other Indian and foreign languages by the Marathi-speakers ;
- (5) Publication of books on scientific and technical subjects as also subject falling under “humanities”.

(6) Publication of Marathi translations of standard books or classics from other Indian and foreign languages ;

and

(7) Grant-in-aid to individual authors/research institutions for publication of their standard literary works on various subjects.

2. The progress under each of the above activities and work proposed to be done thereunder, during 1966-67 may be briefly stated as follows :—

(i) *Vishwakosha project*.—After the preparation of the full “entry” lists for all the subject-Heads to be covered in the Vishwakosha, the work of classification or grouping of allied “entries” and of preparing their break-up is in progress. The work of writing articles on “entries” which are already “broken” down is being assigned to outside scholars. So far, work of the order of 9000 pages of the Vishwakosha has been thus assigned. Similarly, written work amounting to 1,900 pages has been received from scholars and work amounting to 350 pages has been finalised in the form of press copy. During 1966-67, work amounting to 15,000 pages will have been assigned and 6,000 pages finalised in the form of press-copy.

(ii) *History of Maharashtra*.—The work on the volumes dealing with the “Ancient” and the “Maratha” periods is nearing completion. The work on the remaining i.e. the “Medieval”, the “Peshwa” and the “Modern” periods is also progressing. At least four of these five volumes are expected to be published during 1966-67.

A history of the Raygad fort has been published.

(iii) *Survey of Marathi dialects*.—The Surveys of “Konkani” of South Kanara and “Kudali” of Kudal have been published. Printing of the Survey of Kunbi of Thana District is nearing completion and that of “Cochin” dialect has commenced. During 1966-67, the Survey work is proposed to be intensified by taking two additional dialects for study.

(iv) *Antarbharti-Vishwabharati (i.e. publication of bilingual dictionaries, “Teachers” and “Readers”)*.—The Printing of the Urdu-Marathi dictionary is nearing completion. The texts of the Kannada-Marathi and Gujarati-Marathi dictionaries the Bengali and Kannada “Teachers” and Kannada-Marathi “Readers” are under print. The texts of the “Tamil” and “Malayalam” “Teachers” are receiving final touches at the hands of scholars. Further assignments have been given to scholars for compiling Bengali-Marathi, Tamil-Marathi, Persian-Marathi, Arabic-Marathi, Marathi-Kannada and Marathi-Gujarati dictionaries. The work will be continued during 1966-67.

(v) Translation of classics : The translation of the Indian classic "Rise of the Maratha Power" by the late Justice M. G. Ranade has been published. The printing of the 1st Volume of the translation of Mahabharat is progressing. The entire work of translation of the Mahabharat and summary translation of "History of Dharmakosha by Bharat Ratna P. V. Kane is complete. The work of translation of Rigveda is also nearing completion. The translation of two dramas of Shakespeare is also progressing. During 1966-67, it is proposed to intensify the translation programme by translating some of the world classics.

(vi) *Standard books on Sciences and technologies.*—So far, the Board has published in Marathí, two books on Statistics, two on Zoology, two on Homoeopathy, one on Eugenics, one on Dietetics, a dictionary of Engineering and one book on "Human Brain" and its working i.e. ten books in all. A dozen more books on Human Anatomy, Botany, Medicine, Diabets, Astronomy, Radio Repairs etc. are on the anvil. During 1966-67, it is proposed to intensify the programme under this scheme by bringing out more books on sciences under a double series Scholarly and popular.

(vii) *Grants-in-aid.*—With suitable publication aid from the Board, various individual scholars and research institutions have published over 150 valuable books on various subjects. Publication aid on a more extensive scale will have to be rendered during 1966-67.

3. As stated above, it is proposed to continue all the existing literary activities of the State Board, during 1966-67, in their existing or intensive form. Accordingly, the following provisions have been proposed in the normal Budget Estimates for 1966-67 for continuance of the existing activities in their existing form :—

Item	Budget provision for 1966-67. Rs.
(1) State Board for Literature and Culture, (Honorary and travelling allowance to the Chairman and travelling allowance bills of the Members).	50,000
(2) All the existing literary activities of the State Board including provision for the establishment in the Board's Administrative office, Bombay and Vishwakosha Unit, Wai. 	6,70,700
Non-Plan Budget — Total ...	7,20,700

4: Further provisions as detailed below have been proposed in the *PLAN* Budget Estimates for 1966-67, by way of a section I New-item on account of expansion of the existing activities and starting of new activities :—

Item	Budget provision for 1966-67
<i>A—Expansion of existing activities :—</i>	
	Rs.
(i) Additional staff for the Board's Administrative office, Bombay.	24,000
(ii) Development of the Vishwakosha Unit :—	
(a) Additional staff and books for office and library.	75,000
*(b) Acquisition of plot for Vishwakosha building ...	50,000
(iii) Expansion of existing <i>literary</i> activities :—	
(1) Survey of 2 additional dialects ...	10,000
(2) Translations of World Classics ...	45,000
(3) Popular and scholarly series of Science books.	60,000
(4) Grant-in-aid for publication of books ...	90,000
Total ...	3,54,000
<i>B-Additional, i.e. new literary activities :—</i>	
(i) Publication of a Guide to Marathi literature ...	10,000
(ii) Publication of <i>two</i> journals of the State Board one for Sciences and technologies and another for Humanities and Social sciences.	40,000
(iii) Publication and translation of old Portuguese, French and Dutch records having a bearing on the history of India in general and Maharashtra, in particular.	30,000
(iv) Republication of Ranade's English-Marathi dictionary and of an exhaustive, large size Marathi dictionary (i.e. Mahakosha).	40,000
(v) Research in and development of Fine Arts and preservation of worthy arts specimens.	1,26,000
Total ...	2,46,000
Plan Budget — Grant Total ...	6,00,000

* Proposed as a New Major work.

HOME DEPARTMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Police Department are prevention and detection of Crime and preservation of Law and Order. The Police Organisation comprises of several units, each unit being charged with specific functions assigned to it. The C. I. D. devotes sustained attention to the collection, collation and dis-semination of information relating to crime and criminals, political, communal, industrial and similar other developments and the F. P. B., Handwriting, Photographic and *Modus Operandi* Bureaux which form part of the C. I. D. render active assistance in the detection and investigation of Crime. The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau concentrates on the work of eradication of the civil of corruption and bribery and effective implementation of the Prohibition policy of Government. The Motor Transport and Wireless Organisations provide for quick mobility and inter-communication. The Training Institutions ensure proper training of the Force, the State Reserve Police provides the armed force for dealing with serious or large-scale disorders and other emergencies and last but not the least, the Traffic Department directs its efforts towards minimising traffic accidents and ensure that the safety of the road is minimising. The departmental activities are always directed towards modernisation and improvement in the working of the Police Force in general and investigation of crime in particular. Provision of clothing, housing and amenities to the members of the Police Force is also incidental but important.

In the current year, important activities and schemes involving financial commitments undertaken are those relating to the establishment of Police Commissionerates in Poona and Nagpur, reorganisation of the existing and establishment of new Police Stations, Police Housing etc.

1. *Establishment of Police Commissionerates at Nagpur and Poona.*—On the recommendations of the Maharashtra State Police Commission, the Government have established Police Commissionerates in the cities of Poona and Nagpur with effect from 1st July 1965. Certain important villages contiguous to the cities of Poona and Nagpur and which form an industrial belt have also been brought under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissionerates. The Commissioners of Police are vested with powers of the District Magistrates in the matter of law and order which makes more effective control of crime and of law and order situation possible. Unitary control and direction are most effective in dealing with law and order.

II. *Separation of Poona Rural Headquarters.*—The City and Rural charges of the Poona District were two independent units for all purposes.

There was, however, a joint Headquarters for the two charges. Consequent upon the establishment of the Police Commissionerate of Poona, a separate Police Headquarters was sanctioned for the Poona Rural charge. Additional posts of 1 R. S. I., 4 U. H. Cs., 2 U. P. Cs., 22 A. H. Cs. & 116 A. P. Cs. have been created for the purpose.

III. *Creation of a Unit for the implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959.*—The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 has been extended to Poona City with effect from 15th February 1964. For the effective implementation of the Act, Government have accorded sanction to the creation of a Special Squad consisting of one Head Constable, 3 U. P. Cs., 2 Women P. Cs., and one Constable driver.

IV. *Reorganisation of Police Stations, etc.*—The following additional posts have been sanctioned by Government as a result of the reorganisation strengthening of Police Stations and implementation of various schemes :—

Proposal in brief	Additional Posts			
	P. Is.	S. Is.	H. Cs.	P. Cs.
(a) Reorganisation of Lonawala Police Station, District Poona Rural.	..	1	5	21
(b) Splitting up of the Bhiwandi Police Station into (1) Bhiwandi Town Police Station and (2) Bhiwandi Taluka Police Station.	1	2	19	68
(c) Reorganisation of Ichalkaranji Police Station in Kolhapur District.	..	1	9	40
(d) Reorganisation of Police Force in Vidarbha	32	128
(e) Reorganisation of Udgir Police Station in Osmanabad District.	..	1	3	3

V. *The State Reserve Police Force.*—Out of the 2 Active Coys. and one Platoon of Administration Coy. sent on deputation to Goa for exposition Bandobast duty, 2 Active Coys. were relieved to the State by the end of the year.

Since the S. R. P. F. Groups in the State had different formation, reorganisation of these Groups has been sanctioned by Government. The implementation is in progress.

VI. *Tear Gas Squads.*—In regards to the use of force by the Police against the unlawful assemblies and disorders, the policy of Government is

that as far as possible tear squads or lathi charge or both should be resorted to in the first instance. In order, therefore, to attain self-sufficiency of Tear Gas Equipment in each and every unit of the Police, it has been decided to increase the Tear Gas Squads in the State by 28 additional squads in 3 phased stages viz :—

1st Phase	18 Squads	1965-66
2nd Phase	5 Squads	1966-67
3rd Phase	5 Squads	1967-68

at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,71,000. In the first phase 18 Tear Gas Squads have been sanctioned in the following units :—

Unit	No. of Squads
1. Central, Southern and Western Railways, Poona.	2
2. Central, South-Eastern and Western Railways, Nagpur.	1
3. Poona Rural	1
4. Nagpur Rural	1
5. Ratnagiri	1
6. Parbhani	1
7. Bhir	1
8. Buldana	1
9. Wardha	1
10. Yeotmal	1
11. State Reserve Police Force, Group I	1
12. State Reserve Police Force, Group II	2
13. State Reserve Police Force, Group III	2
14. State Reserve Police Force, Group IV	2

18

In the second phase 5 squads are proposed to be sanctioned in the year 1966-67 in the following districts :—

(1) Jalgaon	1
(2) Poona City	1
(3) Akola	1
(4) Nagpur City	2

5

VII. *Shoulder badges, caps, monograms etc.*—Consequent upon the formation of the State of Maharashtra, it was decided to change the inscription on the shoulder badges, Forage caps, monograms and buttons used by the Police Officers and men of the State Police Force in the language of the State. As the scheme involves a total expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,93,210 it has been decided to implement the scheme in three stages. The first stage of the scheme has been sanctioned during the year by introducing new shoulder badges, combined Brooch and Buckle numbers and District letters with inscription in Marathi. It is proposed to sanction the second stage, i.e. conversion of Brass Cap badges, State Reserve Police (Cloth) shoulder badges, State Reserve Police buttons (large and small) and monograms in the year 1966-67.

VII. *Maharashtra State Police Commission.*—Out of nearly 300 recommendations made by the Maharashtra State Police Commission, decisions have been reached on about 254 recommendations, 173 of which have been fully accepted and 34 have been partly accepted or accepted with modifications. Government decisions on the recommendation are now being implemented.

IX. *Training.*—The training period in the Police Training College for Sub-Inspector Cadets has been extended from 18 months to 24 months from the term which commence from 10th January 1966.

The period of training of the Unarmed recruits at the Recruits Police Training School has been increased from 6 months to 9 months so that a pre-cadet course could be conducted to give instructions to the recruits to improve their language, general knowledge and mental make up to make them fit to absorb the advanced training.

With a view to giving proper training to the constabulary in Greater Bombay, the Recruits Training School, Naigaum, which was understaffed, has been reorganised and brought on par with the other Recruits Police Training Schools.

X. *Police Ranges and their Headquarters.*—With a view to enable the Deputy Inspector Generals of Police, Poona and Bombay Ranges to exercise effective supervision over their respective ranges, Ratnagiri which was a far flung district in the Bombay Range, has been included in the Poona Range and Ahmednagar District has been transferred from Poona Range to Bombay Range. With the same object in view, the Headquarters of the offices of (1) the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nagpur Range, Nagpur, (2) the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Poona, Range, Poona and

(3) the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bombay Range, Bombay, have been shifted to Amravati, Kolhapur and Nasik, respectively.

XI. *Bifurcation of the function of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., Maharashtra State, Bombay.*—With a view to have efficient control and supervision over the working of both the branches of the State C. I. D., viz. the Special Branch and the Crime Branch and to maintain the desired standard of efficiency and to co-ordinate the crime and security problems of both the railway districts of Maharashtra State, a proposal for the bifurcation of the functions of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D. into Intelligence and Crime was submitted to Government. The Government accepted the proposal and sanctioned one additional post of Deputy Inspector General of Police and one Superintendent of Police with necessary clerical staff and Police Constable orderlies *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. SBI-INT. 1864/47710, dated the 6th October 1965. In view of the bifurcation, the two posts of Deputy Inspector General of Police are designated as (1) Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, Maharashtra State, and (2) Deputy Inspector General of Police, Crime and Railways, Maharashtra State. The bifurcation has come into effect from the 3rd January 1966.

XII. *Conversion of the existing Police Out Post at Varangaon, District Jalgaon into a Police Station.*—Varangaon is an important commercial centre in Bhusawal Taluka of Jalgaon District having a population of over 14,000. A new ordnance factory which is expected to produce important equipment for the Indian Army has been located in its vicinity. In order to provide adequate policing in the area and also to look after the security problems in connection with the new factory, it is proposed to up-grade the existing Out Post at Varangaon into a full-fledged Police Station. For this purpose, it is proposed to create additional posts of 1 Police Sub-Inspector, 21 Unarmed Police Constables, 2 Armed Head Constables and 4 Armed Police Constables on the establishment of the Jalgaon District Police Force.

XIII. *Establishment of a Police Station at Tarapur, District Thana.*—At present, Tarapur area comes under the Boisar Out Post of Palghar Police Station, district Thana. An Atomic Power Project is being constructed at Tarapur. Similarly, a township for the scientists and engineers is also under construction. In order to ensure the safety and security of the project and township and maintenance of law and order in the neighbouring villages, it has been decided to establish a Police Station at Tarapur. Additional posts of 11 Head Constables and 29 Police Constables are proposed to be created for the purpose on the establishment of the Thana District Police Force.

XIV. District Executive.—The Police Districts in the State have been fully sub-divided. The charge of each Sub-Division in a district is held by a Sub-Divisional Police Officer and the Superintendent of Police is in overall control of the Police administration of the district. However, the charges of the five sub-divisions *viz.*, Ratnagiri Sub-division, Alibag Sub-division, Kamptee Sub-division, Arvi Sub-division and Nagpur Railway Sub-division respectively in the districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nagpur Rural, Wardha and Central, South-Eastern and Western Railways, Nagpur, are held by the respective Superintendents of Police themselves. In the interests of effective Police administration, it is proposed to place each of the above sub-division in charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer.

XV. Increase in the strength of the Modus Operandi Bureau in the State C.I.D.—The responsibility of the Modus Operandi Bureau in the State C.I.D. which aims at becoming a useful unit in the matter of prevention of crime and detection of criminals has considerably increased. In order, therefore, to enable the Bureau to cope up with the increased work, it is proposed to create additional posts of 4 Police Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 1 Junior Grade Clerk and 2 Peons for the Bureau.

XVI. Establishment of a Police Station at Wadala for the Bombay Port Trust Railway and other areas.—In the recent times, the Bombay Port Trust Railway lines have acquired greater and vital importance requiring strictest Police vigilance in the area. In view of this and in view of the considerable amount of movement of food grains and valuable stores, it is proposed to establish a full-fledged Police Station for the area covered by the Bombay Port Trust Railway Yard at Wadala and the adjoining localities. Additional posts of 1 Police Inspector, 1 Selection Grade Sub-Inspector, 6 Police Sub-Inspectors, 1 Police Jamadar, 3 Head Constable Writers, 40 Head Constables, 4 Police Constable Writers, 112 Police Constables and 3 Junior Grade Clerks are proposed to be created on the establishment of the Greater Bombay Police Force for this purpose. A part of the expenditure involved will be met by the Bombay Port Trust.

XVII. Reorganisation of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—In its present set up, except the Director, there is no class I Police Officer on the establishment of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau. A full-time Police Prosecutor is also not available to the Bureau for legal opinions and for conducting cases in Supreme Courts. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction for the Bureau additional posts of a Deputy Commissioner of Police for conducting cases against high officials of Class I and the like, and a Police Prosecutor. As the City of Poona is developing fast, it is also proposed to provide the Poona Unit of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with an additional staff of 1 Police Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 1 Peon

XVIII. *Crime*.—The following are the crime figures for 1963, 1964 and 1965 for Maharashtra State :—

Year	Classes I to V	Class VI	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	H. B. Thefts	Thefts	Riots
1963 ..	65,663	7,78,745	1,049	224	1,099	9,911	30,901	781
1964 ..	76,109	6,75,365	1,207	381	1,850	11,731	34,815	1,059
1965 ..	84,099	6,70,006	1,245	392	1,491	12,807	39,480	1,231

XIX. *Police Motor Transport Section*.—In order to facilitate quick movements of Police Forces in the State and to make the force self-sufficient in the matter of transport required for the performance of duties, especially in terms of emergencies such as riots, communal or other disturbances, strikes, etc., a certain number of motor vehicles and water-crafts of different types have been provided for all Districts and State Reserve Police Force Groups, the distribution being based on the varying needs of each District or unit. For Bombay City also there is a separate fleet of motor vehicles. The Motor Transport Section consists of (i) District Motor Transport Section at Headquarters of each District and (ii) Motor Transport Workshops (Range Workshops) at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The staff of the Motor Transport Section constitute a separate cadre of Police officers and other ranks performing various duties in connection with operation, maintenance, repairs, training of personnel, etc. The motor transport workshops are equipped to carry out major repairs to vehicles of the respective ranges. In addition, a mobile workshop, van fitted with equipment and manned by technicians is attached to each Range Workshop for use in the districts. This mobile workshop tours the various Districts within the range at frequent, regular intervals and repairs vehicles on site. Similarly, a marine mobile repair van and crew are stationed at Poona which tours the whole State wherever Police water crafts are stationed. Repairs to water-crafts are carried out at site by this Mobile Van. The Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, Poona, is responsible for technical supervision of Motor Transport Section in this State.

XX. *Traffic Control Department*.—There is a separate Traffic Control Branch in Greater Bombay under the control of Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic) assisted by the requisite number of Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and other subordinate staff. The functions of this Branch are *inter alia* as follows :—

(a) to check traffic in general and motor traffic in particular on important roads in Greater Bombay so as to prevent accidents ;

- (b) to enquire into and give technical advice in cases of motor accidents ;
- (c) to inculcate traffic sense in the minds of the members of the public through propaganda section ;
- (d) to enforce speed limit regulations and
- (e) to prosecute offenders, greater attention being paid to offences relating to breach of traffic regulations.

A similar Traffic Branch (called State Traffic Branch) has been established, with a Superintendent of Police in charge working directly under the Inspector General of Police, State of Maharashtra, Bombay, to cover the mofussil area including National Highways and to perform the functions as detailed above. The Head Office of this Branch is at Bombay.

XXI. *Traffic Institute*.—The Traffic Institute established by Government started functioning in October 1964. Police Officers and constabulary are given training in the Institute on the various aspects of traffic problems and Police Control. The training course is of four months for officers and six months for constabulary. Officers from other States also attend the Traffic Institute for training.

XXII. *Police Wireless Section*.—The Police Wireless Grid continued to render necessary assistance in the matter of providing quick communications during special law and order situations, floods and bandobast arrangements during visits of V.I.Ps.

The present wireless patrol system has been intensified in the extended area of Greater Bombay by the introduction of 14 additional vans sanctioned by Government in the year 1964-65.

With the shifting of the Police Wireless Controls from Poona to Bombay, a Police Wireless Receiving Station was established at Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay, sometime in the year 1962. As this Wireless Receiving Station had no open space for locating its masts and aerials, it was decided to purchase the adjoining plot of land from the Rajasaheb of Jawhar, to ensure better wireless communication. This transaction, which was pending for a long time, was completed during the year 1965-66 by payment of an amount of Rs. 4,59,000, being the cost of the plot of land, to the Rajasaheb.

XXIII. *Additional staff for the Wireless Control Stores, the Divisional Stores, the Central Workshop and the Bombay City Stores*.—The Technical Standards Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1959, recommended *inter-alia* changes in the pattern of the Central Workshop and the Stores of the Police Wireless Organisation and the provision

of additional staff on that basis so as to ensure maximum efficiency in its functioning. The staff requirements were arrived at after scrutinising the Technical Standards Committee's recommendations in the light of the local needs. While recommending staff for the Workshop and the Stores, the Technical Standards Committee took into consideration the maintenance of "number accounts" and not "value accounts" and its recommendation did not include its clerical and ministerial staff requirements. However, at the suggestion of the audit, it was decided to maintain "value accounts" in place of "number accounts" and also to provide additional clerical staff to implement the suggestion. The entire proposal for additional staff involved additional expenditure of about Rs. 1,30,000 per annum. It was, therefore, decided to implement the proposal in three stages. The staff in the first and the second stages was sanctioned during the years 1963-64 and 1965-66, respectively. It is proposed to sanction the posts in the third and the last stage consisting of two Police Wireless Sub-Inspectors, three Radio Mechanics, one Workshop Assistant, two Electricians, one Carpenter, one Painter, one Draftsman, two Peons, three Storemen and one Junior Grade Clerk. The expenditure involved is Rs. 38,300 (recurring) under the major head "23, Police".

XXIV. *Police Housing*.—In the State of Maharashtra, Police Officers and men below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent-free accommodation as a condition of service. The number of officers and men actually housed in Government quarters is very small. In view of this, a scheme for providing accommodation for all such officers and men has been proposed with loan assistance from the Government of India. Since 1956 till the end of 1964-65 quarters for 1,826 officers and 38,372 men have been constructed. During the year 1965-66, Government sanctioned funds to the extent of Rs. 97,09,000. (Rs. 81,57,000 in the original budget estimates and Rs. 15,52,000 in the supplementary budget) for construction of various police buildings of residential and non-residential nature. The total items included in the budget estimates consist, in addition to the works in progress of new works of construction of residential quarters for 8 Police Inspectors, 36 Police Sub-Inspectors and 891 Policemen at various places in the State. Since 1959-60 upto 1965-66 (inclusive) a total loan assistance of Rs. 2,17,33,000 has been given to this State by the Government of India for the Police Housing. The loan assistance which the Government of India has been giving to the State Government every year for speeding up the building programme of the Police Housing Scheme has proved to be very useful.

XXV. *The budget provision*.—As regards the budget provision for the police works for the year 1966-67 total provision of Rs. 23,97,818 (including centage charges) is likely to be accepted which is meant for new works comprising quarters for police personnel and for administrative buildings.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The Director of Prohibition and Excise who is the Head of the Prohibition and Excise Department is responsible for administration of the Excise and Prohibition Laws in the whole State. His office, therefore, forms a Central Organisation for directing the proper implementation of the policy of the Department and for guiding the Collectors and the subordinate Prohibition and Excise Officers in the State.

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

- (1) The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 ;
- (2) The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 ;
- (3) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ;
- (4) The Bombay Drugs Control Act, 1959 ;
- (5) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (Common to the whole State of Maharashtra) ;
- (6) Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955. (Common to the whole State of Maharashtra).

The main functions are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The Officers of the Department have also to do propaganda on total prohibition and the various advantages derived therefrom amongst the people in the State and to supervise and organise recreation centres in their charges and to co-operate with the Police Department in their duties of prevention and detection of Prohibition crimes. The Prohibition and Excise staff is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, warehouses, neera centres and management of Government liquor and Drugs Depots and inspection of various Excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in increasing measures with the ameliorative and social side of the Prohibition campaign, and to tighten the loopholes where such exist. Briefly, they are responsible for control, propaganda and ameliorative work and their work now is of a liaison and supervision type and also educational.

3. Government in its Resolution, Home Department, No. BPA. 1263/41468-III, dated the 30th September 1954 has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Prohibition and Excise Department as recommended by the Work Study Team of the General Administration Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay.

Consequent upon the sanction of the revised set up, the Director is assisted at the Headquarters by—

- (1) Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise (Administration).
- (2) Deputy Director of Prohibition and Excise (Inspection).
- (3) Prohibition Liaison Officer.
- (4) Chief Accounts Officer of Prohibition and Excise.
- (5) Three Assistant Directors of Prohibition and Excise.
- (6) Accounts Officer.
- (7) Special Officer for Revision of the Bombay Excise Manual.

At the district level, the administration is carried on by either the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise or District Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise under the general control and supervision of the Collectors. The Bombay City, Poona and Nagpur Districts are in charge of Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Class I. The following districts are in charge of the Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Class II :—

Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Thana, Nasik, Kolhapur, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Kolaba, Sangli, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Satara.

The following districts are in charge of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise (Non-gazetted):—

Dhulia, Wardha, Bhandara, Yeetmal, Nanded, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Bhir.

The above districts have not been so far placed in charge of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Class II for want of suitable persons for appointment as Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise.

The Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Bombay, whose work is very heavy has been given the assistance of two Deputy Superintendents of Prohibition and Excise, Class II.

There is a Foreign Liquor Permit Office at Bombay. The Collector is the authority who issues permits in accordance with the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1963. In other districts too, the Collectors issue such permits.

I. Maharashtra State Prohibition Board and various Prohibition Committees

1. The Maharashtra State Prohibition Board which was reconstituted in January 1963 continued to function during this year. At district, taluka and village levels, District Prohibition Committees, Taluka Prohibition Committees and Prohibition Committees of Village Panchayats have been and are being constituted. So far Greater Bombay is concerned, a Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee which was constituted in March 1964 continued to function during this year.

2. The Prohibition and Excise Department organised Prohibition activities as usual through musical concerts, Powadas, Kalapathaks, dramas, films, meetings, Bhajans, personal approach, etc., throughout the State of Maharashtra and particularly in the areas notorious for Prohibition offences. Social institutions like the Nashabandi Mandal, Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Village Panchayats, Social Workers, Government Departments and other non-official agencies like Talim Sanghs, Bhajan Mandalis, Sports Clubs, Powada Parties, etc., rendered considerable help in the organisation of Prohibition activities throughout the State.

3. All the Districts have the posts of Prohibition Propaganda Officers. These officers have to do intensive and extensive prohibition propaganda in their respective districts. The post of prohibition propagandist for Gadchiroli and Sironcha Tahsils in Chanda District was continued during the year. A Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser has been appointed in each of the four Divisions viz., (1) Bombay; (2) Poona; (3) Nagpur and (4) Aurangabad. The posts of Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser for Aurangabad Division has been vacant. The question of appointing a suitable person in that post is under the consideration of Government. These Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers have to organise prohibition activities in their respective Divisions and to co-ordinate the activities of the Prohibition Propaganda machinery. The Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers for Bombay and Poona Divisions have been supplied with Propaganda Vans (Station Wagons) in order to enable them to do Prohibition Propaganda, extensively. The other two Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers use the Prohibition Propaganda Vans supplied to Districts in their respective divisions.

4. The post of Prohibition Liaison Officer sanctioned for co-ordinating Prohibition Propaganda activities of official and non-official agencies has been continued during the year 1965-66.

5. The Prohibition and Excise Department provided during the year recreational facilities through Sanskar Kendras. Some of these Sanskar Kendras are conducted departmentally and some by non-official agencies on subsidy basis. At the end of March 1965, there were in all 49 departmental and 29 subsidised Sanskar Kendras in the State of Maharashtra and they are continued during the year 1965-66. As usual, during the period under review, non-official agencies like Social Welfare Institutions, village Panchayats, etc., were encouraged to start Sanskar Kendras on subsidy basis. The Department continued to give financial assistance to them for conducting recreational and cultural activities beneficial to the successful implementation of Prohibition. Government seeks co-operation of Social Welfare Organisations in the implementation of its Prohibition Policy. For carrying out prohibition activities in the State, Government has sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2,31,140 annually to the Nashabandi Mandal. Government also pays to Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, a grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum for carrying on prohibition propaganda throughout the State, through its religious preachers. Government has paid a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Inter-National Commission for the prevention of alcoholism and also a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Institute of Scientific Studies for the prevention of the alcoholism for holding a seminar on Prohibition in Bombay.

6. The Publicity Department of the Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra State also carried out prohibition publicity as usual.

The Prohibition Propaganda and recreation activities enumerated above are likely to be continued and/or also intensified during the next year viz., 1966-67.

II. *Rehabilitation of Prohibition Affected Persons*

The Scheme for Rehabilitation of Prohibition Affected Persons expires on 31st December 1965. The Scheme is not likely to be continued beyond December 1965.

The details of provision made in the Budget Estimate for 1966-67 in respect of the Establishment under the Major Head "10-State Excise Duties—A-Superintendence-A-1 Director's Office"

Serial No.	A-Superintendence— A-1 Director's Office	Total Provision
1	2	3
		Rs.
I	Pay of Officers	88,700
II	Pay of Establishment	3,10,800
III	Allowances and Honoraria etc.	70,400
IV	Contingencies	20,600
	Total ..	4,90,500

The details of provisions made in respect of the Establishment in the Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67 under the head "10-State Excise Duties—A-Superintendence—A-2-Prohibition Activities"

Serial No.	A-2 Prohibition Activities	Total Provision
1	2	3
		Rs.
I	<i>Pay of Officers—</i>	
	Assistant Director of Prohibition and Excise, Ex-Officio Secretary, Maharashtra State Prohibition Board.	7,100
	Prohibition Liaison Officer.	7,800
	Total ..	14,900
II	<i>Pay of Establishment</i>	1,56,500
III	<i>Allowances and Honoraria etc.</i>	70,200
IV	<i>Contingencies</i>	3,60,000
	<i>Add.—Cost of Drugs Control Order Establishment transferred from "29, Medical".</i>	30,300
	Grand Total ..	6,31,900
	<i>Deduct—50 per cent cost of Common Board of Experts and its Establishment recoverable from Government of Gujarat.</i>	— 15,000
	Net Total ..	6,16,900

The details of provisions in respect of establishment made in the Budget of Estimate for the year 1966-67 under the head "10-State-Excise-Duties—B-District-Executive Establishment—B-Inspection and Preventive Establishment".

Serial No.	B-District Executive Establishment				Total Provision
1	2				3
					Rs.
I	Pay of Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	1,40,700
II	Pay of Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	16,52,300
III	Allowances and Honoraria etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	7,04,700
IV	Contingencies .. .. .	..	..	..	1,06,500
				Total ..	26,04,200
	<i>Add—Cost of Establishment entertained at Haffkine Institute and other Hospitals in Bombay.</i>			.. ..	40,900
				Grant Total ..	26,45,100
	<i>Deduct—Contribution for Establishment entertained at the cost of other parties.</i>			.. ..	—11,31,900
	<i>Deduct—1/6th the share of the cost of district establishment to "14-Stamps".</i>			.. ..	—5,000
	<i>Deduct—Cost of Establishment recovered from the head "35. Industries" for the staff at Government Central Distillery and its dependent Warehouses.</i>			.. ..	—23,100
				Total ..	—11,60,000
				Net Total ..	14,85,100

The details of provision in respect of the establishment made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1966-67, under the head "10-State-Excise-Duties—C-Departmental and Commission Shops".

Serial No.	C-Departmental and Commission Shops				Total Provision
1	2				3
					Rs.
I	Pay of Establishment .. .. .	..	..	..	14,800
II	Allowances and Honoraria etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	3,900
III	Contingencies—				
	Non-Contract Contingencies .. .. .	..	..	..	900
				Total ..	19,600

HOME GUARDS, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

(1) The Home Guards Organisation in the State of Maharashtra was started in the latter half of the year 1946 and has now completed 19 years of its existence. It is now functioning in all Districts, Talukas and important towns in the State.

2. The Organisation is made permanent *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. HGS. 6756/54614-VI, dated the 21st August 1957.

The main functions of the Organisations are :—

- (1) Assistance to the public in maintenance of Law and Order in special circumstances.
- (2) To be nucleus of a Civil Emergency Organisation to help in times of natural calamities.
- (3) To provide the nucleus of an Auxiliary Fire, Rescue, Communication and Ambulance Services.
- (4) To operate transport, communication, electricity, water and other essential services when the normal services are not functioning.
- (5) To assist in the Social Welfare Schemes of Government.
- (6) Such other duties as may be assigned to them by the State Government.

3. The organisation which is purely voluntary comprises of men and women who undertake to receive specialised training outside their normal hours of work and who agree to place their services at the disposal of the State during times of necessity. The Home Guards Organisation not only helps the Police in times of emergencies arising out of Law and Order, but acts as auxiliaries in respect of fire, rescue communications, medical and other essential services during times of emergencies and natural calamities.

4. In October 1962, consequent on declaration of emergency in the Nation due to Chinese aggression, the Government of India decided to expand the Home Guards Organisation in all States. Accordingly, the strength of the Home Guards Organisation in Maharashtra State was increased to 65,000. The year proved to be a land mark in the history of the Home Guards Organisation in this State from the point of view of its expansion and the notable part it played in completing the training to a vast number of Home Guards all over the State. The actual strength however, raised to 67,142 at the end of the year 1963 and this strength remained almost the same during the year 1964. The strength of the Home Guards Organisation in the State as on 31st December 1965 is 64,405 which includes 3,134 Women Home Guards.

The year 1965 threw a bigger challenge due to naked aggression from Pakistan and the State had to take several steps in the matter of Civil Defence. In this context the Home Guards have been the back-bone of the Civil Defence Organisation of the State and the Organisation proved that it also plays a vital role in one of the biggest "Man-made emergencies-WAR".

5. *Auxiliary Home Guards.*—The Auxiliary Home Guards were formed with a view to extend the benefit of the Home Guards training to as large a number of Citizens as possible who would be associated with the Organisation without becoming its full-fledged members. The strength of Auxiliary Home Guards enrolled at the end of the year was 32,306.

6. *Industrial Home Guards.*—In order to enable large Industrial concerns to have their own Home Guards Units for the purpose of internal defence, a scheme was formulated in the cities like Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, initially. That training to these Industrial Home Guards is imparted by this Organisation although all other expenditure is borne by the Industrial concerns themselves.

The following Industries and Concerns have accepted the Industrial Home Guards scheme and have formed Units of the Industrial Home Guards at their respective concerns :—

Serial No.	Particulars of units	Strength
1	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Century Rayon, Kalyan (District Thana) ...	50
2	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Kalyan, (District Thana) ...	44
3	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Empress Mills, Nagpur ...	1 Platoon.
4	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Kiloskar Wadi (District Sangli) ...	44
5	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Poona ...	1 Platoon.
6	Krishna Sahakari Sugar Factory, Rethre Bk. (District Satara) ...	45
7	Ogale Glass Works, Ogale Wadi, (District Satara) ...	38
8	Industrial Home Guards Unit at Ratnagiri ...	23

7. In Greater Bombay the following Industries and Concerns have accepted the Industrial Home Guards Scheme and have formed units of the Industrial Home Guards at their respective permises during the year under report.

Serial No.	Particulars of units	Strength
1	Hindustan Lever Ltd. ...	46
2	India United Mills ...	46
3	Aarey Milk Colony ...	30
4	Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Ltd. ...	77
5	Films Divisions ...	10
6	Director of Fisheries ...	30
7	Raghuwanshi Mills ...	332

8. *Organisation.*—The Organisation in the State is under the administrative control and command of the Commandant General, Shri M. J. B. Maneckji, who is an Honorary Officer and is responsible to Government for all matters connected with the Organisation. He is also the Controlling Officer for all expenditure on the Home Guards Organisation. He is assisted by the Honorary Officers in the day-to-day administration and training of Home Guards. There are, however, a few paid full-time Officers on the Staff of the Commandant General.

The Organisation in the districts and in Greater Bombay is commanded by District Commandants who are appointed by the State Government. The District Commandant is responsible for the administration of the District Home Guards Organisation. He is assisted by Unit Commanders designated as Officers Commanding in-charge of Units and Officers in-charge of sub-Units. The Commandants are also honorary workers and are responsible to the Commandant General for all matters concerning the units/sub-units in their charge. The Units in talukas are in charge of officers called "Officers Commanding" who are appointed by the District Commandant with the approval of the Commandant General. The Units in villages are in charge of officers designated as "Officer in-charge, Home Guards". The Headquarters of the District and Taluka Units are located in Headquarters towns of their respective Districts and Talukas.

9. *The Central Home Guards Organisation.*—The Headquarters of the Home Guards is located in Bombay. The Officers on the Staff of the Commandant General, undertake periodical tours to various District Offices with a view to inspect the offices and also help the Honorary Officers to overcome their difficulties, if any.

The District Commandants similarly carry on occasional inspection tours of their respective Talukas and Sub-Units of Home Guards Offices, whenever required.

10. *Training.*—The main task, as in the past year, continued to be the intensive training to the Home Guards in different aspects of Civil Defence. With this aim in view, intensive training camps varying from 4 days to

15 days' duration were held in District all over the State. As many as, 118 Training Camps were held in which 10,152 Home Guards completed training in Fire Fighting, Rescue, First Aid, including training in the use of Arms.

During the period under report one day's training camp for Women's Wing was held at Khadakwasla and 71 Women Home Guards were trained. Seventeen Women Home Guards of Poona received training in Civil Defence at Bombay.

In Greater Bombay and Poona more stress was laid on specialised training, and Home Guards were trained in Control Room Operations, Warden Courses, Fire Fighting. Over 100 Home Guards received advanced training in Fire Fighting at the Fire Brigade Stations under the Supervision of Fire Brigade Officers.

Besides the Training Camps and Courses arranged as mentioned above the Home Guards are given training in the following subjects during the normal parades held at the local places :—

- (1) Foot-Drill.
- (2) Squad-Drill.
- (3) Arms-Drill.
- (4) Motor Vehicle Training.
- (5) First-Aid.
- (6) Fire-Fighting and Rescue.

11. *Central Training Headquarters.*—Home Guards from Districts received specialised training at the Central Training Headquarters in batches. The Central Training Headquarters is located at Ghatkopar, Bombay-77. It conducts specialised training courses of the following description :—

Serial No.	Course	Duration
1	Civil Emergency Course	75 Hours.
	(a) Reconnaissances and Reporting.	
	(b) Control and Communication.	
	(c) Radiation hazards.	
	(d) Emergency Relief.	
2	Training in Mob and Traffic Control	20 Hours.
3	Advanced Fire-Fighting Course	21 Days..
4	Advance Rescue Course	21 Days..
5	General Training Course	21 Days..
6	Casualty Training Course	21 Days.
7	Basic Rescue Training Course	16 Hours.
8	Basic Fire-Fighting Course	16 Hours.

Serial No.	Course	Duration
9	First Aid to the injured ...	16 Hours.
10	Basic Training in Unarmed Combat ...	19 Hours.
11	Refresher Course in Advanced Rescue ...	8 Days.
12	Refresher Course in Advance Fire-Fighting ...	8 Days.
13	Instructors' Course-Refresher Training ...	96 Hours.
14	Casualty Faking Course. ...	24 Hours.

12. Details of the training courses held at the Central Training Headquarters during the year 1965 are as under :—

Serial No.	Camp No.	Nature of the Camp and Period
1	73	Specialised Training Course for Police Drill Inspectors on deputation to the Home Guards Organisation (for Districts) for 21 days with effect from 19th April 1965 to 9th May 1965.
2	74	Specialised Training Course for Police Drill Instructors on deputation to the Home Guards Organisation (for Districts) for 21 days with effect from 10th May 1965 to 30th May 1965.
3	75	General Training Course for 50 Home Guards of Yeotmal District with effect from 14th November 1965 to 28th November 1965.

13. *Duties performed during the Year 1965.*—In view of the recommendations made by the Evaluation Committee and accepted by Government, Home Guards are not to be called out on duty for routine Law and Order duties as in the past.

However, in view of the fact that it is sometime difficult for the local Police, owing to their limited strength to cope up with all the duties which are to be performed at a particular place, Police authorities are required to call out assistance of the Home Guards, Government have, therefore, decided specific occasions such as large fairs and other congregations which are periodically help in the State, where Home Guards should be called out on duty to assist the Police. There are as many as 55 fairs in different Districts where Home Guards are to be called out. In addition, Home Guards from Greater Bombay and Districts were called out for Law and Order duties, for manning the essential services, etc.

The Home Guards from Vidarbha were utilised for crop protection duties. The entire expenditure on this account is borne by the land-lords who requisition the services of Home Guards.

In the City of Bombay and Poona batches of Home Guards were on round-the clock duty in manning the Civil Defence Control room during the 2nd Quarter of the year under report. In Greater Bombay Home Guards attended all major fire and rescue calls along with the Fire Brigade Staff.

During the 3rd Quarter of the year, immediately after the Pakistani aggression, all the Home Guards in the City of Bombay and Poona and some Districts in the State were called out on duty for performing several operational duties as a part of Civil Defence measure.

Home Guards of Bombay and Poona City continued to be on round-the-clock duty in manning the Civil Defence Control Room to be in readiness to perform any duties in the event of air raids. In Greater Bombay they also attended major fire and rescue calls along with the Fire-Brigade Staff.

14. *Expenditure.*—The Home Guards Organisation being voluntary its members receive no remuneration. However, a nominal allowance of approximately 50 p. a. parade is paid to a regular Home Guards for expenditure incurred by him in respect of travelling, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 per month. He is also paid Re. 1 per month as washing allowance. Thus a Home Guards gets about Rs. 3 per month if he attends minimum prescribed parades.

Similarly, an allowance up to Rs. 2.50 per day is given to a Home Guards who called out on duty under section 4 of the Home Guards Act, 1947.

The main expenditure is, however, incurred on account of training camps, supply of uniform articles to the Home Guards, Arms and Ammunition used for their training etc. In addition, expenditure is also incurred on paid establishment sanctioned for the Home Guards Offices.

The proposed programme of work to be undertaken during the year 1966-67 is :—

- (a) To arrange Training in different aspects of Civil Defence.
- (b) to set up additional Industrial and other Home Guards Units.
- (c) to train Home Guards in the maintenance of essential services.

15. *Grants.*—The sanctioned grants for 1965-66 and proposed grants for 1966-67 are as under :—

		Rs.
Sanctioned Grants for the year 1965-66	...	48,21,400
Detailed Head		Amount
		Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers	... ..	62,200
(2) Pay of Establishment	6,61,800
(3) Allowances and Honoraria	21,92,800
(4) Contingencies	19,04,600
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	48,21,400

Budget Estimates for the year 1966-67

Detailed Head	Amount Rs.
(1) Pay of Officers	61,500
(2) Pay of Establishment	6,67,000
(3) Allowances and Honoraria	26,76,700
(4) Contingencies	21,42,000
	55,47,200

VISITS OF V.I.Ps. IN BOMBAY.

- 17-1-65 Shri Hitendra Desai, Home Minister, Gujarat State along with Home Secretary Shri F. J. Heredia and Commandant General, Home Guards, Shri Udayan Chinubhai.
- 3-2-65 Group Captain Shri Engineer, Air Force Officer, Poona.
- 8-2-65 Raja Rajinder Singh, Commandant General, Home Guards,
to and Director of Civil Defence, Himachal Pradesh.
- 10-2-65
- 26-2-65 Shri Diwan, Air Force Officer.
- 5-4-65 Major General Shri A. K. Gupta, I.M.S (Retired) Controller of
to Civil Defence, Calcutta and Shri D. M. Gupta, I.A.S.
7-4-65 (Retired) Additional Director of Civil Defence, Calcutta.
- 29-4-65 The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madhya Pradesh.
- 8-5-65 Shri M. N. Singh, I.P.S. Commandant, Home Guards.
to Bihar (Patna).
- 14-5-65
- 25-5-65 Shri Sen, Assistant Director General, Post and Telegraphs.
- 28-7-65 The Commandant General, Home Guards, Kerala.
- 26-8-65 Shri J. K. Laskar, Deputy Director of Civil Defence, Assam.
- 4-9-65 Lt. General Shri S. P. P. Thorat (Retired) A.C., DSO.,
Chairman, M.P.S.C.
- 27-9-65 Major General, Shri P. C. Gupta, M.C., G.O.C., Maharashtra
and Gujarat Area, Bombay-5.
- 17-10-65 Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

The Motor Vehicles Department, with Director of Transport at its head, is charged with the administration of (i) Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and Rules made thereunder ; (ii) Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, and Rules made thereunder ; (iii) Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder, and (iv) the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder. Another wing, which is directly under the control of the Director of Transport, is the Government Transport Service, which has at its head a Superintendent of the rank of Assistant Regional Transport Officer.

2. The Director of Transport is also the officer authorised under Motor Cars, Scooters and Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sales) Control Orders by the Central Government for control of sale and distribution of motor cars, scooters and commercial vehicles.

3. For the purpose of administration, the Motor Vehicles Department has been divided into 5 regions namely Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Thana and Nagpur, with sub-regions at Kolhapur, Amravati and Nasik. Each region is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer who is the ex-officio Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority of the region. The sub-regions are managed by the Assistant Regional Transport Officers who are under the control of the Regional Transport Officers and the Regional Transport Authorities, respectively.

4. The Regional Transport Officer, is the registering, taxation and licencing authority and the Regional Transport Authority is the permit issuing authority for the whole of the region.

The Assistant Regional Transport Officer is the taxation, licensing and registering authority for the sub-region. So far as the issue of permits is concerned, he exercises only such powers as are delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. In addition, there are 5 Assistant Regional Transport Officers, each at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Aurangabad, and Nagpur, who are solely charged with the administration of Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder, in their respective regions. The Assistant Regional Transport Officers of the sub-regions at Kolhapur, Nasik and Amravati also administer this Act and Rules made thereunder, in their respective regions. Similarly, for the administration of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the Regional Transport Officers, Bombay, Poona and Nagpur are assisted by an Assistant Regional Transport Officer each, while the Regional Transport Officers of the remaining regions and the Assistant Regional

Transport Officers of the sub-regions are assisted by a Regional Supervisor each. In addition, in the Districts of Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Nanded, Ahmednagar and Jalgaon, for the convenience of the motoring public, there are district offices of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors at the head-quarters, which are under the administrative control of the Regional Transport Officer or the Assistant Regional Transport Officer of the concerned district.

5. *Taxation Wings in the offices of the Motor Vehicles Department.*—Taxation Wings have started functioning in all the regions and sub-regions. An Assistant Regional Transport Officer or a Supervisor is in charge of a Taxation wing. These wings are entrusted with the work of recovery of taxes due under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958.

6. *The Maharashtra Tax on Goods Carried by Road Act, 1962.*—This Act came into force from the 1st October, 1962. This tax is levied on goods carried in motor vehicles and is based on the payment of freight charged, in the case of public carrier vehicles, and on the load carried, in the case of private carrier vehicles. This tax is levied on transport vehicles covered by public carrier as well as private carrier permits.

7. *Inter-State Movement of food grains.*—Scheme of Inter-State movement of food grains is administered by this Department with effect from 1st September 1962. Under this scheme, statistics regarding different kinds of food grains, carried by goods vehicles from this State to other States, are collected from the operators of the vehicles and forwarded to the Government in fortnightly reports.

8. *Establishment of Planning and Development Wing.*—According to this scheme a Planning and Development Wing has been started in the office of the Director of Transport from the 1st September, 1964 for maintaining statistics in connection with development of road transport. The wing is under charge of a Statistician deputed by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics.

9. *Truck terminals and parking lots.*—The Study Group on Road Transport has recommended the inclusion of the following two schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been suggested for this purpose :—

(i) Construction of truck terminals at important places with facilities of warehousing, rest-rooms and canteens, repair facilities, etc., for goods vehicles.

(ii) Providing parking lots on important National and State High Ways with a view to making these roads free of impediments and obstruction of parked vehicles.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, truck terminals are proposed to be constructed at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Dhulia, Amravati, Akola, Jalna and Nanded. Parking lots are proposed to be provided at Panvel, Khopoli, Lonavla, Shirwal, Valhe, Karad, Bhivandi, Sholapur, Ghoti, Nasik and Chandavad.

Government have approved the broad outlines of these schemes. The details of these schemes are being worked out and will be submitted to Government shortly.

10. *Inter-State Road Transport.*—Due to rapid development of industry during the Five-Year Plan there has been an increasing demand on transport by road. There is thus a considerable increase in inter-State Road Transport between Maharashtra State and other States. With a view to promote inter-State traffic it was found necessary to enter into reciprocal transport agreements on the basis on single point taxation with as many States as possible.

The position of quota for public carrier vehicles at present existing in the reciprocal transport agreements with the following States is as shown below :—

State	Quota of Countersignature Fixed.
Madhya Pradesh	750
Gujarat	350
Andhra Pradesh	500
Mysore	1,100
U. P.	100
Bihar	25
Punjab	80
Goa	100
West Bengal	50

Proposals to have such reciprocal agreements on single point taxation basis with other States are also under consideration. In addition, a few permits for direct long distance (above 300 miles) inter-State routes between Bombay — Delhi, Bombay — Patna and Bombay — Calcutta have also been issued at the directive of the Inter-State Transport Commission.

11. *Installation of Weigh Bridges.*—Due to the congestion of traffic, the present weigh-bridges at Kasheli and Kalwa (Thana District) are being shifted to new sites on the Bombay-Agra and the Bombay-Poona Roads

Automatic weigh-bridges of larger capacity are proposed to be installed at these new sites and these proposals are under active consideration of Government.

12. *Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal in Bombay.*—With effect from the 2nd August 1962, a whole time Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Greater Bombay, has been established for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents, involving the death of or bodily injury to persons, arising out of the use of motor vehicles.

The statement below shows the gross amounts of grants asked for under each major-head for the Motor Vehicles Department for the year 1966-67 :—

Major Head

11-Taxes on Vehicles—

Non-Plan.		Rs.
A-Charges of collection	...	9,11,000
B-Inspection of Motor Vehicles	...	28,00,600
C-Other charges	...	66,400
	Total (voted) ...	<u>37,78,000</u>

13-Other Taxes and Duties—

Non-Plan.		Rs.
Tax on Passengers	... ..	1,69,600
Tax on Goods	... ..	4,93,400
	Total (voted) ...	<u>6,63,000</u>

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic Science Laboratory, State of Maharashtra, Bombay, established in 1958, is fully equipped to provide scientific aids to the Crime Investigation Department of the State Police. It examines blood, semen and other biological stains in cases of criminal violence; poisons in vomits, viscera and other material in homicidal, suicidal or accidental poisoning and examines material recovered in cases of arsenic, fire, explosions, thefts, firing of arms, dacoities etc. the examination of which often leads to important physical evidences in apprehending the criminal by connecting him with the scene of crime. It is the only Forensic Science Laboratory in the Country having a Serological Section of its own. The Department has also started

doing ballistic work (comparison of firearms, bullets, cartridges etc. used in the crime, examination of residues left the barrels, remnants of gun-powder etc. on skin and clothes of the victim etc.) from this year. An increasing use of the laboratory is being made by the Police as more and more of their investigating Officers get trained in the use of scientific aids to their problems. This Department had trained 79 officers during the year 1965.

2. The work in this Department is progressively on the increase. As more and more Police Officers are trained in how to make use of the aids available in this Department, the work is bound to increase further. The work is also increasing with the increase in additional medical centres and Police Stations being established in the rural areas. The existing increase in work is so great that the Bombay Laboratory is unable to cope with it and issue of reports is inordinately getting delayed. Even if Government were ansceneable to sanction additional staff there is no working space to accommodate any more staff in the present premises and there is hardly any chance of finding more accommodation in Greater Bombay. In the circumstances there is no alternative but to think in terms of decentralising the work in the Bombay Laboratory by establishing Regional State Forensic Science Laboratories at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

There are 12 units working in the loxicology Section but only one person viz. the Senior loxicologist has to supervise the whole work. This is not conductive to efficiency. Additional Supervisory Staff is absolutely necessary.

3. The following proposals are therefore under consideration of Government :

- (1) Establishment of Regional State Forensic Science Laboratories.
- (2) Additional supervisory staff in the loxicology Section.
- (3) Construction of a pump house to supply well water into the overhead tanks of the Prohibition Section of this Department at Mazgaon.
- (4) Construction of an additional godown to store liquor and wash bottles received from the police in the Prohibition Branch at Mazgaon.

It is also necessary to have other facilities such as water storage tank for ensuring constant supply of water for laboratory work and accommodation for the large number of samples sent to the laboratory for analyses.

4. A provision proposed to be made on account of staff and equipment and other contingencies for the Directorate during the next financial year under the head "23-Police" is as follows :—

			Amount. Rs.
(i) Pay of Officers	...	...	2,48,200
(ii) Pay of Establishment	...	...	2,40,100
(iii) Allowances, Hon. etc.	...	...	1,36,700
(iv) Contingencies	...	...	1,07,500
Total ...			7,32,500

NATIONALISATION OF PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT

The scheme of nationalisation of Passenger Road Transport, which was included in the 1st and 2nd Plans, has been extended further in the Third Five-Year Plan (1961/66) to take over some services from private operators, to meet the normal increase in traffic on the routes already operated by the Corporation and to cover new roads or improvement of existing tracks. In all 1,123 additional vehicles are proposed to be put on road in the Maharashtra State during the five years 1961 to 1966 to operate an additional route kilometres of 64,000. The total provision for the Passenger Road Transport Scheme is placed at Rs. 850 lakhs.

At the end of the fourth year of the 3rd Plan, i.e. as on 31st March 1965, nationalisation was complete to the extent of 99.3 per cent. in Western Maharashtra, 93.5 per cent. in Marathwada and 45.6 per cent. in Vidarbha. During the year 1965-66, the Corporation has proposed major expansion in Vidarbha area in the last two quarters of the year, to take over the routes which would be available from private operators. The original capital Budget Estimates for 1965-66 which was placed at Rs. 278.76 lakhs has been revised to Rs. 283.07 lakhs, distributed over major heads of development as follows :—

			(Rs. in lakhs).
Item			
(1) Land	...	...	9.34
(2) Buildings	...	...	40.00
(3) Vehicles	...	...	220.79
(4) Plant, Machinery and Equipment	...	...	12.94
Total ...			283.07

The revised budget provides Rs. 220.79 lakhs on vehicles to purchase 364 buses for expansion. The entire capital outlay during the year 1965-66 is proposed to be met from the internal resources of the Corporation.

The progress of the scheme during the nine months ending December 1965 was satisfactory. The major development worthy of note during this period was taking over of 70 routes from private operators in Vidarbha with a route kilometres of 14,323, with the addition of about 90 buses, from 1st November 1965. A new division viz. Amraoti division is being created for administrative convenience to facilitate the increased operations due to the expansion. In all 248 buses have been added during the nine months. The capital expenditure incurred during the period is estimated at Rs. 202.45 lakhs.

The scheme of nationalisation Passenger Road Transport is to be extended further in the Fourth-Five Year Plan, in which it is proposed to complete nationalisation of passenger road transport in the State. Besides providing for 100 per cent. nationalisation, the plan also envisages to provide adequate buses to meet the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes on account of economic development and also to provide requisite facilities to the travelling public. The capital outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is tentatively placed at Rs. 1,475 lakhs.

The activities of the Corporation in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, i.e. 1966-67 would be mainly confined to the expansion in Vidarbha and Marathwada areas for taking over of all the routes likely to be available from private operators. The Corporation has also to provide for the normal increase in traffic which is increasing at a rate of 10 per cent. each year. Apart from the vehicles required for replacement, the Corporation proposes to purchase 360 vehicles for expansion. The capital Budget Estimates during the year 1966-67 have been placed at Rs. 300 lakhs as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Land and Buildings	58.41
2. Vehicles	227.79
3. Plant, Machinery and Equipment.	13.80
	<hr/>
Total	300.00

This Capital expenditure is proposed to be met from the contribution of Rs. 72 lakhs from the State Government of Rs. 36 lakhs from the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 192.00 lakhs from the internal resources of the Corporation. Accordingly it is proposed to provide a sum of

Rs. 72 lakhs to the Corporation as Capital Contribution during 1966-67 under the budget head "96-Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development".

FIRE ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY .

Statement showing the functions of this office

1. To advise Government in all matters concerning measures to be adopted in the prevention of fires and such other matters having a bearing on "fire prevention" which Government may refer to this office.
2. To advise Government on the suitability of material to be used in cinema houses and other places of public entertainment from the fire risk point of view to minimise the fire risk.
3. To ensure that the local fire services implement the recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee approved by the Government of India and accepted by the State Government.
4. To represent the State Government on the Standing Fire Advisory Committee as one of its members and to take part in the proceedings of the said Committee on behalf of the State Government.
5. In his capacity as the Chairman of the Fire Fighting Sectional Committee of the Indian Standard Institution, the Fire Advisory is also required to correspond with the Indian Standard Institution in regard to the acceptance of the Draft Indian Standards so far as the Fire Fighting Sectional Committee is concerned, and to give final approval to the finalised Draft Standards for their adoption, printing, etc.
6. To maintain administrative control over the Marathwada Fire Service consisting of four fire stations at Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded and Latur which attend to fires, rescue calls etc., as and when received from the Municipal areas and/or from outside the Municipal areas.
7. To inspect cinema theatres etc., so far as the Marathwada Region is concerned in order to ensure that the provisions of the Cinema Act and Rules are properly observed in so far as they relate to Fire Prevention and to issue no objection certificates.
8. To impart training in fire fighting and use of fire fighting equipment to Home Guards, N. C. C. Scouts, University Students etc. in the Marathwada areas.

A grant of Rs. 1,07,600 has been asked for under the head "19-General Administration-K-1(C) Organisation of Fire Fighting Services" during the year 1966-67.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY

The Administrator General and Official Trustee, is appointed under the Administrator General's Act, 1963 and the Official Trustee's Act, 1913 and the capacities in which he may act are :—

- (1) 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 estate below Rs. 5,000 when there are no heirs or they are not willing to act.
- (5) To issue certificates under the Act in respect of assets which do not exceed Rs. 5,000 in the State of Maharashtra on application to heirs who are entitled thereto.
- (6) As a Trustee of a Deed of Trust or Settlement or under a Will.
- (7) As sole Executor and sole Trustee under a Will.
- (8) As Trustee when there are no Trustee capable or willing to act or in place of a Trustee/s desirous of retiring.
- (9) As a Trustee of the share or gift or legacy of an infant or lunatic.
- (10) As Trustee of Public or semi-public funds.

EXAMINER OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The main functions of the Office of the Examiner of Books and Publications is to receive books and newspapers and periodicals of varying periodicity for and on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Rules made by the State Government, thereunder. It receive them for the scrutiny and the implementation of the Act, and it attends to cases falling under the Act as and when they arise.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT**LAND REFORMS (TENANCY LEGISLATION)**

One of the important land reforms measures taken by this State is Tenancy Legislation. The main provision in the Tenancy Legislation enacted in this State is to bring tenants into direct relation with the State and to put an end to the tenant landlord nexus as far as possible. With a view to achieve above objects, the tenancy legislation provides, *inter alia* for regulation of relationship between the landlords and the tenants aimed at fair rents, fixity of tenure and right of purchase of occupancy rights. Out of the abovementioned main provisions, the provisions regarding reasonable rent are being implemented in that the rates of rent have been fixed and the tenants have been benefitted by the fixed rate of rent. The implementation of the Tenancy Legislation is in its second phase and it is at different stages in the various parts of the State. This phase deals mainly with the scheme regarding compulsory purchase of lands by tenants. In the Western Maharashtra, the implementation of the scheme relates to completion of the inquiries by the Agricultural Lands Tribunals under section 32-G of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. As on 30th September 1965, out of a total No. of 16,93,351 inquiries, 14,41,386 inquiries have been completed in which 5,74,468 tenants have been declared as owners in respect of 11,91,732 acres.

In the Vidarbha area of the State, where Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region), Act, 1958, is in force, implementation of the scheme of compulsory purchase of land by tenants has been recently started. Out of 2,80,200 estimated enquiries, 54,599 enquiries have been completed upto the end of September 1965 by the Agricultural Lands Tribunals and 8,559 tenants have been declared as owners in respect of 31,544 acres of land.

In the Marathwada area, the implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, is going ahead. The implementation of the scheme regarding compulsory purchase of land by protected tenants under section 38-E and 38-F, has almost been completed, 35,854 protected tenants have become owners of land admeasuring about 4,45,451 acres. Under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Reenactment, Validation and Further Amendment) Act, 1961, among other things protected tenants who are evicted from land and who were not, therefore, in possession of land, are also entitled to the transfer of compulsory ownership. Out of 17,268 such protected tenants, 9,177 have been restored possession of land admeasuring 51,081 acres. Government has also brought

into force the provision of section 38-G (which contains provision for compulsory transfer of ownership to ordinary tenants) with effect from 26th January 1965.

Scheme for the distribution of gaothan lands.—It is a measure of social reform, and consists of the following three Sub-Schemes for distribution of lands for gaothan purposes :—

1. Extension of Village gaothans on account of population increase.
2. Resettlement of persons affected or threatened by floods, and
3. Settlement of the members of the Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.

In the 1st Scheme, house sites are distributed to the landless agricultural labourers free of cost and they are sold to the rest of the villagers on payment of occupancy price. In the second Scheme house sites in the new gaothan sites are given to the persons affected or treathened by floods in exchange for their house sites in the old abandoned gaothan which they have to relinquish in favour of Government. If they do not relinquish their old sites to Government they have to pay occupancy price in respect of the new plots. In the third Scheme, house sites are distributed to the members of the Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes free of cost and assessment. In the past the villagers were required to pay a deposit before acquiring private land for Gaothan purposes. But under these Schemes the lands are acquired at Government cose. It is proposed to cover all the villages in the State which are in need of Gaothan extension within a period of 10 years. Suitable Government lands which were available have been utilized for this purpose. Where, however, suitable Government lands are not available, private lands are being acquired. The progress made under these 3 Schemes upto 30th June 1965 is as under :—

Scheme.	Villages covered.	Average of land distributed.	Cost. Rs.
1	1,577	3,704.06	18,82,258.19
2	486	5,116.03	34,57,153.62
3	431	868.33	4,22,055.37
	2,494	9,689.02	57,61,467.18

The H. S. G. 5 Scheme is being pursued in the 4th Five Year Plan. The grants propose for 1966-67 is as under :—

					Rs.
HSG-5	..	.. Major Head	..	..	19,00,000
		9-Land Revenue			
		B-Land Records			
		B-8-Schemes in the			
		State Five Year Plan			

Consolidation of Holdings—LND. I.—To arrest the uneconomic subdivision of agricultural land on account of causes like the customary laws of inheritance of property, sale of parcels of land, etc. a scheme has been formulated for consolidation of the agricultural holdings under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. Initially factors like opposition of the cultivators through sentimental attachment for the land, incomplete record of rights and large scale mutations in them due to revolutionary changes in the tenancy laws retarded the progress of the scheme and achievements lagged behind the yearly targets. However, of late, the scheme work has gained considerable momentum and now the implementation is ahead of the schedule. The scheme is being pursued under the Five-Year Plan and the progress made under this scheme is as follows :

	Target.			Achievement.		
	Outlay. Rs. in lakhs).	Villages.	Area (acres in lakhs).	Villages.	Area (acres in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).
1st Five Year Plan ..	64	1,057	N.A.	304	4.32	21.94
2nd Five Year Plan ..	60	2,494	36.93	606	8.88	50.43
3rd Five Year Plan ..	85.57	1,570	27.64	1,781	32.19	83.23

The statement showing the amounts of grants proposed for 1966-67 is as under :

LND. I ..	9-Land Revenue ..	Rs. 20 (Lakhs) by way of Section I New Item.
Consolidation of Holdings Scheme.	B-Land Records ..	
	B-8-Schemes in the State Five Year Plan.	
B-4(e)-Implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation of Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.	9-Land Revenue ..	Rs. 44,64,680 (in regular budget).
	B-Land Records ..	
	B-4-Districts ..	
	Charges-B-4(e) Implementation of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.	

I—FOREST DEPARTMENT

Protection, conservation, utilisation and development of Forests are the principal functions of the Department. Measures for prevention of Soil erosion by afforestation and research in silviculture and such other measures to help the regeneration of forests also fall within the scope of the activities of this department. The following important schemes are

proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. As the Fourth Plan of the State has not been finalised so far—

- (1) Afforestation for soil conservation.
- (2) Farm Forestry.
- (3) Plantations of General Utility Timber.
- (4) Plantations of Industrial Woods.
- (5) Development of Minor Forest Produce.
- (6) Forest Research and working Plan.
- (7) Forest Communications.
- (8) Exploitation.

1. *Afforestation for Soil Conservation.*—Improper use of land, reckless destruction of forests and uncontrolled grazing in the past have resulted in heavy soil erosion. The removal of tree cover in the past has not only depleted the forest wealth but has also affected the general agriculture in these tracts by soil wash off and lowering of water-table. It is, therefore, urgently necessary to stop this menace by raising plantations of suitable species.

During the last two Five-Year Plans plantations over 33,561 acres were raised. The target fixed for Third Five-Year Plan was to raise plantations over 46,750 acres (19,700 hectares) at a cost of Rs. 37.39 lakhs. Against this target it is anticipated that plantation over 43,841 acres (17,536.4 hectares) and preplantation works over 14,935 acres (5,974 hectares) will be completed at a cost of Rs. 99.91 lakhs. No bottlenecks were experienced in implementing this scheme except that provision for the earlier years, was inadequate. Efforts were however, made to secure adequate funds to cover up the short-falls and to achieve the targets as far as possible.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 32.09 lakhs has been proposed for raising plantation over 5,734 hectares in 1966 monsoons and premonsoon works over 5,760 hectares for plantations in 1967 monsoons.

2. *Farm Forestry and extension forestry.*—The actual area under forest in this State is only 21.8 per cent. of the total geographical area. Compared to the optimum (33 per cent.) prescribed by the National Forest Policy, and also to the corresponding proportions in some of the advanced countries (45.0 per cent. U. S. S. R., 33.3 per cent. North America and 41.3 per cent. Europe, excluding the U. S. S. R. the acreage under forest in the State is much below the described limit. The per capita distribution is low (0.62 acres). There is acute dearth of fuel wood and small timber needed on the

populace. There are, however, severe limitations to the extension of the acreage under forest in this relatively industrialised State, and pressure of population of land. The other alternative of increasing the potentialities for production of forest raw-material is, therefore, to plant trees on waste lands, farm lands and along the road, canal and rail sides. This will ensure proper land use, and simultaneously provide much needed forest produce. This scheme is therefore proposed to create forest plantations over smaller areas outside the present limits of forests and is divided into two parts.

(a) *Farm Forestry*.—Which envisage creation of small wood lots on community lands and on private farm through the agency of the Forest Department or the individuals and.

(b) *Extension Forestry*.—Which envisages raising of plantation on the sides of roads, canals and railways in this State.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, plantations over 1,935 acres were raised at a cost of Rs. 26,000. During the Third Five-Year it is anticipated that plantation over 812 acres (324.8 hectares) against the target of 1,333 acres will be raised through the Village Panchayats. The response in connection with this scheme was not however, encouraging through efforts to popularise the scheme were made at various levels. This scheme has however, been suitably modified so as to encourage the Village Panchayats as well as private individuals to create forest plantations over smaller areas outside the forests. The proposed provision for this scheme.

(A) *Farm Forestry*.—In the State of Maharashtra 44,17,200 acres of land is classed as barren, uncultivable land and 23,17,700 acres as culturable waste. As much as 80 per cent. of this total of 67,34,900 acres of waste land could be available for non agricultural production. Thus there is a vast potential for afforesting the waste lands.

Under the Sub-Scheme of Farm Forestry, it is proposed that wherever Village Panchayats are prepared to place at the disposal of the Forest Department, village waste lands and other suitable areas in compact blocks of 50 acres or more for raising plantations. The plantations will be raised by the Department on the condition that the ownership of the land will continue to remain with the Panchayat concerned and the benefits of the plantations will accrue to them. The Government of India is likely to bear the cost of these plantations up to Rs. 200 per acre, and the balance cost of Rs. 50 per acre (or fencing) will be borne by the State Government. Facilities will also be given to individuals who may undertake to plant quick growing species over their holdings. For this the individuals are to be given subsidy of Rs. 80 per acre. Entire cost of this is likely to be borne by the Government of India as a Centrally sponsored item. Since

the plantations of forest species do not yield immediate returns people are not easily attracted to take advantage of the scheme of this nature. Owing to this, to response to the scheme of raising plantation through the Village Panchayats during the Third Five-Year Plan period has been disappointing. However, it is likely that individuals may come forward in large numbers to take up plantations on their private lands if subsidy of Rs. 80 per acre is offered as envisaged in the scheme. It is expected that the annual programme may be to the extent of 7,000 acres of which 1,000 acres will be planted by individuals and 6,000 acres by the Forest Department through out the State.

(B) *Extension Forestry*.—The total length of roads in the State is 27,273 miles. The length of canals is 6,600 miles out of which 2,269 are Government owned and 4,341 are private. The length of railway lines passing through the State is 2,656 miles. It is proposed to take up plantations on the sides of the roads, canals and railway lines during Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The plantations will serve the purpose of providing a shade of increasing the beauty of the country-side, and providing a source of revenue from timber fuel wood and other useful products yielded by the trees.

During the current year 1966-67 under the scheme "Farm Forestry" it is proposed to carry out pre-monsoon works, fencing, etc. over 2,100 acres under the sub-scheme "Extension Forestry" it is proposed to raise plantations over 310 miles. A provision of Rs. 5,01,100 has been proposed against the State sector.

3. *Fuel Plantation*.—Due to indiscriminate felling in the past and excision of vast tracts of land from reserved forests for cultivation, the fuel production in the State has gone down considerably. The estimated annual consumption of firewood in the State is about 72 lakh tons, as against the annual recorded production of only 17.5 lakh tons. The paucity of fuel wood has led to pernicious practice of misuse of cattle dung (best organic manure) as fuel. It is estimated that about 41 lakhs tons of dung manure valued at Rs. 39 crores is burnt annually in the State. This inturn has serious adverse effect on fertility of farm land and agricultural production. It is, therefore essential to raise full wood plantations both from the point of view of meeting the fuel requirement of the public as well as for preventing the shortage it is imperative to raise quick growing fuel wood lots with a shorter rotation of about 20 years.

During the Third Five Year Plan plantations over 300 acres (120 hectares) will be created at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as scheduled. No bottlenecks were experienced in undertaking the works.

A provision of Rs. 7.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for raising plantations over 1,270 hectares in 1966 monsoons and for completing pre-planting works over 1,460 acres for planting the area in 1967 monsoons.

4. *Development of Pastures and Fodder Species.*—Vast tracts of land in the State are in regraded and unproductive condition and need to be tackled with a view to achieve soil and moisture conservation. While areas which can be brought under afforestation will be so treated under the appropriate development scheme, areas which cannot be afforested and which are suitable for development as pastures will need a different kind of treatment for effective soil and moisture conservation by creating and improving the pastures lands.

The total live stock in the State is estimated at over 2.60 acres. The extent of forest required to provide proper pasturage even to a quarter of this cattle population will be almost 5 times the area at present available. It is well nigh impossible to expect such an increase in the extent of the forest in the State. Attempts are therefore required to be made to increase the production of fodder in the forest areas by undertaking improvement measures on large scale. With these object of soil and moisture conservation and increasing the fodder resources of the State this scheme has been drawn up.

In the Second Five-Year Plan were fencing over 23 miles and 5 furlongs and development of kurans over an area of 13,385 acres were completed at a cost of Rs. 10.57 lakhs.

During the Third Five-Year Plan it was proposed to raise plantations over 4,871 acres (1,947.4 hectares) and erect fencing along the periphery of 14 miles (22.4 kms) at a cost of Rs. 5.30 lakhs. Against these targets it is anticipated to raise plantations over 4,723 acres (1,889.2 hectares) to carry out preplantation works over 6,600 acres (2,640 hectares) and to erect fencing over 156 kms. at a cost of Rs. 37.40 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan.

A provision of Rs. 23.85 lakhs has been proposed for raising plantations over 3,619.2 hectares during the year 1966-67.

5. *Plantation of General Utility Timbers.*—The present annual reported production of general utility timbers from the Government and private forest in the State is about 3 lakhs tons as against the estimated annual consumption of about 3.50 lakh tons. It is estimated that this demand of 3.50 lakh tons may rise to 3.94 lakhs during the next fifteen years. It is obvious that the gap needs to be bridged and for this, the present tempo

of plantation activity needs to be increased during the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, owing to serious limitation of funds and other resources attempts can be made only with certain limitations to minimise the short-fall.

In the Second Five-Year Plan plantations over 6,414 acres were raised.

The target fixed for Third Five-Year Plan was to raise plantations over an area of 14,425 acres (5,770 hectares) of teak, sandalwood and khair at a cost of Rs. 18.46 lakhs. Against this target, it is anticipated to complete plantations over an area of 27,112 acres (10,844.8 hectares) and pre-monsoon works over 11,000 acres (4,400 hectares) at a cost of Rs. 29.02 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 25.95 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for raising plantations over 4,780 hectares and to undertake pre-monsoon works over 5,300 hectares.

6. *Plantation of Industrial woods. (a) Packing case timbers.*—The major packing case factories in the State consume about 12,000 tons of timbers in the round. With the rapid progress of industrialisation in the State, this is bound to increase considerably. At present the demand is met partially from indigenous timber produced in the State while the remaining comes from other States like Kerala, Mysore and Bengal. In order to meet the over increasing demand of various industries at responsible rates it is necessary to produce the required raw material within the State itself.

A provision of Rs. 2.01 lakhs has been proposed for raising plantations over 240 hectares and undertaking pre-monsoon works over 520 hectares during the year 1966-67. No works were taken up during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan.

6. *Plantation of Industrial woods. (b) Sports goods timber.*—It is estimated that the requirement of sport goods timbers in the State by the end of next 15 years will be 18,000 tons. A plantation of about 12,000 hectares will be required to produce the raw material to this extent. Plantations of sport goods species have not been raised so far in the State.

A provision of Rs. 15,200 has been proposed during the year 1966-67 for raising plantations over 20 hectares and pre-monsoon works over 8 hectares.

6. *Plantation of Industrial woods. (c) Matchwoods and Bobbin woods.*—This State produces approximately 6,000 tons of Matchwood, Bobbin woods (excluding teak), as against the States estimated requirement of 23,000 tons or so. It is clear that the balance of the requirement has to

be imported. The demand is expected to rise to 50,000 tons or so over the next 40 years. This is the time which is expected to be required for the plantations to reach the exploitable size.

Plantation of matchwood and bobbin woods did not figure in the development programme under the first three five years plans.

A provision of Rs. 1,76,800 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1966-67 for raising plantations over 40 hectares and undertaking premonsoon works over 688 hectares for planting the area in 1967 monsoons.

7. *Plantation of Bamboos.*—Apart from its value as an important source of long fibred pulp required for paper and rayon industries, bamboo has a unique place in the agrarian economy on account of its versatile utility in manufacture of a large variety of articles of daily utility and also of luxury and in constructional uses in rural as well as urban areas.

The present annual requirement of bamboos in the State is estimated at about 6 lakh tons, as against the recorded annual production of only 2 lakh tons. It is estimated that the total demand of bamboos by the end of the next 15 years for industrial and local uses will reach up to about 10 lakh tons. Large scale plantation of bamboos are therefore, required to be undertaken to meet the increasing demand.

With an annual yield of 1.25 tons per hectare, and with a rotation of 3 years, it will be essential to plant up about 1.60 lakhs hectares during the next 15 years.

A beginning in this direction has been made since the Second Five-Year Plan when plantations over 90 acres were only raised.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is anticipated to create plantation over 16,087 acres (6,434.8 hectares) and to complete pre-monsoon works over 5,050 acres (2,020 hectares) at a cost of Rs. 9.11 lakhs. The target fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan was to raise plantations over 26,175 acres at a cost of Rs. 12.63 lakhs. The short fall under this scheme is due to inadequate grants made available to this Department during the earlier years of the Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 11,55,800 lakhs has been included in the development programme for 1966-67 for raising plantations over 945 hectares and complete premonsoon works 627 hectares.

8. *Development of Minor Forest Produce.*—Amongst the large numbers and varieties of what are known as "minor forest produce", the more promising ones for cultivation in this State are *Bursera Tepichiana* which

is the source of lavender, Rauwolfia Serpentina or Sarpgandha, Mentha, arvensis the source of menthol Rosha or Tikhadi, Agave or the wellknown "ghaypat", campher-tulsi, kaju and lac.

During the Second Five-Year Plan running of 5,371 trees and infection on 5,460 trees with lac was undertaken. An area of 1,476 acres planted with a "Agave species".

An account of the targets proposed and anticipated achievements at the end of Third Five-Year Plan for the plantations of minor forest produce species is detailed below :—

Sr. No.	Species.	Target for Plan		Anticipated Achievement at the end of Plan	
		Phy.	Financial in lakhs.	Phy.	Financial in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lac ..	.. Infection over 10,000 trees.	5.60	59,940	0.29
2	Agave ..	.. 3000 miles	6.00	855 miles 625 concentrated acres.	1.50
3	Cashenut ..	.. 4360 acres	4.14	Planation over 5,155 acres.	5.41

The target proposed for the works to be under taken during 1966-67 for raising plantation under various species are detailed below :—

Species	Programme Physical	1866-67 Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)
(1) Bursera	...	144.56
(2) Rauwolfia	...	48.09
(3) Mentha	...	2.40.40
(4) Rosha	...	152.53
(5) Agave	...	416.44
(6) Deimum	...	56.14
(7) Kaju	...	1240.75
(8) Lac	...	9500 trees.12
		4.67

9. *Establishment of Central Nurseries.*—Owing to an increasing awareness of the importance of trees much enthusiasm in generated for tree planting, by individuals institutions, public bodies and Government Department as it evinced during recent years by steadily increasing demand of various types of seedlings from the Forest Department. The planting activity of

the Forest Department has also increased tremendously consequent on the taking up of large programme of afforestation, soil conservation planting of economic species, etc. To meet the growing demands of the public as also to supplement the planting stocks required for various plantations schemes of the department it is necessary to establish well organised central nurseries. These nurseries will also cater to the needs of planting stocks required to be supplied under Farm Forestry and Extension Forestry programmes.

Uptill now nurseries were being raised of smaller extent (2 acres) and 160 such units will have been established by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 13,36,000 has been proposed for undertaking the following works :—

- (i) Completion of 10 acre nurseries started in 1964-65.
- (ii) Part establishment of 10 acre nurseries started in 1965-66.
- (iii) Part establishment of 10 new ten acre nurseries.

10. *Forest Protection.*—Most of the State forest and especially those in Western Maharashtra are subject to increase in damage due to various factors such as illicit felling, fires, insect attack, etc. It is necessary to control illicit fellings and fires to greater extent than has been done hitherto. With this object in view it is proposed to intensify fire protection measures in the intencidy fire protection measures important forest of the State, viz. Delghat, Jalgaon, Thana and Kolaba District. The present fire protection measures in the remaining important forest will be intensified as a normal activity. It will be necessary to increase the existing extent of fire lines in some areas as also to install wireless communication system and telephone lines to improve fire protection.

The other danger to the forests is from illicit cutting which will have to be controlled to the greater extent by increasing the number of mobile squads, installing telephone connections in important checking nakas, construction of checking nakas, watch towers, etc. wherever necessary.

20 Mobile squads will have to be in operation at the end of the Third Plan period. Similarly it will be necessary cut and maintain 6,500 miles of fire lines as also to establish 6 fire fighting units to keep a look out for fires to start with. This will have to be further elaborated during the subsequent plan period. Wireless communication system is proposed to be installed in the Melghat Forests for control of fire. Telephones will also be installed at some of the important nakas in Thana Circle.

A provision of Rs. 7,97,200 lakhs has been proposed to undertaking the following works during 1966-67 :—

- (i) Establishment of 8 mobile units for checking the illicit removal of forest produce.
- (ii) Establishment of two fire fighting units one each in Nasik and Amravati Circle.
- (iii) To cut and maintain fire line in Nasik Circle.

11. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Proper Survey and demarcation of the forests areas is of vital importance in scientific management. It is prerequisite for preparing working plans for the construction and development of forest estates. Effective protection also depends largely upon accurate demarcation. Large areas of the State Forests which came to be vested in the Government consequent on the merger of the State and on the abolition of the ex-proprietory rights in some parts of the State are still without proper demarcation and are urgently in need of surveys. Similarly large exproprietary forests acquired in the recent past in Vidarbha are burdened in the certain rights and privileges which need to be properly enquired into demarcation and settlement of Forests and their constitution as Reserved Forests under Indian Forest Act, in an urgent necessity for purchasing efficient management and administration.

The study group on Forest Developments has emphasised in its report that the works of Survey and demarcation and settlement of undemarcated Forest should be completed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

During the Second Five-Year Plan Survey and demarcation of forest was completed over an area of 2902.36 Sq. miles at a cost of Rs. 3.79 lakhs while two forest settlement officers were appointed for enquiry and settlement of rights and privileges in the forest and its constitution into Reserved Forests under Indian Forest Act.

In the Third Five-Year, it is anticipated that survey and demarcation over 11,761 miles in Vidarbha areas and about 700 miles in Thana and Poona Circles will be completed, at a cost of Rs. 14.93 lakhs. This includes the cost for the entertainment of 5 settlement officers with the sanctioned staff for carrying out the settlement works.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 4,63,300 lakhs has been proposed in the development programme for the continuance of 5 settlement officers and for undertaking demarcation over 3,120 miles in Vidarbha forests and erections of 1,308 I Class and 6,160 II Class cairns in Nasik, Poona and Thana Circles.

12. *Forest Statistics and Forest Information*—(A) *Forest Statistics*.—Forest Department as a major public enterprise carrying out work of technical nature is required to Plan over an unconventional long period. Changing needs of local communities and preferences for industrial use require that development of forest resources is planned on scientific lines and their utilisation secured to the maximum advantage of the population and the country. This kind planning necessitates proper appraisal of needs, knowledge of resources, studies in projection, consumption pattern, future trend market intelligence, cost accounting detailed scientific investigations to secure harmony between management and stand environment. Statistics of site capability, rate of growth, tread of stand development, out-turn data based on correct sampling techniques, experiment designs etc., call for research and statistical planning. Economic survey is also essential for various purposes. It is, therefore, necessary to enlarge the existing meagre statistical organisation of the Forest Department at the State Level.

The scheme envisages supplementing the existing statistical organisation by creating the post of Assistant Statistician in Class II, 2 Senior Statistic, 1 Assistant, 4 Jr. Statistical Assistants and one peon.

(B) *Forest Information*.—This is a new Sub-Scheme, the main object of which is to ensure wide and effective publicity for the technical aspect of the various development activities undertaken by the Forest Department to create and maintain a close and active Liaison between and general public, the various institutions and Industries connected with Forestry and with the executive staff in the Department, as also to instill forest consciousness among the public. It is, proposed to acquaint the people and their prominent representatives with the need for forests as a long term investment so as to develop proper perspective in matters such as demand for forest produce, population growth with reference to its effects on forest, the problem of feeding descreative stock protection of forests against illicit cutting, fire, heavy grazing etc., as also the productivity of forest lands, the desired extent of forests and other related matters. To educate the general public in forest matters and promote activite public participation in rational use and development of Forests. The advantages and capabilities of using seasoned and preservative timber, treated non-teak timbers will be publicised in particular. The salient features of the scheme are preparation of forestry information material such as periodic pournal, posters, foddors, leaflets, brochures, Bulletins, pamphlets of popular interest in attractive designs in the various languages of the State for the use of the general public and the Industries connected with forestry.

The staff required will consist of the Forest information Officer, Two Assistant Forest Information Officers, Two Library Assistants, One Artist,

one Exhibition Ranged Forest Officer, 3 Exhibition Foresters, one machine-man, 2 Assistant Machinemen, one Binder, One photographer, one Senior Accountant, Two clerks 10 peons and two drivers.

A provision of Rs. 1,10,500 lakhs has been proposed in the development programme for 1966-67, for the entertainment of the staff mentioned above.

13. *Forest Research and Working Plans—*

(a) Forest Research, (b) Working Plans, (c) Forest Resources Survey.

The plantation as well as the general programme of the Forest Department is increasing day by day. Since this involves investment of huge amounts it is essential to see that the same is utilised in a most economical manner and maximum returns are obtained. For achieving these objects, it is extremely essential to carry out research on various aspects like proper plantation and nursery technique proper utilisation of the available resources etc. It is also essential to have a complete survey of the existing resources and to plan its utilisation in such a way so as to obtain the increasing yield. In order to achieve all these objects the above scheme has been proposed.

In the first five year plan an amount of Rs. 7.19 lacks was spent for setting up an independent organisation under the Conservator of Forests, Research and Working Plans Circle for the preparation and revision of working plans while Rs. 0.70 lakhs were only spent for the revision of 8 working plans and preparation of 3 new working plans during the second five year plan. Two research Stations—one at Chanda and the other at Melghat—were established at a cost of Rs. 0.57 lakhs in the second five year plan. The survey of forest resources was undertaken over 12,39,602 acres at a cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs as an activity of second five years plan.

The targets fixed during the third five year plan were to establish 3 Research Centres, lay out 204 research plots, undertake revision and/or preparation of 15 working plans and complete survey of forest resources over 2,112 sq. miles at a cost of Rs. 24.13 lakhs.

The anticipated achievements by the end of third five year plan would be due to state of national emergency.

The anticipated achievements by the end of third five year plan would be (i) development of existing 3 research stations and establishment of two new research stations, (ii) preparation and/or revision of 8 working plans and (iii) completion of survey of Forest resources over 2,112 sq. miles at cost of Rs. 22.09 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 9.42 lakhs has been included in the development programme for 1966-67 for setting up an independent organisation for undertaking the Research Work and continuance of staff for the preparation of working plan and for carrying out survey of forest resources.

14. *Education and Training.*—At present there are two schools for training of forests Guards viz. at Shahapur and Bordi with a capacity to train 60 trainees at Shahapur and 30 at Bordi per session of 6 months. The only school for training of Foresters is at Chanda with a capacity of 64 trainees per session of one year. The training capacity at these schools is expected to be raised to 120 per session of 6 months in case of the Shahapur School and to 120 in case of Chanda School per session on one year, while the School at Bordi may have to be closed by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to establish schools at Yawal and Chikhaldia for training of Forest Guards.

In the Second Five-Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 7.77 lakhs was incurred for the establishment of foresters school at Chandrapur and training to 11 officers in S. F. S. Course, 11 Officers in Rangers course, 29 foresters, 60 guards and 84 clerks.

A provision of Rs. 13.76 lakhs has been included in the third five year plan for training to 20 officers in S. F. S. Course, 30 officers in R. F. O.s Course, sending some officers abroad for training and training to 300 guards by establishing a new training school for guards at Shahapur.

It is also proposed to expand the facilities of training at the Foresters' School at Chandrapur and to double its capacity to meet the increasing demand for trained personnel.

The achievements during the third five year plan would be training to officers in S. F. S. Course, 16 officers in R. F. O.s Course and training of 3 officers abroad.

The amount likely to be spent during the Third Five-Year Plan would be to the order of Rs. 24.19 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 5.08 lakhs has been included in the development programme for 1966-67 for undertaking the part constructional works necessary for the proposed schools at Yawal, Chikhaldia and Chandapur.

15. *Roads and Bridges.*—It is a well known fact that compared to other countries, this country is very poorly served with roads. The total mileage obtaining in our forests, is approximately 0.4 miles per sq. mile of forests of which the extent of fairly good roads is only 0.15 miles. Most of the

roads are surface tracts and none are bridged. Communications over these are suspended for over six months annually. Because of those conditions large tracts of valuable forest areas are only partially accessible. Good communications are *sine-qua-non*, for development of forests, and full utilisation of produce and maximum revenue realisation.

The total length of forest roads is only 6,459 miles for an area of 25,400 sq. miles of forest. During the preceding plans road development works have been carried out to the following extent :—

Plans.	Physical achievement.	Financial outlay.
1st F. Y. P. ...	147 (construction and miles improvement).	Rs. 1.09 lakhs.
2nd F. Y. P. ...	496 (construction and miles improvement). (i.e. 793 k.m.).	Rs. 13.74 lakhs.
3rd F. Y. P. ...	486 Part construction of six bridges.	Rs. 105.68 lakhs.

According to the study made by the specialist Group on Forest Development the State needs 3,000 miles of new roads by 1980 and equal length between 1980-2000, in addition to several bridges and C. D. Works.

During the year 1966-67 provision of Rs. 35,07,100 has been made for undertaking the following works :—

Construction of Roads as under—

Improvement and special repairs of Road	...	190.60 Kms.
Part construction of Road	...	26.70 Kms.

16. *Exploitation.*—The conservation and extraction of timber as at present is done on a none too satisfactory basis in that the felling, logging etc., is generally done by the axe with inevitable wastage except in areas like Melghat where better tools are used to produce part of the outturn. It is therefore, proposed to replace this by modern logging tools and mechanised equipment so as to reduced wastage in timber conversion to the minimum and to ensure better exploitation and transport, thus effecting considerable economy in time and money and ensuring an increased output. Mechanisation will be supplemented by the purchase of elephants for extraction of scattered timber over extremely difficult terrain which cannot be done economically by other means. The scheme will therefore, consist of purchase of necessary machinery, setting up of stores and work shops for maintenance of and training the staff in the use of the machines.

2. During the Third Five-Year Plan Mechanised Logging units were started at Paratwada and Akot in Melghat Ballarshah and Allapalli in Chanda, Nawegaon in Gondia and Chandrapur in Bhandara Divisions. These have not, however, been fully established to exploit the forests to full capacity. This is purely due to non-receipt of certain equipment involving foreign exchange. The anticipated expenditure during the Third Five-Year Plan for these works would be to the order of Rs. 65.49 lakhs as against the plan outlay of Rs. 40.70 lakhs. The work during 1966-67 will be chiefly aimed at completion of the units already started during the Third Five-Year Plan. The six units started in Third Five-Year Plan will have a annual capacity of 27,000 tons when completed. The three new units will create additional capacity of 40,000 tons annually.

A provision of Rs. 10,08,700 lakhs has been included in the development programme for the year 1966-67 for completing the units at Nawegaon, Paratwada, Akot and taking up the new units in Central Chanda, South Chanda and Jalgaon Division.

17. *Labour Welfare* --

(a) Wells, Tanks, Anicuts, (b) Mobile dispensaries, and (c) Labour Sheds.

Forest Department employs a large labour force for its varied operations. The works and the need for labour has increased during recent years. It is obligatory for the department to provide : suitable amenities to the labour. Hitherto, amenities were provided in forest villages in the shape of educational and medical facilities, drinking water supply etc. though on a rather small scale. The total number of forest villages and in forest settlements in this States is 456 with a population of 77,230. The number of skilled and unskilled workers employed on various forest works from outside the forest villages and in forest settlement is very much larger. As stated above, increasing development activities will also call for temporary concentration of labour force in camps required for various afforestation plantation road construction and building construction works.

During the Third Five-Year Plan no labour welfare activities were undertaken by the department as a part of the development programme. However, during the Second Five-Year Plan, five dispensaries were established in forest villages of which three were also provided with mobile vans.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 6,92,600 has been proposed for undertaking part constructions of 47 wells, 4 tanks, 2 anicuts and 9 labour sheds and establishment of two mobile dispensaries.

18. *Providing Pickup vans to the Divisional Forest Officers.*—Government has sanctioned the provision of jeeps to the Divisional Forest Officers to facilitate touring. These vehicles have provided extremely planable in ensuring adequate and timely supervision of work, inspection, etc. With the considerable increase of work during the IVth Five-Year Plan it will be necessary to increase this provision with view to provide the movement of the Divisional Forest Officers staff. This will be extremely necessary in view of the sustained touring to be undertaken by the Divisional Forest Officers, who will be required to take their respective camp clerks, Range Forest Officer concerned and his Orderly Guard, etc. on long tours with consequent increase in the equipment, provision etc., to be transported. Similarly, these vehicles may be used from time to time by the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, Range Forest Officers, etc. for touring. This will also be extremely essential in view of the intensification of work in places devoid of camping facilities etc.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 2.03 lacs has been proposed for providing pick-up vans to the Divisional Forest Officers as a first instalment.

19. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme — Plantation of pulpwood species.*—Production of pulpwood in the State is limited mostly to Bamboo and Salai (*Boswellia Serrata*). Needless to say, the production is totally inadequate to meet the needs of the State at present and will be very much so when one visualises the increasing needs of the future. The present consumption of pulp products in India as 1. kg./capita. An increase to 7 kgs./capita is expected by 1980-81 and the figure for this State will be approximately 15 kg./capita. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to increase the production of pulpwoods in the State the effort during the third plan has been a very modest one and it is expected that approximately 6,435 Hectares of Bamboo and approximately 2,956 Hectares of Eucalyptus plantations will have been raised as pulpwood plantations by the end of the 3rd Five-Year Plan. The need for expansion of these efforts is obvious. It is estimated that approximately 5 lac tons of pulpwood and 5.6 lac tons of bamboo will be required to meet the needs of the State by 1980, entailing an annual planting of 4,000 Hectares of pulpwood trees and about 1,000 Hectares of Bamboo (in pure plantations), over the next 15 years.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 52,77,300 lakhs has been included in the development programme for raising plantation of pulpwood over 6,060 hectares in 1966 monsoons and undertaking preplanting works over 12,610 heciarees for plantation in 1967 monsoons.

20. *Transport and communications—Tourism.*

The object of the scheme is to develop and establish forest parks in order to attract tourists and thus to provide a source of revenue to the State and earn foreign exchange. Man has always been attracted towards natural beauties of forests with its varied flora and fauna. During the 2nd and 3rd Five-Year Plan some forest parks have been established which need to be further developed. Number of such parks is, however, very small and additional parks also are required to be established. There are large number of places of natural beauty within the forest areas of the State which can be developed into centres of tourists attraction by undertaking improvements works.

A provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been proposed for the development programme under the sector Transport and communication 5.5. tourism for the year 1966-67.

21. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—Soil Conservation in catchments of River Valley Project.*

The study group for determining the vulnerability of catchment of river valley projects in this State to soil erosion hazards has commended immediate soil conservation measures in the catchments of the following river valley projects in order of vulnerability :—

- (1) Ghod,
- (2) Yeldari,
- (3) Mula,
- (4) Girna,
- (5) Katepuran,
- (6) Nalganga, and
- (7) Manad.

On the basis of this, the Study Group for preparing the 4th Five-Year Plan for Soil Conservation in catchments of river valley projects drew up proposals with an outlay of Rs. 11.62 crores. These proposals were studied by the Adviser, Soil Conservation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who forwarded to this department a technical note with observations thereon. In the light of this note, the 4th Five-Year Plan proposals of soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects have been revised and out of seven projects proposed initially two have been dropped and works have been proposed in the catchment of five projects the total coverage envisaged being 2,07,781 acres with total outlay of Rs. 417.66 lakhs. This is inclusive of agricul-

tural works to be carried out in the lands not under the Forest Department as the whole programme is to be carried out on a co-ordinated basis.

2. Land manage practices include water conservation and soil conservation works. In the catchments of these river valley projects in order to achieve these objects of proper land management practices, it is necessary to put the land to the most intensive use which it can bear. Suitable moisture and soil conditions need to be created by adopting various technical means followed by afforestation practices in these areas. These operations include, nalla bunding, gully plugging, raising of soil arresting plants like Agave, Acacia, grasses etc.

The total catchment areas, areas under forest and the area which will be tackled under forestry works during the 4th Five-Year Plan in the catchments of these river valley projects and programme for 1966-67 are as follows :—

Name of river valley Project	Area which will be tackled in the year 1966-67 (in hectares)
(i) Ghod	
(a) Southern Water shed ..	(a) Pl. 4000 (1600 Hectares) PMW 600 (240 Hectare)
(b) Menna kukadi Subcatchment or Northern water shed ..	(b) Pl.4000 (1600 Hectare). PMW 4000 (1600 Hectare)
(ii) Yeldari ..	.. PMW 3700 (1480 Hectare) Part work.
(iii) Mula ..	.. PMW 3600 (1440 Hectare) Part work.
(iv) Girna ..	.. PMW 6000 (2400 Hectare) Part work.
(v) Mana ..	.. .. .

Note.—Pl.—Planation

PMW : Premonsoon works.

A provision of Rs. 28,57,700 has been proposed for the scheme during 1966-67.

22. Allotment of Coupes to Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies on Revised Formula Basis. Appointment of Staff for the —

As a part of the comprehensive programme for the alround advancement of the Adiwasis and other Forest labourers' it has been decided by the Government of Maharashtra to organize the Adiwasis and other Forest labourers into co-operatives and to entrust them collectively with certain forest works such as exploitation of coupes, collection of minor forest

produce and other minor works such as roads construction, repairs etc. The members of these Societies receive their due wages and certain share in the profits gained due to the works executed by them. The movement was started in the year 1947. The middleman i.e. the Forest Contractor has been successfully eliminated in the areas where the Societies are functioning satisfactorily as preference is given to the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies for carrying out the various Forest works. At the end of IInd Five-Year Plan 266 Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies were functioning. During the IIIrd Five-Year Plan the target was fixed at 165 new Societies. It is expected that this target will be achieved thereby bringing the total number of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies to 431 by the end of IIIrd Five-Year Plan.

The budget provision of Rs. 1,80,000 is proposed for the year 1966-67. For the implementation of this scheme during 1966-67 it is proposed to appoint the following additional staff during 1966-67 :—

1. Divisional Forest Officers	...	...	...	6
2. Assistant Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	10
3. Superintendent	...	...	...	1
4. Head Clerks	...	...	...	8
5. Senior Accountants	...	...	...	17
6. Junior Accountants	...	...	...	27
7. Clerks	...	...	...	49
8. Peons	...	...	...	23
9. Driver	...	...	...	1

3. It is also proposed to provide a Jeep with Trailer to the existing Officer on Special Duty for Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies in the Chief Conservator of Forests Office as he is required to undertake extensive and regular touring for inspection of coupe works by Societies, convening meetings of the workers of societies, discussions with the Forest Officers etc. throughout the State.

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

(A) AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Agriculture Department are to ascertain by experiment, investigation and research the methods by which agricultural produce can be increased economically in quantity and improved in 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) Land Development,
- (c) Soil Conservation,
- (d) Minor Irrigation,
- (e) Ayacut Development Programme (Area Programme).

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Education.—There are already seven Government Agricultural Colleges and one private Agricultural College in the State. The total admission capacity of the Government Colleges is 1,000 while that of the private College is 200. During 1966-67 the Government Colleges will be strengthened by sanctioning additional staff, purchases of equipment and construction of buildings etc.

Government have decided to start an Agricultural University in the State. As an advance action, an officer on Special Duty has already been appointed, with a skeleton staff. Government have also appointed an Advisory Committee for preparing the project report in this respect. Accordingly the Committee has submitted a project report to Government which is under consideration.

All the districts in the State have been covered by an Agricultural School each. The Third Plan target has thus been achieved. These Agricultural Schools will be continued during 1966-67.

There are in all 11 Gramsevak Training Centres, 2 Home Science Wings and 2 Workshop Wings functioning in the State. In order to improve the competence of Gramsevaks, short term refresher courses were organised at all Gramsevak Training Centres during 1965-66.

Another Noteworthy Scheme started during 1964-65 (and continued during the current year) is the one for mass training of selected farmers by organising peripatetic training camps (of 3 days' duration) and short vocational courses (of 15 days duration) for providing farmers with the opportunity to avail of new agricultural techniques and new practices flowing from agricultural research. The scheme has proved to be popular and will be continued during 1966-67.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) *Cotton*.—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 seeds, propagating use of fertilisers, encouraging adoption of plant protection measures and improved practices. This scheme will be continued during 1966-67.

A special scheme for increasing the area under irrigated cotton of long staple variety known as "Deviraj Cotton", was launched during 1962-63. However, on account of marking difficulties pertaining to Deviraj Cotton and on account of increased demand for another variety of irrigated cotton known as "Laxmi Cotton", it has been decided to encourage the cultivation of this latter variety in the irrigated areas. The scheme for supply of transplanted cotton grown in Government nurseries to cotton farmers in irrigated areas started during 1964-65 and continued during the year 1965-66 will be further continued during 1966-67 also. A provision of Rs. 5,83,000 has been made in the next years' budget for subsidised distribution of transplanted cotton in polythene bags.

(ii) *Sugarcane*.—The Sugarcane Development Scheme will be continued during 1966-67. The scheme contemplates bringing of sugarcane area under operational units and helping the farmers in increasing the sugarcane production by distributing improved seeds, fertilisers, implements and encouraging improved practices. By the end of 1965-66 an area of 3.40 lakh acres will have been covered under the scheme. The scheme for extension of sugarcane development to Chiplun Taluka of Ratnagiri District started during 1964-65 will be continued during 1966-67 also.

(iii) *Oilseeds*.—During the Third Plan, the integrated oilseeds development scheme was launched. Under this scheme an area of 14 lakhs acres will be covered by the end of 1965-66 under the improved practices including use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. In addition to this, 6 Package Units for groundnut launched during the Third Plan period will be continued and 2 more units will be established during 1966-67.

(iv) *Improved Seeds*.—Use of improved seeds is one of the important and quick measures for increasing agricultural production. The taluka seed farms will be continued on the existing basis. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period 240 such seed farms will have been established in the State. In order to encourage co-operative societies to undertake the work of distribution of improved seeds, Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2 per B. Md., besides guaranteeing against any trading loss subject to the maximum of Rs. 0.50 per B. Md. Zilla Parishads have also been asked to undertake this work wherever Co-operatives could not reach the target. Necessary short term finance is also made available to the Zilla Parishads. These arrangements will continue during 1966-67.

In order to ensure the full achievement of the target set under the "Seed Programme", Government have undertaken on a pilot basis, two schemes viz., (i) Seed village and (ii) Direct growers service. Under the Seed Village Scheme, the entire cultivable area of the village selected nearby the existing seed farm is used for production of improved seed under expert supervision by the technical staff of the Agriculture Department. Under the direct growers service, a small quantity of improved seeds is distributed amongst all the growers in selected areas for enabling them to multiply and store their own requirements of seed stock for covering larger areas during the subsequent periods.

The Government of India have suggested a scheme for covering areas in the country under hybrid jowar, bajri and maize. The work of production of required hybrid seed on private farms and on Government farms has already been undertaken with the assistance of National Seed Corporation, New-Delhi. It is proposed to cover during 1966-67, 2 lakh acres under hybrid jowar, 3 lakh acres under hybrid bajri and 2 lakh acres under hybrid maize. In view of the ambitious programmes contemplated under the hybrid seed programme, it has become necessary to set-up a special organisation for production of hybrid seeds in the State. The scheme at the State and Divisional Level has been recently started and a provision of Rs. 7.88 lakhs has been proposed for this in the budget for 1966-67, besides a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for subsidy.

The *Taichung Native-1* variety of paddy has yielded 2,100 kgs., per acre in trilas and arrangements are therefore being made to multiply this high yielding variety in irrigated areas so as to make sufficient seed available to cover an area of 1 lakh acres approximately, during the Kharif season of 1966-67.

(v) *Horticultural Development*.—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 Levels. A special scheme for development of horticulture in Konkon areas has also been implemented during the Third Plan. Under this scheme, two major farms, and seven nurseries have been set-up for material of desired qualities. In addition to these farms and nurseries in Konkon area, the Department has also taken steps to establish small nurseries on all seed farms, having irrigation facilities, for meeting the increased demand of the farmers for the planting materials.

Under Horticultural Development Scheme, special crash programmes have been undertaken. Four main schemes under the Crash Programme are :—

- (1) Increasing Fruit Production for export purposes,
- (2) Fruits Production under specially selected areas,
- (3) Production of certified disease-free seed potatoes,
- (4) Intensive Production of vegetables and quick growing fruits for supply to cities.

These schemes will be continued during 1966-67. It is proposed to bring additional area of 5,000 acres under potato and 1,500 acres under sweet potato crops during 1966-67.

In addition, 2.50 lakh acres would be covered under Cashewnut, under the scheme for land Development-cum-Horticultural Development. During the next year, a provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed for this programme mainly for grant of loans.

A new scheme for development of Horticulture in Tribal Areas has been included in the next year's programme. It is proposed to operate this scheme in 5 tribal blocks during 1966-67, out of a total number of 48 blocks. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give financial assistance for purchase of planting materials, fertilisers and pesticides etc., and getting the crop planted.

Package Programme, Bhandara.—A package programme was introduced in Bhandara District during kharif season of 1963-64. It is targeted under the programme to cover 65 per cent. of the cropped areas in Bhandara District by the end of 5 year period. All activities necessary to increase food production under the programme either directly or indirectly such as establishment of soil testing laboratory, agricultural implements, workshop, agricultural, educational units etc., have been undertaken. Subsidiary activities like development of fisheries, horticulture and animal husbandry have also been taken up under this programme. An Agricultural Marketing unit has been established under the programme during 1964-65. Necessary provision has been made in the budget for 1966-67 for continuance of the programme.

Manure and Fertilisers.—With a view to increase the consumption of fertilisers, Government has undertaken various measures such as grant of subsidy, at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton for use of fertiliser mixture, superphosphate and Nitro-phosphate, rebate for storing fertilisers during non-manuring season, payment of freight charges for transport of fertilisers by road. Free fertiliser demonstrations on cultivator's fields will also continue in 1966-67.

During 1965-66, large quantities of measure mixtures were purchased and distributed for the wheat crop in Special Rabi Campaign and for paddy and maize crops during the Special Summer Crops Campaign. 37,500 tonnes of amonium sulphate and 6,500 tonnes of area were distributed for bybridisation programme in January, 1966. Besides this, 10,000 tonnes of amonium sulphate have been supplied in February, 1966, for Tai-Chung variety of paddy. An additional release of 25,000 tonnes has been received from the Government of India, for Tai-Chung paddy and the same is being distributed among the paddy growing districts.

Advance action is being taken for procuring maximum quantities of chemical fertilisers and mixtures for the 1966 Kharif season. Other special campaign taken up in 1965-66 will also be introduced in 1966-67 on large scale.

In 1966-67 the State proposes to undertake ambitious programme of by bridisation, intensive cultivation special seasonal programmes etc., but the success of these programmes will largely depend upon the availability of fertilisers. A total requirement of about 17 lakh tonnes of amonium sulphate and 10 lakh tonnes of superphosphate for all the schemes has been communicated to the Government of India and it is to be seen how much of it, actually becomes available from the Government of India.

In addition to the existing three soil testing laboratories at Nagpur, Poonia and Parbhani, three more such laboratories are proposed to be established during 1966-67 in the State. Soil testing work is important since it leads to a precise detection of the deficiencies in the soil and the use of the correct manures in proper doses.

Plant Protection.—The scheme for protection of plants from pests and diseases already functioning in the State will continue during 1966-67. The necessary organisation for this purpose at the State, Regional and District Levels was sanctioned in 1962-63 and the organisation is now fully in position. During 1966-67, a provision of Rs. 50-95 lakhs is made for granting subsidy for appliances, pesticides, operational charges an aerial spraying and for new scheme of rat control. The physical target for

distribution of appliances set for 1966-67 is 16,000 sets. The area proposed to be covered is as under :—

	Lakh acres		
Seed treatment 206.00
Ground spraying 31.79
Aerial spraying 9.00

Kharif, Rabi and Summer Campaigns.—Crop campaigns have a special significance in the context of achieving quick increase in the Agricultural Production. Hitherto the crop campaigns were mainly intended for propaganda of improved agricultural practices. However, a change has been made in this policy from the year 1964-65 by laying greater emphasis on certain measures for achieving quick production, for which, necessary financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is granted to the cultivators. Certain measures are even taken entirely at Government cost. Special crop campaigns are undertaken in the kharif, rabi and summer season. An ambitious programme for the rabi campaign during the year 1965-66 has been launched by the Government and the salient features of this campaign are to bring additional area of 5 lakh acres under wheat cultivation by supplying wheat seed at a subsidised rate, supply of oil engines and pumping sets at a nominal hire rate and fertiliser mixture at half cost, supply of irrigation water free of charge on Government canals and intensifying plant protection measures. It is expected that the target of 5 lakh acres will be substantially exceeded. Similar campaigns will also be undertaken during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966-67, more emphasis will be laid on bringing the fallow land under cultivation, renovating disused wells, encouraging preparation of compost manures, utilising tank silt for manuring, etc.

Small holders.—It has been the experience that the benefit of the normal plan scheme is not derived by the small holders, having uneconomic holdings. With a view to bring these small holders in the scope of development schemes a new scheme for assistance to small holders has been launched by the State Government on a pilot basis in the Tasgaon Taluka of Sangli District.

It is proposed to give small holders in this area certain additional concessions for programme of land development, like bunding and levelling, well sinking, etc., and also for subsidiary programmes of Horticultural Development, Dairy, Animal Husbandry, etc. The expenditure to be incurred under the scheme will consist of provisions made under the normal schemes. It is proposed to take a block covering 30 thousand acres for operation of this scheme. The additional expenditure on special concessions will be limited to Rs. 25 lakhs. Four more blocks of the Tasgaon type

are being opened in Ratnagiri, Satara, Yeotmal and Bhir Districts. In the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 2,500 lakhs has been made for this scheme. In the next year's programme a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made as the scheme has been on Pilot basis. During 1966-67 it is proposed to open 20 more blocks so that each district will have one block.

Land Development.—Considering the immense potential of mechanical cultivation, Government subsidies tractor ploughing to the extent of Rs. 11 per acre. During the first 4 years of the Third Five-Year Plan, an area of 1.43 lakh acres has been ploughed by tractors and the anticipated achievement for 1965-66 is 0.35 lakh acres. The programme for 1966-67 is placed at 0.46 lakh acres. Recognising the need for replacement of old tractors, Government has drawn up a phased programme replacement of existing old tractors and a provision of Rs. 39.90 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for replacing 40 tractors.

It is also proposed to augment the agricultural engineering services by opening in addition to the 4 Divisional Workshops, 4 District Engineering workshops during 1966-67 and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the budget for 1966-67.

Soil Conservation.—The total plan allocation of the agriculture department for 1966-67 is of the order Rs. 20 crores. In addition Rs. 2 crores are expected to be received from the agricultural refinance corporation for soil conservation programme. Consequent upon the declaration of emergency, Government stepped up the soil conservation and minor irrigation programmes which have a direct bearing upon agricultural production. Out of the development programme of Rs. 22 crores, Rs. 11.47 crores will be spent on soil conservation activities and Rs. 2.90 crores on minor irrigation during 1966-67. Under soil conservation programme, bunding activity is undertaken by the Department on a large scale. In the first 4 years of the Third Plan 31.82 lakh acres were bunded. During the current year, the anticipated achievement is 20 lakh acres and the target set for next year also is 20 lakh acres. In order that the programme should not suffer for want of trained personnel, Government have started 9 Soil Conservation Training Institutes in different parts of the State. They will be continued during 1966-67.

Government also undertakes terracing work in hilly areas for conversion of these lands into paddy fields. These works are undertaken on loan-cum-subsidy basis. Government subsidies expenditure to the tune of 62½ per cent. and the rest of the expenditure is treated as loan to the beneficiaries. The Third Plan target of terracing 20,000 acres will actually be exceeded as the anticipated Third Plan achievement is 47,000 acres. The target set for 1966-67 is 24,000 acres.

Minor Irrigation.—Under minor irrigation schemes, loans and subsidies will continue to be granted for construction of new wells and installation of pumping sets. Loans are advanced by Land Mortgage Banks while subsidy equal to 25 per cent. of the total cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in respect of a well and Rs. 800 in respect of a pumping set is granted by Government. During the first four years of the Third Plan, 76,876 wells were constructed, for the current year the anticipated achievement is 27,650 wells while the target set for 1966-67 is 35,000 wells.

A scheme for digging new wells and deepening of existing wells by boring and blasting with air compressors is in operation in the State. There are 56 boring machines (and 10 more are being purchased). These machines can take about 500 bores a year. Similarly there are 250 air compressor units working in the State and it is hoped that with the increased number of air compressor units it will be possible to meet the growing needs of all the Districts in the State.

As for pumping sets, during the first 4 years of the Third Plan, 39,325 sets were installed. The anticipated achievement for current year is 14,546 sets and the target set for 1966-67 is 30,000 pumping sets. Government have also sanctioned construction of community irrigation wells which will serve the needs of entire village communities. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for construction of community wells.

Ayacut Development (Area Programme).—Utilisation of irrigation potential already created has been taking longer time than expected. 76 major and medium irrigation projects were included in the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans with ultimate irrigation benefit of 21.75 lakh acres. Some of these projects have been completed while others are under construction and there are yet others the construction of which is yet to be started. The anticipated achievement for creation of irrigation potential by the end of the Third Plan, is 7.8 lakh acres, against which actual utilisation is estimated to be about 3.60 lakh acres or 48 per cent. While more irrigation becomes available, it is essential to see that whatever irrigation has been made available so far, is utilised in full. Area development programme has been undertaken by the Agriculture Department with the main object of speeding up the utilisation of irrigation potential. These schemes not only envisage an integrated approach by different concerned development like Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Revenue, Zilla Parishads and Central Co-operative Banks, but also undertaking a survey of the command areas where levelling and bunding is necessary carrying out levelling work by bulldozers and also with bullock-power, establishing trial-cum-demonstration farms to collect data on irrigated farming, starting irrigation units for rendering technical advice and carrying out demonstrations backed by requisite supplies and credit.

During the Third Plan, such integrated programme has been initiated in Ghod and Gangapur projects. This approach and method of work is proposed to be adopted in the rest of the projects.

The programme for 1966-67 consists of following items of work for which adequate financial provision is made as indicated in the budget for 1966-67 :—

Item of work

1. Establishment of 21 irrigation units.
2. Establishment of irrigation unit under Wardha plan scheme.
3. Operational research unit.
4. Establishment of two survey units.
5. Purchase of 40 tractors with bulldozers attachment.
6. Purchase of Trucks, Furniture and 15 jeeps.
7. Establishment of 3 Divisions and 16 Sub-Divisions.
8. Establishment of Trial-cum-Demonstration farms.
9. Construction of field channels.

Non-Plan Schemes.—It may be mentioned here in passing, that all the existing non-plan schemes pertaining to Agricultural, Education, Research and Development will be continued on existing basis during 1966-67. These schemes, were started prior to 1951, or during the first three plan periods and will be continued as non-plan activity during the Fourth Plan period.

Targets of Agriculture Production potential for 1966-67.—The various measures proposed by the Agriculture Department for 1966-67 are expected to create a potential for additional foodgrains production to the tune of 10-69 lakh tons during 1966-67, over the base year of 1965-66, as indicated below :—

Group Schemes	...	...	Target (Tons in thousand.)
1. Minior Irrigation	...	...	19
2. Land Development	...	...	294
3. Manures and fertilisers	...	...	160
4. Improved seeds	...	...	573
5. Improved Agriculture Practices	...	...	23
Total ...			1,069

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The programme under "Animal Husbandry" includes provision for increased facilities for Veterinary aid, prevention of contagious cattle diseases, manufacture of Sera and Vaccines, breeding and improvement of Livestock and training of personnel for carrying out the technical work.

Livestock dominates the agricultural economy in our country as the main source of draught power for a number of agricultural operations from production to marketing, as a supplier of protective foods like milk, eggs and meat and as a provider of raw material for wool and leather goods. The Third Five-Year Plan has stressed adequately the need for improving the health of cattle by providing veterinary aid facilities dispensaries, measures for control of diseases and research. The development of Sheep and Poultry activities were also expanded on large scale with a view to provide, subsidiary food.

(A) Plan Scheme

The total State Plan allocation for 1966-67 under the sub-head of development "Animal Husbandry" is Rs. 156.77 lakhs. The plan activities in the important sectors of activities of the Animal Husbandry Department are described below.

Cattle Development.—The State of Maharashtra has 1.5 crores animals of cow type and 46 lakhs buffaloes. These cattle are well defined and specific for their economic values. They are classified into 6 famous breeds viz. Gir, Deoni, Khillar, Dangi, Galao and Nimar. The cattle breeding activity is conducted by farmers on a small scale and by traditional breeders on large scale. There are at present 15 cattle breeding farms functioning in the State which includes one buffalo breeding farm at Aurangabad. The programme of the year 1966-67 envisages expansion of cattle breeding farms, Hingoli, Jath and Telenkhedi by undertaking land development, purchase of additional livestock for the cattle breeding farms, Hingoli and Telenkhedi and construction of buildings at the cattle breeding farms at Jath, Junoni, Kopargaon, Aurangabad and Udgir. It is also proposed to establish during 1966-67 nineteen supplementary cattle breeding centres and to locate 250 premium bulls in the selected areas.

The equally important question of providing nutritious cattle feed is also receiving the attention of Government. Under the fodder development scheme, fodder seed and planting material is distributed at half cost subsidy. Development of pasture is also attended to at the cattle breeding farms. Cultivators and gram panchayats are given necessary technical guidance and also subsidy for carrying out fodder development work. Silage making is

subsidised and chaff cutters are distributed in Key Village Blocks to reduce wastage of fodder. The programme for the year 1966-67 is to distribute 120 chaff cutters and to construct 500 silo pits so that fodder can be preserved.

One notable activity in the field of cattle development started during 1965-66 is the establishment of three intensive cattle development blocks in the milk shed areas of Miraj, Dhulia and Poona. These blocks will be continued during 1966-67.

While the State is thus steadily pushing ahead with cattle development, the Animal Husbandry Department is also making a big effort under the sheep and poultry development schemes which have assumed great importance in the context of national emergency and defence requirements.

Poultry Development.—So far as poultry schemes are concerned, almost 30 per cent. of the State Plan allocation for "Animal Husbandry" is proposed to be spent on poultry schemes during 1966-67. The egg collection and marketing scheme started during 1962-63 for making available marketing services to poultry farmers and for meeting the rising demand for eggs in urban areas was extended to six more districts under the Crash Programme during 1965-66. The scheme has evoked good response and will be continued during the next year also. Another important effort for poultry development being made by the Department is the establishment of intensive poultry development blocks. Ten such blocks have already been established and they will be continued during 1966-67. 4 more such blocks are proposed to be established during 1966-67. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to cover all the districts in the State by a poultry development block each. To meet the demand for whole dressed birds, one poultry dressing plant has been sanctioned under the Crash Programme and the same will be established at Poona. The construction work will be started shortly. Dressed and ready to cook poultry meat will be produced under Hygienic and sanitary conditions by avoiding waste of by products at this centre.

There is also a vast scope for encouraging co-operative poultry farming and the people, in general, have taken a fancy for poultry keeping. In order to give incentives to existing co-operative societies, grants, loans and share capital contribution were sanctioned during the 3 years ending 1965-66. Loans will continue to be granted to co-operative societies and individual farmers for poultry keeping.

Piggery Development.—The piggery development programme has also assumed importance in the light of our drive towards increasing production of food and its substitutes. The existing pig units at Thatawade, Aurangabad and Nagpur will be continued. Four Intensive Piggery Development Blocks established during 1965-66 will be continued during 1966-67. The

pig breeding station-cum-bacon producing factory being established at Aarey is another notable activity worth being mentioned. The construction work for the factory is in progress and the scheme will cater to the needs for pork products in the city of Bombay after it is put into commission.

Sheep Husbandry.—On the front of sheep husbandry too, the Department has been very active. Sheep supply wool for clothing, meat for food and skin and hoofs for industries. In the context of defence requirements for woollen clothes, the need for sheep development has assumed a compelling urgency. The establishment of supplementary sheep breeding centres is expected to go a long way in bringing about the desired increase in the production of meat, wool etc. Under the scheme each centre covers 10 farmers, each of whom is required to maintain a flock of 20 ewes and 1 ram out of which 10 ewes and 1 ram is supplied free of cost by Government. 168 such centres (each covering 10 farmers) will be functioning in the state by the end of the current year and 34 more such centres will be established during the next year. 7 Sheep breeding farms were already functioning in the State and 2 more farms at Kagal (Kolhapur District) and Mukhed (Nanded District) have been established during 1965-66. The training centre in sheep husbandry and wool technology already established at Poona will be continued during 1966-67.

For organisation of wool shearing, grading and marketing, a wool Survey and Development Officer has been appointed at the State level and he is assisted by wool technologists functioning at the regional levels.

(B) Non-Plan Schemes

(a) *Veterinary Aid.*—The minimum requirement of any Animal Husbandry Programme is the provision of an adequate and efficient set up for Veterinary aid. It is necessary to have veterinary facilities available within easy reach of even remote village. All the Talukas in the State are provided with a Veterinary Dispensary in addition to at least two Veterinary Aid Centres. As per recent policy of Government Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres are being established from the Community Development Block Funds. The total numbers of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres now existing are 339 and 857 respectively. The Administrative control of the Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres has been transferred to the Zilla Parishads and the technical control is with the Animal Husbandry Department.

By the end of the Third Plan, 4 Veterinary Polyclinics will also be functioning in the State at Poona, Nasik, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

During the year 1966-67 it is proposed to establish 30 additional Veterinary Aid Centres and one mobile control unit in the State.

(b) *Disease Control*.—Diseases take a heavy toll and constitute a constant threat to cattle. In times of emergency, however, it is not possible to obtain sera and vaccines from outside sources. To overcome this difficulty, the institute of Veterinary Biological Products, was established at Bombay in 1948, which was later on shifted to Poona in its own building in the year 1959-60. The Institute of Veterinary Biological Products manufactures H. S., P. Q., Sheep and Goat Pox and Ranikhet Disease Vaccines. In addition, manufacture of Anti-Rabic Vaccine has been taken up from 1962-63.

The Institute has a well equipped building. At this institute almost all important vaccines required by the Department to control and combat the various infectious diseases of livestock and poultry, are manufactured. With a view to undertake production of new vaccines as well as to step up the production of existing vaccines additional staff and equipments has been proposed during the year 1966-67. The programme of the production of various vaccines to be under taken during 1966-67 is as under :—

Name of the Vaccine	No. of doses to be produced
H. S. (Alum) Precipitated	30,00,000
H. S. Adjuvant Vaccine	2,00,000
B. Q. Vaccine	30,00,000
Ranikhet Disease Vaccine	60,00,000
Sheep and Goats Pox Vaccine	2,00,000
Fowl pox Vaccine (liquid)	5,00,000
Enterotoxaemia vaccine	3,50,000
Modified Ranikhet Diseases Vaccine (Lasota Strain).	15,00,000
Anti Rabic Vaccine	2,50,000
Anthrax Vaccine	3,00,000
Mucosal Vaccine	.....
(a) Normal Saline (2.50 cc. bottles)	50,000 M-L.
(b) Glycerine Saline (30 cc. bottles)	2,000 bottles.
Salmonala Antigen	60,000 M.B.

(c) *Research*.—Side by side with the preventive and curative measures adopted to control disease, the state has also undertaken research with

a view to protect the cattlewealth. There is at present one State Level disease research laboratory at Poona assisted by the Divisional Research laboratories in the Divisions.

Investigation of Mastitis.—Research and investigation in Mastitis is conducted at the Bombay Veterinary College. The Diagnostic Centres at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad continued functioning throughout the year. This research will continue during 1966-67.

(c) *Development of Cattle.*—The work in connection with breeding of superior strains of cattle is undertaken at four subsidised institutions and 18 Goshalas. Three of the subsidised institutions at Bombay are retained in the State Sector. The rest of the subsidised institutions and the Goshalas have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. Improvement of cattle in the districts is carried out by upgrading village cattle.

(d) *Artificial Insemination.*—Insemination as a method of breeding cattle particularly dairy cattle offers considerable scope for providing improvement of livestock. The main centres in the State Sector at Poona, Dhulia, Kurduwadi, Kolhapur, Nagpur together with 8 Artificial Insemination Centres and 130 Sub-Centres in Local Sector will continue during 1966-67.

(e) *Development of Sheep.*—Sheep Improvement work in the State was undertaken with the establishment of the Sheep Breeding and Research Station at Poona under the auspices of the India Council of Agricultural Research in 1937. A well equipped wool research Laboratory (the only one of its kind in India) has also been attached to the Research Station to study the quality of wool and guide the selection of animals. At the Wool Analysis Laboratory at Poona, about 8,000 samples of wool are analysed annually. Research on various problems of wool biology in relation to Sheep Breeding has been undertaken at the laboratory.

(f) *Development of Poultry.*—The Central Hatcheries established at Kirkee, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Dhulia and Kolhapur will be continued during the year 1966-67. Training Classes for imparting training in Poultry rearing and Poultry development have been established at Kirkee, Dhulia, Kolhapur, Kopargaon, Nagpur and Aurangabad. At these Centres students and stockmen working in National Extension Services and Community Development Blocks are trained. These Training Centres will continue to function in 1966-67 also.

(g) *Education and Training.*—There are two Veterinary Colleges functioning in the State, one at Bombay and the other at Nagpur, with an intake capacity of 155 students. Both these colleges will be expanded by the additional staff and equipments.

With a view to meeting the increased demand for trained livestock Supervisors (Stockmen) five additional livestock Supervisors Training Centres have been established as an advance action of the Fourth Plan and the same have been continued. There will be in all 7 Livestock Supervisors Training Centres with an intake capacity of 410.

To meet the shortage of Veterinary Graduates three years Diploma course has been started at the Bombay Veterinary College from the year 1965-66 and at present 47 students are undergoing training. The course will be continued during the year 1966-67. Thus, the requirements of Veterinary Graduates will be partially met with.

Under the auspices of the Government of India, Training Centre in Sheep and Wool Production has been started at Poona from 1962-63. This activity will also be continued during the year 1966-67.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Department was created in the year 1958 with a view to ensuring systematic development of Dairying and accelerating the pace of Dairy Development and milk supply schemes. Prior to the creation of this Department, the activities were being pursued by the Agricultural Department, excepting the Bombay milk scheme, for which there was a separate milk Commissioner.

The Greater Bombay milk scheme and the mofussil schemes established at Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nasik, Dhulia, Miraj, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola and Aurangabad continue to make progress in supplying wholesome milk to the consumers at reasonable rates and providing remunerative subsidiary industry to agriculturists in rural areas. The G.B.M.S. distributes on an average 3.27 lakh litres of milk daily, meeting nearly half the requirements of the city. Rs. 19.38 lakhs have been earmarked in the next year's Development Programme for completion of some construction works at Aarey and Worli Dairies and for purchase of vehicles. Similarly an amount of Rs. 68.20 lakhs has been earmarked in the next year's development programme for acquisition of land construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and vehicles for the mofussil milk schemes mentioned at the outset. In order to ensure proper supervision over installation of Dairy machinery and plants in the several mofussil milk schemes, Government has established a Dairy Engineering Division at Dhulia, where a huge milk products factory is being established.

The scheme for establishment of a cream-cum-ghee collection centre at Udgir started in 1964-65 continues to progress and an amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been earmarked for acquisition of land and construction of

buildings under the scheme during the next year. Under the scheme, cream is collected from areas round about Udgir and converted into ghee at the pilot refinery at Udgir.

During the year 1965-66 two new milk schemes were started in the Konkan area—one in Ratnagiri District and the other in Kolaba District. These schemes were undertaken by presenting supplementary demands to Legislature in November, 1965 and they will be continued during 1966-67. Necessary provisions for these schemes have accordingly been incorporated in the next year's budget.

The cattle colonisation project at Vankas is another important project of the Department which is progressing steadily. Out of 5,000 acres of land to be acquired under the scheme, 2,900 acres of land have already been acquired and acquisition proceedings for the rest of the area are in progress. A total amount of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided for this project in the next year's development programme for acquisition of land—for construction of a cattle shed, construction of staff quarters—development of acquired land etc. Another notable new activity is the establishment of a small milking herd at the Palghar dry stock farm from 1966-67. Preliminaries in this regard are in progress and the milking unit will be established by the end of the current year.

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been provided in the next year's budget for grant of loans to milk producers in rural areas for purchase of animals etc. A scheme for buying and rearing in Bombay calves of buffaloes with high yields for distribution in rural areas has also been launched in 1966-67 for helping the rural milk producers. The scheme which has evoked considerable response from the mofussil milk pockets will be continued during 1966-67.

KHAR LANDS DEVELOPMENT

There is a vast area of Khar and Khajan lands in the coastal districts of Maharashtra. As a result of ingress of salt water through sea and/or creeks, these lands have been rendered unfit for cultivation. With a view to providing protection from salt water ingress and to undertaking improvement of Khar and Khajan lands, Government has constituted the Khar Lands Development Board.

2. Under the scheme for reclamation of Khar and Khajan lands, these lands are reclaimed through construction of bunds and sluice gates. The scheme for reclamation of Khar and Khajan lands has been in operation for over 15 years and an area of 81,000 acres of Khar and Khajan lands has been reclaimed at a total cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made for the scheme in 1966-67 budget and the physical

target for reclamation is 5,000 acres. The board is contemplating to launch programme of further strengthening the bunds of reclaimed lands and also a programme of agricultural development so as to increase the productivity of these reclaimed Khar lands.

3. The scheme has been modified in some important respects from the year 1963-64. Government contribution for the scheme has been increased from 40 per cent. of the total cost of the work to 50 per cent. Secondly, the entire expenditure is incurred by Government initially and the 50 per cent. of the recoverable portion is recovered from the beneficiaries in 10 instalments, the 1st instalment being recovered 3 years after the completion of the schemes so that the benefits of reclamation start accruing in a substantial way before the recovery starts. These steps have made the scheme popular amongst the villagers concerned.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Maharashtra has a coastline of about 450 miles (700 kms.). The Sea-Board extends over the coastline of four districts viz. Thana, Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. There is a good scope for inland Fisheries also with 2,000 miles of rivers and 3 lakh acres of impounded waters. The Department of Fisheries is making all out efforts for the development of both marine and inland fisheries, which has acquired a new importance in the context of our drive for increasing production of food in general. The level of fish production in Maharashtra State, which was 1.70 lakh tons in 1960-61, has now been raised to 2.2 lakh tons which can be attributed to the increased mechanisation of fishing crafts and consequently to the efforts on the part of fishermen. The technical and financial assistance given by the Fisheries Department has also been most helpful to them. Against the original 3rd plan allocation of Rs. 178.32 lakhs, the Fisheries Department has already implemented programmes costing Rs. 197.87 lakhs till now and it is estimated that the total size of the expenditure in 3rd plan would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 256 lakhs i.e., about 143 per cent. of the original plan allocation. Some of the important schemes of the Fisheries Department are described below:—

Mechanisation of fishing crafts.—Mechanisation of fishing crafts has the greatest importance in the overall development programme of Fisheries. The Maharashtra State has been in the vanguard in this respect in the entire country. Out of 3,200 mechanised crafts in India, approximately 1855 function in Maharashtra State only. The marine engines and mechanical devices for fishing such as winches, guardies etc., are given to fishermen on subsidised basis and the scheme has evoked good response from fishermen. It is proposed to increase the pace of mechanisation in the 4th plan period with a target of 1,500 additional engines for the period

1966-71. A total provision of Rs. 28.73 lakhs is being made in the next year's budget for distribution of marine engines during 1966-67. A full-fledged service station has already been established at Satpati during the 2nd plan period for providing at reasonable rates services pertaining to repairs and overhauling of marine engines. As the mechanisation programme has gathered momentum in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts mobile service stations have also been established at Ratnagiri and Alibag and one more mobile service station is proposed to be established at Thana in 1966-67. With the introduction of mechanisation, it has also become necessary to provide training facilities to fishermen in the operation of modern fishing gear and methods and maintenance of marine diesel engines. Fisheries training centres have therefore been established at Versova, Bassein, Alibag and Ratnagiri. At each of these centres 40 fishery youths are trained. The period of training is 6 months and trainees get a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. In addition to these training courses, one month's refresher training courses are conducted for the benefit of fishermen working on mechanised boats. In order to induce fishermen to take to mechanisation, Government also subsidises the sale of High speed diesel oil used by fishermen for running their mechanised crafts.

It will thus be seen that Government is making all possible efforts to increase the pace of mechanisation of fishing crafts in the State by providing financial, technical and training facilities.

Assistance for purchase of Fishery requisites.—The Department also extends assistance by way of loans and subsidies to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites like nylon hemp twine, cotton twine, fish hooks etc.

Inland fisheries.—The Department has also been making intensive efforts to exploit fully the scope for development of inland fisheries. In the absence of fry (fish seed) of fish in our rivers the Department had to undertake a scheme for supply of fish seed for being stocked in impounded waters. During the 3rd Five-Year Plan period a target of 3.20 crores of fry was set for stocking inland waters. This target has however been exceeded as about 4 crores of fry have already been stocked. In order to intensify this activity the Department proposes to undertake in the 4th plan period a new scheme 'Fish seed production project' under which fish nursery units will be established for production of fish seed for fish culture in ponds and reservoirs in M. S. This is expected to reduce our dependence upon other stocks like West Bengal for our requirement of fish seed. A beginning has already been made by production of 2 crore fish spawn during 1965-66.

Preservation transport and marketing.—Fish being a highly perishable commodity, arrangements need to be made for proper preservation and

quick transport and marketing thereof. The Fisheries Department has been very active on this front also. The ice factory at Ratnagiri has gone into production during 1965-66 and the construction of an ice factory at Alibag is in progress. Establishment of four more ice factories (two of which will be in Co-operative Sector) has also been sanctioned during the current year as a part of the Crash Programme. The Government of India quick freeing cold storage and ice plant at Sasoon Dock has also been taken over by this Government. The capacity of this plant is proposed to be increased to cope with the heavy demand.

The Department also gives loan assistance to fisheries co-operative for establishment of ice factories and cold storages and purchase of trucks for transport of fish. A carrier launch for transport of fish from Ratnagiri to Bombay has also been put into operation by the Department from the year 1965-66.

Fish-meal plant.—During the current year this Government has taken over the fish-meal plant at Sasoon Dock. Fish meal is used as cattle and poultry feed. Since inedible fish are used for preparation of fish meal this scheme helps fishermen to get some income for their otherwise uneconomic catches in trawl fishing.

Fish Cannery.—A full scale fish canning plant has been established at Malvan for commercial canning of Mackerel, Sardines and Prawns. Canning of other fish is also done according to their availability. The plant was put into commission in December 1964.

Fishing Harbours.—A survey engineer has now been appointed in the Fisheries Department for survey and development of fishing ports. All surveys have been completed and work of improving some harbours already taken in hand. This scheme will enable the Department to put through quickly its schemes for providing proper navigational and landing facilities to fishermen, during the 4th Five-Year Plan.

Fish Stall.—Thirteen fish stalls have been established in the city to make fresh fish available outside market limits and to enable the public to purchase fish on metric system weights. Besides these stalls, a fish and Cheap stall has been established at the aquarium where dishes prepared of so called “unpopular” fish are served at reasonable rates. The stall has proved to be very popular. The Fisheries technological laboratory at Sasoon Dock has also increased its turnover of shark liver oil products from about Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs approximately. An applied nutrition programme with UNICEF aid has also been launched by the Fisheries Department in Bassein in Thana District under which 8 trawlers will be operated thus making a total fleet of 19 trawlers operated departmentally in addition to the four multipurpose survey trawlers. A part of

the catch of fish under the Bassain project will be distributed among expectant mothers and undernourished children in the area.

Fisheries Development Corporation.—Government has decided to establish a Corporation for implementation of or this Government programme for development of fisheries including deep sea fishing and marketing of the fish caught under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 18 lakhs has been earmarked in the next year's development programme under the head of development "Fisheries" for this purpose. The details of the set up of the Corporation, are being worked out.

CO-OPERATION

With the object of creating conditions for the establishment of a co-operative rural economy in the State, the Government of Maharashtra has always adopted a very liberal policy in regard to Co-operative Development. Various forms of concessions and assistance—financial, administrative, technical and legal—have been given to foster the development of a healthy and integrated co-operative movement. At the same time, considerable scope and initiative has been given for the initiative and energies of non-official leadership. In fact, the future of the Co-operative movement in Maharashtra which distinguishes it from the movement in other States is the quality, competence and the dynamism of its non-official leadership. It is, therefore, small wonder that the performance of the movement is, to say the least, impressive. Maharashtra to-day occupies a place of pride in the co-operative map of the Country.

Towards the above objective, the Third Five-Year Plan programme for co-operative development sought to strengthen the co-operative credit structure, so as to increase the availability of short term and medium-term credit for purposes of agricultural production, to channelise a number of economic activities through the service co-operatives, to bring the Land Development Banks increasingly into the process of regeneration of the rural economy and to enlarge the activities under processing activities through co-operatives.

Agricultural Credit—Short-term and Medium-term credit.—The agricultural production programme of the State depends on a large measure on the production credit provided by agricultural credit institutions. A net work of co-operatives has, therefore, been established in the State with a pyramedal structure with Agricultural Credit Primaries at the village, district central co-operative banks at the district level and the apex co-operative bank at the apex level.

So far as the coverage of villages is concerned, the co-operative structure at the village level has covered 99 per cent. of the villages through 20,036 socie-

ties. These societies have a membership of 26.58 lakhs. They advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 64.95 crores during the co-operative year 1964-65. During 1966-67 it is proposed to reach the level of financing of Rs. 90 crores. The deposits with the agricultural credit institutions at the end of co-operative year 1964-65 were of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The Apex Co-operative Bank, and the Central Co-operative Bank in the State have an impressive record in the matter of deposits; so much so that the deposits with them were 28 per cent. of the total deposits with the Apex and Central Banks in the Country put together. During 1966-67 the tempo of collecting deposits is expected to be maintained and the total deposits with agricultural credit institutions in the State are expected to be of the order of Rs. 115 crores.

The agricultural economy of the State is dependent on the vagaries of nature as the cultivation in the State is principally rain-fed. As a result of these vagaries of nature, the economy has to face serious situations caused by floods, drought and scarcity conditions. These adversely affect the programme of agricultural production and in turn the repaying capacity of the agriculturist borrowers. The State Government has already set-up an Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund to meet such situations. Similarly, the State Government has also contributed to the Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the Apex Co-operative Bank. The purposes of these two funds are to provide relief to members of credit primaries by conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans and by providing further relief by writing off irrecoverable dues where conditions are beyond control. It is proposed to augment further these two funds to enable the credit institutions to meet the conditions created by failure of rains during 1965-66. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for augmenting the Relief and Guarantee Fund and Rs. 2-crores as Government contribution to augment the Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the Apex Co-operative Bank.

Long-term Credit.—The outstanding of long-term credit at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan i.e. 30th June 1966 are expected to be of the order of about Rs. 48 crores. The principal purposes for which the long-term loans are being advanced by the Land Development Banks are for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and for installation of pumping sets and oil engines etc. As the loans are advanced by the Land Development Banks at concessional rate of interest, Government provides subsidy to the Land Development Bank towards the difference between the economic lending rate and the concessional lending rate. A provision of Rs. 106 lakhs for this purpose is proposed on this account for 1966-67. This will also continue to be the principal programme of the Land Development Banks during 1966-67. A target of advancing long-term finance

of about Rs. 10 crores is proposed for 1966-67. It is proposed to step up this programme further, if favourable conditions permit such an increase.

Special posts of Assistant Registrars have been created for assisting the Land Development Banks in their work.

Co-operative Marketing.—With the organisation of 86 primary marketing and 9 district marketing societies during the Third Five-Year Plan, the organisational structure for co-operative marketing would almost be complete. It is proposed to take up organisation in areas left over in the Third Five-Year Plan, if such organisations could be economically viable units. Financial assistance has been provided to the marketing and processing societies for construction of godowns and by the end of the co-operative year 1965-66, assistance would have been provided for about 2,500 godowns inclusive of assistance sanctioned prior to the Third Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to assist construction of about 250 godowns during 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 86 lakhs is proposed for 1966-67 for assisting the Marketing societies with share capital contribution, construction of godowns, purchase of trucks and for the contribution towards Price Fluctuation Fund of Marketing Co-operatives.

Government sanctioned the bold and dynamic scheme of Monopoly Procurement of Jowar during the year 1964-65 and appointed the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society as its agent. This was the significant appreciation of the growth of the marketing societies in the State and its strength and ability to deal with such difficult matters. The Apex Marketing Society made purchases of about 2.5 lakh M. Tons during the season valued at Rs. 11.25 crores through 400 main procurement centres and 400 sub-centres managed by Marketing and credit societies acting as its sub-agents. The value of agricultural produce and handled by marketing societies, processing societies, co-operative sugar factories was of the order of Rs. 32 crores at the beginning of the Third Plan Period, while it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 85 crores by the end of the Third Plan and Rs. 100 crores at the end of 1966-67.

Co-operative Agricultural Processing.—The Third Plan target of assisting 148 units, comprising of 48 centres of cotton ginning and pressing, 60 oil mills and 40 paddy processing will not only be achieved : but exceeded and about 193 units are expected to be assisted during the Third Plan (60 cotton ginning and pressing, 82 oil mills and 51 paddy). Over and above this, a special programme of setting up 50 Rice Mills has been taken up during 1965-66, under the special scheme formulated by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. These units have been as far as possible organised in backward areas. It is proposed to make a provision

of Rs. 16 lakhs for assisting 2 units of cotton ginning, 4 units of paddy processing, 3 units of groundnut processing and 3 other miscellaneous units during 1966-67.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.—There were 20 co-operative sugar factories in the State at the end of the Second Plan period, 2 new sugar factories have since been registered and preliminary work for setting up the sugar factories is in progress. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1966-67 for assisting new sugar factories that may be set-up and old sugar factories partly assisted.

Co-operative Lift Irrigation.—A provision of Rs. 1 crore is proposed for 1966-67 for assisting co-operative lift irrigation societies. Lift Irrigation Division with 4 sub-divisions is created and investigation is carried on by sub-divisions to locate suitable sites for taking up lift irrigation work. A massive programme of lift irrigation has been taken up through 5 co-operative sugar factories and a number of schemes are under examination of the Experts Committee. It is expected that after the schemes on hand are completed, it would be possible to provide irrigation facilities to a substantial area measuring about 85,000 acres.

Warehousing and Marketing.—Almost all the major and minor Mandi Centres have been brought under regulation under Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act. The new unified Act viz. Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, has already been passed and Rules under this Act are being finalised. The principal programme for 1966-67 would, therefore, be taking up survey of new Mandi Centres that have been developed in the recent pasts as a result of the economic development and to consider regulation of such Mandi Centres wherever feasible. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed for 1966-67 for assisting the Agricultural Produce Market Committees with loans and subsidies for development of market yards and providing amenities thereon.

It is also proposed to continue the scheme of grading during 1966-67.

Co-operative Farming.—The scheme of co-operative farming is proposed to be continued during 1966-67.

During the Third Plan period pilot projects of co-operative farming would be located in almost all the districts of the State and the target of organising 300 co-operative farming societies in 30 pilot projects is expected to be achieved. Similarly in areas outside the Pilot Projects, 675 were to be organised during the Third Plan period and this target is also expected to be achieved. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs is expected to be provided to the co-operative farming societies during the Third Plan period in the form of share capital contribution, loan for land development

and loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-cattle shed and subsidy for managerial cost.

As on the 30th June 1965 there were in all 1,009 co-operative farming societies (362 joint farming, 647 collective farming) with a membership of 21,584. The total area under command of these societies was 1,59,514 acres, out of which 91,863 acres were actually brought under cultivation during 1964-65.

A provision of Rs. 28.17 lakhs is proposed for giving assistance to co-operative farming societies during 1966-67.

Spinning Mills.—A master plan for organisation of spinning mills has already been approved by Government. As on 30th June 1965 there were 18 co-operative spinning mills with a total licensed capacity of 4.15 lakhs spindles of which two had gone into production. Thereafter one spinning mill has been registered, bringing the total No. to 19. These spinning mills have been organised in 14 cases by growers of cotton, in 3 cases by consumers i.e. handloom weavers etc. and in one case by workers. The spinning mills organised by handloom weavers are given financial assistance according to the pattern approved by All-India Handloom Board, while in other cases, the assistance is given according to the pattern approved by Government. Total assistance aggregating to Rs. 130 lakhs has been sanctioned to the spinning mills till March 1965 and during 1965-66, substantial financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 80 lakhs by way of share capital contribution and about Rs. 42 lakhs by way of loan for purchase of shares will be sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for 1966-67. The work of selection of sites, placing of orders for machinery and erection of buildings etc. has almost been completed in respect of the 17 spinning mills. It is expected that about 6 mills will go in production during 1966-67.

Among the programmes for weaker sections, mention deserves to be made of the schemes for organisation of forest labourers co-operatives, labour contract societies, co-operatives for fishermen, industrial co-operatives and backward class housing societies. These programmes are proposed to be continued during 1966-67.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL EDUCATION

The following activities are controlled by the Director of Education :—

(1) Elementary Education (Pre-Primary and Primary), (2) Secondary Education, (3) Higher Education and (4) Other Educational activities such as library Development, N. C. C., Physical Education, etc.

1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Primary Education is already free in public primary schools throughout the State. While in Western Maharashtra, compulsory primary education for the age group 7-11 was progressively introduced from the year 1948-49, compulsory primary education has been introduced in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions from the current year (1965-66), to cover the age group 7-9. Despite absence of compulsion, the Third Plan witnessed rapid increase in enrolment in Primary Schools even in the regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada. Except for some stray villages, schooling facilities have been provided in all the villages with a population of more than 200. About 3,609 primary schools have been opened during the Third Plan. In addition, 2,522 middle schools (excluding Senior Basic Schools) have been opened during this period. At the end of the Third Plan, enrolment in the age group 6-13 (covering standards I-VII) is expected to reach 64.73 lakhs, the percentage of enrolment to the population being about 75.

For the newly opened primary schools and for strengthening the existing understaffed schools, 31,060 posts of primary teachers have been sanctioned during the Third Plan period, up to the year 1965-66, in all regions of the State. In addition, 4,338 posts of teachers have been sanctioned in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions for introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education. During the year 1966-67, it is expected that about 3.73 lakhs additional pupils will be enrolled in primary schools run by Zilla Parishads and authorised Municipalities. It is proposed to sanction 6,926 additional teachers to the Zilla Parishads to cope up with additional enrolment during 1966-67. 1,300 additional posts of teachers will be given to the authorised Municipalities and Municipal Corporations according to their requirements.

To have effective supervision and inspection, 52 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were appointed in the Third Plan. 20 additional Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors have also been sanctioned for the

new areas brought under compulsion. It is proposed to appoint 193 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors during 1966-67 for the supervision, inspection and guidance of primary schools and teachers.

Training of primary teachers was given a high priority in the Third Plan. A vigorous programme of training was introduced in 1962-63 as a result of which it is expected that about 90 per cent. of the teachers would have been trained by 1965-66, leaving a backlog of about 10,000 untrained teachers. The training facilities have been expanded further by opening seven new primary training colleges (two Government and five non-Government) during 1965-66, according to the needs of various regions, as an advance action for the Fourth Plan. The existing training capacity is 20,000 (including 1,000 seats created as advance action). During 1966-67, about 15,000 teachers will be trained. Provisions have been proposed in the next year's budget for expenditure on two Government colleges and grants to five private colleges started as "advance action programme". Consistent with the decision to recruit only trained teachers in the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to pay stipends to 50 per cent. of the direct candidates at Rs. 40 per month per teacher. Provision has also been made for inservice training of 2,460 primary teachers through refresher courses. It is also proposed to sanction equipment grants to 15 non-Government Basic Training Colleges and also to sanction funds to 18 Government Basic Training Colleges for purchase of adequate equipment, teaching aids etc.

The teaching of English has been introduced in standards V, VI and VII of primary schools. It is therefore necessary that primary teachers should have a thorough knowledge of both the content and method of teaching the subject. As a preliminary step, teacher-educators from Government Basic Training Colleges were and are being put through a specialised training course run under the auspices of the British Council from 1964. A State Institute of English has also been established from November 1965 for improving the standard of English in schools. The teacher-educators already trained have been posted in eleven selected primary training colleges to teach methods of teaching English. In 1966-67, specialised English teaching courses will be started in four more Government Training Colleges for which additional grants at Rs. 15,000 per college are proposed to be provided for. Special courses for teaching science and mathematics are also proposed to be started in 10 Government Basic Training Colleges for training of teachers in these subjects.

During the Third Plan, progress of construction of school buildings has suffered due to general shortage of building material and high cost of construction. Owing to these difficulties only about 4,000 class-rooms

could be constructed in the Third Plan period. It is proposed to construct 1,016 class-rooms during 1966-67 for which a provision of Rs. 30.48 lakhs has been proposed.

New schemes proposed to be implemented in 1966-67 relate to provision of incentives to girls to attend primary schools, and improvement of science education at the elementary stage. About 70,000 girls residing in the scheduled areas will be covered under the first scheme. Under the scheme of improvement of science education, it is proposed to sanction special grants totalling Rs. 1 lakh for purchase of scientific equipment and teaching aids to 125 selected full-fledged primary schools under the Zilla Parishads.

The work relating to the Second Educational Survey has been undertaken during 1965-66 as an advance action for Fourth Plan. As the work is expected to continue during 1966-67, the staff appointed for the survey is proposed to be continued during 1966-67.

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

(a) *Secondary Schools*.—Due to expansion of primary education, there has been corresponding expansion at the secondary level also. The impact of the scheme of educational concessions to Economically Backward Class pupils has contributed to the growth and dispersal of secondary schools. New schools are therefore required to be opened to meet the growing demand for secondary education. While new secondary schools in Western Maharashtra have been opened by the voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis, in Marathwada, Government had to open additional classes as well as new schools through Zilla Parishads as the response from the voluntary agencies was not encouraging. There is no uniformity at present in the syllabuses followed in high schools in Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha, nor is there any uniformity with regard to the pattern of school courses. This has resulted in imbalance in the growth of education in the various regions of the State and has also given rise to administrative problems. As a first step towards bringing about uniformity in the pattern of education, a Board of Secondary Education with Statewide jurisdiction has been established in the State from 1st January 1966. The Board will operate with the help of Divisional Boards which are expected to make the transition smooth.

In the Third Plan, against the target of opening 1,200 secondary schools about 1,524 schools have been opened. The number of students at secondary stage is expected to rise from 3.39 lakhs in 1960-61 to 6.25 lakhs in 1965-66. The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 14-17 in classes IX to XI is expected to rise to 21.86 per cent. against 14.60 per cent. at the end of the Second Plan. In addition to new secondary schools

opened in various regions, 1,023 additional classes and 50 additional sections have been opened in Marathwada and Vidarbha respectively and 1,230 teachers have been appointed in these schools. The original Plan target of opening of 800 classes has been exceeded by 273. Although 159 primary and middle schools in Marathwada were running with all the secondary classes, they did not have adequate staff and equipment as in other secondary schools. These primary and middle schools have now been converted into full-fledged secondary schools by providing them with additional staff and equipment.

During the Third Plan, 272 secondary schools were allowed to be opened on "no grant" basis. In addition, 255 schools on grant-in-aid basis have been allowed to be opened during 1965-66. Provision is also made for grants at the admissible rates during 1966-67. Provision is also made for payment of grants to existing schools for additional enrolment. About 65,000 additional students are expected to be enrolled in secondary schools during 1966-67. Under the scheme for liberalised grants to secondary schools in Marathwada as a further encouragement for voluntary agencies to take upon themselves secondary education as in other regions, it is proposed to recognise 30 schools which will be paid advance grants during 1966-67. Provision is also proposed during 1966-67 for grants to voluntary agencies for construction of four hostels for girls. It is also proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs in the next year's programme for assisting private agencies for construction of school buildings. A provision has also been made for construction of 80 class rooms for Government secondary schools in Marathwada. In order to provide further schooling facilities in Vidarbha and Marathwada it is proposed to open 230 additional classes and 12 sections in Marathwada and Vidarbha respectively and to create 288 posts of secondary teachers for these classes. Out of 20 Government Indian English Middle Schools in Vidarbha which have sections up to Standard X. Six will be upgraded into full-fledged high schools by providing them with Head Masters in Class II service and special teaching and non-teaching staff. In accordance with the requirement of Marathwada University, it is proposed to upgrade the posts of lecturers and to create additional teaching staff in 6 Multipurpose High Schools in Marathwada. In order to provide opportunities to candidates desiring to appear for N. D. A. examinations, more scholarships will be provided for in the Satara Sainik School as also in the Preparatory Military Schools at Nasik and Poona. A provision has been made for the completion of building works in progress at the Satara Sainik School. For the strengthening of diversified courses at the Secondary Stage, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the establishment of junior agricultural schools.

(b) *Training of Secondary Teachers.*—The expansion at the secondary stage necessitated increase in the facilities for the training of secondary teachers. Teacher-training institutions are of two types; one at the graduate level and the other at undergraduate level. The graduate level institutions, namely S. T. Colleges, are of two types Basic and non-Basic. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, there were 21 S. T. Colleges for Graduate Teachers (3 Basic and 18 non-Basic) having an intake capacity of 1,600 seats. During the Third Five-Year Plan, 6 additional training colleges have been opened, bringing the number of training colleges to 27 with intake capacity of 2,153 seats. About 18,100 Graduate teachers would be trained by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan leaving a backlog of 7,100 untrained graduate teachers. The year 1966-67 will usher in a new era for the secondary teachers training programme. The intake capacity of existing training colleges will be increased from 2,153 to 2,320. Uptill now, stipends used to be paid at Rs. 25 per month to 25 per cent. of the trainees undergoing training at Government S. T. Colleges only. In order to have adequate number of graduate trained teachers for quality improvement in secondary education, it has now been decided that stipends at the rate of Rs. 75 per month should be awarded to 75 per cent. of the trainees undergoing training at Government as well as non-Government S. T. Colleges. The rate of grant-in-aid to non-Government S. T. Colleges will also be increased from 33½ per cent. to 66½ per cent.

With a view to providing trained under-graduate teachers to Secondary Schools in rural areas, it is proposed to upgrade the part-time S.T.C. institutions into full-time Schools of Education. Since all the schools of education will be run by private managements, it is proposed to provide for grant-in-aid to these schools of education on deficit basis as per existing rules.

(c) *Inspection of schools.*—With the formation of Zilla Parishads, the Parishad Education Officers have become Heads of Education Departments of the Zilla Parishads and they have been charged with both the administrative functions as well as inspection of schools. With the increasing number of schools, the work of inspection suffers in quality as well as quantity. During 1966-67, it is proposed to sanction four units of Inspecting Staff, one in each of the four regions of the State, with a view to ensuring more effective supervision and inspection of Secondary Schools. It is also proposed to strengthen the staff of the Education Departments of Zilla Parishads.

(d) *Other Schemes.*—The Science Unit has already been established under the Government of India sponsored programme of "Improvement of Science

Education". During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish a State Institute of Science Education and Divisional Institutions of Science Education.

The State Institute of Science Education is expected to start functioning from the year 1966-67. The programme for 1966-67 is to train 30 teacher-educators for the Government Basic Training Colleges and to engage them in ten selected Government Basic Training Colleges for giving specialised training to primary teachers to teach Science and Mathematics in the middle school standards V-VII of primary schools.

The Scheme of expansion of Vocational Guidance is proposed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The next year's programme includes establishment of Regional Bureaux at Nagpur and Aurangabad upgrading the sub-bureaux at Poona into a regional bureau and setting up two sub-bureaux in Bombay suburbs. The programme also includes training of school councillors and appointment of additional school councillors.

3. HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education is mainly administered and served through Statutory Universities and Colleges affiliated to these Universities. Block maintenance grants are paid to the Universities by the State Government. Grants are also paid to the colleges, viz. Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges at the sanctioned rates. There are ten Government Arts, Science, Commerce and Law Colleges run by the Department. The expansion in the Third Plan in respect of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law Colleges has been remarkable. The enrolment in these colleges has increased from 87,488 in 1960-61 to 1,55,373 in 1965-66. The proportion of enrolment in Science Classes to the total enrolment is 37.15 per cent as against 35.17 per cent. as at the end of the Second Plan. This is primarily due to the policy adopted by Government to encourage Science Education through its scheme of grant-in-aid to colleges providing Science Education in preference to Arts, Commerce and other professional courses. About 83 new Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges have been started during the Third Plan. One more University has been established at Kolhapur during the Third Plan for serving the needs of Southern Maharashtra bringing the total number of Universities to 6. Government Colleges have been provided with additional equipment and buildings. The construction of new buildings for Government Arts and Science College at Aurangabad and Rajaram College, Kolhapur, has been in progress. The staff of Government Colleges has been strengthened wherever necessary. The scheme of book banks has been started in eight Arts and Science Colleges for providing costly books to needy students. The establishment of Shivaji University and construction of various buildings for this University as also

for the Marathwada University progressed according to schedule. Matching grants have also been paid for construction on buildings, purchase of equipment and additional expenditure on revision of salary scales of University teachers according to the University Grants Commission's recommendations. The Rural Institute at Wardha has been assisted in development of its research wing for research in Education according to the pattern laid down by Government of India.

In the Fourth Plan, greater emphasis will be given on expansion of seats in Science Colleges although the general pattern of having common Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges will continue. As in the Third Plan the policy of Government to encourage science education to meet the growing needs of Engineering, Medical, Veterinary and other technical personnel will be continued. Provision has been made for 57 new colleges in the Fourth Plan where more than 50 per cent. of seats will be provided for science courses. The other important activities proposed to be undertaken are development of Government Colleges, development of Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, grants to Research and Cultural institutions and institution of additional merit scholarships and free studentships.

In the development programme for 1966-67, provisions have been proposed for development of the Institute of Science, Bombay, upgrading of the College of Science, Nagpur, into a full-fledged Science Institute with emphasis on post-graduate research, normal grants to non-Government Colleges and matching grants to Universities for their development programme. The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute is a premier research institution devoted to oriental learning. Provision is proposed for its further development. It is also proposed to introduce 381 additional sets of merit scholarships in arts, science, commerce and law colleges and 1,800 additional free-studentship for non-Backward Class Students reading in non-Government Colleges.

4. OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) *Library development.*—During 1966-67, it is proposed to establish a Regional library at Aurangabad and to develop the Central Library at Nagpur.

Social Education activity will also be continued during 1966-67 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs the funds for which will come out of the Block funds.

(b) *N.C.C. and Physical Education.*—During the Third Plan, the number of Junior Division N.C.C. Troops has increased from 170 (cadet enrolment : 7491) to 446 (cadet enrolment : 21291). Similarly, the number of Senior Division N.C.C. Companies has increased from 68 (cadet enrolment : 15527) to 492 (cadet enrolment : 1,16,330). N.C.C. training is now compulsory

for all able-bodied college-going students. With a view to meeting the growing demand as a result of expansion of institutions, it is proposed to make adequate provision for expansion of N.C.C. units during 1966-67. It is accordingly proposed to train additional 4,000 Senior Division N.C.C. cadets and to raise 184 Junior Division N.C.C. troops (each troop of 100 cadets) in secondary schools.

Under the Physical Education Programme, a new scheme entitled National Physical Fitness Corps has been introduced in the schools at the instance of the Government of India. Provision has been made for grants to voluntary associations, coaching camps, refresher courses, etc.

It is proposed to establish a Bureau of text books during 1966-67. The Bureau will be a separate autonomous body dealing with production of text books for standards I to VII on no profit and no loss basis. Provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed in the next year's development programme for grant of loan to the proposed bureau. It is also proposed to set up a Bureau of Government Examinations for efficient conduct of various examinations which are presently being conducted by the Directorate of Education.

(d) *Economically Backward Class Concessions.*—The Scheme for free education to the student's belonging to the economically backward classes was introduced in 1959-60, shifting for the first time the emphasis from caste to economic status in respect of other backward classes. Under this scheme, the children of the parents, whose income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum, are eligible for free education throughout the State. The limit is liberalised to Rs. 1,800 per annum for Government employees and employees of local bodies, etc. The concession has also been extended to the children of service personnel irrespective of their income. The present number of beneficiaries receiving concessions under this scheme is estimated at 7,60,000. The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan on the existing basis. A provision of Rs. 57 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the next year's development programme.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education looks after various types of Education such as Technical High Schools, Industrial Schools, Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges. In addition to this the Training Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been transferred to this Department in November, 1956. Consequent on the above transfer of the Training Organisation the Department is looking after the following training schemes sponsored by the Government of India :—

- (1) Craftsmen Training Schemes.

(2) Apprenticeship Schemes.

(3) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.

(1) *Engineering Colleges*.—The aim of these Institutions is to turn out a product that would be necessary to the industry for appointments to higher executive posts especially where research work and planning is required.

(2) *Polytechnics*.—The instruction imparted is both theoretical and practical but more stress is laid on the practical work as the product to be turned out is required to be absorbed in Industry in Supervisory capacity.

(3) *Trade Schools or Industrial Schools*.—These schools, designated by more than one name prepare students for a particular trade such as Carpentry, Welder, Turner, Weaving, Spinning, etc., with a view to enabling the students either to carry on an independent vocation or to get employed in industry as a skilled worker, or to accept any other job which require skill in that particular vocation.

(4) *Technical High Schools/Centres and Vocational High Schools*.—The Technical High Schools are essentially secondary schools but with a technical bias. The aim of these schools is not to train students specifically for entering into wage earning occupations but to give them a broad-based training in basic engineering and workshop courses, without neglecting the academic subjects. In Vocational Schools, Science, Drawing, Humanities and one trade like Carpentry, Tailoring, Leather Works, Metal Work, etc., are taught. Intensive training is given in the trade chosen by the candidates to enable them to join the industry either as apprentices or skilled artisans. The training in vocational school is terminal as the students passing out are not eligible to join the University or other higher technological institutions.

(5) *Craftsmen Training Centres or Industrial Training Institutions*.—These Centres aim at turning out skilled artisans required in industry. The boys between the ages of 16 and 25 are admitted and are given intensive training for 18 months followed by 6 months' inplant training.

(6) *National Apprentices Scheme*.—In all industrially advanced countries, skilled workers are trained as apprentices. Apprenticeship Training is now regulated in accordance with the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961. The object of the scheme is to train candidates so as to enable them to become skilled Craftsmen in Trades which are customarily learnt in a practical way through training and work experience on the job, by apprenticing them in the Industry.

(7) *Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.*—The object of the scheme is to improve the theoretical knowledge of industrial workers by arranging evening classes for them either in Technical Institutions or within the factory premises of an industrial establishment at convenient localities in the following subjects :—

- (1) Workshop Mathematics ,
- (2) Reading of Blue Prints, and
- (3) Elementary Trade Theory and use of precision instruments.

Review of the progress made and programme envisaged in 1966-67 is given in the following paragraphs :—

1. *Engineering Colleges.*—In view of the present National Emergency the intake capacity of each of the Engineering Colleges has been increased from 120 to 180, during the Third Five-Year Plan. During 1965-66, additional 50 seats have been introduced for new Degree Courses in instrumentation control (20 seats) and Pharmacy (30 seats) at the Colleges of Engineering at Poona and Karad respectively. Similarly, from the academic year 1965-66, the duration of the degree courses has been increased from 3 to 4 years by all the Universities in the State except the University of Bombay. As against the Third Five-Year Plan target of 1,190 seats the total intake capacity is expected to be 1,685 seats.

During 1966-67, the duration of the Degree Course in Engineering Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University will increase from 3 years to 4 years. In view of this and in view of the increase in the intake capacity of all the Engineering Colleges, it has become imperative to provide them with necessary additional staff, equipment, etc. during 1966-67. During 1966-67, it is proposed to start part-time Degree Courses (intake 60 seats) at the College of Engineering, Poona, with a view to providing opportunities to workers to acquire higher qualification and thereby to better their prospects.

A new Degree Course in Town Planning and a new Post-graduate Course in Geological Engineering are also proposed to be started at the College of Engineering, Poona from 1966-67.

2. *Polytechnics.*—As in the case of Engineering Colleges, the capacity of the Polytechnics was increased from 120 to 180 seats. As against the target of 2,750 fixed for the Third Plan, the total number of seats at the end of the Plan will be 4,350 for various Diploma Courses such as Mining, Pharmacy, Architecture, Town Planning, Catering, Radio Engineering, etc. Necessary provisions have therefore, been proposed in the budget of 1966-67, for providing existing Government Polytechnics with necessary additional equipment and for completion of the construction of building works.

The capacity of Government Polytechnic, Latur which is at present 60, will be increased to 120 during 1966-67. In addition, new course in Earth Moving Machinery, Power Engineering, Concrete Technology, Jigs and Fixture Designs and Letter Press and Offset Printing will be introduced in the existing institutions with total intake capacity of 130 seats. It is also proposed to start from the next year part-time Diploma Courses with an intake capacity of 100 at Government Polytechnic, Poona for persons working in industry. A Diploma Course in Food Technology will be started in the Government Polytechnic at Nagpur with 120 seats.

Provision has also been made for increased grants to the private Polytechnics for purchase of additional equipment.

A Centre for Training of Technical Teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics has started functioning at the Government Polytechnic, Karad. Necessary provision for providing additional staff to this College (Technical Teachers' Training Centre) has been proposed.

3. *Technical High Schools.*—Each District of the State has now been provided with a Technical High School. The existing Technical High Schools have been provided with additional staff for catering to increased number of students for Technical Education.

The existing eight Technical High School Centres at Dhulia, Thana, Mahad, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Gondia, Wardha and Bhir will be strengthened in 1966-67. One new Government Technical High School Centre is proposed to be opened at Varangaon. Provision is also proposed for payment of grants to private Technical High Schools.

4. *Other Schemes under Technical Education.*—In the next year's development programme a provision of Rs. 77,000 has been proposed for continuance of existing sets of loan scholarships and award of special scholarships, 3 for the Degree holders and 10 for Diploma holders for studies in Aircraft factories outside the State.

It is also proposed to establish a Regional office of the Directorate of Technical Education at Aurangabad from the next year.

5. *Technical and Vocational Training.*—During the Third Five-Year Plan, 13 new Industrial Training Institutes have been established and the intake capacity of the existing Industrial Training Institutes has also been raised. The physical target of 6,316 seats proposed during Third Plan under this Scheme, has been achieved by November, 1965 thus raising the intake capacity from 4,864 seats to 11,180 seats in various engineering and non-engineering trades in 31 Industrial Training Institutes.

During 1966-67, it is proposed to expand the existing 13 Industrial Training Institutes by introducing 4,984 seats in these Industrial Training Institutes.

6. *National Apprenticeship Scheme.*—The Scheme is being regulated according to the provisions of the Apprentices Act of 1961 enacted by the Parliament. The actual implementation of the provisions of the Act commenced from January, 1963 and since then 2,500 apprentices were engaged for apprenticeship training in various designated trades. More and more industries are being brought under the purview of the Act. The physical target of 2,000 seats expected for Maharashtra State, has been achieved under this Scheme.

It is proposed to provide arrangements for basic training and related instructions to additional 600 apprentices during 1966-67 under the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training.

ART EDUCATION

The State Government has established the Directorate of Art in June 1965. It is primarily with a view to achieving necessary administrative cohesion and co-ordination of activities in the field of Visual Arts, bringing about their further dispersal and decentralisation especially for the benefit of the people in rural areas and ensuring effective and maximum utilisation of the resources in this field that such an organization has been created.

2. A comprehensive programme for intergration and development of Art activities is under preparation. The salient features of the programme are :—

(i) Expansion and development of the Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay ;

(ii) Appointment of an Arts Survey Committee for a thorough review of Art activities and fundamental reorganization of the prevailing system of art education in Maharashtra ;

(iii) Establishment of the Institute of 'INDUSTRIAL DESIGN' at Bombay ;

(iv) Augmentation of the Inspecting Staff ;

(v) Organization of Mobile Art Exhibitions particularly for the people in the mofussil areas ;

(vi) The setting up of Art Emporia at Bombay and Aurangabad in the first instance and creation of a net-work of Art Galleries covering all the districts of the State ;

(vii) Patronage to Artists and Craftsmen and State awards to Art Teachers.

3. The programme for expansion of Sir J.J. Institute of Applied Art is implemented from the current academic year with the financial assistance from the Government of India. Similarly, the Institute of Industrial Design, the first of its kind in India, is proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

During 1966-67, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of the Sir J.J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay by adding 50 seats in the first year class and 25 seats in the second year class of the 4-year Diploma course. A provision of Rs. 82,000 is proposed for providing necessary additional staff and contingent expenditure on this account.

ARCHÆOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The Department of Archæology is making strenuous efforts to preserve the artistic, historical and cultural relics in the Maharashtra State, in the best possible manner. This Department looks after such monuments which do not come within the purview of the Government of India. Functions of the Department are as under :—

- (1) Village to village survey and inspection of monuments, and sites ;
- (2) Preparation of list of historically and archæologically important ancient monuments and sites and their classification ;
- (3) Submission and recommendation to Government for notifying and declaring the monuments and sites to be protected under the Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 ;
- (4) Preservation, maintenance and repairs to the monuments ;
- (5) Protection of monuments from damage and vandalism with a view to maintaining their historical aspects and beauty ;
- (6) Exploration of antiquities and ancient sites to determine the potentialities of the sites ;
- (7) Excavation of selected sites ;
- (8) Publication of annual reports, excavation reports, guide books on monuments, sites and museums exhibits, etc.

Resume of current activities.—The Department of Archæology has launched a scheme for the publication of catalogue of coins in different museums. Wail paintings in the Deccan, hitherto a neglected subject, is now receiving attention. A number of the inscriptions in the Marathwada region have been collected and are being published.

The museums under the control of this Department at Aundh and Nagpur have been considerably re-modelled and re-arranged. Active steps for establishment at Satara a Museum of Maratha History to be named after "Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj" are being taken and a number of exhibits have been collected.

Exploration of sites and monuments on the banks of Godavari River which are likely to be submerged under the Godavari River Project is in progress.

A survey of Forts in Maharashtra has also been undertaken and plans and drawings of these are being prepared. Repairs to Karaneshwar temple at Sangameshwar (District Ratnagiri) are being carried out.

During the year 1965-66 the Department of Archæology has been strengthened by establishing a unit at Ahmednagar with a staff of six persons for survey and maintenance of ancient and historical monuments in that region. In Vidarbha region, there is a large number of monuments which are required to be properly surveyed and classified. It is therefore proposed to establish an archæological unit at Nagpur during 1966-67 at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 for survey and maintenance of these monuments. Similarly, it is also proposed to start construction of an Art Gallery for the Central Museum at Nagpur during 1966-67, under the scheme of development of museums. The estimated cost of the construction work is Rs. 1,41,700 and a provision of Rs. 40,000 has been proposed in the budget for 1966-67 for this work.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare services include relief, care and protection as well as education and training of the weaker sections of the community such as juvenile delinquents, orphans and destitute children, girls in moral danger, the beggars, habitual offenders, physically handicapped children and adults (the blind, the deaf, mute and crippled), the aged and infirm, the defenceless women etc. These services aim at rehabilitation of the weaker sections in the society. The programme is carried out by opening Government institutions and by recognising the institutions run by voluntary agencies and paying them grant-in-aid.

During the Third Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 85 lakhs is estimated to be spent for various schemes undertaken in the Social Welfare Sector. This can be divided into major groups as shown below with the estimated outlay and physical targets mentioned against each :—

Group	Anticipated outlay (in lakhs)	Physical targets
1. Social Defence (work under the Children Act, Beggar Act, Probation of Offenders Act).	31.26	6 Remand Homes. 5 Certified Schools. 3 Beggars Home. 6 Districts covered under P. O. Act.
2. Welfare of the physically handicapped, the aged and infirm.	17.33	8 Schools for the handicapped children. 5 Sheltered Workshops for the Handicapped. 13 Homes for the aged and infirm.
3. Social and Moral Hygiene ..	5.69	2 State Homes.
4. Other Schemes	30.72	90 Welfare Extension Projects, grants to Voluntary Agencies, etc.
	<u>85.00</u>	

The proposed outlay on Social Welfare Schemes during 1966-67 is Rs. 22.86 lakhs. The schemes already taken during the Third Five-Year Plan previously are proposed to be continued during the year 1966-67 including following items :—

(1) Opening of 8 new Schools for the Handicapped Children and 1 Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped adults.

(2) Opening of 5 Sheltered workshops for the Physically Handicapped persons.

(3) Grant of 200 Scholarships to Physically Handicapped students.

(4) Opening of 2 Remand Homes, 1 Certified School and 2 Beggars Homes.

(5) Extending the Probation of Offenders Act to 4 new Districts.

(6) Grants to orphanages on account of 400 Orphan Children, Opening of 10 Juvenile Guidance Centres, 5 Hostels for working women etc.

The provisions proposed for 1966-67 for the Backward Class Welfare and Social Welfare are as under :—

Category	Provision made
1. Backward Class Welfare.	Rs. 76.96 lakhs under State Plan Schemes. Rs. 151.04 lakhs under Centrally-sponsored Schemes. Rs. 181.16 lakhs original committed. Rs. 37.65 lakhs Third Plan committed.

Category	Provision made
2. Social Welfare.	Rs. 22.29 lakhs under State Plan Schemes. Rs. 4.73 lakhs under Centrally-sponsored Schemes. Rs. 93.24 lakhs original committed. Rs. 18.80 lakhs Third Plan committed.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Salient features of the programme for the welfare of Backward Classes are indicated in the following paragraphs :—

All the Backward Class students irrespective of their income and age are exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees at all stages of education and are eligible to receive scholarships at varying rates up to S.S.C. courses. Backward Class students in post-S.S.C. courses receive these concessions from funds provided by the Government of India. There are about 1,000 hostels including cosmopolitan hostels which receive grant-in-aid for the benefit of about 35,000 Backward Class students. The total annual expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of these hostels is about Rs. 59.13 lakhs. In addition to these hostels, there are 9 Government Hostels for Backward Class students at the Divisional Headquarters of the State and 15 others catering to the needs of primary and Middle Schools students of Scheduled Tribes. There are 44 Ashram Schools of which 36 are for Scheduled Tribes, 6 for Vimukta Jatis and 2 for Nomadic Tribes. Three more Ashram Schools one each for Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes are being opened in the year 1965-66.

For the economic uplift of the Backward Classes there are Schemes which are designed to benefit individuals and develop the areas in which Backward Classes live. In the first category there are Schemes for grant of loan and subsidy for the purchase of milch cattle, improved agricultural implements, for taking to suitable cottage industries and professions and for participation in mixed Co-operative Societies. In the second category there are Schemes for development of lands, construction of irrigation wells, improvement of communications and Tribal Development Blocks. Emphasis is also being laid on Co-operatives for the economic uplift of Backward Classes by way of grants towards share capital contribution, management and working expenses.

The most important Schemes for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes are, however, Tribal Development Blocks and Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies. 44 Tribal Development Blocks including 4 M. P. Blocks have been started in Maharashtra State so far.

It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 189.45 lakhs, would be incurred, on the maintenance of these blocks under the Third Five-Year Plan. By the opening of these Blocks all areas having a concentration of 66½ per cent. Tribal population have been covered.

Up to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan 283 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies were organised in Maharashtra State. Under the Third Five-Year Plan additional 120 Societies have been organised during the first four years and 66 more Societies are proposed to be organised during the last year of the Plan. Besides 12 Federations of Forest Labour Co-operative Societies have been organised up to the end of 1964-65, and 3 more are proposed to be organised during 1965-66. One training Labour Co-operative Societies. Lack of communications in the tribal areas is one of the important factors for the continued isolation and backwardness of the Scheduled Tribes. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has, therefore, been made under the Third Five-Year Plan for the construction of culverts, bridges and causeways in the tribal areas. There is also provision for construction and maintenance of roads in the committed programme. During the Third Plan period it is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 10.37 lakhs would be incurred on this account.

The tribals suffer from a number of diseases which are caused due to malnutrition, insanitary conditions of living and infection. Sparsely populated and scattered villages and lack of communications in tribal areas do not permit organised efforts to combat them. 22 mobile-cum-stationary units have therefore, been established in the tribal areas in the State which render medical assistance at the door steps of the inhabitants of the areas. 5 of these Units have been opened under the Third Five-Year Plan. There is also a provision for grant of assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes individuals for purchase of medicine, spectacles, dentures, artificial limbs etc. and for undertaking journey for medical treatment and grant to Voluntary Agencies for rendering medical aid to the inhabitants of the Scheduled Areas.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 185.77 lakhs is expected to be incurred on grant of financial assistance to the Co-operative Housing Societies of Backward Classes and Rs. 16.56 lakhs for construction of drinking water wells in Backward Class localities.

The year 1966-67 would be the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 80.68 lakhs under the State Plan and of Rs. 151.04 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme has been proposed to be made for 1966-67 for continuation of the existing Schemes without any change in the pattern of assistance under them.

The programme proposed to be undertaken during 1966-67 for the Welfare of Backward Classes includes the following items :—

Item	Provision 1966-67	Estimated Targets
1	2	3
1. Education	9.71 lakhs	....
2. Post S. S. C. Scholarships	28.00 lakhs	3,500 students.
3. Hostel facilities	12.35	6,175 inmates.
4. Government Girls Hostel for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	1.93	1 for S. C. Girls, and 2 for S. T. Girls.
5. Irrigation wells	9.25 lakhs	780 wells.
6. Improved Agricultural Implements.	7.40 lakhs	7,600 implements.
7. Cottage Industries and Professions.	6.40 lakhs	1,340 Beneficiaries.
8. Milch Cattle	2.95 lakhs	1,033 Cattle.
9. Industrial Co-operative Societies.	0.57 lakhs	107 Societies.
10. Financial Assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies.	12.42 lakhs	438 Tenements.
11. Drinking Water Wells	5.00 lakhs	286 Wells.
12. Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies.	7.00 lakhs	Not possible to indicate.
13. T. D. Blocks	103.00 lakhs	48 Blocks (4 new and 44 old)

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The schemes include organisation of the State Drama Festival, State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava, State Tamasha Mahotsava, State Festival of Marathi films and State Festival of Folk Arts, financial assistance to artistes and authors in indigent circumstances as also grant-in-aid to cultural institutions. There are two State-owned theatres viz. Rang Bhavan and Ravindra Natya Mandir being Bombay.

State Drama Festival.—The festival consists of organisation of the State drama competitions among Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Sanskrit amateur dramatic institutions. The activity has helped the development and growth of the stage in the State with the result that on an average 100 institutions are

participating in the festival annually. The Mahotsava has created an atmosphere in favour of dramatic art throughout the State, encouraged writing of new dramas and has also encouraged new talent.

State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava.—The State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava in which leading artistes are presented to the people at low rates of admission is also organised annually. Though it extends State patronage to artistes it also gives encouragement to up-and-coming artistes as an opportunity is given to them in the festival. It also creates a taste for classical music among the common people. This activity has helped a great deal in popularising classical music and dances among the masses.

State Tamasha Mahotsava.—The State Tamasha Mahotsava in which performances of tamasha parties are arranged is also held at various centres in the State. The aim is to popularise the tamasha art, an old folk art of Maharashtra among the educated to give social status to tamasha artistes.

Grant-in-aid to cultural institutions.—Under this scheme cultural institutions which are working for the growth and development of various arts like dance, drama, music, etc. by production and presentation of dramatic performances, cultural programmes or undertaking recreational activities are considered eligible for grant-in-aid. The intention is to encourage these institutions in providing healthy and pure entertainment and in paying special attention to the growth and development of various arts.

Financial assistance to artistes.—The scheme is intended to help those artistes who had once rendered meritorious service in the field of drama, literature, tamasha, music, etc. during their early life but who are now not in a position to maintain themselves and their families due to old age and poor financial conditions.

1. *Festival of Marathi Films.*—Under the scheme of organising the State Festival of Marathi films awards are given to outstanding Marathi films, artistes and technicians. The scheme, the first of its kind in India, was initiated in 1962-63. This festival is intended to encourage Marathi film producers to produce good, decent and progressive films.

2. *Training in Dramatic Art.*—So far Government has organised three camps for training in dramatic art of the duration of 45 days each in Bombay. The idea behind starting the camp is to impart modern and scientific training in all aspects of dramatic art. About 30 artistes are trained every year.

3. *Festival of Folk Arts of Maharashtra.*—The Festival of Folk Arts of Maharashtra in which several folk arts, other than tamasha, are presented aims at reviving old folk arts which are on the verge of extinction.

4. *Assistance of construction of Theatres.*—There is a pressing need for well equipped drama theatres in selected towns and cities. The dearth of such theatres has been one of the handicaps in the development and growth of the stage, which has a century old rich tradition in Maharashtra. With the recent incentive from the Government and the people there has been a tremendous spurt in dramatic activity but unless there is a chain of closed theatres all over the State, there is no likelihood of sustained efforts taking place to revive and revitalize the stage. It is, therefore, proposed to give subsidy and loans to statutory bodies like a municipality, public society or registered literary or cultural society, if it raises as its contribution at least 25 per cent. of the cost locally.

For implementing the above schemes during 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided under the plan provision. Some of the schemes mentioned above are partly plan and partly non-plan, provision has, therefore, been made under non-plan budget also. Therefore, a total grant of Rs. 9.75,000 for implementing these schemes during 1966-67 has been earmarked.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Medical Organisation of the State, as distinct from its Public Health Organisation, is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render curative Medical relief with the ancillary activity of providing Medical Education and training with a view to produce Doctors, Nurses and Midwives, Health Visitors, X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians, etc. The Surgeon-General is the Head of the department. In exercising administrative and technical control over District and Cottage Hospitals, he is assisted by the Deputy Directors. Similar control over institutions imparting Medical Education, is exercised by him through the Deans and Principals of the various Government Medical Colleges.

In every District, the Government Hospital at Head Quarters constitutes the standard permanent official organisation for medical relief. The Civil Surgeon is responsible in addition to his professional work for the administration of the Government Hospital. He is expected to keep himself well informed of all medical relief and public health matters in the District. The Civil Surgeon is also the technical adviser to the Zilla Parishad in medical matters.

The programme under Medical and Nursing provides for improvement of the curative services in hospitals and dispensaries by provision of better equipment and additional bed facilities including additional beds for specialised treatment in Tuberculosis, provision of blood transfusion services and other medical facilities as well as for medical education and training. In the last decade, considerable progress has been made in the matter of providing curative medical facilities in the State by opening hospitals and dispensaries and by increasing the number of general and specialised beds.

There are 1,380 hospitals and dispensaries in the State of which 122 are Government hospitals, 991 are run by Municipal Corporation, Municipalities or Zilla Parishads. Besides that 7 Cottage Hospitals have been opened by Government with bed strength of 20 to 30 each. The total bed strength in all Government and non-Government hospitals including specialised hospitals like Mental, T.B., etc. is at present 35,870.

Almost all Government hospitals were over-crowded, congested and found under staffed due to increase in the number of in-door and out-door attendance of patients in these hospitals. Minimum requirements of these

Hospitals such as provision of beds, equipments and staff, etc. were, therefore, assessed by Government in the Third Plan period and an amount of about Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked for meeting the minimum requirements of hospitals over and above the Third Plan provision for Medical and Nursing Scheme hospitals has accordingly been raised by about 5,000 beds at the end of the Third plan period.

A sum of Rs. 104.46 lakhs was under the minimum requirements programme made available during the year 1963-64. Rs. 51.04 lakhs as non-recurring grant and Rs. 53.42 lakhs for expenditure on items of recurring nature. A sum of Rs. 224.05 lakhs was also earmarked for expenditure on programme spread-over financial years 1964-65 and 1965-66. The review held in July 1965 has brought out that the implementation of the programme with regard to staff employment is not unsatisfactory. The progress about purchase of equipment is also not unsatisfactory. The progress with regard to the building works has lagged far behind the schedules. This is due to the facts, viz., lack of cement and building material, time taken in completing land acquisition proceedings and preparation of plans and estimates, etc.

Progress of construction works at District and Cottage Hospitals and provisions of additional beds.—A provision of Rs. 267.27 lakhs was made under the scheme of providing additional beds and completion of spill-over works at district and cottage hospitals. Out of this provision, a sum of Rs. 139.84 lakhs has been spent upto the end of 1965 and a sum of Rs. 47.84 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of the financial year 1965-66. Construction works of some of the buildings like 75 bedded ward at General Hospital, Chandrapur, 28 bedded ward at General Hospital, Kalaba, Ali-baug, Out-Patient Department at District Hospital, Bhir, have been completed this year.

The new buildings for civil hospitals at Sangli and Satara have been completed at a cost of about Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 36 lakhs respectively and the hospitals have been started functioning in new buildings. Buildings for Cottage Hospitals at Karad, Kalwan, Shirpur, have been completed and put into commission. Some ancilliary works of these hospitals are, however, in progress at present. Similarly provisions for the works relating to the construction of new buildings for Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar, extensions to Civil Hospitals at Ratnagiri and Akola were made in the Third Plan. Out of these, constructions of Out-Patient Department of the Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,25,000 and the rest of the works are still in progress for which necessary provision.

has been made in the budget estimates for 1966-67. Due to these building works, accommodation for about 1,220 additional general beds will be provided at various Government Hospitals.

Medical and Dental Education.—A new Medical College has been established at Miraj in the year 1962 with 30 admissions which have since been raised to 60. An interest free loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government to Dr. Waishampayan Medical College, Sholapur newly established in the private sector in the Third Plan period. The bed strength in three teaching hospitals, viz. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, Sassoon General Hospital, Poona and Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad has been raised from 774 to 1272, from 600 to 900 and 267 to 417 respectively and necessary additional Staff and equipment has been sanctioned to cope up the increased work of these hospitals.

Construction works relating to buildings for Grant Medical College, Bombay, B. J. Medical College, Poona, and Dental College, Bombay which were spill-overs from the second Five-Year Plan have been completed. Works of new buildings for Medical Colleges at Aurangabad and Miraj provided in the Third Plan have been completed and all these buildings have been put into commission. Works of students hostel at Medical College, Nagpur and new Dental College, Nagpur are in progress. Some ancillary works of Medical Colleges at Miraj and Aurangabad are also in progress and necessary provision for them have been made in the budget estimates for 1966-67.

To overcome the difficulty of getting qualified doctors and to meet the requirements of the emergency, the number of seats at Government Medical Colleges, have been increased from 560 to 760, under the Centrally sponsored Emergency Expansion Programme of Medical Colleges. The Increase of 200 seats is as follows :—

G. M. Medical College, Bombay.	...	...	40
B. J. Medical College, Poona.	...	...	50
Medical College, Nagpur	...	...	50
Medical College, Aurangabad.	...	...	30
Medical College, Miraj	...	...	30
	Total	...	200

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has also increased 90 seats at its two Medical Colleges under this programme.

Seats at the Government Dental College and Hospital Bombay, have been increased from 70 to 100 from June 1965. The L. C. P. S. Course has been started at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, in July 1965, with 45 admissions, and

a two years condensed L. M. P. Course for the D. M. Ps. has also been started with 22 admissions at this Hospital. The bed strength at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad will be further increased from 417 to 567 in the year 1966-67.

Training of Nurses and Other Para-Medical Personnel.—The Third Plan originally provided a training programme for 250 nurses with a 3½ years course. But in order to meet the requirements of the National Emergency the Programme was expanded in the year 1962-63 admitting additional 425 nurses and 126 additional auxiliary nurse-midwives for training.

The number of Nurses of various categories trained under Third Five-Year Plan upto December 1965 is 2,571. Number of students under training is 3,048. In view of the expansion of various activities of Medical and Public Health Department, there is still shortage of trained Nurses. It is, therefore, proposed to admit 1,150 students for training in Nursing during the year 1966-67 as detailed below :—

- 500—Nurse Midwives.
- 600—Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives.
- 50—Specialised Nurses.

An amount of Rs. 35.55 lakhs has been spent on the Nurses Training Scheme by the end of the financial year 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 17.53 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66, as against the Third Plan. Provision of Rs. 48.57 lakhs. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has also been spent by the end of the year 1964-65 on the development of College of Nursing Bombay which has been established in the year 1960 and an amount of Rs. 0.49 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of this year. It has been decided to take up construction works of Nurses quarters at Civil Hospitals at Sholapur, Thana, Alibag, Parbhani, Dhulia and St. George's Hospital, Bombay in the year 1966-67 and provision for the same has been made in the budget estimates. 95 Dispensary Assistants have been trained upto 1963-64 and the course has been discontinued. As against the plan target of training 60 laboratory Technicians and 40 X-Ray Technicians, 54 Laboratory Technicians and 38 X-Ray Technicians will be completing their training soon. In the next year training of 35 laboratory Technicians and 35 X-Ray Technicians will be undertaken. A Venereal Disease Training Centre will be shortly opened at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Blood Banks.—The scheme of blood bank has been revised and it has been decided to open regional blood transfusion centres and resuscitation centres in the State. Accordingly, Government has sanctioned four Regional Blood Transfusion Centres, costing Rs. 2.02.525 at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur and Medical College and Hospital, Aurangabad. The main functions of the

Centres are to supply blood to all the Government hospitals placed under them, to supply blood along with the sets required for giving blood transfusions, to collect out-dated blood and forward the same to the Haffkine Institute Bombay for processing the same into plasms, to carry out propaganda to attract voluntary donors etc.

Government has also decided to convert 10 existing blood banks into Resuscitation Centres and to open 17 new Resuscitation Centres in the rest of the State. The total cost will be Rs. 5,81,571. These centres will be opened shortly. Their functions are to cross matching and grouping, to collect blood from the relatives of patients, to collect blood from voluntary and professional donors in emergency in case the Regional Centres are not able to supply bloods to the local hospitals.

As the centres are to function in each District, it is expected that more voluntary donors will come forward to donate blood and the cost of professional donors will be reduced to some extent.

A mobile van for collection of blood for the Maharashtra Blood Bank has been donated by the Daisuler Benz Corporation in West Germany. Government has appointed an Honorary Organiser for Blood Bank Scheme in Maharashtra to study and advise Government on the lines on which the scheme should develop, who is doing the work with full zest.

T. B. Control.—In the Third Plan, a total provision of Rs. 61.21 lakhs was made for Tuberculosis Control Schemes. An amount of Rs. 32.30 lakhs has been spent by the end of the year 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 11.63 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66.

The Third Plan contemplated 700 additional T.B. beds : 400 at Ambejogai, 200 at Buldhana and 50 each at Yeotmal and Chanrapur. Of these, 85 beds have been provided 35 at Buldhana and 50 at Yeotmal, additional beds were also provided in the Civil Hospital at Sholapur which were spillovers from the Second Plan. 125 beds at Ambejogai and 50 at Chandrapur are provided this year. 120 T. B. beds have been opened by the E.S.I. Corporation in its hospital at Worli, Bombay. There are 5,625 T.B. beds in all Government and non-Government institutions at present. The target of additional T.B. beds cannot be reached due to slow progress of construction works at Ambejogai and Buldhana and also due to the revised policy not being in favour of opening big T.B. hospitals with large bed strength.

The National T.B. Control Programme has been introduced in the State in the Third Plan period which emphasises on establishment of T.B. Clinics, isolation beds, B.C.G. vaccination, etc. The target of this programme is 50 per cent. reduction in the prevalence of infectious cases of T.B. in

a period of twenty years. T.B. Clinics have been established in all the Districts of the State except six districts, viz. Kolaba, Sangli, Kolhapur, Bhir Buldana and Bhandara. T.B. Clinics will be started in these six districts shortly so that in every district there will be at least one such clinic, 14 B.C.G. vaccination units and two publicity units are functioning in the state and their activities will continue.

The Programme of training of key personnel of T.B. Clinics at National T. B. Institute, Bangalore, has been undertaken and staff from 14-T. B. Clinics has so far been trained. It has been decided to undertake construction of a new building for 410 beds for Chest Hospital, Aundh Camp, Poona and the Scheme has been included in the budget estimates for 1966-67.

E. S. I. Schemes.—Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme medical care is provided by the State Government to industrial workers mainly through the system of panel doctors. Hospitalisation facilities are also provided to them through reservation of beds in general hospitals and through specifically constructed hospitals. During the first two Five Years Plans the Scheme has been extended to industrial workers in Greater Bombay, adjoining three talukas (viz. Bhivandi, Kalyan and Thana), Nagpur, Akola, Hinganghat and to the families of insured workers in Nagpur. In the third Plan the benefits have been extended to the families of industrial workers in Greater Bombay, the three adjoining talukas of Thana District (viz. Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Thana), Akola, Hinganghat and to the industrial workers and their families in Sholapur and Poona. The total cost on account of the medical benefits under this Scheme is about Rs. 598.56 lakhs of which $\frac{7}{8}$ th is borne by the E.S.I. Corporation and $\frac{1}{8}$ th by this State. The E.S.I. Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. one crore to the State Government for construction of new hospitals. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Bombay, established under the scheme provides about 674 beds. The hospital building at Worli, Bombay, with a total capacity of 300 beds has been completed and the hospital has started with 120 T.B. beds. The E.S.I. Scheme now covers about 7,14,693 registered industrial workers. The scheme is being extended to Nanded and Kolhapur. The work of constructing 600 bedded hospital at Mulund, near Bombay, 410 bedded T. B. hospital at Aundh and 150 bedded hospital at Nagpur, will be undertaken shortly under this Scheme.

Other Schemes.—Government assists the poor charitable private institutions and bodies working in the field of Medical relief which many times find it difficult to manage the work efficiently for want of adequate funds. Such assistance is generally in the form of monetary aid for buildings, equipment and services of technical personnel and also medicines. Besides Municipal dispensaries are also assisted by Government financially for

providing adequate medical relief. This scheme will continue. Surgical and eye camps are organised by Government every year. Such camps have been proved very popular and large number of rural population usually take advantage of such camps. This Scheme will also continue. A new tetanus ward with 16 beds has been opened at the General Hospital, Akola, from 27th January 1965.

AYURVED

Ayurved.—It is the policy of Government to encourage Ayurved. A separate Ayurvedic section was started in the Surgeon General's Office in 1953. Later on a full fledged Ayurvedic department was created in 1957 under the control of the Director of Ayurved as the Head of the Department. At present he is assisted, at the Divisional level, by 2 Assistant Directors of Ayurved, one at Poona and the other at Nagpur.

In the last decade there has been an appreciable growth of Ayurvedic Institutions and facilities for Ayurvedic treatment in this State. At present there are 17 teaching hospitals with 1178 beds, 393 Ayurvedic dispensaries and about 11,200 Ayurvedic practitioners in the State.

A provision of Rs. 30.98 lakhs was made in the Third Plan for Ayurvedic schemes. An amount of Rs. 10.76 lakhs has been spent by the end of the year 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 10.88 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66.

In the Third Plan period 50 additional beds have been provided at the R. A. Podar Hospital, Bombay and land has been acquired for construction of buildings at Nanded to bring together Government Ayurvedic College, Hospital and Pharmacy. A building for new 100 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital at Nagpur has been constructed and the Pharmacy at Nanded has been strengthened for manufacture of Specific Ayurvedic drugs and medicines for being supplied to the E. S. I. Corporation and Zilla Parishads. A new Ayurvedic College has been started at Nagpur with an intake capacity of 25 students for the course of leading B.A.M. and G. Degree of Nagpur University.

A new building for Government Ayurvedic College and Pharmacy at Nanded will be constructed shortly at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.63 lakhs with a view to correlate the activities at this Institution.

Government has decided to construct a new building for Government Ayurvedic college at Nagpur and it is proposed to purchase 10 acres of land from the Nagpur Improvement Trust. Negotiations with this trust are in progress.

Financial assistance in the form of grants is given to Ayurvedic teaching institutions and the scheme will continue.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

The sole aim and object of the Haffkine Institute are to help the Science, the country and the State, to achieve control over communicable diseases in the country. To achieve this object, the Institute has adopted the following as its prime function :—

(a) The conduct of research on several vital problems in the various medical and allied scientific fields for the amelioration of human sufferings.

(b) The training of research workers in public health fields and equip them for the academical post-graduate degrees awarded by the Universities in the State.

(c) The successful utilization of the beneficial results of research for the large-scale manufacture of standard biological products of public health importance, at economical costs.

(d) To facilitate effective functioning of the Drugs Control, Medical and Public Health Administrations of the State by undertaking drugs testing and examinations of diagnostic materials respectively, on their behalf.

The Institute *inter-alia* conducts research on problems pertaining to the communicable diseases and is entrusted with the work of manufacture of sera and vaccines, sulpha and vitamin drugs, blood plasma, diagnostic reagents etc., which are supplied to Hospitals, Dispensaries, Defence Forces and Public Health authorities in the State as well as in the whole country. These activities continue to function. In view of the importance of the growing activities of the Institute and usefulness of the Institute for the country, to step up production and research work following schemes of the Institute were included in Third Five-Year Plan of the State and an outlay of Rs. 50.43 lakhs was assigned to them. An amount of Rs. 20.17 lakhs is expected to be spent till the end of the year 1965-66. The progress was slow on Construction works due to National Emergency.

- (1) Scheme for Expansion of production of Serum ;
- (2) Expansion of production of Blood Plasma ;
- (3) Production of Triple Antigen ;
- (4) Scheme for expansion of Diagnostic Reagents ;
- (5) Scheme for expansion of Research and Development activities ;
- (6) Expansion of facilities at the Institute :

Besides that the two schemes mentioned below have also been taken up period in the Third Plan period ;

(1) Manufacture of Live Oral Polio Virus Vaccine at the Institute. Plan Outlay Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

(2) Nutrition Survey Units. Plan Outlay Rs. 0.48 lakhs.

Progress achieved in Third Plan.—The Institutes' production of sera which was about 1,700 litres in 1960-61 has been reached upto 2,200 litres at the end of the Third Plan. Government have sanctioned some additional staff and equipment and also some construction works, with a view to develop Pimpri Farm into Serum Production Unit. During the Thir Plan, additional land has been purchased, Bleeding Chamber Laboratory, Granary, 3½ Stables, Class II Quarters have been cons.ructed at Pimpri. Attempts will be made in the year 1966-67 to procure equipment which has been sanctioned but which could not be procured in the Third Plan period, on account of import restrictions and economy measures due to the National Emergency.

Blood Plasma.—The object is to expand the activities of the Blood Bank, organise transfusion service by enlisting donors, collect blood, inculcate donors consciousness among the people. The target was to increase production of blood plasma from 5 lakhs ccs. in 1960-61 to 10 lakhs ccs. in 1965-66. This has been achieved. This has enabled the Institute to meet the requirements of Defence Forces and Civil Hospitals. There are no adequate laboratory facilities for Blood Bank which are proposed to be provided. Activities of Blood Bank of the Haffkine Institute will continue.

Triple Antigen.—The object is to manufacture Triple Antigen to obviate the necessity of import. The target aims at from 20,000 ml. in 1962-63 to 80,000 ml. in 1965-66 and this has been achieved. Air-conditioning work has been completed. The production work will continue.

Diagnostic Reagents.—The existing reagents manufacturing section has been expanded with a view to increase production from 6 lakhs ccs. to 10 lakhs ccs. at the end of the Third Plan. This target has been achieved. Manufacturing of a dugnostic reagents will continue.

Expansion of Research and Development activities.—The object of the Scheme is to expand the development of research and other activities of the institute in the following subjects :—

- (i) Expansion of pilot plant facilities.
- (ii) Expansion of work on development of scientific and medicinal plants.
- (iii) Expansion of Tissue culture facilities.
- (iv) Reorganisation of Biochemistry Department.

Government have sanctioned some additional staff and equipment for the above activities, to facilitate to organise the Department for research work. This has helped to carry out the research work in the Departments concerned during the Third Plan period.

Expansion of facilities at the Institute.—The object of the scheme is to expand the facilities at the Institute by way of construction of warehouse, sheep-pan, animal house, water supply arrangements, workshop etc. All works except the warehouse have been completed. Media Department Workshop, Stores and Import Section etc. have been strengthened by sanctioning additional staff some of the equipment now sanctioned will be procured next year.

Polio Vaccine Production.—This is an important feature of the Third Plan at this Institute. During the Third Plan, only building was to be constructed and some equipment was to be purchased. First phase building work is in progress. Some of the equipment sanctioned is still to be purchased, as there are import difficulties and also want of space and financial stringency. Attempts will be made to procure the same in the year 1966-67. Some staff has been sanctioned to initiate preliminary action for testing of oral Polio vaccine with the help of I.C.M.R. Polio Unit. This is now being carried out. When the building is completed and production started, it is expected that about 1 million doses of Polio vaccine will have been procured by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Nutrition Survey Units.—It has been decided to establish Regional Nutrition Survey Units in the State, one each in Bombay, Aurangabad, Poona and Nagpur and necessary staff for the same has been sanctioned. The scheme will continue next year as a non-plan activity.

In view of the growing activities of the Institute and its general expansion and greater demand for supply of Institute products, necessary provision has been made in the Budget for the requirements of the Institute such as apparatus, chemicals, animal food, and other raw material and also to pay Excise duty and other general taxes besides establishment charges.

DRUGS CONTROL

The inception of the Drugs Control Administration, in the State in 1947 has its origin in the enactment of Drugs Act, 1940, by Government of India.

Due to World War, there were shortages of many important and life saving drugs which gave rise to the nefarious activities such as adulteration or substitution of drugs. The Drugs Enquiry Committee appointed by Government of India, in 1927, to consider the question, recommended

statutory requirement for controlling of quality, purity and strength of drugs imported, manufactured and sold in the country. The Government of India, therefore, enacted the Drugs Act for the purpose in 1940. A skeleton staff was, therefore, appointed in 1947 to enforce this Act in Bombay after rules were framed in 1945. The enforcement was gradually extended and made applicable to the entire Maharashtra State. In order that there may be uniformity and rigidity in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules, additional staff was sanctioned for the Drugs Control Organisation, from time to time and in 1959 an independent Department, with the Director, Drugs Control Administration as the head of the department, started functioning.

The Pharmaceutical Industry has made rapid studies during last 20 years and that industry in Maharashtra State meets nearly 2/3rd of the demand of drugs of the country. For the present, this industry in the State has capital investment over Rs. 45 crores with a turn over of above Rs. 60 crores.

Due to recent amendments to the Act and Rules cosmetics, Homoeopathic medicines and Ayurvedic and Unani drugs have also been brought within the purview of the Drugs Act, thereby enlarging the scope and activities of this Administration.

Functions of Drugs Control Administration.—

- (1) Inspection and licensing of drugs manufacturing units.
- (2) Inspection and licensing of drugs selling premises.
- (3) Sampling drugs.
- (4) Investigation of cases in respect of spurious drugs and other contraventions complaints.
- (5) Inspection and licensing of cosmetics manufacturing units.
- (6) Inspection and licensing of Homoeopathic manufacturing and selling premises.
- (7) Enforcement of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.
- (8) Recommendations of Import Licence of raw materials to the Pharmaceutical Units.
- (9) Assisting authorities in enforcement of Price Control Order in Maharashtra issued by Government of India, under Defence of India Rules.
- (10) Assistance to other Departments in various allied Acts.
- (11) The Director is the Secretary for the Board of Experts which is constituted under the Prohibition Act, for opining and recommending to Government whether any preparation referred to it is fit or unfit for use as potable liquor.

Assessment of results achieved.—As regards control over quality, purity and strength of medicines, a clear indication is obtained from the fact that

the number of samples reported to be not of standard quality by Government Analyst has gone down from 22 per cent at the end of 1960-61 to 14 per cent by the end of 1964-65 and 14 per cent includes many household medicines like pain-balm, Gripe Water etc. manufactured by unlicensed manufacturers within and beyond the State and of Vitamins preparations which deteriorate due to extreme climatic conditions. Steps have been taken to improve even the quality of such Vitamin preparation. Manufacture of additional Vitamin products is prohibited at present unless a manufacturer furnishes to the Administration the studied data on keeping quality of drugs.

Number of cases which ended in convictions has gone up from 75 per cent in 1960-61 to 90 per cent in 1964-65. This is because this Administration examines the case from technical as well as legal angles and collects necessary additional evidence before sending these to Courts.

The number of licensed dealers has also risen from 6,055 in 1960-61 to 9,250 in 1964-65 i.e. an increase over 3,000.

The staff which consisted of 35 officers in 1960-61 has now risen to 68 by the end of 1964-65.

Due to the constant vigil maintained by this Administration, the menace of spurious drugs has been substantially checked.

The offences under Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 have been now made cognisable. During the year 1964-65, 1,77,996 advertisements were scrutinised, out of which 2,578 were found contravening the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. These advertisements were given by 188 advertisers. In 60 cases only advice to modify the advertisements was given. Show cause notices were issued in 23 cases while all 11 advertisers were warned, 94 cases were reported to other State Drugs Control Authorities.

One Drug Company in Bombay, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for one month. The accused was found to distribute literature with objectionable claims.

Three cases under Price Control Order issued under Defence of India Rules ended in convictions and a total fine of Rs. 110 was recovered from the accused selling the household drugs at higher prices than those authorised by the manufacturer and for not exhibiting the price lists.

The following subjects are proposed to be brought within the scope of this Administration and proposals for the same are under consideration of Government :—

- (1) Poisons Act.
- (2) Dangerous Drugs Act.

In respect of cosmetics, control is sought to be exercised on manufacturing activities. Similarly Ayurvedic and Unani medicines have been brought within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. However, the enforcement of the same will begin no sooner necessary Rules are framed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The functions of the Public Health Department are mainly : control of epidemics, control of insect-borne diseases, immunisation against certain diseases, provision of integrated curative and preventive medical services with special emphasis on maternity and child health, family planning, control of leprosy, disinfection of water supplies, environmental sanitation, sanitation at fairs and festivals, improvement of vital statistics, training of different categories of health personnel and prevention of food adulteration.

For administrative and technical control, the Director of Public Health is assisted by the Functional Assistant Directors of Public Health and Deputy Director of Public Health (Malaria and Filariasis). At the divisional level, the Divisional Deputy Directors of Public Health supervise and control the departmental activities. At the District level the District Health Officer is assisted by the Epidemic Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and is directly in charge of the Public Health activities. Many activities which are hitherto being carried on by the Public Health Department have been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

Public Health measures include programmes for control and eradication of epidemics and communicable diseases, taking over of Primary Health Centres from C. D. Blocks for maintenance, training in Public Health, collection of vital statistics, health education and control of population growth through Family Planning.

By and large the State of Maharashtra was free from any incidence of epidemics although Small-pox appeared in some parts of the State as in most other States of India in the earlier part of 1965. But its onward march prevented by the prompt and effective mass vaccination programme. Incidence of Cholera in sporadic form was also reported but its spread was quenched by timely and prompt anti-cholera measures including opening of Isolation Hospitals and mass anti-cholera inoculations.

Control of Communicable Diseases.—The State has collaborated in the National Scheme of Malaria Eradication, Filariasis Control, Leprosy Control, Small-pox Eradication.

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, of the total 33 N. M. E. P. Units we have had intensive D. D. T. Spraying 3.95 Units,

surveillance operations under the consolidation phase in 24 Units (including 3-90 units in attack phase) and 9 Units have entered into the maintenance phase as recommended by the independent Appraisal Team appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Health. Active surveillance through the staff appointed by Government in these N.M.E.P. Units has also the passive surveillance through the agencies, dispensaries, private medical practitioner etc., are in operations throughout the State. For active surveillance we have 24 S. Units as stated above. Although during the next year the actual number of Units to remain in attack and consolidation phase will be decided upon the findings of independent Appraisal Teams, it is expected that there will be 1-41 units attacked phase, 18-70 Units in continuing surveillance operations, 12-89 Units will function in maintenance phase. These are tentative expectations pending the findings and recommendations of the independent Appraisal Team.

As regards the maintenance phase units, they carry on the operations to maintain the results achieved under the Malaria Eradication Programme with the help of the Auxiliary Health Workers and the Laboratory Technicians appointed under the P. H. Centres. Their duty is to collect blood smears from every fever case and get them examined microscopically for malaria parasites at the Primary Health Centres so as to ensure that there is no more any ingress or the resurgence of Malaria in the areas freed from the scourge. The State has been able to show the marked improvement in Malaria Eradication Programme. The incidence of Malaria by the end of the Second Plan was 0-31 per cent. has been brought down now to 0-11 per cent. The Malaria Eradication activities will continue.

Filaria Control Programme.—The existing Filaria 4½ Units will continue their operation in 1966-67. It is also proposed to start a training-cum-research centre of Filaria in Sewagram. This has been a felt need for a number of years for undertaking a systematic survey of the areas under operation and also the areas reported as endemic for Filaria but not yet brought under control operations.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme.—The entire State has now been covered with an achievement of 76 per cent of the population of all sectors by Small-pox vaccination. The remaining population of 24 per cent which still remain unprotected thus will continue to be vulnerable unless effective mopping up operations are taken. The programme for 1966-67, therefore, envisages mopping up operations with the necessary strength of vaccinator, on the basis of one vaccinator for every 15,000 population in rural areas and 20,000 population in urban areas.

Leprosy.—Leprosy is yet another important public health problem in the State. For age-old prejudices and ignorance and for want of sustained

health administrative programme the disease is still not effectively controlled. People still hide the disease for long periods till it becomes apparent and has already caused much damage and disability. The State has a well-worked plan for Leprosy Control through establishment of a net-work of Survey Education Treatment (SET) Units and Leprosy Control Units. The object is to catch up as many cases of Leprosy in their early stage as possible, put them under treatment and make them non-infectious so that they are no longer able to spread disease to others and they continue further treatment. To control and treat the disease 26 Leprosy Control Units and 261 SET Units have been established. A course for training of leprosy workers of six months duration is conducted at Gondia in Bhandara District. At present 1,42,875 persons in the State are on the register for treatment. It is estimated on sample surveys that there are in the State over 3,00,000 Leprosy cases and of these nearly 20 per cent are infectious cases who spread disease.

The revised Leprosy Control Plan recommended by the Government of India study group envisages one Leprosy worker for every 15 to 20 thousand population in all Leprosy endemic areas. In areas wherein incidence of Leprosy is very high i.e. more than 10 per thousand there should be one Leprosy Control Unit with coverage for 3 lakh population.

Following are the Schemes proposed under the Leprosy Control Programme for the year 1966-67 :—

- (1) Establishment of 72 new Survey, Education and Treatment Units.
- (2) Two Leprosy Control Units.
- (3) Twenty-four Urban Investigation Centres.
- (4) Twelve Non-Medical Supervisors.
- (5) One Divisional Leprosy Officer for Bombay Division.
- (6) One Additional Training Centre for Leprosy Technicians.
- (7) Holding of two camps of social workers in each district in the State.
- (8) District Leprosy Officers.

The control of Cholera has been engaging our attention for quite a number of years. Thanks to the mass inoculation campaign undertaken before the rainy seasons and also the control, treatment and isolation measures taken through the Mobile Hospital Units in the State, the severity of the incidence of Cholera has been considerably reduced but Cholera continues to be menacing factor in the rural areas especially on the river-side villages and also in the places of congregation like the major

fairs. In order to be self-sufficient in the Cholera vaccine and various salines essential for the treatment it is proposed to start their manufacture at the Vaccine Institute, Nagpur.

As a part of the Community Development Programme we have been establishing the Primary Health Centres in the C. D. Blocks. The State is covered by 425 C. D. Blocks and will be covered entirely by a net-work of 387 P. H. Centres by the end of 1965-66 while these centres are expected to provide the basic curative, preventive, M. C. H. and F. P. services in the rural areas. It is essential to provide building for P. H. Centres and quarters for staff. The progress in this regard was somewhat slow due to various reasons but it is proposed to take up the completion of incomplete work in next year and also the construction of sub-centre buildings in some of the Primary Health Centres.

In the field of Family Planning the State has recognised the seriousness of the population pressure and its adverse effects on the socio-economic development and consequent health standards.

The Family Planning Programme has been introduced since 14th November 1957 but to-day it is top-most priority programme with a laid-down target and objective to bring down the birth-rate by 50 per cent in a phased programme of 10 years. Thus by 1974 it is hoped to reduce the birth-rate from 38 per 1000 population to 19 and thereby minimise the gap between the birth-rate and death-rate so as to stabilize the growth of population and help to increase the socio-economic standards of the people. Recently from May 1965 a new method, viz., the Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD) has been introduced in the Family Planning Programme. It is getting encouraging support from the people with the introduction of Lyppe's Loop (IUCD) in May 1965. Stress continues to be laid on sterilization programme, especially the vasectomies in the males. All the same other conventional contraceptive are also being distributed through a net-work of 621 Family Planning Clinics of which 471 centres are in rural areas with 1,413 sub-centres. A norm of small family with not more than three children has been accepted for consideration of sterilization operations which again entirely is voluntary. So far, 1,65,538 males and 68,223 females have undergone sterilization operations respectively. As many as 71,120 females have taken the benefit of Lyppe's Loop till the end of January 1966. IUCD is a very safe device, easy to introduce, requiring no further attention or care and most effective (only next to oral contraceptive pills). It does not cause any serious complication, does not produce cancer or jaundice as a few times reported in lay press.

Following are the Schemes proposed to be taken up under the Family Planning Programme for 1966-67 :—

- (1) Continuation of additional Family Planning Bureau.
- (2) Expenses in connection with sterilisation.
- (3) Publicity and distribution of contraceptives.
- (4) Establishment of 4 Regional Family Planning Training Centres, Poona, Nasik (Bombay), Aurangabad, and Nagpur.
- (5) Establishment of 50 Rural Family Planning Centres, bringing the total No. of Rural Family Planning Centres to 521.
- (6) Continuances of the District Family Planning Organisation.
- (7) Establishment of Regional Family Planning Bureaus.

Health Education is a part of the function of the Primary Health Centre, Family Planning activities and in fact is a forerunner for any successful health campaign. Its organisation on practical working basis, however, still lacks in the State. It is therefore, proposed, to establish a bureau of Health Education under the Directorate of Public Health during the year 1966-67.

It is proposed during the year 1966-67 to establish one more training health unit near Miraj for undertaking the rural rotating housemanship training programme of post M.B.B.S., students of the Miraj Medical College as well as Public Health Orientation Training of the para Medical Workers. It is also proposed to establish a Sanitary Inspectors' Class at Poona to conduct the one year's Sanitary Inspector's Training under the revised All India Curriculum.

As against the Third Plan Provision of Rs. 825.76 lakhs for the various Public Health Schemes, an amount of Rs. 685.33 lakhs has been spent till the year 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 265.94 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66.

The development programme for the year 1966-67 is of the order of Rs. 193.76 lakhs *plus* estimated central share of Rs. 137.39 lakhs from the centrally sponsored schemes of Family Planning and Vital Statistics.

Major headwise break-up of Budget Grants for the year 1966-67 pertaining to the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department.

Serial No.	Major Head	Amount Rs.
(1)	19-General Administration	11,08,600
(2)	26-Miscellaneous Departments	3,330
(3)	29-Medical	12,41,34,200
(4)	30-Public Health	8,82,82,000
(5)	34-Coperation	10,000
(6)	39-Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisation	1,300

Serial No.	Major Head	Amount. Rs.
(7)	50-Public Works	23,92,300
(8)	51-Bombay Development Scheme	48,000
(9)	71-Miscellaneous	3,54,85,800
(10)	76-Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assisgnments	17,64,400
(11)	94-Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	2,31,58,000
(12)	106-Capital Outlay on Bombay Development Scheme	1,20,00,000
(13)	Q-Loans and Advances by State Government.	4,03,00,000

URBAN HOUSING

Nearly Rs. 22 crores will be spent on urban housing in the Third Plan of which already an expenditure of Rs. 18.19 crores has been incurred upto date. The outlay had to be reduced to some extent due to the deduction in the provision of Central allocation under the slum clearance scheme, increase in ceiling cost and shortage of cement. However, recently there has been some appreciable spurt in housing activities under all categories and both under the Plan and non-Plan schemes as a result of which nearly 35,000 tenements and plots are expected to be completed during Third Five-Year Plan. Out of these nearly 4,000 tenements have been completed in the recent past or are nearing completion, the details of which are, nearly 1,000 tenements for industrial workers are at Thana; 3,000 tenements for industrial workers and Low Income Group families nearing completion at Kurla; 1,000 tenements for Low Income Group and Economically Weaker Section families at Goregaon; over 1,150 tenements for slum dwellers, industrial workers and Middle Income Group families at Ghatkopar; 720, tenements at Bandra for Industrial workers and slum dwellers; nearly 500, tenements for Low Income Group families at Sion-Koliwada; over 1,400, tenements in Poona for flood-affected persons, slum dwellers, Low and Middle Income Group families; nearly 1,000 tenements under the first Slum Clearance Scheme at Malegaon in Nasik District, 200 tenements for Economically Weaker Section families in Aurangabad, 132, tenements under the same category at Sholapur; 50, tenements nearing completion at Bhir; 1,300 tenements of various categories at Nagpur. In addition over 1,000 acres of land has also been acquired and nearly 2,000 acres more are under acquisition.

A large future programme of land acquisition is, however, in jeopardy in view of the Supreme Court decision that land can only be purchased at

market value striking down the original provision at which the Housing Board used to be able to acquire it at 1948 prices.

A programme of construction of 5,460 tenements for industrial workers, 1,303 for Low Income Groups and economically Weaker Sections and 6,022, tenements for slum dwellers will be in land on the plan side during 1966-67. In addition 293 tenements for middle income groups will be completed during next year. A provision of Rs. 278 lakhs has been made for 1966-67 on the plan side. Besides additional programme will be taken up from the Loans that will be made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for Low and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Land Acquisition and Development Schemes. This will make it possible to augment the programme.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Valuation Department which was established in 1914, principally deals with two subjects,

1. Town and Country Planning and (ii) Valuation of lands and buildings. The Director of Town Planning is the Head of this Department. The Department has its Head Office at Poona and has also 22 Branch Offices in different Towns in the State.

2. The Director of Town Planning functions as the Government Expert and principal adviser on all matters concerning planning and valuation of land. He also renders advice and assists the municipal and other authorities in these matters.

3. *Town and Country Planning.*—The Department deals *inter alia* with the following matters in regard to planning of lands :—

(i) Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954.

(ii) Preparation of Regional Plans.

(iii) Preparation of plans for new townships, staff colonies for irrigation and other projects, etc.

(iv) Preparation of plan schemes for slum clearance, housing, co-operative housing societies, hill stations and holidays resorts, and layouts of lands.

(v) Preparation of plans for industrial estates, etc.

(vi) Preparation of plans for new village sites (gaothan) and extension and improvement to old gaothans.

4. *Valuation*.—The Department also advises Government and Revenue and other Departments, *inter alia*, on the following matters :—

- (i) Valuation of land for different purposes e. g. sale, lease, etc.
- (ii) Valuation of properties, including those of the State and Central, situated in municipal areas and Zilla Parishads for the purposes of rating under the Acts of the local Authorities concerned.
- (iii) Valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment in large and growing urban areas, ground rents of lands, hill stations or in cantonments, etc.
- (iv) Scrutiny of draft awards framed under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, when referred to by Government.
- (v) Giving expert evidence in cases of reference for enhancement of compensation under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act.
- (vi) Under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, which has been recently passed, section 113 thereof 'provides for appointment of Valuation Officers from the Town Planning and Valuation Department for fixing rateable values of properties situated within the municipal areas. A Scheme for undertaking this new work has, therefore, been drawn up very recently and is under the consideration of Government.

5. The following Third Five-Year Plan Schemes of the Department will be continued during the year 1966-67 :—

- (1) Preparation of Development Plans of Local Bodies.
- (2) Training in Town planning.
- (3) Implementation of Development Plans by Local Bodies.
- (4) Financial assistance to Local Bodies for provision of basic amenities.
- (5) Preparation of Regional Plans for Bombay-Panvel and Poona Regions.

(1) *Preparation of Development Plans of Local Bodies*.—This is a continuing scheme of the Third Five-Year Plan which envisaged preparation of Development Plans of 85 towns at the rate of 17 towns per annum. These plans are prepared under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 which has been recently extended to Vidarbha and Marathwada regions also. The total number of Municipal towns in the State for which the Development Plans are required to be prepared is 219 excluding the 4 Corporations of Bombay Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur. By the end of the Third Five-Years Plan, Development Plans of nearly 75 towns would be prepared. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the work of preparation of Development Plans of nearly 150 towns at the rate of 25-30 towns per annum, including the spill-over

from the Third Five-Year Plan, is proposed to be undertaken so that by the end of Fourth Plan, every municipal town in the State would be having its own Development Plan. For this purpose, it is proposed to create four Divisional Officers of the Town Planning and Valuation Department in-charge of a Deputy Director of Town Planning, one each at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad as also two new branch offices in-charge of an Assistant Director of Town Planning, one at Nasik and the other at Sangli during the year 1966-67.

(2) *Training in Town Planning.*—The Town Planning and Valuation Department is experiencing acute shortage of technically trained personnel and with a view to meeting the need for trained personnel, two officers from this Department are deputed every year to new Delhi for the two Years' post-graduate diploma course in Town and Country Planning. By the end of the Third Plan, seven officers would be available with necessary training in the above course. In the year 1966-67 it is proposed to depute four Officers for similar training.

(3) *Implementation of Development Plans of Local Bodies.*—The proposals of the Development Plans are to be implemented by the respective local authorities by acquisition of lands under the Land Acquisition Act or by agreement with the owners concerned or by preparation of one or more Town Planning Schemes. The cost of acquisition of sites reserved for public purposes which are mostly non-remunerative in character, is generally high. In the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs for loans and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid) was made. Of this, Rs. 7.05 lakhs for grants and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for loans are utilized. The sanctioned amounts could not be fully utilized because of the restrictions imposed due to the National Emergency. This Scheme envisages payment of grants to major Municipalities at the rate of 33½ per cent and to minor Municipalities at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of acquisition of land and execution of works included in the Development Plans, sanctioned by Government. The scheme will be continued in the IV Plan.

(4) *Loans to Municipalities for provision of basic amenities.*—This scheme, provides for grant of loans to municipalities for provision of basic amenities such as (i) Fire-fighting, (ii) construction of surface drains; (iii) Street lighting, (iv) Construction of Municipal markets; (v) construction of parks and gardens and (vi) construction of roads. Originally, a provision of only Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made in the Third Five-Year Plan for this scheme. However, later on, this provision, has been raised to Rs. 88.00 lakhs. The scheme will be continued in the IVth Plan.

(5) *Preparation of Regional Plans.*—The introduction of a scheme for Regional Planning in the State marks a new mile-stone in the progress of town planning in the State. The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India. The work of preparation of Regional Plans for Bombay-Panvel and Poona Regions under this scheme has been started in February 1964 with the help of additional staff sanctioned by the State Government for this purpose. In view of the vastness of the area and complexities of the problems involved in this work, Government had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhle Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, to recommend the broad principles that may be adopted in the metropolitan plans for Bombay-Panvel and Poona Region and also for the establishment of Metropolitan Authorities for preparation and execution of these plans. This Committee has just submitted its report to Government. The question of establishment of a separate organisation on the lines of Delhi Development for preparation of Regional Plans is also under the consideration of Government. The question of preparation of Regional plans for Nagpur, Aurangabad, Konkan and Sangli-Miraj would be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

It is proposed to undertake Town and Country Planning legislation for preparation of regional plans and also for appointment of Statutory bodies with adequate powers to prepare such plans. The legislation will include provision for creation of new townships and Statutory bodies to prepare and implement schemes regarding new townships.

An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided in the Third Five-Year Plan for the Scheme relating to reclamation of lands and development of sites and communications in Bombay City to facilitate provision of sites for housing and to facilitate communication between the southern business centre and the northern part of the city which is subject of several bottlenecks.

Bombay Development Scheme-Reclamation of lands and Development of Sites.—The Scheme is implemented departmentally by the Reclamation project Unit which has completed investigations and surveys and prepared detailed projects for promising areas in and around Bombay. The Unit has also started action for acquisition of private lands falling in two areas of the City, namely, Bandra-Kurla and Wadala-Chembur. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is expected to be spent on this scheme by the end of 1965-66.

The work of Mahim Reclamation Scheme costing Rs. 325 lakhs will be taken up next year. The scheme of reclamation of 70 acres of land in Block V in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and Sassoon Dock area costing

Rs. 210.44 lakhs has been taken up by Government as a Non-Plan Scheme and an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the year 1965-66. The work is in progress. About 20 plots will become ready and disposed of during the year.

Water Supply Schemes.—The Water Supply Schemes are undertaken as Government works at places of fairs or pilgrimage, well developed hill stations and at places of national and strategic importance. In the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 220 lakhs was provided for about 50 works. An amount of Rs. 102.81 lakhs has been spent by the end of 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 69.24 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66. Already, 32 works have been Completed and the remaining works are in progress. Eight new works will be taken up for execution next year.

The Public Health Engineering Department of the State executes water supply and drainage Schemes of Municipalities as deposit contribution works. A provision of Rs. 151.59 lakhs and Rs. 548.41 lakhs was made in the Third Plan for payment of loans and grants for these schemes. Government has decided to sanction grants at the rate of 23 percent and 40 percent to major and minor municipalities respectively for these Schemes and an amount of Rs. 262.74 lakhs has been spent by the end of 1964-65 and an amount of Rs. 112.65 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of 1965-66. Municipalities should meet the remaining cost of such works by obtaining loans from the Life Insurance Corporation on a guarantee of the State Government. So far, 47 Municipalities were given loans from the Life Insurance Corporation amounting to Rs. 450 lakhs on Government guarantee. It is hoped to continue this form of financial assistance to Municipalities. 41 Water Supply Schemes of Municipalities have been completed in the Third Plan period. In September 1963, Government had constituted a Regional Committee for investigation of problems of pollution of rivers and streams by industrial effluents and trade wastes which submitted its report to Government in September 1964. Its two main recommendations, viz. (i) Comprehensive Legislation for effective control of water pollution and (ii) establishment of an agency or a Central Board to protect water supplies by preventing pollution, have been accepted by Government, and it is intended to present legislation in this respect in the near future.

For the present a Field Unit is conducting surveys of Patalganga and Ulhas rivers and the work is in progress.

It has been decided to pay grants to Municipalities in the State for construction, improvement and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits at the rate of Rs. 450 per mile on the condition that the Municipalities spend from

their own funds an amount equal to the grant paid by Government or their normal expenditure on roads based on the average of the past three years, whichever is more and keep them in a proper condition. Grants to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs are paid to various Municipalities every year and the assistance will continue. Besides these grants, Government has also decided to sanction special road grants amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs to various municipalities during the year 1965-66.

The Unified Municipal Law.—In order to constitute new successor council for all the Municipal areas in the State under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 (Mah, Act No. XL of 1965) on one specified date the provisions of the Act relating to elections and matters connected therewith were brought into force with effect from 14th September 1965. To bring the remaining provisions of the Act into force on the date on which the successor Councils are constituted is an essential feature of the Act. The date specified was 1st January 1966, but since all elections were postponed beyond 31st December 1965 due to the State of emergency, neither could the successor Councils be constituted nor could the remaining provisions of the Act be brought into force on 1st January 1966. Since the Act would go a long way in improving the Municipal administration and augmenting the Municipal finances, it is desirable that it should not merely be allowed to remain on the statute book and that ways and means should be found out so as to implement the Act even though elections are not held. It is therefore, expedient to amend the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 so as to provide for the continuance of all the existing Municipalities as the first successor Councils deemed to be established under the relevant provisions of the Act. Necessary legislation for this purpose will be undertaken in the ensuing Session of the Maharashtra Legislature.

Bombay Municipal Co-ordination Committee.—The Co-ordination Committee set up to coordinate the views and activities of the Government and the Corporation, held eight meetings and discussed various important matters connected with the activities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation such as water supply, housing, education, traffic and transport. The said Committee completed one year of its existence in July 1965. The Committee is playing a vital and important role in gearing up the efforts of the Corporation and the State Government for improvement of civic services of Greater Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTORY

The Finance Department is responsible for the administration of the finances of the State. It is its duty to ensure that public revenue is spent in furtherance of the general policy of Government in the most economical manner and to raise necessary funds. Accordingly, it deals with the preparation of the Budget, Appropriation Bills, Taxation Measures, Public Debt, Audit, Pay and Allowances and other conditions of service of Government servants and advises Government in all matters involving financial implications. The concurrence of the Finance Department is required for any expenditure from public revenue except to the extent power is delegated by general or special orders to the Subordinate officers and the Administrative Departments of the Secretariat. The Administrative Departments initiate proposals for expenditure and the Finance Department is responsible for their scrutiny. The Finance Department does not, of its own accord, normally, initiate any proposals for expenditure except in cases where it functions as an Administrative Department e.g., in relation to the Sales Tax Department, the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, etc. The Finance Department is responsible in addition, for all matters pertaining to Trade and Commerce, Banking, Company Law, Stock Exchange and Forward Markets in so far as these subjects come within the State jurisdiction. In some of these matters it acts as an agent for the Central Government.

PLANNING DIVISION

The Planning Division in the Finance Department was reorganised in 1962-63 to make it a more effective instrument for formulation of plan programmes and for watching their implementation. The reorganised Planning Division consists of five wings *viz.* Programmes Wing, Resources Wing, Evaluation Wing, Manpower Wing and a Wing dealing with the District and Regional Plans.

Programmes Wing.—This Wing is mainly concerned with the formulation of detailed Annual Plans within the frame-work of the Five-Year Plans in consultation with the Secretariat Departments and the Heads of Departments, setting out main targets and co-ordinating the development programmes with the Annual Budget Estimates for Plan Programmes. The Programmes Wing also calls for periodical progress reports from the implementing Heads of Departments or Officers, for the purposes of keeping a close watch on the implementation of the programmes included in the Annual Plans, and suggests remedial measures for their successful implementation.

During 1965-66, the Programmes Wing undertook the work relating to preparation of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1966-67.

Steps were taken to formulate proposals for inclusion in the State's Fourth Plan. At the State level several Study Groups were appointed in 1963-64 for different sectors of Plan activities. On the basis of the programmes recommended by these Study Groups, a Memorandum on the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan, was prepared and forwarded to the Planning Commission and the several Ministries of the Government of India. The Memorandum, which brings out the policies and priorities for the Fourth Plan as also a broad outline of the various programmes thereunder, was discussed in the State Legislature during its July-August Session in 1965. Simultaneously with formulation of the proposals at the State level, steps were taken to initiate formulation of proposals at Divisional, District and Block levels and *ad hoc* Committees, consisting among others of Members of Parliament and State Legislature, representatives of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and other non-official organisations, were set up at Divisional, District and Block levels. These Committees have since submitted their proposals, which are being scrutinised in the Planning Division.

While steps are being taken to formulate the draft of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan, the National Development Council, in its meeting held in September 1965, has decided that the country's Fourth Plan should be reoriented to meet the needs of defence and to safeguard the country's safety on a long-term basis. The implications of this decision in terms of policies and priorities to be adopted during the Fourth Plan period are still being examined by the Planning Commission. The State's Fourth Plan, as outlined in the Memorandum, will also have to be reoriented in the light of the policies and priorities to be determined at the national level, having due regard also for the State's special problems. The draft of the State's Fourth Plan is likely to be ready during the next year.

While the question of finalisation of the State's Fourth Plan is being perused, it was felt necessary to formulate the Annual Plan for 1966-67 the first year of the Fourth Plan as an interim Plan for one year without prejudice to the size and content of the Fourth Plan itself. Accordingly, the Annual Plan was formulated and the proposals were discussed with the Planning Commission and Central Ministries in December 1965. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 120.34 crores for the State Plan and of Rs. 16.00 crores (Central share) under the Centrally sponsored programmes for the year 1966-67.

Resources Wing.—The Resources Wing is mainly concerned with undertaking studies regarding optimum mobilisation and utilization of current resources, effecting economies in current expenditure and undertaking

special studies of the financial operations of statutory bodies and trading and quasi-trading schemes run by Government departments. This wing also functions as the co-ordinating agency for claiming central assistance for the State Plan and the Centrally sponsored programmes. With a view to mobilise maximum resources for defence as also other developmental activities, the resources wing keeps a watch over recoveries of outstanding loans and advances and other arrears of Government dues.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1965, several economy measures, including retrenchment of ministerial staff, had to be undertaken to conserve resources for meeting anticipated demands from Civil Supplies Departments. The work of initiating these economy measures and keeping a watch over the implementation of the orders has been entrusted to the Resources Wing. Additional resources were also required to be mobilised for plan schemes and for scarcity relief measures. The Resources Wing formulated proposals for additional tax measures introduced in November 1965. During the year 1965-66, this Wing attended to the work relating to the estimation of the State's resources for financing the Annual Plan of 1966-67. The estimates framed by this Wing were later discussed with the Planning Commission in December 1965. The Resources Wing has also scrutinised, in 1965-66, the effect of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission on the resources available for the Fourth Plan and will be undertaking further action on the Report of the Finance Commission in regard to general observations made by the Commission.

Evaluation Wing.—This Wing has been undertaking work relating to evaluation of achievements under different Plan programmes with reference to original intentions. Special evaluation studies in respect of utilisation of loans sanctioned for wells programme, problem of incomplete wells in Sholapur District, utilisation of irrigation potential under projects in Marathwada region, distribution of fertilisers, import of seed distribution scheme on production targets, industrial estates, etc. were completed in the past years. Similar work of special studies to evaluate the qualitative impact of Plan schemes. At present, continued during 1965-66 Studies on Industrial Areas, Tribal Development Blocks, and Special Rabi Campaign (1965-66) have been undertaken and are in progress. A programme of studies for three years has been formulated. The Wing is to be further strengthened by the addition of one Evaluation Officer and supporting staff at Headquarters for which purpose a New Item has been proposed for 1966-67.

Manpower Wing.—The Manpower Wing is mainly assigned the following functions viz. :—

- (i) to conduct studies at the State level in Manpower requirements,
- (ii) to assess the availability of trained personnel.

(iii) to examine and suggest measures for increasing training facilities, and

(iv) generally to deal with problems connected with Manpower.

Liaison is maintained with the various departments in the State concerned with manpower work and in particular with the Directorate of Employment. Studies, normative and specific and surveys likely to be helpful in estimating the requirements and availability of various categories of personnel are being undertaken by this Wing. The following reports and studies have been brought out viz. :—

(i) Studies in Occupational Pattern of Engineering Personnel in Maharashtra State.

(ii) Assessment of Requirements and Availability of Elementary and Secondary School Teachers.

(iii) Flight of Agricultural Personnel.

(iv) Manpower requirements of Wardha Plan (1966-67).

(v) Manpower Projections for Fourth and Subsequent Plans.

A Fact Book on Manpower for Maharashtra State has been prepared. A catalogue of technical and educational institution in Maharashtra has been finalised and important data relating to Intake and Outturn, Teacher-Pupil ratios, expenditure etc. is being compiled.

The Study Group which was appointed for assessing the requirements of Engineering Personnel, has completed its deliberations and the report thereof is being finalised.

The Manpower Wing also maintains close liaison with the Institute for Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, Planning Commission, Directorate of Manpower, Government of India and other Ministries of the Government of India in matter connected with Manpower Planning. The Wing was associated with the "Engineering Manpower Employment Census" which was conducted by the Institute for Applied Manpower Research. Currently, the Wing is carrying out a survey in connection with the "Study of Utilisation Pattern of Educated Persons" which is being conducted by the Planning Commission (Manpower Division) of the Government of India.

Regional Plans.—One of the objectives of the State's Third Plan relates to removing imbalances in development in different regions of the State. In this respect, the State's Third Plan seeks to give special consideration to under-developed regions like the Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan, and the scarcity areas. The State's Plan has further been divided into District and Divisional Plans under which the tasks under different Plan programmes

have been indicated for each district and division. The responsibility of watching the progress in the implementation of the Plan at District and Division level is mainly that of the Divisional Commissioner concerned, who is assisted by a full-time Deputy Commissioner in this respect. At the level of the Planning Division in the Finance Department, a separate section deals with this matter. Quarterly progress reports are called for from the Zilla Parishads and the Collectors in respect of District level schemes and from the Commissioner in respect of Divisional level schemes. These reports are also discussed in meetings, attended by all concerned implementing officers, at the end of each quarter and special problems faced by the implementing officers are taken up by this section with the concerned Secretariat Departments. Besides, this section deals with special area plans such as the Wardha District Plan, accelerated resources development programme for Chanda District, etc.

INSURANCE FUND

An Insurance Fund which acts as an Insurer for Government property and for properties and goods of some statutory bodies, is administered by the Finance Department. The Fund was started primarily to extend Insurance Cover to properties of Government pertaining to its commercial or industrial undertakings, which would ordinarily be insured according to usual trade practice. The Fund has also extended Insurance cover to other Government properties which it was previously the practice to insure. With the starting of the Insurance Fund, Departmental Insurance Funds started by the various Departments have been merged with this general Insurance Fund.

The main types of Insurance business transacted by the Fund are (a) Fire Insurance ; (b) Marine Insurance ; (i) Country Craft (Cargo) Insurance ; (ii) Steamer (Cargo) Insurance, (iii) Hull Insurance ; (c) Motor Insurance ; (d) Inland Transit Insurance. Some other types of risks also accepted by the Fund include Fidelity Guarantees, Aeroplane Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Boiler Explosion and Machinery Insurance and the Cash-in-transit Insurance. The important schemes of Government and statutory bodies which have been covered at present by the activities of the Fund are (a) Aarey Milk Colony, (b)(i) the Government Transport Service, and (ii) The Milk Transport Service, (c)(i) Maharashtra State Electricity Board, (ii) The Maharashtra Housing Board, (d) Foodgrains under the C. S. D. Scheme, (e) Haffkine Institute, Bombay, (f) Fisheries Technological Laboratory, (g) the Koyna Hydro Electric Project, (h) Government Central Workshop and Stores, Nagpur (i) Alapalli Saw Mills, Ballarshah, (j) Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur, (k) Narsinggirjee Mills,

Sholapur (in liquidation) which was taken over by the Government under its unemployment Relief Scheme, (l) Chitali Distillery, (m) Sholapur Electricity Undertaking. The business emanating from the Co-operative Sugar Factories in which the State Government is interested as shareholder is also undertaken by the Government Insurance Fund.

The premium rates charged by the Fund compare favourably with those of leading Insurers in the country. In suitable cases such portion of the risk as it deemed fit to reinsure or coinsure is insured with the Life Insurance Corporation of India or other approved Insurers instead of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool or other approved Insurer as hitherto, because the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool has discontinued accepting new insurance business with effect from 1st January 1966.

In Ex-Hyderabad State, Government servants were required as a service condition to take Life Insurance Policy or policies from the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund as per the Rules framed by Government. After the reorganisation of States in 1956, it was agreed that the Andhra Pradesh Government should manage the share 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. Accordingly from 1st July 1961, this Government has taken over the administration of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund Policies on the lives of the allocated Government servants. 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 'State Government Insurance Fund', under 'S-Unfunded Debt—Other Accounts'.

DIRECTORATE OF SMALL SAVINGS

The National Savings movement has been in existence for the last twenty years. The State Government gets from the Government of India 66-2/3, per cent. of the total net Small Savings collections as loan for financing its development activities.

The Directorate of Small Savings, Government of Maharashtra is under the charge of the Minister for Small Savings. With effect from August 1965 an independent post of Director of Small Savings was created who has also been declared a Head of the Department. The Director of Small Savings is assisted by the Joint Director of Small Savings and various other officers at the Directorate, Divisional and District levels. The Government of India bears fifty per cent. of the expenditure on the staff appointed with the approval of the Government of India, exclusively for Small Savings, and also on publicity for Small Savings upto a certain limit.

Maharashtra State has been the leading State in the Country with its excellent performance in intensifying the Small Savings Scheme. The figures of collections during the last five years are as under :—

		Rs. in Crores.	
		Gross.	Net
1960-61	...	56.66	24.78
1961-62	...	59.69	21.93
1962-63	...	66.15	23.04
1963-64	...	70.53	29.45
1964-65	...	72.48	27.40
1st April 1965 to 31st December 1965.	...	55.87	15.85

The target set for the State of Maharashtra for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 22.17 crores.

The success of the scheme mainly depends upon the field workers, viz. the authorised agents under the Small Savings Scheme. At present there are about eighteen thousand agents in the entire State.

In formulating policy and finding out ways and means for the successful implementation of the scheme, Government is being assisted by various Advisory Bodies. There is the Maharashtra State Advisory Board for Small Savings at the State level which meets from time to time and helps Government in taking decisions. There are divisional and district advisory committees at divisional and district levels, respectively. There are separate City Advisory Committees for the Cities of Greater Bombay and Poona also. These bodies were reconstituted in 1962-63 with the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation. Representatives of the Zilla Parishads have now been brought on the Divisional as well as on the District Committees. Government also takes up for discussion certain matters pertaining to the Small Savings Scheme at the meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board of the Government of India.

Government has adopted various measures such as cartoon advertisements, display advertisements, handouts, supplements, films, mobile exhibitions, folders, pamphlets, processions and publication of the "Small Saver" magazine, for publicising and popularising the Small Savings Scheme. Occasional talks are also given on the All India Radio as a measure of publicity.

Shibirs are being held by the Directorate in various districts to publicise the scheme and train the authorised agents. During the year

1964-65 four Shibirs and four Co-ordination Conferences were held throughout the State in the four Divisions. In the year 1965-66 one Shibir and one Co-ordination Conference were held upto the end of January 1966. One more is scheduled to be held during February.

Government of Maharashtra has also evolved various other schemes like Pay Roll Savings Scheme, Daily collections of Small Savings Scheme, Scheme of linking Land Revenue with the Defence Deposit Certificates.

As one of the means to provide increased incentive to the districts exceeding their targets and by way of special appreciation of the popular response to the scheme in those districts, Government has been sanctioning ad-hoc grants to the districts for showing noteworthy progress in the matter of Small Savings collections. Government has prescribed certain criteria according to which the performance of the districts is judged in the various fields of the Small Savings Scheme for this purpose.

It is needless to say that Small Savings have attained a very important role in the context of increasing the internal resources for financing the Five Year Plans. It serves a dual purpose viz. inculcating the habit of thrift among the people and enabling them to take part in the national effort for the economic uplift of the masses. In the present days of national emergency, the need to conserve the resources of the nation and augment them further has become all the more acute. The new 12-Year National Defence Certificates and the 10-Year National Saving Certificates (First Issue) are attracting popular attention and have elicited a very good response. The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme is also catching up particularly amongst the salaried staff. The people in the rural areas are responding well to the scheme of the Post Office Savings Bank Accounts which is also categorised under Small Savings.

1. *Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries, Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service.*—The Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service has been constituted with effect from 1st February 1965 with a view to man the posts dealing with accounts matters in various Departments and Offices of the Government of Maharashtra. The Scheme for training the candidates appointed by nomination to the posts in the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service Class III has been drawn up and a first batch of 20 candidates has been placed under training from November 1965. The draft principles for absorption of officers in the respective cadres of Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service and for fixation of their seniority have been drawn up and the final orders prescribing the principles will be issued in consultation with the Commission. Absorption of officers in the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts and Service and fixation of their seniority will be one of the main tasks of the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries during the year 1965-66.

A training scheme for the existing officers and staff in the holding the post in the Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service is being drawn up and the matter is under scrutiny of Government. The scheme and syllabus for the competitive examination for recruitment to Maharashtra Finance and Accounts Service Class I(Jr.) and Class II are being finalised in consultation with the Commission."

2. *Pension and Vigilance Units.*—The finalisation of pending pension cases is watched and pursued by the Head Office of the Directorate as well as the Regional Offices at Poona and Nagpur. To facilitate a close watch, over the pending cases separate files have been opened for each case, and Registers are being maintained. The Vigilance Parties, whenever they visit the Departments/Offices, look into the pending pension cases and offer advice to speed up their finalisation. At the instance of this Directorate, Government have issued orders to the Organisation and Methods Officers in all Departments to make case studies of pension cases, so as to find out the common reasons for delay in the disposal of such cases, and to take steps to prevent their recurrence.

The scheme of imparting training to the Supervisory category of staff in pension matters in the offices of Accountant General, Maharashtra State, at Bombay and Nagpur was continued during 1965-66. In all 210 candidates have been trained so far since the inception of the scheme. The sanctioned period of this scheme will expire by the 30th June, 1966. It is expected that the trained persons may pass on the benefit of their training to their subordinates which may go a long way in expediting finalisation of pension cases.

As directed by Government cases of delayed submission of pension papers to Audit by certain departmental officers, were brought to the notice of the concerned Administrative Departments of Government for such action as was deemed proper.

The Vigilance Units, attached to the Head Office as well as the regional offices at Poona and Nagpur, are also in charge of the work regarding clearance of outstanding audit objection items and inspection reports and paras. During the course of the year under report they visited a number of Departments/Offices in the districts as well as in Bombay with a view to expedite settlement of outstanding items and paras.

The total number of outstanding audit objection items as on 30th September, 1963 (not cleared by 31st March, 1964), as reported in the Audit Report 1965 was 91,488, involving an amount of 10.73 crores. Compliance in respect of 26,340 items involving an amount of Rs. 4.41 crores has been secured during the period April, 1964 to November, 1965.

and furnished to the Audit Office for verification and final settlement. About 545 inspection paragraphs were also got complied with during the said period.

Besides pension cases and audit objection items and paras. the work of reconciliation of departmental accounts with audited figures is also watched and pursued by the Head Office of the Directorate and its Regional Office at Poona and Nagpur.

These activities of the pension and Vigilance Units will continue unabated during 1966-67.

Utilisation Certificates.—In cases where conditions are attached to the utilization of a grant whether with reference to objections of expenditure or the time within which the money must be spent or otherwise, the authorities competent to sanction grants to local bodies and other Institutions have to obtain and forward utilization Certificates to Audit. It was found that a large number of such utilisation certificates was outstanding. The work of watching the progress of submission of these certificates was entrusted to Directorate in February, 1963. The Vigilance Parties of the Directorate, whenever they visit the Departments/Offices make it a point to look into the cases of delays in submission of utilisation certificates and expedite the departmental officers. The Departments/Offices against which utilisation certificates are pending are also requested to forward a monthly return, showing the progress so that an effective watch may be kept on the progress of this work. It is not enough if the Vigilance Party merely satisfies itself that a particular utilization certificate has been sent to Audit. It has also to see whether the officers granting the certificate have made them sufficiently comprehensive, by stating therein the kinds of checks they have exercised to see that the money was actually spent for the purpose for which the grant was made. As a result of the steps taken by the Directorate, it was possible to furnish to Audit utilisation certificates in respect of 4,100 items during the period April, 1964 to November, 1965.

Segregation of Balance under the two Minor Head viz. "D-Advances to cultivators" and 'F-Miscellaneous Loans and Advances'.—In October 1962, Government issued instruction to the Departmental Officers to segregate the balance under the several detailed heads subordinate to the two Minor Heads mentioned above, into two categories, viz. "prior to 1st October 1962" and 'after 1st October 1962'. The Departmental officers were instructed to work out scheme-wise balances as at the end of September 1962, with the help of available records and to report the same to this Department for test checking. It has been made clear to the Departmental officers that they need not undertake reconciliation of Departmental accounts either with the Treasury figures or with the Audited figures in

respect of transactions prior to 1st October 1962. After the Departmental Officers have reconstructed the Accounts and worked out the balances, it is for this Directorate to test check the balances and to certify them to the Audit for acceptance as final figure. For this purpose, the Directorate has set-up seven special units one each for Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad Divisions, and 4 units for Bombay Division, for early completion of the work. So far as the work relating to reconstruction of accounts as on 30th September 1962 under the minor head "Advances to cultivators" is concerned, this work has been completed in 175 talukas in the State. The balances worked out by 137 talukas offices have been subjected to preliminary test check, and in 36 talukas they have been finally test checked. It has been agreed in consultation with Audit that the certified balances will be reported to that office Districtwise and separately by Sub-heads.

As regards the work of reconstructions of accounts under the minor head "F-Miscellaneous-Loans and Advances" it may be stated that that in all 17 Controlling Officers are concerned with this work. As against these 17 controlling Offices, the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, the Director of Technical Education, Bombay and the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay have reported the balances as on 30th September 1962, and they have been finally checked and reported to the Accountant General, Maharashtra State, Bombay. In respect of certain schemes administered by the Dairy Development Commissioner, Bombay, the General Administration Department and the Director of Social Welfare and Director of Education, Poona the balances were reported to this Department for Bombay and Poona Divisions only and they have been test-checked finally and reported to Audit Office. In the case of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona the schemewise balances have been worked out in all the Districts and in respect of 22 Districts, they have been finally test-checked. The balances in the remaining districts have also been test-checked and remarks issued for compliance. The balances reported by the Director of Fisheries, Bombay have been subjected to preliminary test-check and the compliance of observations issued, is awaited. The balances pertaining to Bombay City proper have been finally test checked. The remaining Controlling Officers have been requested to make determined efforts to complete the work as early as possible. It is expected that the rest of the Controlling Officers responsible for working out schemewise balances under this minor head may take some more time to complete the work. So also the Taluka Offices in Aurangabad Division responsible for reconstruction of tagai balances as on 30th September 1962, under the minor head "D-Advances to cultivators" may take some more time to complete the work. This is because the wanting information regarding advances to cultivators under the schemes administered by the Agriculture Department for the period prior to 1st November 1956, has only recently been made available

to them through the offices of the Zilla Parishads. The work of the Special Parties set-up in the Directorate for test checking the balances and certifying them to Audito will, also therefore, continue during the year 1966-67.

3. *Stores verification Wing.*—The Stores Verification Organisation which is one of the wings of the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries undertakes Physical Verification of Stock and Stores of Various Departments brought under its purview and a critical examination of the Stores Accounts. It is the initial duty of this Organisation to point out the defects, if any, in the system of control of Stock and Stores Accounts, and make suggestions for improving them in order to minimise losses and to have an effective check over the mal-practices. The scope of this organisation has been extended recently so as to cover the verification of Stores of the Defence Project Divisions under the General Administration Department, and the N.C.C. Organisation under the Education and Social Welfare Department.

During the period from 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965 this organisation has checked the Stock and Stores in respect of 271 Divisions/Stores/Officers/Institutions in the State, under various Administrative Departments. In addition to the excesses and shortages, other major irregularities, such as, Non-submission of Stores Accounts, Non-maintenance of the Stores Accounts, Non-implementation of the rules and regulations, irregular purchase, which were detected during the course of physical Verification, were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, through the Inspection Reports and the Annual Administration Report. The organisation will continue to conduct Physical Verification of Stock and Stores of the offices, institutions etc. under the Administrative Control of various Departments of Government during the year 1966-67 by surprise inspections, as at present.

The preparation of Stores Verification Manual for the guidance of the staff in the Stores Verification Wing of this Directorate is in progress.

4. *Other schemes for improving the working of the Treasury Offices.*—The proposals for introduction of the system of making payment by cheques (which system is working satisfactorily at Nagpur and Aurangabad) in other treasuries, such as, Thana and Ratnagiri, where additional accommodation is available for this purpose, could not be pursued further owing to the ban imposed by Government on creation of additional posts.

In order to prevent effectively certain mal-practices, such as, interpolations in the pay orders passed by the Treasury Officers etc., the system of sending an advice to the Bank in respect of each claim passed by the Treasury for payment on the bank has been introduced in certain selected treasuries

in the State. The "Advice List System", as it is called, has been introduced on an experimental basis in the 9 District Treasuries of Yeotmal, Bhir, Akola, Parbhani, Nanded, Kolhapur, Sangli, Dhulia and Jalgaon. The working of the scheme is being carefully watched and in case it proves successful, it will be extended to other treasuries in the State in the course of 1966-67.

The Work Study Team of the General Administration Department in their report on the working of the Poona District Treasury, had made 135 recommendations out of which 92 were generally accepted by the Implementing Committee in its meeting held on 2nd August 1965. The Director of Accounts and Treasuries, as the head of Department is responsible for taking action with a view to implement these suggestions. Action has been taken so far to give effect to 5 recommendations, and the remaining are being pursued with concerned authorities with a view to their early implementation. This work will continue during 1966-67.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The main functions of the Bureau are (1) to co-ordinate Statistics collected by various departments of Government, (2) to provide guidance to other departments in matters relating to Statistics, (3) to collect and disseminate all statistical information, (4) to conduct special inquiries and collect data through census, surveys and type studies on such matters on which official statistics are inadequate, (5) to provide liaison between Statistical organisation in the State and with the Statistical organisation in other States and at the Centre, (6) to conduct economic and Statistical research, (7) to maintain a statistical library, (8) to bring out statistical publications, (9) to hold training classes of statistical personnel.

For the execution of the above functions, the Bureau has set up four regional offices, 25 district statistical offices, under which the field staff of the Bureau is working. The Bureau also utilises the statistical assistants in the Community Development Blocks now under the administrative control of the Zilla Parishads. The organisation of Bureau in the Head Office is divided into various sections dealing with specific items of work.

During 1965-66, the State-income estimation at current prices for the year 1963-64 and at constant prices for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are prepared. The State Income series at constant prices are revised by relating it to the prices prevailing in 1960-61. Estimation of capital formation in the State for the years, 1961-62 to 1963-64 is in progress and will be continued next year.

Under the studies relating to planning analytical work on different aspect of the State economy has been undertaken for the preparation of the Fourth

and perspective plan of the State. Such studies will be continued in the next year also. To assess the requirements for meeting the demands for qualified Doctors and Engineers, a study is undertaken by Bureau to find out the extent of out-turn wastage and stagnation of technical and medical educational institutions. A study to find out the reasons for high wastage in education of Backward Classes has been initiated during this year will be continued during the next year. Another study to find out the employment pattern generated due to important projects and schemes will be undertaken during next year. The projections of labour force by educational standard, to estimate the availability of literate labour force in urban areas of the State is in progress. The data of 1961 population census on employment by educational standard are being analysed as an extension of the study of labour force. All these studies will be continued next year.

Integrated report on the studies relating to the assessment of Impact of Plan on levels of living, consumption employment etc., is under preparation and will be submitted to Programme Evaluation Organisation by this year end.

Statistics relating to local bodies in the State viz. the Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities in the State are being compiled in the Bureau. These statistics are revised from time to time with the latest available data and the work will be continued in the next year.

Under the Economic and Public Finance Studies, the Bureau is carrying out economic-cum-functional classification of State Government's Budget. Studies relating to taxes on income expenditure of Public bodies will be continued next year. The Bureau also submits a weekly review to the Government indicating the price situation in different districts of the State based on the retail price index numbers built-up in Bureau. Provisional series of wholesale price index numbers, index of parity of prices paid and received by the cultivators and index of industrial production are also built up during this year. These are under finalisation in consultation with the office of Economic Adviser and Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. This work will be continued during 1966-67.

The Bureau is compiling and analysing industrial statistics. It involves mechanical tabulation of the periodical returns obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Annual Survey of Industries. This work will be continued next year. Besides a survey of factories which are not covered fully in the Annual survey of industries is undertaken and districtwise estimates of industrial production in the Organised sector is compiled for the years 1959-1960 and 1961. Note on the industrial activity in Maharashtra State is prepared and districtwise picture of industrial activity which is

under progress will be completed next year. In addition the data for the year 1962 and onwards is proposed to be taken up.

The Bureau is participating in the National Sample Survey being conducted all over India. This work will be continued next year, as it gives out important information relating to consumption levels, employment situation etc., in the State. In addition to this analysis of National Sample Survey data for the Impact of Plan study was completed during 1964-65. Under the evaluation surveys the Bureau undertakes surveys to evaluate the working and success of different schemes included in the Plan. During 1965-66, surveys of improved agricultural practices in Kharif and Rabi seasons, minor irrigation works, soil conservation educational and other facilities are conducted. During 1965-66 development of agricultural marketing dairy development scheme and development of Poultry industry is proposed to be surveyed. Under the *ad hoc* Surveys the survey of small scale and cottage industries was conducted in the State during 1965-66 the same will be continued during 1966-67 to assess the number of units, production, input, employment and value added in this sector specially for the purposes of National Income. Under Sales Tax surveys analysis of yearly returns of a sales tax is carried out every alternate year. During 1965-66 the collection data for 1964-65 is undertaken. This will be completed and analysed during the year 1966-67.

The Bureau participates in the Sample Registration Scheme sponsored on all India level by the ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi, during 1965-66. The object of the scheme is to obtain reliable estimates of birth rates and death rates on the basis of sample survey. This work will be continued during next year also. Live stock census which is in progress during this year and will be continued in the next year.

The Bureau regularly publishes, Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State, Hand Book of basic statistics. The Economic review and Budget in Brief. These will be continued during 1966-67. An Economic Atlas of the State is under preparation during this year.

In co-ordinating Statistical activities of different departments the Bureau examines Statistical Schemes of other Departments.

The Bureau is also represented on the various Statistical Committees. This work will be continued next year.

The Mechanical tabulation unit of the Bureau processes mechanically the data collected by the Bureau. Other departments of the State Government are also taking advantage of this equipment.

Statement No. (i) attached with this note gives the non-plan and Plan Budget of the Bureau for 1966-67.

Statement (I)

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Budget Estimates for 1966-67

Name of the Scheme	Estimate (in lakh Rs.)
A. Plan—	
Livestock Census	0.40
Total Plan	0.40
B. Non-Plan	23.33
Grand Total A+B	23.73

REGISTRAR OF FIRMS AT BOMBAY, NAGPUR AND AURANGABAD

There are 3 offices of Registrar of Firms, in the State of Maharashtra, viz. (1) Registrar of Firms, Bombay, (2) Registrar of Firms, Nagpur, (3) Registrar of Firms, Aurangabad. The main function of these offices is to register partnership firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. These offices also record several changes that take place in the firms which are notified under sections, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64, etc. of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

The Registrar of Firms, Bombay has also been appointed as Registrar of Non-Trading Corporations under the Bombay Non-Trading Corporations Act, 1959 for the whole State of Maharashtra. This act provides for incorporations, regulation and winding up of Non-Trading Corporations, whose objects are confined to the State of Maharashtra and as are formed for promoting commerce, industry, literature, Art, Science, Foundation and maintenance of libraries, museums or such other purposes.

INSPECTION UNIT IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Investigation Unit in the Finance Department, established in November 1962 conducts periodical internal inspections of all the Departmental offices and undertakings which, to any material extent, collect any revenues or other receipts or spend any money beyond meeting their own establishment charges and office contingencies etc. or handle any equipment or stores of any appreciable value. The Unit conducts its investigations in accordance with approved programmes and reports to the head of the Administrative Department concerned with a view to assist him in ensuring *inter-alia*—

- (i) that the arrears of loans and advances are recovered expeditiously ;
- (ii) the utilisation of grants, subsidies and loans is verified by appropriate authorities to ensure that the cases of mis-application are dealt with as per rules ;
- (iii) that the methods and procedures followed in regard to the execution of any scheme or in respect of any purchases etc. are not, such as are, or would be, productive of wasteful or uneconomic results ;
- (iv) that the stores are not purchased unreasonably in advance or in excess of requirements nor are they or any part of them kept unutilised or otherwise undisposed of for any unjustifiably long periods ;
- (v) that the revenues accruing to Government are properly assessed, promptly collected and duly accounted for ;
- (vi) that all stores recovered and issued are properly accounted for and those remaining in stock are physically verified periodically as prescribed and
- (vii) that the laxities, lapses and failures which may be noticed are remedied adequately and at the earliest.

During 1965-66 the Unit completed over 24 investigations covering Government loans under Community Development Programme, Co-operative finance under Bhandara Package Programme, working of co-operative undertakings, Government commercial undertakings like Chittali Distillery Tagai loans through Land Development Banks etc. etc. for the major part of 1965-66. The Unit comprised of only two teams each consisting of one Gazetted Officer of the rank of Under Secretary and a non-Gazetted official of the rank of a Superintendent. The Unit works under the overall supervision of the Secretary, Finance Department and the immediate supervision of the joint Secretary Finance Department and Director of Accounts and Treasuries.

Since the emergency created by the Pakistan's aggression on our borders in September 1965, the Unit has been assigned the duty of assisting the Standing Economy Committee constituted with the Director of Accounts and Treasuries as Chairman for suggesting economy measures for conserving resources for Defence Purposes. The Unit is to review the expenditure in each office and department and suggest specific measures for economy.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

The Buildings and Communications Department deals with the following subjects :—

- (i) Communications,
- (ii) Buildings,
- (iii) Ports,
- (iv) Parks and Gardens,
- (v) Holiday Camps.

I. *Communications.*—The objective of the State's Road Policy had been to provide communications of various categories to satisfy the traffic needs of each district with due regard to such factors as area, population anticipated increase in agricultural, industrial and Commercial activity as also the availability of alternative means of transport. The policy aims at bringing practically every village in the State within a reasonably close proximity of an all weather road so that no village in a well developed area should be more than 5 miles from the main road. This objective has, however, been found to be too modest, particularly it did not provide an adequate base for the essential programme of an accelerated economic growth to achieve balanced regional development. It was therefore, necessary to revise the targets in consonance with the needs of developing economy, mainly subject to the limits set by finance.

(i) It is now proposed to bring every village in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, every village in a semi-agricultural area within about 6 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road and a village in a non-agricultural area within 12 miles of metalled road and 5 miles of any road.

(ii) Considering the area of the State which is approximately 1,18,500 sq. miles and the importance, it has achieved in the sphere of Agriculture, commerce and industry, the development of communications cannot be regarded as either adequate or upto the standard necessary for modern traffic conditions. With this end in view, an ambitious programme of road works has been undertaken in each district of the State during the Third Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan provision for communications in Maharashtra State is Rs. 2,650.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 190.00 lakhs earmarked for Bridge across Thana Creek and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for linking of Express Highways. The Road Development programme envisaged by this Government aims at construction of missing links on State Highways and provision of M. D. Rs., Roads for Development of Industrial Areas, Scheduled areas, and under-developed areas and inaccessible areas

(iii) In order to alleviate the backwardness of the Communications in Marathwada area, an addl. Road Development programme costing Rs. 4 crores has been approved by Government and it is decided to spend an amount of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Five-Year Plan over and above the plan provision of Rs. 431.56 lakhs for Marathwada.

(iv) Due to the formation of Zilla Parishads on 1st May 1962, all the Roads below the category of State Highways have been transferred to Zilla Parishads and rest of the road works are in charge of the Buildings and Communications Department.

(v) Out of the balance plan provision of Rs. 2,458.5 lakhs for Roads, an amount of Rs. 1914.5 lakhs has been set apart for spillover works of the II plan against the total spillover cost of about Rs. 2708.00 lakhs and Rs. 544.00 lakhs earmarked for new works. A programme of new works to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan in the State as well as local Sector was finalised in October 1963 and most of the works in all the districts of Maharashtra State are in full swing. As against the total Third Five-Year Plan provision of Rs. 2,750.55 lakhs for roads (including the additional Road Development Programme for Marathwada) the expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan is given below :—

				<u>Actual expenditure</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	
1961-62	...	...	...	477.27	
1962-63	...	...	...	396.68	
1963-64	...	...	...	369.88	
1964-65	...	...	...	526.56	
			Total	1,770.39	

It is proposed to spend about Rs. 937.11 lakhs during 1965-66 thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,737.50 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The targets fixed for Third Five-Year Plan in respect of roads and bridges and achievements during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan and anticipated for 1965-66 are as under :—

		Targets for III F. Y. P.	Achieve- ments till end of March 1965	Targets for 1965-66
I. New Construction (Miles)	..	2,172	1,540	628
II. Improvements (Miles) ..	..	2,162	1,416	528
III. Bridges (Nos.) ..	..	249	209	111
IV. C. D. Works (Nos.) ..	..	3,639	2,465	1,121

(vi) So far as National Highways are concerned, all the expenditure is borne by Government of India. There is a plan provision of Rs. 414.00 lakhs for National Highways during the Third Five-Year Plan. Actual expenditure during the 1st four years of the current plan is Rs. 400.12 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 1965-66 will be about Rs. 195.20 lakhs thus bringing the total to Rs. 595.32 lakhs.

(vii) A tentative programme for Transport and Communications for the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been framed for an amount of Rs. 80 crores and in addition a special programme of Communications with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for Hilly and inaccessible areas has been included as a Centrally sponsored Scheme, under the Backward Class Sector.

(viii) The districtwise distribution of the Plan allocations of Rs. 90 crores has been proposed as per recommendations of the study group for Transport and Communications. Divisional and District Level Committees were formed consisting of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., Zilla Parishad Officials etc. for recommending the proposals for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The proposals have been received and the Fourth Five-Year Plan is being finalised. The Planning Commission has not as yet fixed the final size of Fourth Five-Year Plan for whole of India. It is not therefore possible to state the final size of the Road Development plan at this State against the proposals made by the State Government. The Planning Commission has however approved the annual plan for 1966-67 for Rs. 1,020 lakhs for Road Works.

(ix) The Eastern Express Highway connecting Sion with Thana has been opened to light traffic with effect from the 8th February 1964. It will be opened to all sort of vehicles, no sooner the work of providing final asphalt surface which is in progress, is completed. The work on the Western Express Highway connecting Mahim with Dahisar to serve the Western Suburbs is also in progress. The section of the road from Mahim to the New Air Terminal Buildings, is already opened to traffic. The road from Dahisar onwards upto Manor, is the only missing link in Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi Road (National Highway No. 8). Works on this road and five major bridges are in progress. Its completion will reduce the distance from Bombay to Ahmedabad by about 12 miles. The Eastern Express Highway and the Ghodbunder Manor Road are being executed with the aid from the International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank. Works costing about Rs. 86 lakhs for improving Bombay-Agra (National Highway 3) and Bombay-Poona (National Highway) Roads, are in progress.

(x) A few major and important projects recently taken up for execution are mentioned below :—

(a) Bridge across Mosam River near Taharabad-Nandurbar-Sakri Road in Nasik District (Rs. 7.76 lakhs).

(b) Bridge across Gomai River at Dhamarkhed on Taloda-Shahada Road in Dhulia District (Rs. 8.81 lakhs).

In Chanda District new road works like the work of improvements to Warsa-Armori-Gadchiroli Road (Rs. 10.44 lakhs) construction of Ashti-Chamorshi Road (Rs. 10.87 lakhs) Tadali-Ghugus Road (Rs. 10.80 lakhs) and a bridge across wainganga river on Mul-Gadchiroli Road (Rs. 41.39 lakhs) are taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

The work of construction of road from Wani to Sindola at an estimated to cost of Rs. 28.56 lakhs has also been approved, as it has been proposed to start a Cement Factory at Ghugus-Sindola.

II. *Buildings*.—This Department undertakes a programme of Building works to meet the requirements arising out of the expanded activities of the various Departments of State Government. The buildings programme is grouped under two categories viz., (i) Building works under the Non-plan schemes and (ii) Building works under the Plan Schemes. Administrative Buildings, Quarters for Government Servants, Rest Houses, Constabulary Quarters etc., are provided under the Non-Plan Schemes, while buildings required for implementation of plan Schemes of various Departments are undertaken from the plan provisions made in the schemes therefor. The building activities in general has to be pruned to a considerable extent due to the National Emergency in order to bring about economy for conserving resources for defence purposes. Accordingly the building activity has been restricted mainly to the building works connected with Defence, Civil Supplies and Public Security. In view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation, Government has also allowed to proceed with the construction programme for Residential quarters for Government Servants. Similarly, building works required for the implementation of the various plan schemes of the Education, Medical, Agriculture Department etc. have also been allowed to be undertaken in view of their imperative needs.

2. During the year 1966-67, this Department proposes to undertake a programme of building works to the tune of Rs. 630.63 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 410.63 lakhs are proposed to be earmarked for building works under the *Non-Plan*, which provides for the following important schemes :—

(i) Construction of Administration Building for Rs. 45.16 lakhs. Police Department.

(ii) Police Housing Schemes.	...	Rs. 64.72 lakhs.
(iii) Residential Quarters for Government Servants.	...	Rs. 134.77 lakhs.

In view of the emergent needs to provide proper storage facilities for food grains this Department will undertake construction of about 225 godowns each costing Rs. 75,000 for Agriculture Department at various places in the State.

An amount of Rs. 220 lakhs approximately is proposed to be earmarked for construction of buildings for various *plan schemes* of Agriculture Medical, Education and Industries etc. Departments.

3. During the last year, constabulary quarters at various places in the State, estimated at Rs. 82 lakhs approximately have been completed. 216 Quarters for Government servants at Bandra and 60 quarters for Class III servants at Poona have been completed. A nine storied building for the Sales Tax Department costing Rs. 50 lakhs and other offices at Bombay has nearly been completed. The works of construction of buildings for Industrial Training Institutions at 21 places in the State Polytechnics at Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Yeotmal and Poona and Engineering College at Aurangabad etc. are in progress.

III. *Ports*.—The work on breakwater part of the Mirya Bay project estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs (approximately) is proposed to be started shortly. Tenders for the work have been received and are under consideration. The work on reclamation part of the project costing Rs. 18 lakhs is practically completed.

The work of providing alongside facilities at Jaigad and Revdanda Ports is in progress. The work of providing alongside facilities at Janjira-Murud, Dabhol and Mandwa will be started shortly. Similarly Plans and Estimates for the work of improvements to cargo wharf at Vengurla have been approved and it is proposed to be started as soon as the prelimineries are over.

IV. *Parks and Gardens*.—About 120 Government Gardens at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Sangli and Nagpur are maintained by the P. & G. Section in Collaboration with the E. Es. of the Divisions concerned. Besides maintaining these gardens, the P. & G. Section is running Nurseries at Poona and Sangli and seeds and plants from these nurseries are distributed to Government Gardens at various places and are sold to public. This section renders advice and help to public on all matters pertaining to gardening. It also carried out floral decorations on the occasions of State functions.

The work of carrying out improvements to Ryewood Park at Lonawala is one of the important work pertaining to this Section.

V. *Holiday Camps.*—Since 1958 Government has started establishing Holiday Camps in the State with a view to providing recreational facilities to low income group persons who cannot afford staying in costly hotels or expensive lodging houses at Hill Stations and other Holiday resorts. So far Holiday Camps have been established at Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Karla, Bhandardara, Amboli, Panhalal, Torapmal, Chikhaldra, Khindsi-Talao, Panchgani, Vajreshwari, Mahismal and Murad. With a view to providing accommodation to Ministers and High Officials from this state when they visit New Delhi, for Government work, Government has constructed a building known as “Maharashtra Sadan” at the cost of Rs. 5 lakhs on Lytton Road, New Delhi. There are two double room suits and four single room suites in the said buildings.

Accommodation in this building is primarily intended for the use of the Maharashtra State Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman of the Legislative Council, Members of the Legislative Assembly, Members of the Legislative Council, and Government Officers visiting Delhi on official work only.

The question of providing additional accommodation by way of extension to the existing building is under consideration of Government.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

1. The Irrigation and Power Department deals with the execution and management of the following :—

- (1) Irrigation, Drainage and Embankment Schemes.
- (2) Flood Control Schemes.
- (3) Public Health Works.
- (4) Hydro-electric and Multipurpose Projects.
- (5) Research in Engineering.
- (6) Water Resources Problems of the State.

2. *General.*—The comparative under-development of irrigated agriculture in this State which has less than 6 per cent. of its cultivated area under irrigation as against the all India average of more than 18 per cent. can be considered as a measure of the urgency of the execution of irrigation projects in this State. The percentage of irrigated area to net sown area in other States is shown below for comparison will further clarify the point :—

Punjab	...	...	...	41.2 per cent.
Andhra Pradesh	...	...	...	25.2 per cent.
West Bengal	...	...	...	23.5 per cent.
Madras	...	...	...	38.3 per cent.
Assam	...	...	...	29.9 per cent.

The role of Hydro-electric power for development of agro-industrial economy in the vast backward hinter-land regions through supply of cheap power cannot also be over emphasised.

3.01. *Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.*—The First Five-Year Plan was of a small magnitude. It consisted of 11 major and medium schemes in Western Maharashtra and 8 schemes in Marathwada.

3.02. In the Second Plan a fairly significant irrigation programme was undertaken with an outlay of about Rs. 31.31 crores. The programme included 18 spillover schemes of the First Plan and 31 new major and medium irrigated 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.

3.03. In the Third Five-Year Plan, further emphasis was laid on the irrigation programme as compared to the first two plans. The programme of Rs. 69.06 crores involving 76 major and medium irrigation schemes (49 spillover and 27 new) and 4 common schemes was drawn up for the

Third Plan. The anticipated expenditure on these schemes during the Third Plan period, which is now drawing to a close, would be about Rs. 65 crores. The shortfall of Rs. 4;06 crores is mainly due to (i) inadequate foreign exchange release and (ii) delay in clearance of the schemes.

3.04. Pending the finalisation of the Fourth Plan a programme estimated to cost Rs. 16.92 crores (including Rs. 50 lakhs for mechanical organisation) has been prepared for 1966-67. This year is being looked upon as a special year and not as the First Year of the Fourth Plan.

3.05. Out of the 49 continuing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects 36 are being completed by March 1966. The projects which are yet to be completed are (i) Khadakwasla Stage-I, (ii) Warna, (iii) Girna, (iv) Mula and (v) Karwand in Western Maharashtra Region, (vi) Bagh, (vii) Itiadh, (viii) Dina Nadi and (ix) Katepurna in Vidarbha and (x) Kurnoor, (xi) Sukhna, (xii) Purna and (xiii) Wan in Marathwada. Of the new projects included in the Third Plan, two are completed viz. Wunna and Kohli. The state of progress reached in respect of most of all the schemes not completed so far is indicated in the following paragraphs.

(i) *Khadakwasla Stage-I.*—Khadakwasla Stage-I consists of—

(a) construction of Panshet dam 176 feet high without gates to store 7000 M. cft. ;

(b) strengthening of the existing Khadakwasla dam ; and

(c) remodelling up to 0/4 to 2/0 and 8/5 to 10/4 miles of existing Mutha Right Bank Canal and construction of new Mutha Right Bank Canal up to 79 miles. The estimated cost including restoration of Panshet and repairs to Khadakwasla dam is Rs. 1,542.00 lakhs.

Stage of work by the end of the Third Plan : The breached portion of the Panshet dam is closed on the u/s side and the section will be restored to about half the height at the u/s end of the breach. The outlet and spillway works would be in progress. The Khadakwasla dam restoration work would be completed except for the installation of the spillway gates. They will be erected by June 1967. The canal works would be nearly completed except for some C. D. works which will be completed by 1967. The total expenditure to the end of the Third Plan would be Rs. 1,241 lakhs.

(ii) *Vir Project.*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 541 lakhs envisages construction of a dam in Nira River at Vir in Satara District to impound the storage of 9,408 M. cft. (live) and remodelling of the existing Nira Right Bank Canal.

The project is expected to irrigate 66,000 acres of land in Sangola, Pandharpur and Malsiras Talukas of Sholapur District and Phaltan Taluka

of Satara District. The work of construction of dam has been completed in all respects. The storage is being utilised for irrigation. The work of remodelling of Nira Right Bank Canal, is in progress.

(iii) *Girna Project*.—It is a project with storage in Nasik District and canals in Jalgaon District. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1,346 lakhs and it will benefit an area of 1,42,000 acres. It is in an advanced stage of construction. It has started giving benefits through the canals from Jamda and Dahigaon weirs for some time past. The potential to be created by monsoon 1966 is about 1,00,000 acres. The work on the dam may be completed by monsoon 1967 except for the installation of the spillway gates.

(iv) *Warna Project*.—This project estimated to cost about Rs. 3,200 lakhs envisages construction of an earthen dam 193 feet high at Khujgaon in Sangli District with a saddle spillway with gates to store about 87 T. M. cft. with a Left Bank Canal 91 miles long and Right Bank Canal 121 miles long. The project will give irrigation benefit to 2,23,500 acres from Sangli and Kolhapur Districts.

Though this project was originally included in the Second Plan, its scope enlarged in the Third Plan period and hence construction of work on the revised project could not be commenced so far. The clearance from the Planning Commission has been received in the last month of the Third Plan period.

(v) *Mula Project*.—Mula project in the Ahmednagar District is estimated to cost Rs. 1,625 lakhs and envisages construction of a dam across Mula river at Baregaon, Nandur to impound a storage of 26,000 M. cft. to be utilised by a Right Bank Canal 36 miles long and Left Bank Canal 11 miles long to irrigate an area of 1,39,193 acres in Rahuri, Newasa and Shevgaon Talukas of Ahmednagar District. It has made considerable progress especially on the canal side but due to foundation difficulties at the dam site, the progress on the dam is not to the required extent. Now that the foundation difficulties are overcome, better progress is anticipated on the dam.

(vi) *Karwand Project*.—The project estimated to cost Rs. 147.55 lakhs, envisages construction of an earthen dam across Arunawati river at Pimprala village near Karwand in Shirpur Taluka of Dhulia District. It will irrigate an area of 11,200 acres. The work on the pick-up-weir and canals is already in progress and the work on the dam has also been started.

VIDARBHA REGION

(vii) *Nalganga Project*.—The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Nalganga river near village Sanglad in Malkapur Taluka of Buldhana District. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 201.32 lakhs and it is estimated to irrigate an area of 21,660 acres. The work on this project is nearing completion. The work of gate erection is in progress and is expected to be completed by June 1966. The irrigation potential created up to the end of 1965 is 10,920 acres.

(viii) *Bor Project*.—The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Bor river near village Selu in taluka and district Wardha at an estimated cost of Rs. 212.00 lakhs. The work of phase-I of this project is in advanced stage and is likely to be completed by June 1966. The work of Phase-II, i.e., installation of gates will be taken up thereafter. Irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1965 is 12,000 acres out of an ultimate total of 23,000 acres.

(ix) *Katepurna Project*.—This project estimated to cost Rs. 233.31 lakhs envisages the construction of an earthen dam across Katepurna river near Vastapur village in the Taluka and District of Akola. The work on the earthen dam is in progress and tenders for the spillway have been received. The work on the main canal is in full swing. The project on full development is expected to irrigate 20,600 acres of land.

(x) *Dina Project*.—This project estimated to cost Rs. 226.91 lakhs envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Dina Nadi at village Regree in Gadchiroli Taluka of Chandrapur District. It will irrigate an area of 30,500 acres from Chandrapur District. Progress on this project has been slow as some of the foundation difficulties have not been overcome on this project so far.

(xi) *Itiadh Project*.—This project estimated to cost Rs. 692.02 lakhs envisages the construction of an earthen dam across river Garhvi, a tributary of Wainganga near village Gothangaon, taluka Sakoli, district Bhandara. It will irrigate an area of 71,500 acres from Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts. The work on the project has been started recently. The foundation grouting is now assigned on contract.

(xii) *Bagh Project*.—This project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Bagh river in Gondia Taluka of Bhandara District. It is a Joint Venture between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The cost of construction of the project will be shared by the two States. The share of Maharashtra in the estimated cost is Rs. 582.32 lakhs. The project will irrigate 61,000 acres in the State. The works on canals and pick-up-weirs have been started.

MARATHWADA REGION

(xiii) *Purna Project*.—This project estimated to cost Rs. 1,411 lakhs envisages the construction of a dam on river Purna near Yeldari Village in Jintur Taluka of Parbhani District. Another dam about 40 miles downstream near Siddheshwar Village in Hingoli Taluka of Parbhani District will act as a balancing tank after generation of power at the upper dam. The bulk of the work on Purna Project has been completed excepting fixing of gates. The work of fixing of radial gates at Siddheshwar will be completed by June 1966 and raising of spillway piers at Yeldari and installation of gates is in progress. Irrigation has been commenced since 1962 and it is expected that about 1.52 lakhs acres in Parbhani and Nanded Districts will be brought under irrigation during the next few years. A potential of 19,400 acres has been created till the end of December 1965. The work is expected to be substantially completed by the end of Third Plan.

In the case of Hydro Part, electrical equipment has started reaching the project site and generating plant is expected to be commissioned in 1966-67.

(xiv) *Manar Project*.—Stage-I of the project envisages the construction of an earthen dam near Warwant in Kandhar Taluka of Nanded District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 223.08 lakhs and the estimated irrigation potential is 25,000 acres, in Nanded District on full development. The work on the first stage of the dam has been mostly completed during 1963-64 and irrigation has also started from 15th January 1964. At present about 2,000 acres have been brought under irrigation. The canal works are in full swing and are expected to be completed by June 1966.

The second stage of this project estimated to cost Rs. 222.21 lakhs, envisages raising of the height of the West weir in the first stage across the Manar River near Warwant in Kandhar Taluka of Nanded District, completion of the balance earth-work in Manar Valley and the construction of all the branch canals in Godavari Valley about 67 miles in all together with the distribution system. The work on the Stage-II has been commenced in continuation of the 1st stage of the project. This will bring 66,000 acres under irrigation ultimately. The clearance to this stage of the project from the C.W. & P.C. is still awaited.

New Projects in the Third Five-Year Plan

Bhima Irrigation Project.—Bhima Project consists of 2 storages—(1) on river Pawna 119 feet high earth dam to store 10.78 T.M. cft. at Phagne (Poona District) and (2) storage on Bhima river at Ujjani (Sholapur District), 137 feet masonry dam to store 107.426 M.cft. A canal 28 miles including branches takes off from Pawna storage and irrigates 13,100 acres, and left

bank canal 267 miles long takes off from Ujjani storage and irrigates 296,000 acres. Total estimated cost is Rs. 42.58 crores. The work on approach roads and construction of buildings is in progress. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for 1966-67.

Kal River Project.—The project envisages construction of a masonry diversion weir across the river Kundalika near Dolvahal village utilising a part of the tail race water from the Bhira Power House with canals on both banks of total length of 81 miles. The weir is also one of the Hydro Power generating stations of the series of the low lift dams Bhira to Kolad with installed capacity of 4,000 Kw. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 242 lakhs and will give irrigation benefits to 19,683 acres of land in Roha and Mangaon Talukas of Kolaba District. The preliminary works, such as, construction of camp buildings, approach roads etc. are in progress.

Krishna Irrigation Project.—The project estimated to cost Rs. 2,765.74 lakhs consists of the following storages :—

(i) Storage on Krishna river near Dhom, taluka Wai, district Satara with both bank canals—left 57 miles and right 27 miles long.

(ii) Storage on Krishna river near Borkhal, taluka Satara, district Satara, with a left bank canal of 105 miles long.

(iii) Storage on Krishna river near Kanher, taluka Satara, district Satara, with both bank canals—left 10 miles and right 30 miles long.

The project has been cleared by the Planning Commission recently. A total area of 173,600 acres will be irrigated from this project.

Pus Project.—This project envisages the construction of a storage on the Pus river in the Godavari basin, near Marsul in Pusad Taluka of Yeotmal District, a pick-up weir at Rambha downstream of the storage dam, and a left bank canal 14 miles long with its distribution system. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 368 lakhs and on completion will give irrigation benefits to 28,950 acres in Pusad Taluka of Yeotmal District. The project has been cleared by the Planning Commission and preliminary works have been started. Construction of Wanwarla waste weir is in hand.

Lower Godavari Project.—The Lower Godavari Project Stage-I consists of—

(a) reservoir on the Godavari river upstream of Paithan with gross storage of 92 T. M. cft. (b) Paithan left bank canal 115 miles in length with complete distribution system for an irrigable area of 350,000 acres. The construction of earthen dam has been started on the right bank.

Construction of buildings is in progress and the canal command survey is being entrusted to the Survey of India.

The following projects have been submitted to Government of India and are awaiting clearance. This matter is being actively pursued with the Government of India :—

Major.	Medium.
1. Upper Godavari.	1. Panzra.
2. Upper Tapi.	2. Gyanganga.
3. Upper Wardha.	3. Sangrampur.
4. Upper Penganga.	4. Khuni (Saikheda).
5. Kukdi.	5. Kolhi.
6. Dudhganga.	6. Ghirni.
	7. Sorna.
	8. Tulshi.
	9. Manar Stage-II.
	10. Haladbarda.

Of these, the first 7 schemes under medium projects have been accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Government of India. Clearance from the Planning Commission is awaited.

Medium Irrigation Schemes costing below Rs. 2 crores

3.06. *Medium Irrigation Schemes.*—There were 34 medium spillover schemes and 9 new medium irrigation schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The progress of these schemes is given below region-wise:—

Western Maharashtra.—Nine schemes viz. Ranand Tank, Budhial Tank, Mosam River Project, Urmodi Bandhara, Pushpavati Bandhara, Tarali Bandhara, Radhanagari Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Schemes, Extension of Krishna Canal and Gangapur Stage-I of the First Plan, estimated cost of which is Rs. 874.28 lakhs were completed in the Third Plan and have started giving irrigation benefits.

Only one scheme viz. Gangapur—Stage-II of the Second Plan costing Rs. 104.02 lakhs was in progress. The main work of erection of gates was completed. The work of construction of distributary No. 20 and extension of Palkhed Canal have been taken up in order to utilise the potential so created.

Only one new scheme viz. Irrigation Tank at Malangaon was included in the Third Plan. Administrative approval to the scheme has been accorded for an amount of Rs. 61.75 lakhs and the contract for head works has been

given and the work has been started. The scheme will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and will create irrigation potential of 7,000 acres on completion.

2. *Vidarbha Region*.—Two second plan projects viz. Pindrabodi Tank Project and Ekburjee Project costing Rs. 80.49 lakhs were continued in the Third Plan. The work on these schemes is almost completed. An irrigation potential of 9,630 acres will be created on completion of these schemes.

Six new medium irrigation schemes viz. Morna River Project, Gyanganga River Project, Khuni River Project, Managarh Tank Project, Sangrampur Tank Project and Wunna River Project, were taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan. Administrative approval has been accorded to all these schemes. All the schemes are in progress. Out of these six schemes, two schemes viz. Managarh Tank Project and Sangrampur Tank Project are proposed to be completed by the end of the year 1966-67 and will create an irrigation potential of 6,600 acres on their completion. Wunna is getting almost completed by the end of the Third Plan. Its potential is 3,000 acres.

3. *Marathwada Region*.—All the 8 First Five-Year Plan schemes viz. Bendsura, Khasapur, Talwar, Kamli, Dhekū, Jui, Purna Anicut and Shivna Anicut have been completed in all respects and have started giving irrigation benefits. An irrigation potential of 34,350 acres has been created to the end of June 1965.

Out of the 14 schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan, (1) Kheina, (2) Mehekari, (3) Thirna, (4) Sindphana, (5) Upper Dudhna, (6) Kada, (7) Galhati, (8) Chandani, (9) Harni, (10) Mohesangvi and (11) Jivarakha have started giving partial irrigation benefits. Minor works remaining incomplete on all these 11 projects are proposed to be completed in 1966-67 and they will create an irrigation potential of 76,400 acres, thereafter. The remaining schemes viz. Wan, Mehekari, Sukhana and Kurnoor will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Only two new schemes viz. Ghirni Project and Kolhi Project were included in the Third Plan. The two schemes have been administratively approved for Rs. 102.32 lakhs and Rs. 25.12 lakhs respectively and works on these have been started. The Kolhi Project is getting completed in the Third Plan and will irrigate 1,530 acres on its completion. The Ghirni Project will spillover in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. On its completion, an irrigation potential of 7,000 acres will be created.

4. *Minor Irrigation Works*.—The third plan provision under this head provides for completion of the spillover minor irrigation works (including land drainage schemes) and for undertaking new works and land drainage

schemes. (This Department has also drawn up districtwise plan outlays for Minor Irrigation Works).

As against expenditure of less than Rs. 4 crores each in the First and Second Plans, the provision in the Third Plan was about Rs. 9 crores later increased to Rs. 13.6 crores. During the first four years of the Third Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 695.58 lakhs has been incurred, while that anticipated during the current year is Rs. 430.76 lakhs. There has thus been a substantial stepping up of work on Minor Irrigation against the original targets. The organisation for survey as well as construction has been strengthened suitably both in the State and Local sectors. A number of Minor Irrigation Works have been taken up in scarcity affected areas.

The irrigation potential under the schemes has been stepped up from 47,000 acres in the First Plan to 1,88,000 acres in the Second Plan and to 2,97,000 acres in the Third Plan. An increased provision of Rs. 450 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for works-in-progress in the State and the Local sector.

5. Steps Taken to Utilise the Irrigation Potential.—As a result of the progress made on the various major, medium and minor schemes explained above, it has been possible to increase the irrigation potential by 4.44 lakh acres in the Third Plan period. Before the commencement of the First Plan in 1951, the area irrigated was 7.10 lakh acres. In the First and Second Plans 51,670 acres and 1,17,180 acres potential was created respectively. Thus, by the end of the Third Plan an additional potential of 6.13 lakh acres by major and medium schemes and 1,09,000 acres by minor schemes i.e. 7.22 lakh acres will be added over the area irrigated in the pre-plan period. Though a potential of 7.22 lakh acres is created, the actual utilisation is less. Government is very much alive to this problem and has taken certain steps which will expedite the utilisation of the potential created and reduce the time lag between creation of potential and its utilisation. These steps include grant of concessions in water rates, introduction of package programmes, setting up of trial-cum-demonstration farms and co-ordination of activities of Irrigation and Agriculture Departments at various levels. Recently, Government have relaxed the criteria by which the construction of water courses by this Department was governed and have decided to construct water courses of about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ cusecs capacity so as to irrigate blocks as small as 25 to 30

acres instead of much bigger blocks as hitherto. This measure is expected to remove one of the chief obstacles which have so far hampered the utilisation. Further, under the Rabi campaign this year, all rabi crops have been exempted from water rates. This has also considerably accelerated the pace of utilisation.

6. *Steps for increase in Agricultural Production.*—For meeting the urgent need of increasing food production in the present emergency, Government has taken the following important measures :—

- (i) All Rabi food crops are being supplied canal water free of charge during the current Rabi season. Sanctions for the water supply were ordered out to be given on the spot without following the normal scrutiny and verification causing delay. Those who will avail of this concession during current year will be allowed free water for Rabi crops during next year, depending upon the availability of water.
- (ii) A cut has been applied to the sugarcane areas on a sliding scale up to 25 per cent. so as to bring more area in Rabi Season under food crops.
- (iii) Free supply of one or two post-seasonal or pre-seasonal waterings is allowed to Kharif and Rabi crops so as to bring them to maturity.
- (iv) Lifts on notified and non-notified rivers, nallas, tributaries, etc. are allowed freely for food crops without any charge except in the case of Bandharas in Nasik District.
- (v) As much water as required for Rabi crop on Krishna and Koyna Rivers, is ordered to be released from Shivajisagar Lake into Krishna and Koyna Rivers for two years.
- (vi) Concessions of free use of water to Rabi Food Crops has been extended even to the irrigators who have been in arrears to the payment of irrigation charges.
- (vii) Tank Bed lands have been made available for cultivation of Rabi Food Crops.

7. *Steps taken to Accelerate the Pace of Irrigation Development.*—(i) *Preparation of Master Plans.*—The work of preparing Master Plans for the optimum and systematic utilisation of the water resources of the various valleys has been taken in hand. In addition to the detailed Master Plans, out line Master Plans are also being prepared and publicised for disseminating the information to the Public. Such work for Godavari Valley has been done and outline Master Plans are expected to be published in the near future.

(ii) *Investigation Circles.*—Three investigation circles for different regions in the State have been created so that sufficient number of Major and Medium

Irrigation Projects are formulated for each region and submitted to the Government of India and their clearance pursued. This is essential from the point of view of having a stock-pile of projects thoroughly investigated in detail.

(iii) *Mechanical Circle*.—This specialised organisation is set up to cater to the long-felt needs of the various operative and construction Divisions of the Irrigation and Power Department in respect of (a) the operation/maintenance and repair of the heavy earthmoving equipment including vehicles and boring machinery; (b) the centralised manufacture of sluice gates and of heavy radial gates for waste weirs and (c) the manufacture of spare parts required for machinery used by the Irrigation and Power Department. This organisation has base workshop at Dapuri which constitutes a separate Division. The Mechanical Divisions at different Head Quarters are in charge of operations, maintenance and repairs to equipment and vehicles in the areas under their jurisdiction. In addition, there are Chief Erections Units headed by Executive Engineers, which are entrusted with the erection of gates manufactured at the workshop. It has also been decided to open Regional Workshops at Nanded in Marathwada and at Akola in Vidarbha to attend to immediate repair works. The work-load handled by the organisation is about Rs. 30 lakhs per year.

(iv) *Central Designs Organisation*.—This organisation is in charge of the work of detailed planning and design of major and medium irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 1 crore each.

The Central Designs Organisation is divided into sections each under a Superintending Engineer. Each section is further sub-divided into units each headed by an Executive Engineer.

(v) *The Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik*.—It is in charge of the work of applied research in Engineering. This Institute was established at Nasik in 1959 for the purpose of carrying out testing and applied research in all fields of Public Works Engineering viz., irrigation, hydro-electricity, structural engineering, roads, ports, public health engineering and rural engineering. It has also undertaken a long-term programme of research in fundamental problems of irrigation under the co-ordinating authority of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. In addition, Fundamental and Basic Research Problems not connected with any particular project and Research on Minor Irrigation and water use is also undertaken by this organisation. The testing of construction materials as well as the testing and calibrating of measuring instruments is the responsibility of this Institute. Model experiments required in the construction of hydraulic structures for the projects in the State are also carried out by this organisation. The Institute is also entrusted with the work of soil surveys in areas under the command

of irrigation projects for the purpose of determining the most suitable crop patterns and the avoidance of such undesirable effects of irrigation as water-logging and salt emergence.

(vi) *Water Resources Investigation Circle*.—The work of investigation of Water Resources in the State and preparation of Master Plans for its utilisation is dealt with by the Water Resources Investigation Circle. The collection of rain and river gauge data is also the responsibility of this circle. The number of rain and river gauges maintained by this Circle is 668.

The Circle had prepared Master Plans for Godavary Valley. It also looks after irrigation work in Konkan. This Circle has also prepared a Master Plan for Ulhas and Patalganga River Valleys.

8. *The Study Group on Irrigation and Power*.—The Government had appointed two Study Groups on Irrigation and Power to make a critical review of the progress of programmes and schemes included in the Third Plan of the State and to assess in the light of current trends and other available data, the position to be reached at the end of Third Plan period and to formulate detailed proposals for the Fourth Plan. The Study Groups have formulated their Fourth Plan proposals estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 200 crores for the Irrigation sector and Rs. 325 crores for the Power sector.

9. *Flood Control Schemes*.—Though flood control is not a chronic problem in Maharashtra, there are some areas in the State which are affected by floods in the monsoon. It is necessary to take up flood protection works in such areas. The number of works taken up in the Plan period is 6. Out of the total Third Plan provision of Rs. 15 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 9.51 lakhs is expected to be spent by this department by the end of current plan period. The balance has been allotted for Anti-sea erosion works to Buildings and Communications Department and Flood Control Works in Municipal area to Urban Development and Public Health Department. A provision of Rs. 4.73 lakhs is proposed for the Flood Control Programme in the next year's budget.

10. *Hydro-Electric Projects—Koyna*.—The main hydro-electric project which is under execution is the Koyna Hydro Electric Project near Helwak in district Satara. The water of the Koyna lake is diverted to the west by piercing through the ridge. The present stage of work on this project is as follows :—

Stage I.—Four units of 60 MW each under Stage I of the project have already been commissioned and power therefrom is being supplied to the Koyna-Tata-Railways-Inter connected system. These sets have already been handed over to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for operation and maintenance from 1st April 1963.

Stage II.—The first generating unit of 75 Mega watts under stage-II is programmed to be commissioned in the last week of March 1966, the second a few weeks later and the remaining two units will be installed by December 1966. Thus 300 MW additional power will be made available soon.

Stage III.—It is proposed to generate 320 MW of additional power of 20 per cent. load factor on the tailrace waters as a peaking arrangements under Stage-III of the Project. The preliminary works on this stage have already been started.

Vaitarna, Sahasrakund and Bhatgar-Vir Projects.—In the Third Plan, 2 more projects viz. Vaitarna and Sahasrakund were formulated and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission Vaitarna is cleared but Sahasrakund is yet to be cleared. Some progress has been made in regard to the Vaitarna Hydro Electric Project which has been administratively approved for Rs. 1,101 lakhs and the work is already started. Tenders for the main dam have been finalised and for the Electrical equipment tenders are received. The Vaitarna project is also meant for increasing the water supply to the Bombay City. As storages already existed and a small quantity of power was also being generated at Bhatgar, a new project making use of Bhatgar and Vir storage for Hydro Electric generation proposed by State Government is also cleared by the Planning Commission.

Sahasrakund Project is to be cleared by Planning Commission and as such only preliminary works are undertaken so far.

Other Hydro Electric Projects.—Investigations for Bhandardara-cum-Randha, Bhira Tail Race utilisation, Vaitarna Stage-II are completed and project reports are being sent to Central Water and Power Commission.

11. *Government Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.*—The pace of activities in respect of Urban Water Supply and Drainage schemes as well as Rural Water Supply Schemes (including Regional Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme) has increased considerably in recent years. This is due to the priority given by the Government of India for Water Supply Scheme in villages affected due to scarcity of water. The number of schemes costing about Rs. 20 lakhs under execution is about 20. The work relating to the Water Supply and drainage schemes for four Defence Projects in the Maharashtra State (viz. Warangaon, Ambajhari, Chanda, Ozar) is also entrusted to this Department.

12. *Training Programme for Various Technical and non-Technical services.*—The I. & P. D. being an Engineering Department has to take various steps to get the technical and non-technical staff under its control.

trained in latest modes of technical and Engineering Developmental matters. This Department is, therefore, very keen in taking advantage of various training schemes available in the country and abroad as also to start training classes in the State itself, according to needs. The broad details of the training schemes imparted by us as also those for which our officers are deputed from time to time are explained below :—

(1) *Training of Technical Assistants.*—On account of paucity of technical persons, this Department has instituted a pre-recruitment training course for 40 to 60 Trainees at a time for imparting training to outside candidates in surveying, levelling etc. and for supervision of petty construction works. Candidates who have passed their S. S. C. Examination or equivalent examination are admitted for this course. Training is given free of charge and the trainees are paid a fixed stipend during their theoretical training of 4 months after which they are taken as Technical Assistants on w. c. establishment. On completion of the whole course, the trainees are bound to serve I. & P. D. for a period of four years minimum. Such classes for T. As. are being conducted in various Circles, by the Superintending Engineer, according to their needs.

(2) *Training of Measurers Patkaris and Canal Inspectors.*—At present training classes for Measurers, Canal Inspectors, Patkaris etc. are being conducted according to necessity by the S. Es. of Circles in a batch of 40-50 trainees at a time. The S. Es. of Vidarbha and Marathwada area have also been requested to get some of their overseers trained in irrigation management from the Deccan Canal Divisions in the D. I. C. (C) and D. I. C.(N). This step has been initiated in order to face the increased need of trained staff in irrigation management in the subsequent years when many of the major and medium irrigation projects would be completed.

(3) There are arrangements to provide training of Clerks in the Department. Classes for Clerks are being held regularly, once in a year by the Superintending Engineers. The Clerks are required to pass an examination after completion of the course.

(4) In addition to the abovementioned training Schemes action as detailed in the following paragraphs is also being taken by this Department for giving training to the Technical Staff :—

(a) Long and Short term-Refresher, Special courses of one to three months duration are held by the Roorkee University on various Engineering subjects for serving Engineers of the State. This Department generally takes advantage of such courses and for each such course. It has been decided to depute 24 officers during this year. The University

of Roorkee also conducts, annually a special course of one year's duration on Water Resources Development in investigation Planning designs construction, operation, field inspection etc. It is proposed to depute 2 Officers for this course this year. We have been taking advantage of these courses regularly.

(b) In addition to the above, Public Health Courses of 3 months' (certificate course) and one year's duration (M. E. P. H. Course) are held by the All India Institute of Hygiene and P. H. Calcutta every year. For such courses also Deputy Engineers, Overseers from the P. H. Circles are deputed by this Department.

(c) The Government of India sometimes holds training courses for training of States Engineers in various specialised subjects on Irrigation and Power Engineering. The course is usually of six weeks duration. This Department takes benefit of these courses also.

(d) Scholarships under various aid programme like T. C. M. Colombo Plan, W. H. O., Point four programme, Eisenhower programme are also offered either by the Government of India or other Governments for training and when the scholarship offered is in connection with any engineering subject, this Department generally deposes officers and takes benefit of the scholarships offered. This Department has deputed abroad two Officers under these Schemes.

(e) There is also a scheme for an initial general training to be given to officers directly recruited to M. S. E. Class I and class II. For imparting such training regular classes are being held at the Engineering Staff College at Nasik where not only the new candidates are trained but the Institute also organises courses of Overseers and run Refresher Courses for in-Service Engineers. One course is held every year under these Schemes.

(f) Apart from the above referred general training, there is also a scheme for imparting specialised training in Soil mechanics at the M. E. R. I. Nasik. Three batches have so far been trained under this Scheme. Similarly training classes in concrete technology for Overseers are also being conducted at the Engineering Staff College, Nasik.

(g) At present some of the Operators and Mechanics and even sometimes Overseers who are engaged on the work of operation, maintenance and repairs to heavy earthmoving equipment are deputed for training at the various Technical Training Centres run by the C. W. & P. C. At present four persons from this Department are undergoing this training at the Training Centre at Nagarjunsagar.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1966-67 by way of Section I—New Items and for continuing Schemes

Serial No.	Head of Account	Budget provision for (continuing Schemes)	Provision proposed for section I—New Items	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	19-General Administration ..	11,88,800	....	11,88,800
2	27-Scientific Department ..	23,24,000	....	23,24,000
3	30-Public Health ..	74,23,400	72,600	74,96,000
4	34-Co-operation ..	8,18,000	....	8,18,000
5	43-Irrigation etc. ..	7,33,92,100	24,900	7,34,17,000
6	44-Irrigation etc ..	1,35,57,500	....	1,35,57,500
7	45-Electricity Schemes ..	1,55,000	....	1,55,000
8	48-Capital outlay on irrigation.	3,39,000	....	3,39,000
9	50-Public Works ..	2,72,47,800	2,85,600	2,75,33,400
10	99-Capital outlay on Irrigation	26,65,72,500	50,500	26,66,23,000
11	100-Capital outlay on Irrigation.	1,42,74,000	12,00,000	1,54,74,000
12	101-Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	10,30,40,000	....	10,30,40,000
13	109-Capital outlay on other works.	15,58,000	....	15,58,000

LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT

Part I

LAW

1. The functions on the law side of the Department are mainly technical and consist 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) salaries, allowances, powers, privileges and immunities, etc. of Members of the Legislature of the State, salaries and allowances of the Presiding Officers of the State Legislature, Rules of Procedure of the Legislature of the State, and matters connected with Parliament,
- (5) appointment, remuneration, fees, budget, etc. of all Law Officers of the State,
- (6) revision of Law and Judiciary Department compilations and reprinting of Acts and Local Rules and Orders,
- (7) writing off of any decretal dues,
- (8) all Government conveyancing work in the State,
- (9) admiralty jurisdiction, suits and summonses and the legal profession and the Notaries Act, 1952,
- (10) 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 and administration of the Advocates Act, 1961. The total number of matters in the Department and disposed of from 1961 to 1965 were as follows :—

Year	Inward	Outward
1961	43,247	30,202
1962	52,724	33,674
1963	89,743	42,591
1964	77,271	44,022
1965	79,505	38,840

2. This Department is operating the following two schemes for the Welfare of Backward classes in the State :—

(1) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to the Backward classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Civil Proceedings or Criminal Proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdar's Courts 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 1965-66 a total provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made for these schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 51,238 has been incurred till the end of December 1965, extending the benefit of the scheme to 897 beneficiaries.

A provision of Rs. 41,000 is proposed for these schemes for the year 1966-67.

3. The following is the statement of Writ Petitions, viz., Miscellaneous Petitions, Special Civil Applications, Writ Petitions filed in the High Court of other States, High Court suits, City Civil Court Suits, Small Causes Courts Suits, Supreme Court Cases and References in Sales-tax matters and miscellaneous Applications received in this Department during the period from 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965 :—

1. Miscellaneous Petitions	...	...	75
2. Special Civil Applications.	...	...	401
3. Writ Petitions in the Gujarat High Court, Assam High Court, Calcutta High Court and Madras High Court.	...	...	6
4. High Court Suits	...	...	11
5. City Civil Court Suits	...	...	276
6. Small Causes Court Suits.	...	...	8
7. Supreme Court Cases	...	...	15
8. Miscellaneous Applications	...	...	6
9. References in Sales Tax matters	...	...	30

Total ... 828

The following are the important cases in which the State of Maharashtra was or is a party :—

(i) The Supreme Court has dismissed with costs the appeal filed by Messrs. Mackenzies Limited against the High Court judgment. The High Court had held that in respect of their activities as body building contractors the appellants were dealers under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953.

(ii) The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal filed by Messrs. Kamala Mills Limited against the State of Bombay holding that section 20 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 is a complete bar to the jurisdiction of the High Court to entertain a suit filed against an assessment order.

(iii) Appeals filed in the Supreme Court by the three Sugar Companies Belapur, Gangapur and Maharashtra challenging the validity of the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 have been withdrawn on consent terms approved by the Revenue and Forests Department.

(iv) The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Sugar Cane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961, in the appeal filed by Jaora Sugar Mills Private Limited *versus* State of Madhya Pradesh. The Court negated the contentions of the appellant that the Act was beyond the legislative competence of Parliament and is a colourable piece of legislation. The hearing of two writ petitions in the Maharashtra High Court by Messrs. Changdeo Sugar Mills and another raising similar points were postponed pending the above Supreme Court's decisions.

(v) The Supreme Court allowed the appeal filed by Santokchand Kaniyalal Jain, President of the Bhusawal Borough Municipality, holding that the combined effect of section 25 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 and section 3 of the Maharashtra Municipalities (Postponement of General Election Pending Unification of Municipal Laws) Act 1964, was that the term of the President synchronized with the life of the Municipality which was extended upto 31st December 1965.

(vi) Two writ petitions No. 66 of 1965 and No. 146 of 1965 have been filed in the Supreme Court challenging the acquisition of lands by the State Government and the constitutional validity of the Commissioner of Divisions Act, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Act, etc.

(vii) The High Court has granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, to the Maharashtra Pragat Shetkari Sangh. The Sangh had filed a writ petition challenging the validity of the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, which petition was dismissed.

(viii) The Godavari Sugar Mills and the Brihan Sugar Mills whose writ petitions challenging the acquisition of surplus lands under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, were dismissed with costs by the High Court, have filed applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

(ix) Government has taken steps to appeal against the High Court's judgment in the writ petition filed by Messrs Dinbai Vakil as Government is unwilling to accept the Court's view that the fresh order of requisition for a public purpose passed during pendency of the petition is *mala fide* i.e. in colourable exercise of powers.

(x) The High Court allowed the writ petition filed by Badruddin E. Maladwala challenging acquisition proceedings by the State for Messrs. Nanubhai Industries Private Ltd., later named Nirlons Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals. Private Ltd. The Court held that as the third respondent was a private Limited Company at the time when the declaration was made under section 6 and the agreement was entered into with it, the proposed acquisition having regard to the object for which it was made did not fulfil the conditions which were required to be fulfilled under clauses (a), (aa) or (b) of section 40(1) of the Land Acquisition Act and was outside the purview of the Act Government has not acquiesced in the judgment and is taking steps to file an appeal to the Supreme Court.

(xi) A writ petition has been filed by Shri Babubhai C. Mehta challenging the validity of sections 32 and 33 of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1961 as infringing Articles 14, 19 and 31.

(xii) Several petitions have been filed in the High Court challenging the acquisition of land at Panchbakhadi, Thana by Government for development and utilization of lands as an industrial area on the same grounds urged in Special Civil Appeal No. 1024 of 1963 etc. Contentions have also been raised challenging the validity of Ordinance II of 1965 as a fraud on the Constitution and colourable exercise of power of the Governor.

(xiii) In Special Civil Application Nos. 1447 to 1479 of 1962 filed by H. J. Ajmera the High Court has permitted amendment of the petitions to challenge the validity of the Land Acquisition (Maharashtra Amendment Validation of Certain Proceedings for Acquisition of Lands) Ordinance, 1965 on grounds *inter alia* that the Governor's exercise of powers under Article 213 was *mala fide*, that the Ordinance was a colourable device to set aside the High Court judgment in Special Civil Application No. 1024 of 1963, etc.

(xiv) The High Court has dismissed with costs Miscellaneous Petition No. 444 of 1963 filed by Messrs. India Financing Construction Co. Ltd., challenging the Notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, of acquisition of lands for the Vile Parle Music Circle, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, as well as the Bombay Public Trust Act. The Court accepted the grounds of defence that the Petition was premature as the Notification under section 4 is in its nature an exploratory notification for enabling Government to investigate, whether the machinery of the Act should be put into motion and (2) that as the Land Acquisition (Companies) Rules were not existing at the time the notification under section 4 was issued, there was no question of complying with the Rules and non-compliance did not make the notification invalid.

(xv) A writ petition, Special Case Application No. 1688 of 1965, has been filed in the High Court challenging Government's Order restricting the number of animals to be slaughtered, as being *ultra vires* sections 4 and 5 of the Maharashtra Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1958. The Act has also been challenged as violating fundamental rights under Articles 14 and 19 and as being beyond legislative competence.

(xvi) The Panchagani Electric Supply has filed a writ petition challenging Government's Order revoking their licence. The High Court has granted the application for interim stay.

(xvii) The Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. in Ahmednagar has filed a writ petition for a declaration that the Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1961 is invalid and that the Sugarcane Cess Validation Act, 1962 is illegal and *ultra vires*.

(xviii) The High Court has allowed with costs the writ petition filed by Shri J. B. D'Souza, Commissioner, Aurangabad Division and has directed the Collector to consider the petitioner's application for a health liquor permit. But the Court did not issue the writ of mandamus prayed for by the petitioner viz. to direct the Collector to grant the liquor permit. The judgment will be examined on receipt of a copy.

(xix) The High Court allowed the writ petition filed by Shri M. N. Gamadia and others and directed Government to withdraw or cancel the notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act for acquiring land for the Yashobhoomi Co-operative Housing Society. The judgment will be examined on receipt of a copy.

4. The total number of Civil Suits filed against the State of Maharashtra in Mofussil Courts during the year 1965 was 1,387. Defence was sanctioned in 662 suits. Institution of suits on behalf of Government was sanctioned in 58 cases. 1,185 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 208 cases. During the period under review, as many as 1887 un-official references which include opinion matters arising after notices under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code were received, were disposed of. In addition to the above, there were 11,598 miscellaneous matters.

5. *Legislation.*—In the year 1965, 56 Acts were enacted. These Acts include 3 extension measures, 4 Appropriation Acts, 8 substantive measures such as the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, Maharashtra Gramdan Act, Secondary Education Boards Act and Maharashtra Medical Council Act, and the remaining 4 amending Acts.

6. One Bill which was passed in the Second (August) Session 1965 and 4 Bills, which were passed in third (November-December) session, are awaiting the assent of the President.

7. Fifty-five Bills were drafted and supplied to Departments during the year 1965. These Bills include important Bills like, Maharashtra Municipalities Bill, Secondary Education Boards Bill and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code. Five Ordinances were promulgated during the year, and all of them were replaced by the Acts.

8. *Subordinate Legislation.*—All important statutory notifications, rules, orders, etc. including rules and orders under the Defence of India Act and Rules were issued by the Administrative Departments after scrutiny by this Department.

9. *Integration of laws*—So far 122 laws have been unified. The work of unification of remaining laws which are relatively less urgent and less important is in progress.

10. *Publication.*—Replacement Series No. XXXIV to the Bombay Code containing amendments made by Acts passed during the Second Session 1964 and Replacement Series No. XXXV containing amendments made by Acts passed during the Third Session 1964, and Budget Session 1965, were printed during the year. Replacement Series No. XXXVI containing amendments made by Acts passed during the Second and Third Sessions 1965, is under print and will be issued in March 1966.

11. (a) *General.*—The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1910 came into force with effect from 21st January 1952. For the purpose of administration of the Act, six regions, viz. Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum were established. With the coming into force of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the territories comprising the Abu Road Taluka of Ahmedabad Region and those comprising Belgaum Region formed part of Rajasthan and Mysore States respectively. The Charity Commissioner, Bombay, ceased to have jurisdiction over these territories, with effect from 1st April 1959, by virtue of the Order passed by the Government of India, called “The Bombay Public Trusts (Corporations) Order, 1959. From 1st May 1960, the Charity Commissioner’s office has been reconstituted and it has under its control only three regional offices, namely Greater Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur. Three new regional offices have been set up at Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad in January 1961 consequent upon the application of the Bombay Public Trusts (Unification and Amendment) Act, 1959 to the Public Trusts in Vidarbha and Marathwada Areas. The Regions are proposed to be reorganised and one more Regional Office at Nasik is proposed to be set up.

(b) *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 the period upto the end of October 1965 for registration of public trusts under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was about 46,365 of which 45,643 applications were disposed of. The total number of public trusts registered during the period upto 31st October 1965 was about 41,103. (This excludes public trusts registered in Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Baroda regions which no longer form part of the Maharashtra State). On an average 35 trusts are registered every month in each of the regional offices.

(c) *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 very 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 and also incorporating the information in respect of public trusts registered after 1953 only in respect of public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more. It is proposed to publish these Directories in Marathi, except for the Directory of Greater Bombay District, which is proposed to be published in English. The work of compilation of Directories except for Greater Bombay Region and Nagpur Region, is nearly completed but the work of publication of the Directories has been with-held till the present emergency is over.

(d) *Accumulated Surplus*.—Scrutiny of audited statements of accounts of public trusts continued during 1965-66 also with a view to find out if the surplus could be utilised for secular education and/or medical relief. It is proposed to concentrate on this during the subsequent year also.

(e) *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 the 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 from 1st January 1965 to 30th November 1965 public trusts invested Rs. 62,500 in 4½ per cent. Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificates.

In view of the emergency due to Chinese aggression and Pakistan aggression, in a bid to help the Defence efforts, the Charity Commissioner issued an appeal to the trustees of public trusts to invest surplus funds, in Defence Securities.

In response to the appeal, the public trusts have invested (i) Rs. 2,10,830 in 4½ per cent. National Defence Bonds, 1972; (ii) Rs. 2,69,865 in 12-Year National Defence Securities; (iii) Rs. 3,77,500 in 4½ per cent. 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates.

(ii) The Charity Commissioner continued to exercise control over the working of trusts by requiring them to obtain his sanction for investment of trust funds (other than public securities). During the period under review viz. 1st January 1965 to 30th November 1965, 457 applications were received under section 35 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, while the number of applications disposed of was 325.

(f) *Proceedings before the Charity Commissioner—Miscellaneous*.—Under section 36 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act 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 were 305 and 270, respectively.

Judicial proceedings.—Section 51 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 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 81 and 33, respectively.

In the capacity as the appellate authority, the Charity Commissioner and the Joint Charity Commissioner disposed of 105 appeals, 57 revision applications under section 70A, 17 contribution revision applications under Rule 36 and 5 inquiries under section 40 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The number of appeals, revision applications, contribution revision applications, transfer applications and inquiries under section 40 filed during the period were 161, 69, 20, 25 and 17, respectively.

Proceedings under section 50A.—A new section 50A has been added empowering the Charity Commissioner to frame, amalgamate or modify schemes. During this period, the number of applications received and the *suo-motu* proceedings started and disposed of were 60 and 73 respectively.

(g) *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 also to appear as a party in cases wherein appeals have been filed against his own decision 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 trust etc.

(i) *Legal Proceedings wherein Charity Commissioner is a party.*—Total number of cases filed under the provisions of Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 in High Court, Bombay, Bench at Nagpur and other Courts subordinate thereto was 200. The number of cases disposed of during the above period was 126.

(ii) *The proceedings filed by the Charity Commissioner.*—During the period under report 2 suits, one letter Patent Appeal and one Supreme Court Appeal were filed by the Charity Commissioner.

(h) *Endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in the State Government.*—Under Chapter VII-A which has been subsequently inserted by the Bombay Public Trusts Act, VI of 1960, 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 the special provisions contained in the Chapter. For this purpose a lot of spade work was done to find out all such endowments which fall within the purview of the said Chapter throughout the State.

Lists of 67 endowments of Jath Taluka and 391 endowments of Rajura Tahashil were prepared and submitted to the Government in Law and Judiciary Department, for publication under section 56-C(1)(b) of the Act.

Like-wise lists of 2,293 endowments of Kolhapur District, 39 endowments of Jath Taluka, 192 endowments of Ratnagiri District and 4, 1, and 3 endowments respectively of Poona, Thana and Kolaba Districts were prepared and submitted to Government in Law and Judiciary Department for publication under section 56-C(2) of the Act (IInd Publication).

Recently, lists of 1,562 and 3,286 endowments of Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts, respectively, from the Marathwada area were prepared

and sent to the Government for publication under section 56-C(1)(b) of the Act.

I. *Miscellaneous.*—Consequent upon the declaration of emergency in the country due to Chinese aggression and thereafter aggression by Pakistan in a bid to help defence efforts, the Charity Commissioner issued an appeal to the trustees to contribute liberally towards the National Defence Fund taking into consideration the provisions in the scheme or the instrument creating the trust. In response to the said appeal number of public trusts have liberally donated amounts in cash as well as gold. The amount of Rs. 3,47,618-29 P. in cash is donated to the National Defence Fund during the period under review. Similarly, public trusts donated Rs. 76,446-13 P. and Rs. 20,568 towards Kashmir Rehabilitation Fund and Jawans Welfare Fund, respectively.

II. *Charitable Endowments.*—Under section 43 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, the Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The Charity Commissioner has now been appointed to function as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the entire Maharashtra State and continues to function as an Agent of the Treasurer of Charitable endowments for India.

The total number of State endowments vested in him as on 31st March 1965 was 504 having a total corpus of Rs. 1,15,38,400 and the number of central endowments vested in the Treasurer was 25 having a corpus of Rs. 1,07,12,300.

III. *Administration of the Societies Registration Act, 1860.*—During the period under report, the Charity Commissioner continued to administer the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functioned as the Registrar of Societies for the entire State of Maharashtra.

The Assistant Charity Commissioner, Nagpur Region, Akola Region and Aurangabad Region were appointed as Assistant Registrar of Societies for their respective regions from 3rd May 1961 (*vide* Law and Judiciary Department notification No. 10074/C, dated the 3rd May 1961). Since that date 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.

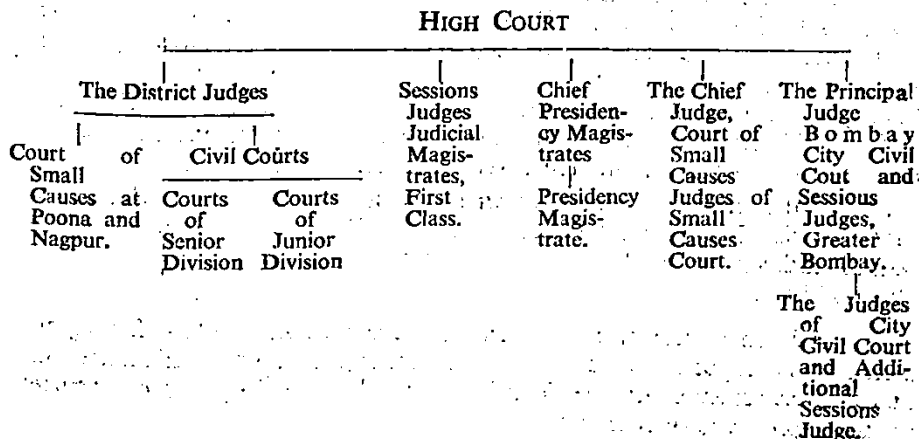
The number of Societies Registered from 1st January 1965 to 31st October 1965 was as follows :—

Name of the Region	No. of Societies
1. Greater Bombay Region	113
2. Poona Region	60

Name of the Region	No. of Societies
3. Kolhapur Region	17
4. Nagpur Region	95
5. Akola Region	81
6. Aurangabad Region	98
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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 High Court at Bombay is presided over by the Chief Justice with the assistance of 20 judges. The Administrative side of the High Court, is managed by the Registrar or Additional Registrar on the Appellate Side, and by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on the Original Side.

A permanent bench of the High Court, has been established at Nagpur, having 4 Judges. The Administrative side of the Court is looked after by the Special Officer, appointed for that Court. Of the 21 High Court Judges, 16 are permanent 5 are temporary. On temporary basis one post of Additional Judge on the Bench of the High Court at Bombay has been created for the disposal of Land Acquisition References and Arbitration cases in Greater Bombay.

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 High Court of Maharashtra at Bombay and 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 Reporter, and a skeleton staff is in existence for reporting of judgments of the Bombay High Court.

COURTS OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

There are at present 34 courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Greater Bombay, including the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the administrative control of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The administrative side of the work is looked after by the Registrar, Presidency Magistrates Courts.

BOMBAY CITY CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS

Since 1948, the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Courts have 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 sessions 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 15 including the Principal Judge (10 permanent plus 5 temporary). They attend to civil work and criminal work alternately. 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.

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 18 Judges including the Chief Judge. The administrative side of the work is looked after by the 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 18.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

The District Judge's Court is the highest judicial authority in a district. In addition to his Court, there are Courts of Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of the Senior and Junior Divisions. The Assistant Judges' Courts are located at the Headquarter town of the District and so are 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.

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 all decrees and orders passed by the subordinate Courts in which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge also exercise general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these courts.

An Assistant Judge tries original cases the 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 Magistrates after preliminary enquiry and also hear appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates. A Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge can pass any sentences 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.

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. There are two classes of Magistrates, viz. (1) Judicial Magistrates, and (2) Executive Magistrates as shown below :—

Judicial Magistrates	Executive Magistrates
1. Presidency Magistrates ...	1. District Magistrates.
2. Magistrates of the First Class.	2. Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
3. Magistrates of the Second Class.	3. Taluka Magistrates.
4. Magistrates of the Third Class.	4. Special Executive Magistrates.
5. Special Judicial Magistrates ...	5. Presidency Magistrates specially empowered by Government.

At present, there are no Second or Third Class Magistrates but only Judicial Magistrates of First Class have been appointed. There are also Presidency Magistrates in Greater Bombay who are responsible for the trial of all criminal cases within the limits of Greater Bombay. The Courts of Presidency Magistrates are under the control of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who is assisted in his administrative duties by a Registrar. As for Executive Magistrates, the following persons have been so appointed :—

		Executive Magistrates
Collectors	... ..	as District Magistrates.
Personal Assistants to Collectors.		as Additional District Magistrates.
Assistant or Deputy Collectors.		as Sub-Divisional Magistrates.
Mamlatdars st or Mahalkaris and Awal Karkuns to Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris and Super- numerary Assistant Collectors.	} as Taluka 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 powers to try offences. They exercised magisterial powers for the limited purpose of 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 Schedule III-A, III(IV) and III(V) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

Schemes for 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 in Greater Bombay, whose income is less than Rs. 2,500.

There is one scheme for grant of free legal assistance to the undefended poor accused persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in sessions cases in Mofussil. The scheme had been operative since 1st January 1959 in the whole of the composite State of Bombay as plan scheme. This scheme now continues to operate in the whole of the State of Maharashtra as a non-plan scheme. Provisions of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 33,000 were made during the financial years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively, in the non-plan budget and it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 30,000 for the financial year 1966-67.

This scheme has been extended to the accused in sessions cases in Greater Bombay, from the year 1962-63 and provisions of Rs. 10,000 have been made for the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively to implement the proposal. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10,000 for the financial year 1966-67. The limit of Rs. 1,800 per annum fixed on income, for the mofussil cases is raised to Rs. 2,500, per annum for cases in Greater Bombay, taking into consideration the comparative costs of living and rate of wages in Greater Bombay and elsewhere. A scheme for granting legal assistance to the Army and Air Force Personnel and their families in Criminal and Civil matters has been also implemented. The scheme is to last till the Emergency.

Budget provision.—In the Budget Estimates 1966-67 the following provisions are proposed :—

	Rs.
<i>19-General Administration</i>	
(i) K-7(a)-Law and Judiciary Department ...	10,38,000
(ii) K-7(b)-Charity Commissioner ...	4,44,100
(iii) K-7(c)-Administratinn of Societies Registration Act.	21,800
(iv) Q-1(c) Regional staff of Charity Commissioner.	3,14,500
(v) Q-1(d)-Charitable Endowments. ...	40,800
<i>71-Miscellaneous</i>	
(i) B-Donations of Institutions-B-1-A-Law and Judiciary Department.	1,300
(ii) G-Grant-in-aid, Contributions etc. ...	1,07,100

	Rs.
<i>76-Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments</i>	
(i) Compensation to local bodies on account of the revenues from fines credited to Government (Voted).	10,10,000
(ii) Assignment to District Local Boards/Zilla Parishads on account of loss of income due to Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government Act, 1920 (Charged).	1,30,000
<i>21-Administration of Justice</i>	
A-High Court ...	35,34,800
B-Law Officers ...	19,09,200
D-Sheriff and Reporter (Charged) (Voted) ...	59,200 33,200
E-Official Assignee ...	1,52,900
G-Presidency Magistrate's Courts ...	15,07,000
H-Civil and Sessions Court ...	1,57,94,000
I-Court of Small Causes ...	12,66,900
J-Criminal Courts ...	22,32,800
L-Charges in England ...	11,000

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

INDUSTRIES

The Industries and Labour Department as it now exists was established as a separate department of the Secretariat on 1st May 1960, with the formation of the State of Maharashtra. Prior to this, the subjects of "Industries" and "Electricity" were dealt with in Industries and Co-operation Department and "Labour" in Labour and Social Welfare Department.

The following offices are under the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department :—

- (a) The Directorate of Industries, Bombay.
- (b) The Director, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.
- (c) The Director, Geology and Mining, Nagpur.
- (d) The Commission of Labour, Bombay.
- (e) The Director of Employment, Bombay.
- (f) The President, Industrial Court, Bombay.
- (g) The Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.
- (h) The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay.
- (i) The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Bombay.
- (j) The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Bombay.
- (k) The Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation, Bombay.
- (l) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

2. The industries section of this Department is mainly concerned with the promotion of Industries in the State and rendering all possible assistance to the existing established industries and the newly started industries by offering facilities in running the industries and by creating a climate for introduction of new ones through the various offices under its administrative control as shown below :—

(1) *The Directorate of Industries*.—The Directorate gives technical advice, grants, loans, helps in obtaining scarce raw materials and selects suitable lands to the newly started industries. The main activities of the Directorate are as follows :—

- (a) sponsoring the establishment of large and medium scale industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (b) Development of Small Scale Industries.

- (c) purchase of Stores required by all the departments of Government.
- (d) administration of the Weights and Measures Act, including the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures.
- (e) assistance in securing scarce raw materials indigenous and imported and controlled materials such as Iron, Steel, Coal, Cement, etc.
- (f) commercial Intelligence Service and collection of Industrial Statistics.
- (g) management of Government Distillery at Chitali in Ahmednagar District.
- (h) running of Industrial Research Laboratories at Bombay and Poona.
- (i) promotion of Rule Industrialisation in the State.
- (j) relief to goldsmiths.
- (k) dispersal of Industries.
- (l) export promotion.
- (m) the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

During the year 1965 the Directorate dealt with 540 applications under the Act, for establishment of new industries or effecting expansion of the existing ones in the Maharashtra State. The Government of India had issued 114 licences for various categories of industries to be established in Maharashtra.

The work of compilation of statistical data in respect of the licences issued to different parties from time to time has been taken up during the current year.

(2) *Development of Small Scale Industries.*—The following schemes are at present under implementation of this Directorate :—

- (1) establishment of Industrial Estates.
- (2) grant of loans under State-Aid to Industries Rules.
- (3) quality Marking of Products of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.
- (4) grant of subsidy to small scale industries on electric power consumption.

(3) *Central Stores Purchase Organisation.*—The Central Stores Purchase Organisation makes purchases of stores and goods required by the various Government departments and offices of the State in accordance with the

policies laid down by Government from time to time. Details of purchases made are as under :—

Total purchases from 1st April 1965 to 31st December 1965 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Goods of foreign make ...	119·27
(2) Goods of Indian make ...	213·74
(3) Goods of Cottage and Small Scale Industries ...	18·02
(4) Goods from Government institutions ...	0·02
(5) Purchases under rate-contract ...	62·43
(6) Supply orders (D. G. S. & D.) ...	18·69
(7) Vehicles purchased against D. G. S. & D. Contracts.	241·28
Total ...	673·45

(4) *Weights and Measures*.—The Industries Inspectors continued to enforce the provisions under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964 and the Rules framed thereunder. They carried out the verification and stamping of the weights, measures etc. according to the approved programme. The defaulters were prosecuted and fined. The revenue collection on account of verification and stamping is approximately Rs. 13 lakhs.

(5) *Assistance in securing scarce raw materials*—

	Period	Applications received	No. of essentiality certificates and, or permits issued	Total value of essentiality certificates
1. Essentiality certificates for machinery and non-consumable spares.	From April 1965 to 31st January 1966.	315	213	Rs. 148 lakhs
2. Building Control Permits.	1965.	537	300	...

(6) *Commercial Intelligence Service and Collection of Industrial Statistics*.—The powers to collect statistics from scheduled industries licensible under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are with the Central Government. There are about 1650 factories in the scheduled industries out of 975 registered factories (large and small) in this State. Of these 8100 factories come under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Industries.

The Government of India have advised all small scale industries units to get themselves registered with the Directorate of Industries. For this purpose the Directorate of Industries has prepared a Commercial Director of Industrial Units in three parts covering Large, Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

(7) *Rural Industries Projects.*—The following activities have been undertaken in the Rural Industries Projects at (1) Vengurla, (2) Sangamner, (3) Wardha and (4) Latur:—

Under the above scheme during the year 1965-66 a number of candidates were sent for in-plant training. Some of the machines were purchased for Common Facility Centres. Construction work of worksheds at Murud in Latur was completed and the worksheds are being allotted to entrepreneurs. Some of the technical personnel required for operating machinery in Common Facility Centres were selected. For the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 22.45 lakhs (Approx.) is tentatively proposed for the programme of R.I.P.

(8) *Pilot Scheme for development and management of industries in rural areas in Sangli, Yeotmal and Nanded Districts.*—Under the above scheme, during the year 1965-66 Government released an amount of Rs. 10,25,054 and Rs. 4,03,642 to the District Co-operative Industrialisation and Development Society Ltd., Yeotmal and Nanded respectively, six schemes of Yeotmal Society and 4 Schemes of Nanded Society for Development of Industries have been sanctioned by Government during the year 1965-66. Schemes of the District Co-operative Industrialisation and Development Society, Sangli under implementation are (1)(a) manufacture of Hydraulic line (b) Chemical Lime, (2) Manufacture of Ago implements, (3) Assembly of Umbrellas, (4) Manufacture of Wollen blankets. In addition to the above schemes, the scheme of Neera tapping of the Khadi and Village Industries Board is also under implementation of the Society.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the year 1966-67.

(9) *Relief to goldsmiths.*—In order to mitigate the hardships of the goldsmiths who have lost their employment due to the Gold Control Order, the State Government have sanctioned relief schemes as mentioned below :

(i) grant of loans for starting business to individual goldsmiths to the extent of Rs. 1,500.

(ii) grant of loans for starting industries under S. A. I. Rules.

(iii) grant of loans to small dealers and refiners in gold upto Rs. 5,000.

Loans amounting to Rs. 18.97 lakhs were disbursed for purposes of starting business and Industries during 1964-65.

In addition to the above financial assistance the goldsmiths have been issued certificates to work as goldsmiths if they have applied before 31st March 1964 (and 31st August 1964 in case of sickness etc.). They have also been given relaxation of age and educational qualifications for recruitment into Government services and priority in recruitment to such service. Training was also imparted in 14 carat gold ornaments and printing. In short all help and assistance is being given wherever possible to rehabilitate the goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order.

(10) *Dispersal of Industries.*—Industrialisation in the State is at present restricted to certain pockets. This has resulted in regional disparities. These disparities can be removed if industries are established outside the highly industrially developed areas of Bombay-Thana and Poona-Pimpri-Chinchwad. In order to achieve this, the State Government has formulated the scheme of incentives to a number of industries, if they are set up outside the developed areas. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the next year's budget estimates for meeting the expenditure on incentives.

(11) *Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.*—The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industries advised all the State Governments to form autonomous bodies to look after all-sided development of the Small Industries. Accordingly this Government has set up such an autonomous Corporation known as "The M. S. S. I. D. C. Ltd.," on the 19th October 1962. The Corporation has been registered as a private Ltd., Company under the companies Act with its registered office at Bombay. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is 50 lakhs. The paid up capital at present is Rs. 35 lakhs which has been subscribed exclusively by the State Government.

The main purpose underlying the establishment of the Corporation is to have an independent Organisation to assist the Small Scale Industries in the State in all possible ways and to bring about their all-sided development. Of the various objects mentioned in the "Objects" clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation, the Corporation is at present engaged in the following principal activities :—

(1) Procurement of basic raw materials in short supply and arrangement for their equitable distribution amongst the small scale industries units in the State.

(2) Supply of machinery and equipment, particularly of indigenous origin to the Small Scale Industries on easy instalment basis.

(3) Scheme for giving incentives for export.

(4) Rendering assistance to S. S. I. Units for marketing their products and obtaining orders for supply of articles required by Government Department.

During April 1965 to December 1965 the Corporation has supplied 17·042 tonnes of raw materials to Small Scale Industries Units in the State, and sanctioned hire purchase of machinery, worth Rs. 5,50,600.

(12) *Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.*—The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation is a statutory Body formed under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. The present authorised share capital is one crore of the holdings which are as follows :—

	Shares of Rs. 100 each	Percentage of holdings
(a) Government of Maharashtra ...	27,354	27·82
(b) Reserve Bank of India ...	18,045	18·04
(c) Government of Goa, Daman and Diou.	5,471	5·00
(d) Scheduled Banks, Insurance Co., Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks and other Financial Institu- tions.	46,240	46·24
(e) Parties other than above ...	2,890	2·90
Total ...	1,00,000	100·00

The main-function of the Corporation is to assist Small Scale and medium industries by grant of loans. The maximum amount of loan which the Corporation can give to an applicant is Rs. 20 lakhs. The Corporation also acts as an agent of Government for grant of loan under the M. S. A. I. Rules, 1961 to Small Scale Units for purchase of land, tools, equipment etc. under concessional rates and Government's guarantee.

The activities of the Corporation are increasing and in order to meet its commitments and future demands, the Corporation issued bonds of Rs. 1 crore in November 1965 .

In order to increase the scope of credit facilities to S. S. I., Government has decided to expand the capital base of the M. S. F. C. which catres to the credit needs of S. S. I. under arrangements arrived at between Government and the Corporation. The share capital of M. S. F. C. will be immediately increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1 crore and fifty lakhs. Government of Maharashtra (together with Government of Goa) will contribute to the extent of 50 per cent. of the additional capital. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this during 1966-67 for the scheme.

The following data indicates the work done by Maharashtra State Financial Corporation in April-December 1965 :—

	No. of applications received	No. of applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
			Rs.
Applications between 10,000 and one lakh.	194	54	27,43,600
Applications above one lakh.	118	35	1,00,68,600

(13) *Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.*—The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was established under the M. I. D. Act, 1961, with effect from 1st August 1962. The main function of the Corporation is to develop industrial areas estates and hereby promote and assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the State of Maharashtra. The Corporation is also entrusted certain schemes like, development of functional estates on agency basis. In addition, the Corporation executes water supply schemes which are meant for water supply to the industrial areas and villages nearabout.

Since 1st August 1962, the M. I. D. C. has been entrusted with development of 20 industrial areas ; three functional estates.

(14) In 1966-67 Department of Industries will take up the following Forth Plan Schemes :—

(1) *Preparation of Technical Profiles of Projects.*—In order to promote industrial growth in the entire State, Government has decided to prepare profiles of projects as a working basis for the prospective entrepreneurs in the small scale, medium and large scale industries sectors. The profiles will give ready information about the size of capital investment, nature of equipment etc., outlay thereon, technical know-how, collaboration, foreign exchange, component, marketability of products, requirements of power, water effluent problem, and suitable location for location of the particular type of industry. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the above scheme during 1966-67.

(2) *Industrial Estates.*—By the end of the Third Plan, 57 Estates will have been established. Out of them 50 are co-operative estates, one is a municipal estate, three are functional estates to be established through the agency of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and remaining three are Government Estates. Due to difficulties in

acquisition of land and securing loans from L.I.C. progress of some of the estates has been delayed. Thus in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the emphasis will be on consolidation rather than increasing the number of estates. During 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 29 lakhs has been made for the scheme.

(15) *Textile Industry*.—Some of the textile units are passing through difficult period. While some have already closed down, others are threatened with such a closure in near future. The economy of rural areas being very largely dependent on the continued functioning of textile mills in the areas in which they are located, the State Government proposes to establish public or joint sector textile units in some of the important places where existing textile mills have closed down. Government of India have already licensed one such mill at Sholapur. Assistance that Government has hitherto been extending to sick textile units in the State will also continue to be given.

(16) *Export Promotion*.—With a view to intensifying the export promotion drive in the State, the Government of Maharashtra set up a State Board for Export Promotion in June 1965, consisting of Non-official and Official members under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

The functions assigned to the Board, are given below :—

(a) to assess the export potentials of the State, and set an overall target for exports of products of the State ;

(b) to review periodically the progress of foreign trade organisation in the State and to investigate the causes of shortfalls, if any, in particular fields ;

(c) to evolve measures in regard to tax relief to the extent practicable, provisions of inland transport facilities and assistance in setting up units for production and assembling for export purposes ;

(d) to review the functioning of the State Directorate of Export Promotion and to prescribe appropriate lines of action ;

(e) to recommend to the Government of India measures of assistance needed to overcome particular handicaps which might come to light.

A separate Committee has been set up within the Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Finance to consider in detail the incidence of sales tax and octroi duty on exportable goods and to submit its report to the Board for further action. Seven Panels as shown below have also

been constituted to advise the State Board in the matters relating to export promotion :—

- (1) Engineering goods.
- (2) Textile including Synthetic fabrics, Handlooms and Powerloom products.
- (3) Plastics, Rubber, Leather products.
- (4) Mineral products.
- (5) Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
- (6) Food, Agriculture and Forest products, and
- (7) Small Scale Industries products.

Statements showing amounts of grant asked for the year 1966-67 :—

Budget Head	Amount. Rs.
1. 25 Supplies and Disposals	16,64,000
2. 35-Industries	1,14,15,500
3. 96-Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	2,22,35,000
4. Q-Loans and Advances, etc.	40,75,000

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ORGANISATION FOR 1965-66 AND 1966-67

LABOUR

In the "Labour" field the activities of Government mainly pertain to the enforcement of the various Central and State Labour Acts relating to welfare of labour, payment of compensation to injured workers, settlement of industrial disputes, recovery of arrears of wages, service and working conditions in shops and other establishments and factories, registration of trade unions, maternity benefits, employees' provident fund, sickness insurance and implementation of various schemes included in the Five-Year Plans for the welfare of labour.

The important developments in respect of the above mentioned activities are indicated in brief below :—

(1) *Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926*.—This Act is being enforced in this State since 1926. During the year 1964-65, 359 Unions were registered and 2,068 Trade Unions were on the Register as on 31st December 1965 in the State of Maharashtra.

(2) *Minimum Wages Act, 1948*.—The purpose of this legislation is to prevent sweated labour and exploitation of labour and to assure thereby minimum wages to them. The scope of the Act is confined to certain employments included in the Schedule to the Act in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed. In 1965 two more employments have been added to the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act. (i) Employment in Paper and Paper Board Manufactory and (ii) Employment in any industry in which any process of transforming plastic into various solid shapes, through moulding, forming, extrusion or casting by application singly or together with heat and or pressure or both or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried on.

The proposals for appointing a committee for plastic industry are under active consideration.

The minimum rates have been revised in the following scheduled employments in 1965 :—

- (i) Employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book binding is carried on.
- (ii) Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill.
- (iii) Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.
- (iv) Employment in road construction and in building operations.
- (v) Employment in local authority.
- (vi) Employment in tanneries and leather manufactory.

(3) *Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948*.—During the year 1965, this Act was made applicable to one or more Municipal area in the Old Bombay Area. During the year 1965, this Act was made applicable to three more Municipal areas in the Vidarbha area of the State. Similarly in Marathwada area of the State, this Act was made applicable to one more Municipal area. The total number of towns including those in the four cantonment areas covered by this Act at the end of 1965 was 119.

In the Municipal areas excepting the small Municipal areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada, this Act is administered by the Municipalities and for this work the Municipalities are paid grant-in-aid. To the Municipalities of areas with a population of 25,000 or more, the grant-in-aid payable is equal to fines realised by them, but limited to the actual expenditure incurred on the administration of the Act. To the Municipalities of areas with a population of less than 25,000 grant-in-aid payable is equal to the fines realised or 50 per cent. of expenditure incurred on the administration of the Act, whichever is more, but limited to the actual expenditure.

(4) *Personnel Management Advisory Service.*—The Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme was first started in this Department in May 1959 with a view to promoting better employer-employee relations. The idea was to tackle in an informal manner and nip in the bud the several labour troubles which, if left unattended, were likely to develop into major disputes. The Scheme has since proved very successful and has gained popularity among the employers as well as employees who are making extensive use of this service. This will be evident from the fact that the number of cases dealt with under this scheme during the year 1960 was only 200, while this number shot upto 2,065 during the year 1965. The number of cases is still on the increase. This may be due to the fact that the scope of the Scheme is very wide as cases ranging from complaints of harassment, refusal of leave, unfair labour practice, victimisation, etc. to cases involving strikes, lockouts, and go-slow tactics of workers, etc., are dealt with under this Scheme. Cases involving strikes and closures, due to shortage of raw materials are dealt with on emergency footing.

In view of its importance in the National Economy and its growing popularity among the employers and employees, Government placed this Scheme on a better footing by providing for it under the Third Five-Year Plan. Formerly, the Scheme was being worked with great difficulty with the help of a very small staff. Now, in view of the increased volume of work and in view of the fact that most of the representatives of employers and employees had expressed desire to have this scheme as a separate cell (in order that they would be more free and frank at the time of seeking advice from officers on their day to day and other problems), Government has sanctioned one post of Deputy Commissioner, two posts of Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a few non-gazetted ones for this purpose.

During the year 1965 total number of cases admitted under this scheme was 2,065 of which 1,807 cases were disposed of. Of these 544 cases were successful. Even in the remaining cases, the conciliatory efforts made and the impartial advice given are bound to have and do have indirect good effect on the parties. Consequently, considerable number of these cases were settled outside the office of the Commissioner of Labour or the parties did not resort to.

(5) *Code of Discipline and Industrial Truce Resolution.*—The question of maintaining peace and discipline in industry was first discussed in the 15th Session of Indian Labour Conference in July 1957. A Sub-Committee was thereafter appointed to work out details and to draft a Code. The Sub-Committee evolved the Code of Discipline and this was adopted in the Standing Labour Committee in its 16th Session in October 1957. The

Code so adopted was ratified both by the Central Organisations of employers and workmen. The Code *inter-alia* requires both employers and workmen to maintain discipline in the industry by avoiding strikes, lock-outs and closures. It also requires the parties to adopt constitutional means to resolve their differences.

The machinery at the State level, which is responsible for the proper implementation of the Code of Discipline, is known as the State Implementation and Evaluation Committee in the State. Similar machinery is also created at the Centre. The Executive Officer, who is to receive complaints, conduct detailed investigations and hold the parties responsible for any breach of the Code of Discipline, is called the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. The State Level Committee consists of three representatives each from Government, employers and workmen. The details of the work done by the State Implementation and Evaluation Machinery are given below :—

During the year 1965 the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer dealt with 132 cases pertaining to breaches of the Code of Discipline. After necessary enquiries, the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer found that in 18 cases the unions were responsible for the breach while in 3 cases the managements were held to be responsible for the breaches of the Code. In 17 cases the Implementation and Evaluation Officer after investigations, found that no party complained against could be held responsible for the breaches. In 18 cases settlements were reached. In 51 cases the proceedings were treated as closed because the parties had either withdrawn the cases or agreed not to pursue the cases under the Code. The remaining 26 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year 1965.

During the year 1965 the work pertaining to implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution, which was adopted by the Central Organisations of employers and workmen in November 1962, was also undertaken by the State Implementation and Evaluation Officer. Soon after the commencement of hostilities with Pakistan, the Industrial Production and Relations Committee which is a sub-committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee of Maharashtra, in a meeting held on 14th September 1965, reiterated the principles embodied in the Industrial Truce Resolution adopted by the Central Organisations of Employers' and Workers' in November, 1962, at the time of Chinese Aggression. The Committee also issued an appeal to the employers and workers requesting them to maintain industrial peace and harmony on the industrial front. The Pamphlets were issued in different languages through the Central Organisations of employers, workers and Government agencies with a view to giving wide publicity. The

Committee also held its meeting from time to time to receive the industrial peace and to take necessary measures for maintaining the same. The details of the cases handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer during the year 1965 under Industrial Truce Resolution are given below :—

During the year, in all 42 cases pertaining to the breaches of the Industrial Truce Resolution were handled by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer. Out of these 42 cases, enquiries in 38 cases were completed, while enquiries were still in progress in the remaining 4 cases. Of the 38 cases completed, in 14 cases, parties were held responsible, in 6 cases no one could be held responsible, in one case settlement was reached and in the remaining 17 cases proceedings were treated as closed because the parties had either withdrawn the complaints or expressed desire not to pursue the matter under the Industrial Truce Resolution.

(6) *Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.*—The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 (No. 27 of 1961), is a Central piece of legislation and has been brought into force in the State of Maharashtra from 31st March 1962. The Act, as stated in the statement of object and reasons, has been brought into force to provide for welfare of Motor Transport Workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. The Act besides making provisions for regulating hours and limitation of employment such as working hours, spread over, daily interval for rest, weekly, rest over-time, leave with wages, makes provision for welfare and health aspects such as provision of canteens, uniforms, rest rooms, medical facilities, first aid facilities etc., to the workers. The provisions of the Act have been made applicable to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers and every employer is required to get his undertaking registered with the Chief Inspector, Motor Transport Workers Act, after paying the prescribed fees and in the prescribed manner. This is a revenue earning Act, enforced by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour so far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned.

For enforcement of the Act the following inspectorial staff has been appointed. Of the five Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the State, the senior most Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Chief Inspector for the entire State under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The remaining Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay and at Nagpur, all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour and all the Government Labour Officers have been notified as the Inspectors under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

The administration of the Act commences from the registration of undertakings.

So far 455 applications for registration of Motor Transport undertakings for the year 1962, 11 for the year 1963, 6 for the year 1964 and 5 for the year 1965 are received. Four hundred and eleven applications for renewal of certificates of registration are received for the year 1963, 351 applications for the year 1964, 312 application for the year 1965 and 238 applications for the year 1966.

(7) *Government Industrial Training Workshops.*—The object of these workshops is to train industrial workers and their dependents in various technical trades in their spare time so that in the event of unemployment they can fall back on the technical training received by them for the purpose of their livelihood. Five workshops, one each at Kurla, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Nanded are functioning at present. The workshops at Nagpur and Nanded have been started during the current year. In addition to these, one more workshop is proposed to be opened at Paithan during 1966-67. The object of this workshop is to rehabilitate a section of people displaced on account of Jaikwadi Project by imparting to them training in useful technical trades free of charge to earn their livelihood in alternate vocations and incidentally to help the project to get a section of its requirements of trained personnel locally.

(8) *Factory Inspectorate.*—The Factory Inspectorate is entrusted with the responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act. The main provisions of the Act relates to (i) health, safety and welfare ; (ii) hours of work ; (iii) employment of young persons and women ; (iv) annual leave with wages ; (v) occupational diseases etc., of workers employed in factories. The Factory Inspectorate is in charge of the Chief Inspector of Factories at Bombay with branch offices at Nagpur and Poona under the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, respectively. Besides, he has under him, Inspectors, Cerifying Surgeons, Lady Inspector of Factories at the headquarters as well as at the various local places. In addition, every District Magistrate is Inspector for his District.

In addition to the work connected with the enforcement of the Factories Act, the Factory Inspectorate is also entrusted with the work of enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (so far as section 9 is concerned) and the Employment of Children Act. The Inspectors are also entrusted with the job of helping aggrieved workers to get facilities of the following nature, namely, workmen's compensation, medical aid, recreation and sports, safety Committees etc.

**(9) Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisance Department.*—A brief account of duties entrusted with this Department is given below :—

(i) Registration and Inspection of boilers and economisers.—The Department is chiefly concerned with the registration and inspection of steam boilers and economisers and to see that the certified boilers and economisers are worked in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Rules made thereunder and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

(ii) Manufacture of boilers.—With the beginning made by a local firm to manufacture boilers in Greater Bombay in the year 1960, more onerous and responsible duties as Inspecting Authority and Inspecting Officer have devolved on the Chief Inspector and the Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisance, respectively. While discharging their duties as Inspecting Authority and Inspecting Officer, the Officers are now directly concerned with the modern technique of boiler manufacture which was hitherto unknown and unfamiliar to the Steam Boiler Inspectorate in this State as well as in other States of the Indian Union.

(iii) Plate, Pipe and Tube welding.—Under Chapter XIII of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, all welders carrying out the welding work of pipe, plate and tube should necessarily possess a certificate as Class 'A' welder. Examinations for grant of such certificates are therefore conducted under the supervision of the Inspectorate.

(iv) Steam Pipes.—Consequent upon the change effected in the definition of "Steam pipe" in the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, by the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1960, No. 18 of 1960, practically all pipes through which steam passes at the pressure exceeding 3.5 kilogram per square centimetre above atmospheric pressure, fall under the definition of "steam pipe" and are required to be inspected and hydraulically tested satisfactorily before they are allowed to be used.

(v) Competency and proficiency examinations.—The State Government has framed Rules requiring that the boilers should be in charge and attendance of certified boilers attendants and Engineers. In pursuance of these Rules the Department conducts competency and proficiency examinations for grant of such certificates.

(vi) Smoke abatement.—There is a district wing of the Steam Boiler Department which deals with the administration of the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 and the Rules thereunder. The Act is at present applicable to the Municipal limits of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Sholapur. The Inspectors appointed under this Act have to

*In order to improve collection of labour statistics Government has proposed a provision of Rs. 18,000 for 1966-67 by way of Section I New Item.

deal with the approval of plans for the erection, re-erection and renewal of furnaces flues and chimneys in the industrial establishments and 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 smoke beyond the permissible limit is omitted from such furnaces, flues and chimneys. In Bombay, the work of Inspectorate is supervised and controlled by the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission and in Sholapur and Nagpur, by the Sub-Committees.

(10) *Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay.*—Since July 1959 the status of this Institute has been raised by its recognition under section 52 of the Bombay University Act, 1953, as a post graduate institution imparting specialised instructions leading to the two year Diploma in Labour Welfare (D.L.W.) of the Bombay University. About 40 students are admitted to the Diploma each year.

A Diploma course in Trade Unionism has been started in November, 1962 at the Bombay Labour Institute. In the 3 sessions concluded so far 13 candidates were successful and the fourth session commenced in July 1965 which is to conclude in April 1966. The fifth session is scheduled to commence in mid July 1966. The correspondence course in trade unionism is held up pending appointment of a Chief Editor.

A course by name Government Labour Officers' Certificate Course was introduced in August, 1963. In the first session 7 officers passed the certificate examinations. In July 1965 the second session was started which concluded, in December 1965. Nine Officers underwent training. The results are not yet out.

The Institute started a course of Workers Education Scheme in November 1958. Till the year 1964-65 thirteen sessions were concluded and 776 trainees were declared successful. The fourteenth session started in July 1965 and concluded in October, 1965. Forty-five trainees were declared successful, taking the total of successful trainees to 821 for fourteen sessions. The fifteenth session was started in November 1965 and it will conclude in February, 1966. During the year 1966-67 two sessions viz. sixteen and seventeen shall be conducted.

The Institute also brings out every July an Annual Bombay Labour Journal, devoted to the scientific study of Labour Problems.

(11) *Industrial Relations.*—(i) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is made applicable to the whole of the State of Maharashtra with effect from May 1965 the date from which the amending Act has been brought into force. Hitherto it was applicable only to Bombay area of the State.

in Vidarbha area of the State a somewhat similar law i.e. Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, was in force. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 applies to the Textile Industries (Cotton, Silk, Woollen), Hosiery, Textile Processing Industry, Sugar Industry, Banking Companies not having branches outside the State of Maharashtra, Generation and Supply of Electrical Energy in the local areas of Greater Bombay, Thana Municipal Borough and Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar District, Conduct and Maintenance of Public Transport Services by Omnibus or Trams in Greater Bombay and supply of Electrical energy in the local areas of Greater Bombay and Thana Municipal Borough in old Bombay area of Maharashtra State, all industries falling within the State sphere except (1) Saw Mills, (2) Mines and (3) Railways in Vidarbha area and to the Cotton Textile and Sugar Industries in Marathwada area of the State.

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, regulates relations between the employers and employees and provides for settlement of industrial disputes.

(i) *The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947* is in force in this State. It applies to all industries other than those covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964. The Industrial Disputes Act makes provisions for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. Government has set up different authorities as provided for under the Act for the settlement of industrial disputes, namely, Government Labour Officers, Conciliation Officers, Labour Courts, District Industrial Court, Wage Boards, Industrial Tribunals and the State Industrial Court.

(12) *Conciliation—(i) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.*—Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 1,042 cases including 425 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliations during the year 1965. Of these 1,042 cases, 550 were disposed of during the period under review and 492 cases were pending on the 31st December 1965.

(ii) *Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.*—Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 and the Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, 159 cases including 119 cases brought forward from the previous year were dealt with in conciliation during the year 1965. Of these 159 cases, 113 were disposed of during the period under review and 46 cases were pending on the 31st December 1965.

(iii) *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 4,052 cases including 946 cases brought forward from the previous year dealt with in conciliation during the year 1965. Of these 4,052 cases, 3,153 were disposed of during the period under review and 899 cases were pending on the 31st December 1965.

(13) *Wage Boards.*—(i) During the year 1965 the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry received 21 references in addition to 3 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 24 references, the Board disposed of 19 references during the year 1965 and 5 references were pending at the end of the year 1965.

(ii) The Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry received 4 references during the year 1965 in addition to 10 references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 14 references the Board disposed of 6 references and 8 references were pending at the end of the year 1965.

(iii) The Wage Board for the Sugar Industry received 7 references during the year 1965 in addition to 4 references pending at the beginning of the year. Out of the 11 references the Board disposed 8 reference and 3 references were pending at the end of the year 1965.

(14) *Socio-Economic Surveys.*—The Scheme for Socio-Economic Surveys was included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the object was to study various aspects of socio-economic conditions of Industrial Labour by conducting sample surveys throughout the State. The following surveys have been completed and reports of the same were submitted to Government :—

Any enquiry into conditions of employment and wages of workers employed in—

(a) Fountain Pen Manufacturing concerns.

(b) Bangle Manufacturing concerns, and

(c) Concerns manufacturing other Plastic Articles.

In addition to the above survey following *ad-hoc* survey was undertaken at the instance of Government.

Survey to measure the impact of welfare activities of drink habits and other addictions of workers.

The field work of Family Living Survey which has commenced from November 1964 was completed in the month of October 1965 at the four centres viz. (1) Akola, (2) Dhulia, (3) Kamptee and (4) Khamgaon.

The survey at Khamgaon centre was treated as completed soon after six rounds of the same were over. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing is the only important industry at this centre and almost all the factories were completely closed by the end of April 1965. Hence it was not possible to continue the survey at this centre beyond that period.

Programme for 1966-67

Further, this office proposes to conduct employment and wage surveys in the following three industries during the year 1966-67 and the Government has been approached for approval of the same :—

- (1) Manufacturing of Wearing Apparels and Tailoring.
- (2) Bricks and Tiles.
- (3) Repairs of Motor Vehicles and Cycles.

The preliminary data in respect of above industries is being collected.

(16) *Committees—(i) Norms Committee.*—The Government of Maharashtra, by a Resolution dated the 18th September 1964 has set up a Tripartite Committee called the “Norms Committee” under the Chairmanship of Shri B. S. Kalelkar, M.A., LL.B., for the purposes of evolving norms in respect of various matters, which form the subject-matter of industrial disputes between employers and workmen, in the following industries, viz. (1) Engineering, (2) Silk Textile, (3) Iron and Steel, (4) Chemicals, (5) Paints and Varnishes, (6) Powerloom industry, (7) Pharmaceuticals, (8) Match, (9) Oils, (10) Soaps, (11) Transport, (12) Hospitals, (13) Printing Presses, (14) Rubber, (15) Paper, (16) Local Authorities, (17) Hotel and Restaurants, (18) Leather and Tanneries, (19) Bidi, (20) Cigarette, (21) Cotton, Ginning and Pressing, (22) Salt, (23) Wood and Furniture, (24) Glass, (25) Stone Breaking and Crushing, (26) Film and (27) Shops and Commercial Establishments. Subsequently, *vide* its Resolution dated the 28th April 1965. Government has added three more industries viz. (1) Building and Construction Industry, (2) Dyeing, Bleaching and Textile Processing Industry and (3) Food and Drinks Industry. The Committee has already commenced its work of scrutinising various settlements, agreements, and awards under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (from 1st January 1959 to 31st December, 1953), Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 (from 1st January 1955). The Committee estimates that it may have to examine well over 10,000 documents comprising settlements, agreements and awards under the three Acts mentioned above. The Committee is required to submit its report by 28th February 1966.

(ii) *Norms Committee for employees engaged in co-operative supervising union and other co-operative institutes/societies.*—By its Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA-1362/95145-Lab-II, dated the 24th March 1964 the Government of Maharashtra constituted this Committee, to evolve norms in respect of conditions of service of secretaries and other employees engaged in Co-operative Supervising Unions and other Co-operative Institutions/Societies.

Certain non-gazetted posts have been created on the establishment of the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, for the said Committee.

During the year 1965 the Norms Committee held 28 meetings either at Bombay or at the important centres visited by the Committee. It visited above seventeen important centres of Co-operative Movement in twelve districts of the Maharashtra State during the year under review and recorded evidences of nearly 190 prominent and eminent persons who were connected with and interested in the Co-operative Movement. It has also visited about 54 Co-operative institutions during the year 1965, for on the spot enquiries and to see the working of the Co-operative institutions of various types.

The Committee has yet to cover 12 districts of this State for collecting the required statistical information and recording of evidence which it expects to complete by the end of June 1966.

(iii) *Mathadi Labour Enquiry Committee.*—This Committee was set up by the Government of Maharashtra on 22nd October 1963 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. R. Powar, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, for studying the working conditions of Mathadi Labour in Greater Bombay and for making recommendations for amelioration thereof. The Committee was also required to examine the quantum and system of remuneration and to make recommendations for giving relief to Mathadi Labour.

By another Resolution dated the 20th June 1964 the Government of Maharashtra asked the Committee to study the working conditions of Palawomen workers in Greater Bombay and to make recommendations if necessary, for amelioration thereof and also to examine the quantum and system of remuneration and to recommend whether there was a case for giving relief to Palawomen workers. The report of the Committee is under print.

(17) *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class.*—The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class (New series) for Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Poona have been introduced as follows :—

Centres.	Base year new series.	Month from which introduced.
Bombay	... 1960—100	... October 1965.
Sholapur	... 1960—100	... October 1965.
Nagpur	... 1960—100	... October 1965.
Poona	... 1961—100	... April 1965.
Jalgaon	... 1961—100	... November 1965.
Nanded	... 1961—100	... December 1965.
Aurangabad	... 1961—100	... January 1966.

(18) *Plan Schemes*.—The financial year 1966-67 is the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. All the Fourth Five-Year Plan Schemes except “Non-official Council for Industrial Health Hygiene and Safety” and “opening of Government Industrial Training Workshops at Nanded and Nagpur” will be treated as normal during the 1966-67. No budget provision has been proposed by Government for giving grant in aid to the Industrial Council during the next year.

In addition to the continuing plan scheme “Opening of Government Industrial Training Workshops at Nanded and Nagpur” the following new schemes are proposed for implementation during the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(1) *Expansion of staff for Socio-Economic Enquiries*.—The object of the scheme is to conduct enquiries in various aspects of the Socio-Economic conditions of the Industrial Labour. Under this Scheme it is proposed to appoint one Assistant Commissioner of Labour, 3 Investigators and one Superintendent. A provision of Rs. 25,000 is proposed for this scheme for the next financial year, by way of Section I—New Item.

(2) *Extension of Personnel Management Advisory Service*.—The Personnel Management Advisory Service was first started in this Department during the Third Five-Year Plan period. This scheme aims to increase Industrial potentiality and stability in the State through the propagation of peaceful and cordial relations between employers and employees. Many threatened strikes and lock-outs could be averted by timely intervention of officers in charge of this scheme. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan it is decided to extend this scheme to Nagpur and Poona besides strengthening the existing staff in Bombay. A provision of Rs. 50,000 is proposed for this Scheme during 1966-67.

(3) *Opening of Government Industrial Training Workshops at Nagpur, Nanded and Paithan*.—In addition to two workshops which have been started during the current year, one more workshop is proposed to be opened at Paithan during 1966-67. The object of the workshop at Paithan is to rehabilitate a section of people displaced on account of Jaikwadi Project by imparting to them training in useful technical trades free of

charge to earn their livelihood in alternate vocations and incidentally to help the project to get a section of its requirements of trained personnel locally. A provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been proposed for the above three workshops for 1966-67.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ORGANISATION

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Shiva Rao Committee the administration of the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the States in November 1956. The primary function of the Employment Exchanges is its placement activity. It is an employment finding agency and constitutes a link between employers and employment seekers. It helps the registrants in finding suitable employment and employers to find suitable workers. The position regarding registration placements, submission etc. during 1964 and 1965 was as follows:—

Year	Number of applicants on the Live Register at the beginning of the year	Number of registrants during the year	Number of submissions during the year.	Number of placements during the year.	Number of persons on the Live Register at the end of the year.
1964	2,45,299	3,51,024	3,67,464	44,205	2,55,275
1965	2,55,275	3,78,590	3,92,825	49,328	2,72,371

A Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped was established in 1959. It has helped a good number of physically handicapped persons to get employment. The work done by this Exchange was as follows:—

Year	Number of applicants on the Live Register at the beginning of the year.	Number of registrants during the year.	Number of placements during the year.	Number of persons on the Live Register at the end of the year.
1964	251	197	128	223
1965	223	209	77	252

The expenditure on account of Employment Exchanges is borne by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40. The entire expenditure on account of the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped is borne by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education.

Plan Activities.—The following expansion programme was sanctioned during the year 1965-66.

Expansion of Employment Service.—Sixteen Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux one each at the C. D. Block at Murbad, district Thana, Edlbad, district Jalgaon, Baglan (Satana), district Nasik, Shahada, district Dhulia, Khed, district Poona, Sheogaon, district Ahmednagar, Karmala, district Sholapur, Chandgad, district Kolhapur, Ambad, district Aurangabad, Kinwat, district Nanded, Katol, district Nagpur, Manglurpir, district Akola, Mehekar, district Buldana, Deori, district Bhandara, Bhadravati, district Chanda and Shirala, district Sangli were set up.

One University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau has been opened at Aurangabad.

A Professional and Executive Employment Office-cum-Training Unit (formerly known as A.B.-cum-Training Unit) has been set up at the Directorate.

During 1966-67, 10 Bureaux will be opened in C.D. Block. A provision of Rs. 10,600 is proposed for this by way of Section I—New Item.

During 1966-67, it is also proposed to open a special employment exchanges for physically handicapped at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad for which a provision of Rs. 39,000 is proposed by way of section—I New Item.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—The State Employment Market Information Unit at the Directorate has been strengthened by additional staff.

Public Sector Study Units at Parbhani and Osmanabad and Private Sector Study Units at Thana, Ratnagiri, Buldana, Yeotmal, Alibag, Bhir, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara and Satara are established. A provision of Rs. 6,800 is proposed by way of Section I—New Item for 1966-67 for strengthening the units.

Youth Employment Service.—Youth Employment Service Units each at Thana, Parbhani, Ahmednagar, Satara, Akola, Wardha and Chanda were set up. A Vocational Guidance Co-ordination Unit has been established at the Directorate to supervise and co-ordinate vocational guidance activities of the Youth Employment Service Units sanctioned at various Exchanges. During 1966-67 similar units will be established at Alibag, Dhulia, Buldhana, Bhandara, Yeotmal, Bhir and Osmanabad and for which a provision of Rs. 23,100 is proposed by way of Section I—New Item.

Occupational Research and Analysis Scheme.—The Unit at the Directorate has been strengthened by additional staff.

The above programme was an additional one proposed to be undertaken in 1964-65. The programme, however, could not be sanctioned during the year as the concurrence of the Government of India was received late in the year.

During the year 1966-67 the programme mentioned below has been proposed for implementation. This programme is still under consideration of the Government of India :—

(1) *Expansion of Employment Service Scheme*—

- (a) Additional Exchanges at Kalyan, Kamptee and Chinchwad.
- (b) Zonal offices at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.
- (c) Upgrading of the District Employment Exchange, Thana.
- (d) Strengthening and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Employment, Bombay.
- (e) Units for conducting tests in Shorthand and Typewriting at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur.

A provision of Rs. 1,52,500 is proposed for 1966-67 by way of Section I—New Item for the above schemes.

During 1966-67 following provision have been proposed—

	Rs.
38-Labour and Employment—	
A-Labour (non-plan) ...	52,38,200
B-Factories (non-plan) ...	9,53,000
C-Inspector of Steam Boilers ...	2,83,000
A-Labour (Plan) ...	3,11,800

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

In consequence with the progressively expanding activities of Government, Printing and Stationery Directorate has been keeping pace in meeting the increasing printing needs of various Government Offices, both from administrative and publicity point of view. The phased scheme of expansion of Government Presses both in Bombay and mofussil is now slowly being realised despite the emergency and economy directives. The Directorate has also opened a new chapter in its activities by giving the required assistance to the printers in the private sector by offering to train various technical skills for its expansion, apart from mitigating other hardships which it has been facing from time to time. With this end in view, this Directorate had convened the first and second Maharashtra Printers' Conferences. The Second conference was inaugurated by the Chief Minister and presided over by the Minister for Printing Presses.

The functional aspects of the Printing and Stationery Directorate are as under :—

(i) executing and supervising the printing and binding of the Government of Maharashtra ;

(ii) publication and sale of Government publications such as the "Maharashtra Government Gazette", Acts, Reports, Maps, etc. ;

(iii) supply of stationery, rubber stamps, clothing, cycles, time-pieces, wall-clocks, typewriters, duplicators, umbrellas, and kambliys, etc., and Government publications to Government offices ;

(iv) repairs to clocks, typewriters, duplicators, bicycles.

Printing and Stationery Department has six Government Presses one each at Bombay, and Kolhapur and two each in Poona and Nagpur. These Presses employ about 3,793 workers. These have been equipped with modern machinery to the tune of a little over Rs. 12 lakhs during the year 1964-65. Its mechanical features are in keeping with the fast developing printing technique. Though the Printing and Stationery Department has been pursuing a phased expansion, production has not been commensurate with capacity as machinery to be installed cannot be had because of foreign exchange difficulties. The present actuals in regard to workload, capacity and shortfall are as under :—

	Composing F' cap. pages.	Printing F' cap. impressions.	Binding Std. man- hours.
Workload	... 4,90,675	10,46,933	20,25,264
Capacity	... 4,41,336	8,28,468	12,65,088
Shortfall	... 49,339	2,18,465	7,60,176

In order to meet part of the shortfall a new Press at Aurangabad will be commissioned shortly. The new Press in Bombay, as an extension to Government Central Press, Bombay, will provide a further capacity as shown below and this is earmarked for Directorate of Publicity, Legislature, etc. :—

	Composing F ^o cap pages	Printing F ^o cap impres- sions	Binding Std. man- hours
Proposed New Press at Bombay.	85,000	10,00,00,000	2,00,000

Government has progressively nationalized text books. The scheme which was started in 1950 has since acquired large dimension inasmuch as during 1964-65, the print order has been 41,00,000. The Directorate of Printing and Stationery has further accepted additional text books in Marathi, Hindi, English, Gujarati, Urdu, Sindhi, Arabic and Devanagari. The programme during 1966-67 is detailed below :—

Language Readers—			
Marathi	..	...	20,90,000
Gujarati	...	...	89,000
Vidarbha Series—			
Marathi	...	...	6,90,000
Hindi	...	...	1,90,000
English Readers—			
English	...	...	6,01,000
Arithmetic	..	...	13,98,000
Geography	...	...	13,18,000
Total ...			<u>63,76,000</u>

This workload cannot be concentrated at one unit namely at Government Protozinco Press, Poona and hence has been distributed to other Government Presses, viz., Government Central Press, Bombay and Government Press, Nagpur. This arrangement is provisional and, for the future a separate press equipped with Photo-Offset equipment is planned to be set up near Poona.

The supply of stationery to Government offices is another activity undertaken by this Directorate. Due to emergency, Government have issued directives to effect maximum economy in the use of stationery and the Directorate has been scrupulously following these directives by scrutinizing

all indents received during 1964-65, indents handled are enumerated below :—

Annual Stationery Indents	...	...	2,238
Supplementary Stationery Indents	...	...	4,098
Other than Stationery Indents	...	...	3,531
			<u>9,867</u>

The new typewriter repairs workshops have been opened at Poona, Kolhapur, Akola and Nasik, and the existing workshops at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad have been expanded. In order to have very effective servicing of Government typewriters, survey of the typewriters has also been undertaken by the Directorate. This will facilitate assessment of the number of old irreparable typewriters which need replacement.

To make speedy supplies of typewriter machines, a pool has been created at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad. This pool will help in particular any newly created offices to have the machines as early as possible.

The Printing and Stationery Department publishes and sells Government publications. In view of the recommendations of the Panel on Printing and Stores Purchase of the Administrative Reorganisation Committee, the entire functioning of the Government Book Depots has been reorientated by placing these Depots under the Manager of Publications. In order to give impetus to sales, new books have been catalogued and the catalogue is given free across the counter on demand and also to the authorized book sellers, institutions, etc. For encouraging sales of obsolete books the rate of discount has been raised. To avoid infructuous printing by wrong estimates by the indenting Departments every publication is scrutinized by the Directorate, regards its print order and only required number of copies are printed for sale and distribution on the basis of past actuals. This scrutiny has resulted in a saving of a little over a lakh of Rupees during 1964-65. The publicity through various modes has also increased the number of agents from 90 to 119. The Book Depot at Majestic Hotel, in Bombay has also been given a new look so that public attracted in larger number. The total receipt from all the five Book Depots is as under :—

Name of the Depot	Total Receipt Rs.
1. Government Book Depot, Charni Road Bombay ...	4,60,639
2. Fort, Bombay ...	96,252
3. Nagpur Depot ...	37,298

Name of the Depot		Total Receipt
		Rs.
4. Poona Depot	... ..	39,745
5. Aurangabad Depot	... ..	33,401
6. Poona Division Gazette subscription received by Yervada Prison Press, Poona.		3,306
Total ...		6,70,641

*Poona Divisional Gazette subscription received by Yervada Prison Press, Poona. There was a demand from the public that the sale of nationalized text books should be decentralized by creating new Sale Depots at Bombay, Aurangabad and Nagpur. This has been done during 1965-66 and the difficulties experienced by the book sellers and the schools in getting the text books during next academic year are expected to be lessened substantially.

As stated earlier, the Directorate of Printing and Stationery has now opened a new chapter by giving the required assistance to printing presses in the private sector. During 1963-64 the Directorate convened the First Maharashtra State Conference on Printing problems. The Second Conference held in June 1965, was of greater significance as almost all representatives from large and small presses from the private sector attended it. There were also representatives from the Paper Mills and Printing Machinery Manufacturers. The Second Conference was inaugurated by the Chief Minister under the chairmanship of Minister for Printing Presses. The important decisions taken during this Conference are set out below:—

- (1) Training Schools to be created and attached to Government Presses to make available the technical potential for absorbing and expanding personnel in private sector.
- (2) State Awards for excellence in printing to be instituted.
- (3) Survey of the printing industry with a view to assess man-power available in various categories of skilled craftsmen and future man-power requirements of the industry to be conducted.
- (4) Manufacture of new Devanagari type faces to be encouraged.
- (5) A pool of Preventive maintenance Engineers for enquiry assistance to small printers on payment basis, to be created.
- (6) Standing Committee to be set up for effective implementation of the various suggestions made during the printers' conferences.

Government is giving a considered attention to all these recommendations.

Welfare Activities.—This Directorate has paid adequate emphasis to welfare of labour and its amenities. The presses have their canteens managed by co-operative effort of the workers, except in small units. They

have also co-operative societies and Welfare Funds to meet the pecuniary needs of the lower staff. The Government Central Press, Bombay and the Government Press, Nagpur, have special Reading Rooms and Sports Clubs. These units have been conducting classes to improve technique by inplant training schemes. The experiment of participation of labour in management has been a significant success in the Government Central Press and it is proposed to extend it to other units. To enable opportunities to workers to show their literary talents, a house magazine "Kamgar Vaibhav" (quarterly) has been started at the Government Central Press, Bombay. This journal has set an admirable standard and gathered appreciation from outside experts. Under the auspices of the National Productivity Council a Productivity Week was organised in October 1965 with the following objectives :—

(a) To provide an opportunity to the workers to demonstrate their devotion to work by voluntary participation in the productivity week.

(b) To develop a sense of self-discipline and to foster a co-operative and constructive attitude among workers. It is rightly said that productivity is an attitude of mind.

(c) To enhance the prestige of the organisation in the eyes of the public by demonstrating the fact that employees of the Government Press are community orientated.

Training Schemes.—Training Schemes have been started with the following programme :—

The workers' education classes to be conducted and employees to be deputed for Teachers' Education Training regularly. Short Term Refresher Courses in Human Relations and Work study to be organised for the benefit of workers. Similarly a course in Colour Printing to be conducted by one of the Assistant Managers, by practical demonstrations. The following Inplant Training Booklets are issued during the year :—

- (1) Problems in the Cost Accountancy.
- (2) P. W. Taylor—His Philosophy of Scientific Management.
- (3) M. P. Follett—Her Dynamic Philosophy of Management.

Other activities undertaken are about Family Planning for which exhibition was arranged and contraceptives were distributed free at the Press Dispensary. A film show to augment the Welfare Fund to offer scholarships to the progressive students of the Press staff for education upto S. S. C. Examination is another laudable activity. A seminar on job evaluation is being convened shortly.

It is expected that various organizations of printers and other important institutes will participate in this Seminar. Job Evaluation which may broadly be defined as the process of determining, without regard to personalities, the worth of one job in relation to that of another which assumes very considerable importance in view of the complexity of the technical processes and the highly competitive nature of the printing industry will be one of the topics that would be thrashed out. The Seminar should prove to be most useful from a practical point of view to the entire printing industry.

Housing.—Government has already been seized of the housing shortage in the cities like Bombay, Nagpur and Poona. Government have therefore sanctioned the construction of 800 tenements at Ambivali near Andheri for the Government Central Press staff. Maharashtra Housing Board which has been entrusted with construction has made significant progress and 100 tenements are expected to be ready for occupation within next 8 months. Similar schemes are also contemplated for Nagpur and Poona units with the expansion of these Presses.

Trend.—Printing processes have been currently developing with scientific bias. Advance made in the Printing Technology has been so significant that it has become imperative for this Department to give inplant training to the staff to minimize break downs, to reduce the work—content of jobs, and also to improve the quality of printing. The following schemes for technical training are to be further augmented :—

- (1) Training of officers under Colombo Plan or other scheme ;
- (2) Training of Apprentices recruited under National Apprenticeship Scheme ;
- (3) Refresher Courses to Junior Supervisors and other operatives in the Presses, at the Institute of Printing Technology, Bombay.

There will be further extension of training facilities even to the new recruits. With this end in view, a proposal to start inplant Training Schools in every Government Press to meet its expansion and replacement personnel needs, is under consideration of Government.

GEOLOGY AND MINING

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Mineral exploration and mineral administration constitute the twin functions of the Department of Geology and Mining. The Directorate advises the Collectors of Districts and the State Government in the matter of granting, renewing or terminating the various mineral concessions. It assists the

Collectors and the holders of mineral concession in the implementation of various rules and regulations. Acts and executive instructions pertaining to prospecting and mining of minerals. It collects and analyses the statistical data both qualitative and quantitative, pertaining to minerals. It supplies necessary information regarding the raw materials etc. for starting mineral based industries. The Director, being the controlling Officer, in respect of mineral revenue, watches the recovery of mineral revenue. The Directorate carries out geological prospecting and where necessary undertakes drilling operations to assess the mineral deposits in the State. It undertakes the surveys of mineral occurrences reported by various individuals, Government Departments and social organisations.

The allocation for the Department during the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 85 lakhs. Of this Rs. 50 lakhs were earmarked for establishment of a State Mining Corporation. Subsequently, however, in the changed circumstances the need for having a State Mining Corporation was not felt. The balance of Rs. 35 lakhs have been fully spent and the expenditure is likely to exceed by about Rs. 8.66 lakhs being the provision for expenditure on advance action on certain items included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, such as, purchase of equipment, appointment of personnel in advance with a view to giving them training, etc. Thus the expenditure which was rather low till the end of December 1964 due to difficulties in obtaining import licences, has increased in the subsequent year.

During the Plan period the Directorate has done useful work in prospecting coal in the Nagpur and Chanda Districts, bauxite in the Kolhapur and Kolaba Districts and limestone in the Yeotmal District. This work enabled the Government to persuade the National Coal Development Corporation to take up exploitation of coal in the Umrer and Kamptee coalfields. With the proposed establishment of the Koradi Super Thermal Power Stations the demand for coal from the Umrer and Kamptee coalfields would increase. The negotiations with the foreign consultants for the setting up of a large scale aluminium plant in the Konkan region have reached an advanced stage. The cement plan in the Vidarbha region has also now reached a stage when the construction work could be started. In both cases, the Government of India have already granted to the parties concerned licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Directorate has undertaken further prospecting of coal in the Bandar area of Chanda District and the same is continuing.

The prospecting work carried out by the Directorate in the Surajgarh area of Chanda District has revealed extensive iron ore deposits with reserves estimated at approximately 200 million tonnes of iron ore suitable for manufacture of pig iron and steel. The department is continuing further prospecting operations for copper in Thanewasha area of Chanda District.

The Directorate has completed the geological survey of all the known silica sand deposits of Ratnagiri District and completed preliminary prospecting in the most promising silica sand bearing area of Phonda and Math. Further prospecting is in progress in this area. This would enable erection of industries based on silica sand in the district of Ratnagiri.

The details of the Schemes are as below :—

Collection of statistics relating to Minerals (Plan provision Rs. 1 lakh).—

The object of this scheme is to collect statistics and data regarding minerals in the State which would be useful for chalking out schemes for development of minerals. The scheme provides for creation of a statistical section in the Directorate of Geology and Mining for undertaking the following works :—

- (i) Census of present mines, information about employment of skilled, semi-skilled and technical personnel ;
- (ii) Detection of cases of illegal operations, evasion of royalty, etc ;
- (iii) Collection of available literature, rock and mineral samples from the technical and non-technical organisations ; and
- (iv) Collection of statistics regarding royalty, production, etc., from the mining organisations, Collectors, I.B.M., etc.

The cost of the scheme is as under :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)				Total
	Revenue		Capital		
	Recurring	Non recurring	Loans	Others	
Staff ..	0.60	....	....	....	0.60
Contingencies	0.40	....	....	....	40.0
Total ..	1.00				1.00

This is a State level scheme.

Books and Statistics and Museum cases for exhibiting the mineral samples were purchased during the year 1962-63. With the help of the existing staff, statistics of minerals production were collected. Information on mineral production of the different States was collected. Data was compiled on the mineral production of different States and also the different countries in the world. Inspections were carried out for ascertaining whether the existing mines and quarries were working according to the regulations. Similarly, the Mining Sections of the different Collectorates were inspected.

*Scheme No. MNG-3 (Plan provision Rs. 10 lakhs).—*The object of this scheme is to undertake research on minerals of economic importance in the State in co-operation with the Central Government

Research Institutions. With a view to expanding the departmental laboratory the following additional staff was recruited under this scheme :—

Senior Chemist	...	...	...	1
Chemists	...	...	...	2
Laboratory Assistants	...	...	...	3

Laboratory articles worth Rs. 2,30,483 were purchased till the end of December 1965. Samples of limestone from Rajur area and iron ore from Dewalgaon and Khursipar area were collected and sent to the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur for conducting beneficiation tests. Expenditure of Rs. 99,428 has been incurred till the end of December 1965.

Similarly all the available samples of coal from the collieries of Maharashtra State were collected and despatched to the Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad and to the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, for testing them to determine their properties for low temperature carbonisation. Upto December 1965 an amount of Rs. 1,85,046 has been spent on this account. The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, would be submitting a Feasibility Report for erection of a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant in the State of Maharashtra. This data would be of immense help for considering the possibility of setting of Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant for manufacture of soft coke.

With a view to find out how best the iron ore fines and blue dust occurring in the Redi mine of Ratnagiri District could be utilised economically, 50 tons of iron ore fines were collected and sent to the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, for investigation regarding pellatisation. The results of the tests have been received from the N. M. I.

Aerial Survey.—Before undertaking geological survey, it is necessary to obtain base topographic maps. As the Surajagarh region is not topographically surveyed it was found necessary to prepare the topographic map by Aerial Survey. Accordingly this work was entrusted to M/s. Air Surveys Limited for a sum of Rs. 1,80,000. An amount of Rs. 18,000 has been spent upto now. The air survey would be completed before June, 1966.

Scheme No. MNG-4 : Purchase of Equipment of Survey and Prospecting of Minerals (Plan provision Rs. 15 lakhs).—This is a State level Scheme. The object of the scheme is to purchase equipment and material required for prospecting and survey of minerals occurring in the State. The districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Yeotmal, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Kolaba possess extensive deposits of minerals like Manganese, Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Bauxite, China Clay, Chromite, Silica Sand etc. In order to assess the deposits in these districts it was proposed to undertake drilling operations in selected areas during the Third Plan upto December 1965.

A total of 12,839-751 metres have been drilled. Articles worth Rs. 94,456 were purchased in 1962-63, worth Rs. 4,27,502 were purchased during the year 1963-64 and worth Rs. 13,56,028 were produced during the year 1964-65. During the year 1965-66 (upto December 1965) articles worth Rs. 3,36,231 have been purchased Articles worth Rs. 6,92,076 have been purchased upto December 1965 out of the provision of Rs. 8-66 lakhs on advance action of Fourth Plan. The Directorate today has 23 Drills, 15 trucks, 16 jeeps (14 jeeps, 1 Station Wagon, 1 Ambassador Car) and 344 tents and numerous other camp furniture, drilling accessories and prospecting tools. Orders were placed for purchase of equipment for almost the entire provision of Rs. 15 lakhs. However, later on it was found that the sanctioned amount of Rs. 15 lakhs would not be adequate. Therefore, the Directorate was permitted to purchase additional equipments worth Rs. 10 lakhs.

Much yet remains to be done in undertaking surveys, mapping and drilling operations in the State. It would be necessary to enhance the provisions considerably in the coming years with a view to keep up the the present tempo of prospecting. The State Government has proposed following schemes in the Fourth Plan :—

Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Plan provision proposed	Provision proposed for 1966-67
MNG-1.	Collection and publication of statistics relating to minerals and supervision on the collection of mineral revenue in the State.	3-00	0-44
MNG-2.	Participation in mining operations and in mineral based industries in the State in certain suitable projects.	636-00	...
MNG-3.	Mineral research and construction of Store Laboratory and Workshop.	34-00	4-00
MNG-4.	Purchase of equipment for survey and prospecting of minerals.	425-00	13-92
MNG-5.	Setting of a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant in Maharashtra State.	215-00	2-50
MNG-6.	Scheme for the expansion of the Directorate of Geology and Mining.	152-22	1-00
MNG-7.	Scheme for the departmental prospecting of important economic minerals in the State.	52-00	5-00
Total		1,517-22	26-86

Following grants are proposed for the year 1966-67 :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
“ 27, Scientific Departments ” Directorate of Geology and Mining (Non-Plan).	16.83
“ 27, Scientific Departments ” Schemes in the State Five-Year Plan (for mining schemes viz. MNG-1 * to MNG-7).	26.86
Total ...	43.69

In the year 1965-66, the following prospecting operations have been undertaken :—

- (1) Detailed prospecting and drilling for iron ore in Sironcha tahsil of Chanda District.
- (2) Detailed prospecting and drilling for coal near Warora and Bander in Warora tahsil of Chanda District.
- (3) Detailed prospecting for copper and lead at Thanewasna in Gadchiroli tahsil of Chanda District.
- (4) Detailed prospecting and drilling for limestone near Chanaka in Kelapur tahsil of Yeotmal District.
- (5) Investigation of silica sand in Ratnagiri District.
- (6) Detailed prospecting of bauxite deposits in Sangli District.
- (7) Systematic mapping of limestone deposits in Rajura tahsil of Chanda District.
- (8) Detailed prospecting for clay in Ratnagiri District.
- (9) Investigation of Pegmatic and quartz veins near Koradi in Nagpur District.
- (10) Detailed investigation of reported occurrences of minerals in Aurangabad Division, Poona Division and Bombay Division.
- (11) Scheme for mineral research.

It is proposed that in the year 1966-67, the Directorate would be continuing the operations commenced in the year 1965-66 in the following areas :—

- (1) Prospecting for Iron Ore in Surajgarh areas.
- (2) Prospecting for Limestone and Dolomite in Yeotmal and Chanda Districts.
- (3) Prospecting for Coal in Chanda and Yeotmal Districts.
- (4) Prospecting for Bauxite in Kolaba, Kolhapur and Sangli Districts.

- (5) Prospecting for Silica sand in Ratnagiri District.
- (6) Prospecting for Clay deposits all over the State.
- (7) Prospecting for Copper deposits in Chanda District.
- (8) Investigation of Pegmatic and Quartz veins all over the State.
- (9) Reconnaissance survey and prospecting for locating economic mineral deposits in the State.

The Directorate would be undertaking a programme which will include geological mapping in the different areas of the State containing important deposits of Iron Ore, Limestone, Coal, Bauxite, Clay, Silica Sand, etc. This would involve large scale mapping on a scale of 4" = 1 mile and a scale of 1" = 1 mile respectively, besides extensive pitting and trenching and drilling operations. About 34 (23 already existing, 5 likely to be purchased before 31st March 1966, and rest to be purchased during 1966-67), drilling machines would be deployed for drilling in iron ore, limestone, coal, bauxite, etc. The Directorate would also undertake investigation of occurrence of minerals reported by various organisations, Government Departments and individuals. The Directorate would also take the action regarding the beneficiation tests necessary for the low grade manganese ore deposits from Nagpur and Bhandara Districts, the titaniferous iron ore deposits from Bhandara District, and the high silica limestone from Yeotmal District. It would follow up utilisation tests for powerdy iron ore deposits of Redi area.

ELECTRICITY

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 efficient and extensive grid system and thus promote a co-ordinated development of generation, supply and distribution within the State and with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being adequately served by any licensee.

Schemes in Third Five-Year Plan. The schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan for generation of thermal power and transmission are entrusted to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Their brief description and progress are as follows :—

POW-1.—Investigation and Survey of Power Projects. The scheme envisages investigation and survey of sites for thermal stations to be undertaken by the Board.

POW-7—Western Maharashtra Extension.—The scheme relates to the transmission system and sub-stations to be established as an extension to the Second Five-Year Plan. Koyna-Sholapur Scheme for further utilisation of power from the Koyna Hydro Electric Project. Following transmission lines have been completed :—

Koyna-Karad	...	...	...	220 KV.
Karad-Vishrambag	...	...	...	110 KV.
Karad-Satara Road	...	...	...	110 KV.
Karad-Pandharpur-Sholapur	...	...	...	110 KV.
Karad-Kolhapur	...	...	...	110 KV.
Igatpuri-Nasik	...	...	...	132 KV.

Major transmission lines under construction are :—

Kandurgaon-Poona	...	...	...	220 KV.
Nasik Road-Manmad	...	...	...	132 KV.
Poona-Ahmednagar	...	...	...	132 KV.
Ahmednagar-Shrirampur	...	...	...	132 KV.
Chinchwad-Phursungi	...	...	...	132 KV.
Satara Road-Walchandnagar	...	...	...	110 KV.
Pandharpur-Barsi	...	...	...	110 KV.

These transmission lines will be completed in the financial year 1966-67.

POW-8—Vidarbha Grid Extension.—The scheme envisages extension of the Khaperkheda Power Station by installation of two 30 MW sets, laying of 132 and 66 KV transmission lines and construction of sub-stations.

Extension of the Khaperkheda Power Station has been completed.

The construction of the following major transmission lines has been completed :—

Khaperkheda-Madgi	...	...	...	66 KV.
Palgaon-Yeotmal	...	...	...	66 KV.
Kharda-Kanjara	...	...	...	66 KV.
Saoner-Katol-Warud	...	...	...	66 KV.

The construction of following transmission lines will be completed in 1966-67 :—

Paras-Khaperkheda	...	...	...	132 KV.
Khaperkheda-Nagpur	...	...	...	66 KV.

POW-9—Khandesh-Marathwada Electrification Scheme.—Under this scheme it is proposed to supply power to the area comprising of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik of Bombay Division and all Districts of Aurangabad Division. It also provides for supply of power to the Central Railways for electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal Section.

The scheme envisages establishment of new power station at Bhusawal with an installed capacity of 60 MW and installation of an additional set of 60 MW at Paras.

The major transmission lines included in the programme are :—

Paras-Eldari	132 KV.	} Work completed.
Eldari-Parbhani	...	...	132 KV.
Paras-Bhusawal	...	...	132 KV.
Bhusawal-Pachora	...	...	132 KV.
Pachora-Chalisgaon	...	...	132 KV.
Chalisgaon-Dhulia	132 KV.	} Work in progress.
Chalisgaon-Manmad	...	...	132 KV.
Eldari-Jalna	66 KV.	} Work completed.
Jalna-Aurangabad	...	...	66 KV.
Parbhani-Nanded	...	...	66 KV.

The extension of Paras Power Station and construction of new power station at Bhusawal is in progress. These will be completed in 1966-67.

POW-10—Rural Electrification.—The scheme envisages supply of electricity to villages and agricultural pumps. By the end of September 1965, 3,792 villages were electrified and 34,525 agricultural pumps were connected in the various regions of the State. The following tables sets out number of villages electrified and number of pumps connected in each region. By the end of the Third Plan about 4,200 villages and 40,000 pumps will be electrified.

Region		Villages Electrified upto 30th September 1965	Pumps connected
Western Maharashtra	...	1,587	14,056
Marathwada	... ..	418	3,052
Vidarbha	... ..	1,787	17,417
	Total ...	<u>3,792</u>	<u>34,525</u>

During 1966-67 about 1,500 villages and 20,000 pumps are expected to be electrified.

POW-12—Inter-State Link.—The scheme covers the installation of a stitching yard and transmission line for receiving and transmitting power from the Nuclear Power Station at Tarapore to Bombay area.

The capacity of the Nuclear Power Station of the Government of India will be of the order of 380 MW of which the share of Maharashtra will be 190 MW.

POW-A2—Nasik Thermal Station.—A scheme for setting up a 280 MW Thermal Station near Nasik in the Fourth Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission and has been cleared for advance action in the Third Plan. Preliminary action is already in progress. Tenders for plant and equipment have been received and scrutinised and orders have been placed. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

POW-A3—Purli Thermal Station.—The project envisages setting up of 2 thermal power sets of 30 MW each at Purli in Bhir District of Marathwada. The power will be fed into the Khandesh-Marathwada grid system. The project has been approved by the Government of India for implementation in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Preliminary action is being taken in the Third Plan. Plant and equipment have been ordered.

POW-A4—Vidarbha Thermal Station.—It is proposed to set up a super thermal station with 4 sets of 120/125 each near Nagour to augment grid supply in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. A project report has been prepared by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Preliminary action is being taken in the Third Plan itself.

POW-A5—Supply to Defence Projects.—The Board has been entrusted with the work for supply of power to the five new Defence factories being set up at various places in Maharashtra.

POW-A6—Chandni-Bhusawal.—This is an inter-State link interconnecting the grid system of this State with that of Madhya Pradesh through a 132 KV tie line between Bhusawal and Chandni. The scheme has been approved by the Government of India, work is in progress.

3. Apart from the administration of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the functions of Industries and Labour Department relating to the electricity control and regulation are exercised with reference to the provisions of the following statutes :—

- (1) Bombay Electricity (Special Powers) Act, 1946.
- (2) Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (3) Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958.
- (4) Maharashtra Tax on sale of Electricity Act, 1963.

4. Bombay Electricity (Special) Powers Act, 1946, gives Government powers to control the supply, consumption, distribution and use of electrical energy. In the vitally important Bombay-Poona region and also in the Vidarbha and Kolhapur-Sangli regions there are at present various degrees of control on motive power supply.

5. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, is administered by the Department in consultation with the Electrical Engineer to Government who attends *inter alia* to the work of inspection of electrical installations as well as audit of accounts of the Electrical Undertakings.

The powers of grant/amendment/revocation of licences are exercised by the Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

One of the main objectives of the Act is the safeguarding of the interests of the consumer. The conditions of supply and miscellaneous charges are approved by Government. The electricity rates are required to be so fixed that the clear profit does not exceed the limit prescribed in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

6. The Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1958, levies duty on consumption of electrical energy in accordance with the schedule which classifies consumption on the basis of premises and purposes and prescribes different rates of duty. Concessional rates are prescribed for electrochemical and electro-metallurgical industries which are power-intensive so as to relate them directly to the proportion, which the cost of energy constitutes to the total cost of the manufacture. The Act also gives exemption to new industries in certain undeveloped areas outside the Bombay-Thana limits for a period of five years from the commencement of production. The rates of electricity duty both for domestic and commercial purposes have been revised with effect from 1st January 1966.

7. The Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act, 1963, levies a 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 to a distributing licensee or consumer"). The proceeds of the tax are credited to a State Electricity Fund which can be utilised on financing schemes of electrification in the State, particularly in rural areas. The tax has been revised from a quarter paisa per unit to one-half of paisa per unit with effect from 1st January 1966.

8. The total plan programme of "electricity" by the Board is Rs. 2210 lakhs for the year 1966-67. This is made up of Rs. 1200 lakhs to be advanced by Government as loans to the Board, the balance being found from the Board's internal resources, including market loan—

(Rs. in lakhs).

O-Loans and Advances by State/Union
Territory Government—

Advances under Special Loans—

Loans to Maharashtra State Electricity

Board 12.00

13, Other Taxes and Duties—

B-Charges under Electricity Act ... { 12.09 Voted.
2.06.80 Charged.

101, Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

B-Thermo Electric Scheme— 5.72

45, Electricity Schemes—

B-Thermo Electric Schemes 16.24

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

C. D. I. Scheme.—The C. D. Programme was launched in the State in 1952 with the inauguration of five C. D. Projects. Since then, the programme has expanded and by October 1963 the entire State has been covered by the programme.

At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, the sanctioned number of the C.P.A. pattern development blocks for the Maharashtra State was 425 blocks including four Multipurpose Development Projects. These blocks were in various stages of operation, viz. Pre-extension, Stage I, Stage II and Post-Stage II blocks. These blocks change their stages on completion of their scheduled periods of operation of each stage. The scheduled period of Pre-extension blocks was one year, and that of Stage I and Stage II blocks is five years each while there is no period prescribed for Post-Stage II blocks. The entire State was covered by the intensive phase of the C. D. Programme i.e. Stage I phase in October 1963. From 2nd October 1961, in addition to the above mentioned blocks, a special type of blocks viz. T. D. Blocks were inaugurated in areas predominantly inhabited by tribals. On account of the T.D. Blocks, the total number of development blocks has increased from 425, which was the number at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, to 460 by the end of the Plan. The break-up of these blocks at the beginning of the year 1966-67 (i.e. in the first year of the 4th Five-Year Plan) will be as under :—

Type of Blocks	No. of blocks in operation
C. D. Stage I	135½
C. D. Stage II	194½
Post Stage II	79½
T. D. in C. D. Stage I	5½
T. D. in C. D. Stage II	30½
T. D. in C. D. Post Stage II	4
M. D. Ps.	4
T. D. Bs. to be inaugurated in 1966-67.	7

460

The schematic budget of Stage I and Stage II blocks is Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively for a period of five years. The Government of India contributes Rs. 9-10 lakhs and Rs. 3.73 lakhs towards the budgets of Stage I and stage II blocks respectively and the remaining

amount is provided by the State Government. The requirement of funds for Stage I and Stage II blocks for the year 1966-67, estimated on the basis of the above mentioned schematic budgets is Rs. 567.15 lakhs. As against this requirement only Rs. 500 lakhs were to be provided during the year, so as to accommodate the programme within the ceiling of Rs. 600 lakhs agreed to by the Planning Sub-Committee of the cabinet for the entire "C. D. and Panchayat Sector" for the year 1966-67. This outlay, on further revision, has been finally reduced to Rs. 473.04 lakhs, comprising Rs. 98 lakhs as loan provision and Rs. 375.04 lakhs as non-loan provision.

C. D.-2, C. D.-3, WS 4 and WS 6.—(a) A special investigation division, viz. Public Health Rural Investigation Division, Akola with six Sub-Divisions, set up for carrying out the investigation, assessment, etc. of the problem of inadequacy of drinking water in rural areas located in 'difficult' or saline areas, completed its preliminary investigation of the problem and, has furnished to Government its preliminary Assessment Report according to which there are 4,594 villages where the problem of drinking water supply can be solved by special measures. The Zilla Parishads have been advised to fix the order of priority, Panchayat Samiti-wise, among these villages for taking up special measures for supply of drinking water to them.

The Zilla Parishads implementing special measures, i.e. piped water supply schemes, experience difficulty, in not having experienced technical staff with them, with the result that preparation and implementation of these schemes take unduly long time. In order to help the Zilla Parishads out of this situation, Government has started a Job Training Course in Public Health Engineering in General and Rural water Supply in particular for the technical staff of Zilla Parishads. One session of such a course for the Deputy Engineers was over in October, 1965.

3. Provision of Rs. 25.60 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1966-67 for the programme of simple measures, such as construction of and repairs to open draw wells, etc. It is expected that this programme will be completed by the end of the next financial year.

As for the special measures, i.e. piped water supply schemes for single or groups of villages out of the 20 spill-over schemes for single villages from the Second Five-Year Plan, 16 schemes have so far been completed and the remaining 4 schemes are still in progress. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, 90 new schemes for single villages estimated to cost Rs. 98.76 lakhs have been taken up for implementation. 19 such schemes estimated to cost Rs. 54.18 lakhs are at various stages of preparation.

4. Two spill-over schemes for 106 villages in Kolaba District costing about Rs. 63.00 lakhs have been completed. During the Third Five-Year Plan period 6 Regional Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 211.12 lakhs and intended to benefit 1,66,920 people in 225 villages have been taken up for implementation. Ten regional schemes estimated to cost Rs. 354.37 lakhs and intended to benefit 3,63,283 people in 390 villages are under various stages of preparation. Provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1966-67, for the piped water supply scheme in single and group of villages.

5. *Rural Works Programme.*—The Rural Works Programme is designed to utilise under employed and unemployed man-power in rural areas during the agricultural off season and also to create remunerative assets for rural local bodies. In all 131 Projects are in operation today in all the districts of the State. Out of these 131 Projects 65 are situated in scarcity, tribal and backward areas and 66 are in other areas.

Generally small schemes not involving much technical skill and which can be implemented by the Village Panchayats are taken up under this programme. Market roads and other schemes resulting in extra agricultural production and which are also labour intensive are sanctioned. The total expenditure incurred up to September, 1965 since inception is of the order of Rs. 2,91,00,000 and the employment generated in this programme comes to 1,15,42,839. Following are the achievements on major items (since inception) till September 1965.

Item	Area covered
Market Roads	... 1,835 miles covered (558 Roads)
Bandharas	... 4,039 acres area irrigated.
Horticulture	... 5,247 acres covered.
Field bunding	... 23,694 acres covered.
Conversion of varkas land into paddy land.	2,396 acres covered.

During the year 1966-67, Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided for the implementation of this programme. Government of India have not yet indicated the number of Projects that would be allotted to this State. It is however, presumed that existing 131 projects would continue to operate during the year 1966-67 and some more Projects would be started in addition.

6. *Tribal Development Block.*—In addition to the 4 Multi-purpose Projects started during the 2nd Plan period 40 Tribal Development Blocks have since been started during the 3rd Plan period, covering almost all the tribal areas in the state having more than 66½ per cent. of tribal population. It is proposed to start 35 Tribal Development Blocks during the 4th Plan period having 50 per cent. tribal population. Other left out tribal areas will be given *ad hoc* assistance. During the year 1966-67, 7 additional Tribal Development Blocks would be started.

7. *Eradication of Palemod System.*—Palemod is a system prevailing in the tribal areas. An average cultivator in these areas is always financially hard up just before and during the rainy season. During this period, he borrows in cash and kind from unauthorised and unscrupulous money-lenders and returns the borrowing after harvest with interest which ranges from 200 to 300 per cent. The assistance given in the form of Khavati Lagai etc. has not made any material change in the conditions of these Adivasis. Government therefore, decided to introduce a scheme to eradicate this age-old evil element of "Parishad" and thus relieve the cultivators in these areas on a permanent basis from this evil.

Since the Thana Zilla Parishad was very anxious to start the scheme in some form or the other during the current financial year Government started a short term scheme for giving relief on more or less on the same lines as "Khavati Tagai" to all Adivasis and economically backward cultivators in the Thana District. According to this scheme a maximum loan of Rs. 100 is given to one family of which 50 per cent. is in kind mainly foodgrains, the cost of which is fixed by Government. The relief is given in two instalments and the loan bears interest at 7½ per cent. A sum of Rs. 20,00,000 was provided for this scheme during the current financial year and almost the whole amount was advanced as loan. Experience has shown that the scheme is a boon to cultivators and has gone a long way to solve their difficulties and relieve their indebtedness. It is proposed to extend the scheme to the areas covered by the Tribal Blocks started in the 2nd and 3rd Plan period, during the year 1966-67. Financial implications of this programme for the year 1966-67 are being worked out.

8. *CD-II.*—The State Government with financial assistance from the Government of India undertook a scheme for the training of office bearers and members of the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in order to make them capable of shouldering their responsibilities in democratic decentralisation. Under this scheme 14 Panchayati Raj Training Centres are run in the State through non-officials agencies.

During the Third Five-Year Plan the progress of physical achievements and expenditure are as follows :—

Trainees trained by the end of ...	1964-65	...	27,508.
Anticipated to be trained during.	1965-66	...	7,000.
			34,508.

Expenditure end of (approximately anticipated).	1964-65	...	15.89 lakhs. 7.00 lakhs.
			22.89 lakhs.

During 1966-67 the scheme is provided for in the non-plan budget. A tentative provision of Rs. 8.60 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget. About 7,000 trainees are expected to be trained during 1966-67.

9. *C. D. 12.*—The provision under the scheme is for holding of *Sammelans* of non-officials. As a measure of economy, due to national emergency, no *Sammelans* were held. However a tentative provision of Rs. 10 thousand has been made in the budget.

10. *C. D. 13.*—This scheme is intended for production of literature for propaganda on Panchayati Raj and Community Development Schemes. No targets of achievements and expenditure have been fixed. The expenditure is on printing and translation of literature for free distribution in Rural areas.

A provision of Rs. 40 thousand has been made.

11. *Village Housing Project Schemes.*—The Village Housing Project Scheme has been introduced to develop selected villages into model villages on an aided self-help basis.

During the Third Five-Year Plan the scheme was to be implemented in 355 villages.

The scheme envisages grant of loan to *bona fide* villagers in the selected villages for construction of new houses as also to carry out substantive improvements to the existing houses. It also provides for giving grant-in-aid to Village Panchayats for improvement of streets and drains in the selected villages and also to grant plots to landless agricultural labourers on subsidised basis.

Under the scheme a loan of Rs. 2,000 is sanctioned to an individual at present, which is proposed to be increased to Rs 3,000 from the next year. The total loan sanctioned since the inception of the scheme is

Rs. 148 lakhs. The number of houses completed is 2,362 up to March 1965. The scheme is implemented by the Panchayat Samiti under the supervision of the Zilla Parishad.

12. *Village Roads*.—Under the Scheme, assistance is given to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis for the construction of village approach roads, to link them up with major and other district roads. The Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samitis and the villagers are expected to contribute towards the cost of the construction of these roads as a popular contribution. During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 197.94 lakhs was made. The funds were distributed to all the districts in the State and utilised properly by providing link roads. The total expenditure by the end of March 1965 was Rs. 129.41 lakhs. During the year 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made and it is expected that the entire grant will be fully utilised before March 1966.

During the year 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

13. *Applied Nutrition Programme*.—The programme, which is aided by the UNICEF, envisages production and supply of nutritious food, particularly to expectant and nursing mothers and school and pre-school children. It also seeks to educate the people in the consumption of supplementary foods like fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables. The production is achieved by the development of poultry, fisheries (where potential is available), horticulture and legdome forms in the primary schools and community gardens so as to provide nutritious food to valuerable groups of villagers and pre-school and school children and expectant and nursing mothers in the villages.

The programme was started in the State during the year 1965-66 in 12 selected blocks. It is proposed to expand the scope of this programme during the next year according to the availability of funds.

14. *MIN-7 Scheme*.—Under the MIN-7 Scheme, minor irrigation works irrigating up to 250 acres are taken up by the Zilla Parishads under the provisions of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act. Since 1st May 1962, Government has been giving plan grants to the Zilla Parishads under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act. Recently, with a view to intensify the drive for increasing agricultural production, particularly in the context of scarcity conditions prevailing due to the failure of rains, Government has permitted to take up lift irrigation works under MIN-7 Schemes. In fact, every effort is being made to provide irrigation facilities both by making full use of existing irrigation potential and by tapping all possible sources of water

supply, including renovation of ex-Malguzari tanks with a view to step up agricultural production during the emergency and scarcity. As against the grants totalling Rs. 2,77,14,000 made to the Zilla Parishads in 1965-66, the next year's programme for Minir Irrigation works is of the order of Rs. 1 crores. Out of this, only an amount of Rs. 60,00,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for the year 1966-67 as grants for Plan Schemes to Zilla Parishads under section 187 of the M. Z. P. & P. S. Act, 1951 for minor irrigation works irrigating up to 250 acres, and the balance of Rs. 40 lakhs will be financed by the Zilla Parishads from their own local resources.

**Statement indicating the provision made for the Development
Programme for 1966-67 for various Schemes in the State Plan
and for Centrally sponsored Programme pertaining to the
Rural Development Department**

The following statement indicates the provision made for the development Centrally sponsored programme pertaining to the Rural Development

Provision made for the year 1966-67				
Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	37. C. D. P. N. E. S. and 44, Irrigation 71, Miscel- L. D. Works Navigation laneous		
		3	4	5
1	CD-1, Community Development Projects ..	375·04	....	....
2	CD-2, Local Development Works Programme	32·00	....	....
3	CD-3, Financial assistance to Rural Local Bodies.	25·60	....	....
4	CD-8, Public Participation Programme ..	6·50	....	....
5	CD-9, Financial assistance to Village Panchayats.	....	....	0·57
6	CD-12, Sammelans of panchas, Sarpanchas, etc.	....	....	0·10
7	CD-13, Supply of publications to Village Panchayats.	....	....	0·40
8	Utilisation of Rural Man Power ..	40·00	....	....
9	Integrated services of child welfare ..	19·00	....	....
10	Applied Nutrition Programme ..	5·62	....	....
11	HSG-4, Village Housing Project Scheme ..	....	....	10·00
12	T and C-12, Construction of Rural Road ..	....	....	....
13	BCW-12, Tribal Development Blocks ..	103·00	....	....
14	MIN-7, Minor Irrigation Works ..	....	60·00	....
15	WS-4, Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme	....	....	....
16	WS-6, Grants to Village Panchayats for water supply Scheme.	....	....	....
17	Grant-in-aid to Shivaji Education Society for upgradation of Gram Sevak Training Centre, Amravati.	....	....	....
18	Grant-in-aid to Shivaji Education Society for research in Agronomy.	....	....	....
19	31, Agriculture Gram Sevak Training Centre, Kosbad, District Tnana.	....	....	....
20	31, Agriculture Gram Sevak Training Centre, Gargoti, District Kolhapur.	....	....	....
21	Upgrading of Gram Sevak Training Centre, Parbhani and Manjri.	....	....	....
		606·76	60·00	11·25

programme for, 1966-67 for various schemes in the State Plan and for Department.

PLAN

(Rupees in lakhs)

under the major heads

33, Animal Husbandry	35, Indus- tries	State Road Fund	Loans and Advances	30, Public Health	31, Agri- culture	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	98·00	....	....	473·04
..	32·00
..	25·60
..	6·50
..	0·75
..	0·10
..	0·40
..	40·00	....	....	80·00
..	19·00
3·97	3·07	....	....	....	3·71	16·37
..	30·00	....	....	40·00
..	..	50·00	....	....	....	50·00
..	103·00
..	60·00
..	0·52	....	0·52
..	1·48	58·00	....	59·48
..	0·52	0·52
..	1·17	1·17
..	1·46	1·46
..	1·32	1·32
..	1·27	1·27
3·97	3·07	50·00	169·48	58·52	9·45	972·50

Provision made for the year 1966-67				
Serial No.	Name of the Scheme and head of Development	37, C. D. P. NE. S. and L. D. Works	44, Irrigation Navigation	71, Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Non-Plan Schemes</i>				
22	*Post Stage II Blocks (Non-plans) ..	<i>Nil.</i>	....	....
23	Committed expenditure on staff retained on N. E. S. Pattern.	265·14	....	....
24	Repairs and maintenance of Minor irrigation.	....	7·20	....
25	Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Elections.	....	....	2·52
26	Various grants to Zilla Parishads i.e. L. R. Equalisation, Incentive and Local Cess Matching Grants, etc.	....	....	1255·54
27	Various grants to Village Panchayats ..	....	....	403·11
28	Home Science Wing attached to Gram Sevak Training Centre, Manjri.	....	....	....
29	Work shop wing attached to the extension Training Centre Manjri.	....	....	....
30	Integrated Gram Sevak Training Centre, Thasra.	....	....	....
31	Extension Training Centre, Parbhani ..	....	....	....
32	Workshop Wing at the Gram Sevak Training Centre, Sindewahi.	....	....	....
33	Home Science Wing attached to the Extension Training Centre, Sindewahi.	....	....	....
34	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Kolhapur ..	....	....	....
35	Poultry unit for basis Agricultural School and Farm Dairy, Sindewahi.	....	....	....
36	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Jalna ..	....	....	....
37	Training of Gram Sevaks in organisation of Village Youth Activities.	....	....	....
38	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Buldana ..	....	....	....
39	Gram Sevak Training Centre, Jalgaon ..	....	....	....
40	Applied Nutrition Programme ..	10·27	....	....
41	Training of associate women workers in C. D. at Mahila Ashram, Wardha CD-11, Training of Panchas, Sarpanchas, etc.	....	....	8·60
Total Non-Plan ..		275·41	7·20	1669·77
Total Plan and Non-Plan ..		882·17	67·20	1681·02

*An amount of Rs. 83·26 lakhs was proposed to be included in the Budget Estimates purpose. However the matter is being pursued again with F. D.

PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

under the major heads

33, Animal Husbandry	35, Indus- tries	State Road Fund	Loans and Advances	30, Public Health	31, Agri- culture	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	265·14
..	7·20
..	2·52
..	1255·54
..	403·11
..	1·48	1·48
..	0·23	0·23
..	1·37	1·37
..	1·41	1·41
..	1·79	1·79
..	0·31	0·31
..	1·34	1·34
..	0·24	0·24
..	1·97	1·97
..	0·16	0·16
..	1·42	1·42
..	1·65	1·65
3·43	1·16	....	....	0·56	....	15·42
..	0·22	0·22
..	8·60
3·43	1·16	....	....	0·56	13·59	1955·21
7·40	4·23	50·00	169·48	59·08	23·04	2968·46

for the year 1966-67 for this purpose but F. D. has refused to make any provision for this

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

In March 1964, the Government of India, introduced Zonal System declaring Maharashtra State as a separate Zone for wheat and permitting similar arrangement for rice in which an experiment of State to State Trading was launched. Prior to that date, Maharashtra, which is a deficit State was obtaining its requirements of foodgrains from the surplus States like A.P., M.P. Rajasthan, U.P. and the Punjab, securing an easy flow of foodgrains into this State. With the imposition of the ban on this full inter-State movement of foodgrains, the stocks position in the open markets of the deficit State like Maharashtra was seriously hampered, resulting in an exorbitant rise in prices of foodgrains. It was, therefore, found necessary to create a machinery for ensuring equitable distribution of available grain at reasonable prices to all the Consumers in the State. For this purpose the Government of Maharashtra created a separate Department with effect from 1st March 1965 and entrusted to it the work of controlled distribution of food and Civil Supplies like sugar, cement, kerosene and of price controls formal or informal in respect of Essential Commodities.

2. Maharashtra is normally deficit in foodgrains to the extent of 22 lakh tonnes including pulses. During the current agricultural season continuous drought prevailed from September, 1965, resulting in considerable damage to the kharif crops the outlook for which was earlier quite promising over the entire State. The Rabi sowing also was adversely affected. The fall in production has resulted in scarcity conditions or conditions akin to scarcity, in 21 districts. The deficit this year is, therefore, likely to be greater than usual. The exact deficit is still to be assessed. The gravity of the situation has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India at the highest level with a request to make available additional quantities of foodgrains to the extent of 45 lakh tonnes from the surplus States or overseas imports.

3. The Government of India has allotted from Punjab 32,000 tonnes of Maize, 25,000 tonnes Gramdal, 10,000 tonnes of Kabligrum and 8,000 tonnes of Bajra. In addition to this Government of India expect to allot 1,75,000 tonnes wheat p.m. for the next few months and one lakh tonnes of rice for the entire calendar year 1966. We may also expect about 25,000 tonnes Milo per month. About 47,000 tonnes of milo has been allotted to this State for March, 1966. This State expects to get 20,000 tonnes of jowar and 3,000 tonnes of Bajra from M. P. and 3,500 tonnes of Arhar from U.P. The A.P. Government also has permitted export of about 10,000 tonnes of Maize.

4. The schemes for monopoly purchase of jowar and the levy on rice at the miller stage were in force during the last year. A quantity of 2,54,428 tonnes of Jowar and 1,32,740 tonnes of rice had been purchased under those schemes. During 1965-66 season, Government have sanctioned Monopoly Procurement-cum-Monopoly purchase schemes for Jowar as well as for Paddy/Rice. According to the contents of the schemes, surplus stocks of these commodities will be compulsorily procured by certain percentage, from the cultivators in possession of land holdings under those crops exceeding the specified minimum limits of holdings. The remaining surplus stocks of those commodities over and above the percentage prescribed for compulsory procurement, if offered for sale by the concerned cultivators, will be purchased by Government on monopoly basis. The scheme for monopoly purchase of Nagli has also been introduced. No specific target has however, been fixed for procurement/purchase of Jowar and rice, nagli etc. In the case of jowar and rice, the procured foodgrains will be made available to needy districts after meeting the requirements of procuring districts. But in the case of Nagli, the procured grain will be distributed in the same districts as far as possible, since the quantity expected to be procured is very small. Thus private trade in Jowar, Rice/Paddy and Nagli has been completely eliminated in this State by statutory measures.

5. With a view to conserve foodgrains and essential commodities Government had *inter alia* taken statutory measures to enforce austerity and avoidance of waste of food at functions and in catering establishments. This Government has accepted in principle the proposal of the Government of India to introduce statutory rationing in all the cities having a population of 1 lakh and over and in other compact industrial areas in the State. In the first stage Statutory rationing will be introduced in four big cities viz. Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur and their surrounding belts. The set up of the organisation in these cities has already been finalised and other preliminary arrangements are being completed rapidly. In the second stage Government will consider if the rationing scheme is to be extended to cities with a population exceeding one lakh. Compact Industrial areas, where a large number of workers are concentrated are likely to be covered either by formal or informal Household Card System in course of time. With the adoption of these measures and with the supplies made available by the Government of India, the State Government hopes to tide over the present difficult situation caused by shortages in availability of foodgrains.

Edible Oils.—Groundnut oil is mainly used for edible purposes in Maharashtra, although coconut oil is also used to some extent, mostly in the coastal districts of the State.

Maharashtra is traditionally dependent on Gujarat for a major portion of its requirement of groundnut oil. Due to the continued ban on the exports of groundnut (seed and whole) and groundnut oil from Gujarat to other parts of India and abroad there has been a considerable shortage of the articles resulting in their prohibitive prices. So long as this ban continues, the prices are not expected to come down to any appreciable extent. It is feared that any attempt statutorily to control the prices of oil in the face of shortages, without an effective and adequate machinery to enforce it, will only drive the commodity underground. After repeated representations by this State against the Gujarat ban, the Government of India have agreed that the Gujarat State should allow regulated exports of groundnut oil to other States which traditionally used to depend on that State for their oil requirements. Accordingly, this Government has requested the Government of Gujarat for an import quota for this State. It is proposed to distribute the oil so imported through the agency of the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society.

Iron and Steel.—In view of the easy supply position of Iron and Steel, the Government of India have decontrolled most of the categories of Iron and Steel. At present, there is distribution and price control over the following categories :—

Billets, Tinplates, Sheets/(GC, BI, and BC), Pates, Skelps.

The allotment of these categories received from the Government of India is distributed to the various Government Departments and the Public. The distribution of the controlled categories of Iron and Steel for Non-Agricultural purposes is made by the C.I.S.C., Bombay, and the Collectors in the Districts. The allotment of the Controlled categories of I. & S. for industrial purposes is made by the C.I.S.C. on the recommendation of the Industries Commissioner.

Cement.—Cement is a Central subject and control on its production and distribution is regulated by the Government of India. This material which was in short supply hithertofore has since been decontrolled with effect from 1st January 1966, so that with increase in price, the Producers could increase the production commensurate with the demand and thus attain self-sufficiency in this material as early as possible.

It must be borne in mind that decontrol will not immediately result in larger supplies and the level and pattern of distribution prior to decontrol will be adopted broadly, as given to understand by the Government of India till such time as the production becomes commensurate with the

demand. The position will however, be reviewed by the Centre after one year. This Department therefore, continues to make the quarterly allotment of cement informally to the various Government Departments.

Sugar.—With increased production of sugar there is some improvement in supplies of Sugar to the State. As against 31,000 tonnes a month or less given during 1964-65 and 1965-66, the Government of India, promise 34,100 tonnes a month for the whole of the calendar year 1966.

6. A statement showing the amounts of grants asked for under the relevant Heads is attached.

Statement showing the Budget provisions pertaining to the Food and Civil Supplies Department for 1966-67

Budget Head		Budget Provision
		Rs.
1.	19-General Administration-K-17(c) Food and Civil Supplies Department. " 26-Miscellaneous Department-E-Misc.	6,89,600
2.	E-1-Civil Supplies (b) Mofussil	8,500
3.	E-2-Rationing (a) Bombay Ration Area ...	87,31,000
	E-2-Rationing (b) Other Districts ...	97,14,000
4.	E-3-Procurement, distribution and Price Control (a) Bombay City.	37,22,800
5.	E-3-Procurement, distribution and Price Control (b) Mofussil.	93,33,700
6.	E-4-Controller of Iron, Steel and Cement ...	3,14,000
7.	65-Pensions and other retirement benefits Gratuity to C.S.D. Retrenched Personnel.	1,000
<i>" 124-Capital Outlay on Schemes on Government Trading</i>		
8.	A(a) Civil Supplies (i) Bombay. City Cost of Purchase.	10,000
	Receipts	2,00,000
9.	A(a) Civil Supplies (ii) Mofussil. Cost of Purchase.	11,000
	Receipts	27,500

Budget Head				Budget Provision
				Rs.
10.	A(b) Procurement, distribution and Price Control (1) Bombay City.			
	Debits	...	...	56,45,00,000
	Credit	...	...	51,45,00,000
11.	A(b) Procurement, distribution and Price Control (ii) Mofussil.			
	Debits	...	...	90,15,00,000
	Credits	...	...	70,15,00,000
12.	CI(II) Scheme for the distribution of cloth and Yarn.			
	Cost of Purchase	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
	Receipts	...	...	2,000
13.	Q-Loans and advances by State Government Loans to Village Panchayats for distribution of foodgrains.			
	Payment	...	...	1,50,000
	Recoveries	...	...	5,000
14.	XXI-Misc.-Deptt.-Fees, under the Bombay foodgrains dealers' licensing Order, 1958.			1,00,000