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महाराष्ट्र माहिती न जन केवळ
 संस्थापक अध्यक्ष

३५७) मराठी ग्रंथ संग्रहालय, ठाणे.

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सूचना :— खाली दिलेल्या तारखेपर्यंत पुस्तक/मासिक परत करावे,
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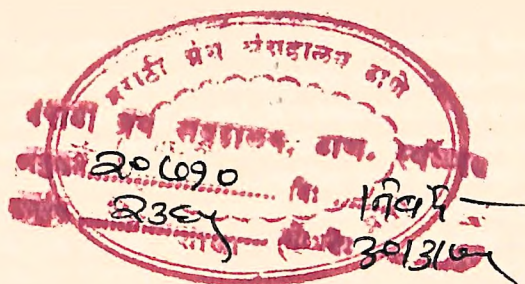
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NATURAL FEATURES

THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA forms a major part of peninsular India with the coast on its western side. It lies between 16·4 and 22·1 degrees north latitude and 72·6 and 80·9 degrees east longitude. The boundaries of the State are : the Arabian Sea in the west; Gujarat in the north-west; Madhya Pradesh in the north; Andhra Pradesh in the south-east; and Karnataka and Goa in the south. It has a total area of 3,07,762 square kilometres. Historically, Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada are the three components of the State. Administratively the State is divided into twenty-six districts : Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Greater Bombay (Western Maharashtra); Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Buldana, Chandrapur and Bhandara (Vidarbha); and Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhira, Osmanabad and Nanded (Marathwada). Maharashtra State represents 9·6 per cent of the area of India (in square kilometres, India 31,96,371; Maharashtra 3,07,762) and about one-eleventh of India's total population, i.e., India 54,79,49,809; Maharashtra 5,04,12,235.

Varying Rainfall

So far as rainfall is concerned, there is considerable variation among the different parts of the State. Heavy rains spill over the Ghats and the

coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. In places in the Ghats it is more than 300 cms., while the annual average is 200 cms. The major part of the State, however, lies in the rain shadow of the Ghats, with the rainfall average around 60 to 75 cms. and in some areas even less than 50 cms. This area includes the Desh districts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and parts of Kolhapur. It is thus interesting to note that while Mahabaleshwar in the Ghats receives over 375 cms., Wai which is only twenty miles from Mahabaleshwar down the Ghats, has to be content with a paltry 75 cms. The rainfall in Marathwada districts varies from 75 to 100 cms.

The Purna-Vainganga valleys, which includes Bhandara, Chandrapur and Nagpur districts, are reached by climatic influence of the Bay of Bengal and receive over 100 cms. of rain, while Akola with 75 cms. is a transition towards Nagpur. It gradually increases towards the forest areas of Chandrapur, where in some places it reaches the mark of 150 cms.

The rainfall conditions naturally govern the forest vegetation of a tract. Tropical wet evergreen forests, which are typical rain forests, are found along the Western Ghats south of Bombay and thrive best in areas with over 300 cms. rain and a short dry season. There is a very wide variety of species of vegetation grown in these forests, which are dense and lofty.

The tropical wet evergreen forests of the Ghats are flanked on either side by semi-evergreen forests. These forests, especially on the Konkan side, grow palms and bamboos abundantly. On the eastern side of the Ghats, they are a transition to the moist deciduous forests.

There are the thorn or scrub forests which cover the major part of Maharashtra on its eastern side. These forests lie in areas with rainfall below 75 cms. The vegetation is often stunted, and trees are low and grow sparse and scattered. Babul and Khair are very prominent species. These forests have been further depleted owing to grazing by cattle and browsing by goats and sheeps. Babul is, however, a good source of domestic fuel, while Khair has certain chemical and industrial uses.

The forests of Chandrapur deserve a special mention. These thick forests are a treasure of wealth which include teak, bamboo, dhavada, anjan, hirda, tembhurni and many other vegetations of commercial importance and medical value.

The best known hay lands of the State lie North of Bombay in areas between the sea-coast and the Western Ghats where the average rainfall is around 250 cms. The hay produced is Mosh, which is the most highly priced grass of the coastal grass-lands. Grass-lands growing primarily Marvel grass are found scattered throughout the State in areas with less than 100 cms. of rainfall. The principal ones are found along the banks of the Krishna river.

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WAY OF LIFE

THE POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE according to the 1971 census is 5,04,12,235 or approximately 5·04 crores, which is slightly more than 9 per cent (9·2) of the population of the Indian Union. This population lives in 289 towns (including cities) and 35,778 inhabited villages spread over 235 talukas of the 25 districts (Greater Bombay excluded). The population living in the urban areas is 31·17 per cent. The corresponding figure for the Indian Union is 19·9 per cent.

According to the census of 1971, Greater Bombay, Ulhasnagar, Thana, Malegaon, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Dhulia, Nanded, Sangli and Jalgaon are cities with a population over 1 lakh. The number of towns with a population between 50,000 and 99,999 is 25. The number of villages having a population less than 500 is 14,141 which is 39·52 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the State, the corresponding figure for the Indian Union being 62·05.

The density of population in the State is 164 per square kilometre as against 178 in the Indian Union (excluding Jammu and Kashmir and North-East Frontier Agency). The density in Greater Bombay is the highest, which is 9,901 per square kilometre and the lowest in Chandrapur with 64 persons per square km. The sex ratio for the State and the Indian

Union is the same, i.e., 930 females per 1,000 males. The number of females for 1,000 males is the greatest in Ratnagiri district, being 1,244, whereas it is the lowest in Greater Bombay being 716.

The agricultural classes form the bulk of the working population, which is 64·88 per cent.

The percentage of literacy in Maharashtra State is 39·18, as against 29·46 in the Indian Union. The highest percentage of literacy is found in Greater Bombay, being 63·8 and the lowest in Nanded district, being 22·8. The literacy percentage for the four divisions of the State is : Bombay Division 47·2, Nagpur Division 37·5, Poona Division 38·2 and Aurangabad Division 25·9.

Cross-section of Population

A cross-section of the population in the State shows that people of different religions and sects live in Maharashtra. These include Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Lingayats. Numerically Hindus and Muslims are the two major communities, while the others are found in small fractions concentrated in certain specific areas.

The vast Hindu community is made up of castes and sub-castes based on traditional distinctions. With the impact of modern ideas and quickening pace of industrialisation, the barriers of castes are, however, steadily dwindling. This process has been further accelerated by the persistent efforts made by social reformers and in recent years by the Governmental authority.

There are a number of Adivasi communities in Maharashtra, who live either in dense forests or on mountain perches of the Sahyadris and the Satpudas. The main amongst these are the Warlis, the Katkaris and the Thakurs of Thana and Kolaba districts, the Bhils of Dhulia and the Korkus, Gonds and the Madias of Vidarbha. These Adivasis still continue to live in a primitive life as they used to live centuries ago, despite all the big changes that have taken place in the neighbouring civilised world. Their deities, festivals and modes of recreation—especially their folk-dances and folk-music—have a quaint charm and fascination for the civilised people. But steeped in poverty and ignorance, their lot is most miserable and the irony is that the inertia of ages is so deep-rooted in them that they sometimes resist attempts to change the age-old pattern of their life even if it does them good. The efforts of the Government

and social workers are, therefore, directed to improve their economic lot without disturbing their pastoral culture.

Social Structure

One very significant fact about the Maharashtrian social structure is that the class of big businessmen and industrialists in Maharashtra is so small that it can hardly constitute as a class. The society is thus made up of a large working class population which includes peasants and industrial workers, and a very prominent urban middle class, which has all along exerted a strong influence on the social and cultural life in Maharashtra. Similarly, in the field of land relations, big zamindari has been more conspicuous by its absence except in Vidarbha, and further as a result of the series of measures taken by the Government to abolish parasitism in land relations, the tillers of land have now definitely come into their own.

An important development of recent years is that a large number of small and medium scale manufacturing concerns have sprung particularly in southern Maharashtra, which is aptly described as the industrial bee-hive of Maharashtra. These industries have received a further spurt with the completion of the hydro-electric projects like Koyna. It will be evident from the above observations that the economy of Maharashtra offers a very great scope for co-operative efforts, as has already been shown by a number of co-operative sugar factories established in the cane-producing areas of the State.

Festivals

The culture of the people finds its vivid expression in their festivals and folklore. "Dassera" and "Diwali" are the most important festivals of Maharashtra. They are national festivals also. So they are celebrated all over India with equal importance and enthusiasm. But "Ganesh Festival", "Pola" are typically Maharashtrian festivals. Ganesh festival is celebrated privately and publicly all over Maharashtra. Lokmanya Tilak was the first person to give public touch to these celebrations. He wanted people to come together and think together over their political and social problems. 'Gudhi Padva', 'Gokul Ashtami', 'Narali Poornima', 'Holi Poornima' are also the days of festivity for Maharashtra. The religious-minded people of Maharashtra observe 'Shivaratri', 'Ashadhi Ekadashi' and 'Kartiki Ekadashi' as fasting days.

As in other parts of India, Moharrum is celebrated with great eclat in Maharashtra also. The Muslims celebrate this festival in

commemoration of the great spiritual leaders of Islam-Hasan and Husaïn-who died as martyrs, and the noteworthy thing is that Hindus also take part in it.

Village Social Gatherings

The account of festivities in Maharashtra will not be complete without a mention of hurda parties. Hurda is jowar grain baked fresh when it is still in milk. As the jowar crop gets ready for harvest, farmers invite their friends and relatives for hurda parties which are held on the farm itself. Fresh green jowar earheads are plucked, baked in the fire and grains separated from the ears by rubbing them with hands. These are then served to the guests along with spices and curds. Hurda parties are in fact social gatherings of the village people held in celebration of the harvest.

Folklore

The folklore of the people is usually a part of their festivals. They celebrate these gay occasions by singing chorus songs and performing dances which tradition has handed down to them. Of the folk songs, Ovis and Gavlan are the most common and universal, sung usually by women when in gay, festive mood. Ovis describe in a simple and lucid manner the joys and sorrows of domestic life. The birth of a baby in the home, mother's deep endearment for her children, sister's attachment to her brother, the yearnings of a newly married girl for her mother's home, her bashful love for her husband and her trouble and adjustments with the life in her new home-these are the themes of Ovi songs. Their composers have remained anonymous, but their songs are handed down by one generation to another. Their number will count in thousands with local and regional variations. Their simple beauty and exquisite charm have no parallel in Marathi folk literature. Gavalans are songs of Radha who registers her complaints about the mischief and naughtiness of Krishna and also her great love for the Lord of Gokul.

Nothing like the Tamasha of course. It reigns supreme among the folk arts of Maharashtra. Its overwhelming attraction for the Marathi mind can only be compared to the stage. In fact, the Tamasha is a combination of song, drama and dance, set against the rural background. It usually consists of two parts, Gan-Gavalan and Vag. The former includes singing and dance, while the latter is a story play, usually humorous and farcical. About six to eight persons, men and women form a Tamasha troupe.

The main female dancer is the central figure of the performance, while all the fun is provided by the Songadya, or the clown, who is a humorous and ready-witted player.

If the Lavnis are songs of love, the Powadas are songs of the bravery of the Maratha warriors and soldiers, which are sung to the accompaniment of a Daf (a small-size drum) and a Tuntuna (single-stringed instrument). In fact, the object of the Powada songs in the old days was to rouse people and stir them to action. Even today they never fail to thrill the masses by bringing back to their mind the glorious deeds and acts of bravery and martyrdom of the heroes of the past.

Bharud, Lalits and Gondhals are some other forms of folk art of Maharashtra. Bharud is a narration in verse of some home truths, more about man's spiritual life, garbed in wit and allegories. Lalits are a crude type of drama depicting mythological stories, while Gondhals are a song recitation by Gondhalis who are a special type of village bards, in praise of certain deities and narrating mythological stories.

Games and Sports

Of the various games and sports played in the rural areas, wrestling is by far the most popular in Maharashtra, especially in the southern part. A fairly big village generally has a Talimkhana, or gymnasium, where young men develop their physical strength by muscular exercises like Dandas and Baithakas and other gymnastics. They keep their bodies trim by performing Mallakhamb acrobatics. A wrestling bout is a very exciting part of the village fair, where young Pahlawans from the surrounding villages come to grips in a trial of strength. The winners are awarded turbans and silver bracelets as prizes. They bring a fair name not only to themselves but to their village also.

While Hututu (Kabaddi as it is called in the North), Atyapatya, Kho-Kho and Lezim are games generally played by men, women have their special games like Zimma and Fugadis. Zimma is a simple dance in which about half a dozen girls move swiftly and rhythmically in a circle keeping time by clapping of their hands and strokes of their feet, while singing a chorus song. In a Fugadi, girls in batches of two, with their hands interwoven, revolve round and round on their heels at breath taking speed.

Today, new scientific inventions and innovations are fast changing the old orders as it inevitably yields place to new. Means of communication

are fast developing and the State bus service has now reached even to the innermost parts of the countryside. Democracy as expressed through adult franchise has its impact on the mind of the people. Elections to the legislature and local bodies, with all their excitement and enthusiasm have added a new colour and a new content to the life of the people. New Maharashtra is taking shape with the emergence of new India.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PATTERN

THE SACHIVALAYA AT BOMBAY is the central administrative unit of the Government of Maharashtra. The Heads of the Secretariat Departments are known as Secretaries with the Chief Secretary at the apex.

The Secretariat of Maharashtra has 15 departments—

- (1) General Administration,
- (2) Home,
- (3) Revenue and Forests,
- (4) Agriculture and Co-operation,
- (5) Education,
- (6) Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism,
- (7) Urban Development, Public Health and Housing,
- (8) Finance,
- (9) Planning,
- (10) Buildings and Communications,
- (11) Irrigation and Power,
- (12) Law and Judiciary,
- (13) Industries and Labour,
- (14) Rural Development,
- (15) Food and Civil Supplies.

Next to the Secretariat are the Heads of several administrative departments, Commissioners of Divisions, Collectors of districts, Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-division of districts and Tahsildars in charge of talukas or tahsils. The Patil is the head of the village for police purposes and the Talathi is the clerk-accountant.

There are separate departments for Agriculture, Education, Public Health and Medical Relief, Co-operation, Veterinary, Forests, Public Works, Police and several other branches of administration with their divisional, district and taluka organizations.

Zilla Parishads

Zilla Parishads, created in the State in 1962, have been vested with many statutory powers and various functions in the sphere of local development, are assigned to them. Their functions are dealt with in a separate chapter 'Rural Development'.

Other local self-governing units are Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees and Cantonment Boards.

The revenue administration of the State is carried on chiefly by Collectors. Besides superintending and collection of land revenue the duties of administering the collections of special taxes levied by Government as also recovery of Government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of Land Revenue laws devolve upon the Collectors as executive heads of the districts. The Collectors also co-ordinate the work of other departments of Government functioning in the districts.

Four divisions

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into four divisions consisting of the following districts with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad :

Bombay Division—Greater Bombay, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Thana, Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia.

Poona Division—Poona, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Sholapur.

Nagpur Division—Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Wardha and Yeotmal.

Aurangabad Division—Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani.

These divisions are essentially revenue divisions. The administrative divisions of other departments of Government generally have their headquarters at the same places as the headquarter of revenue divisions and their territorial limits, as far as possible, co-extensive with the revenue divisions.

Each district is further divided into sub-divisions and the sub-divisions into talukas. Each taluka consists of a sizable number (a hundred or more) of villages. The village is the primary unit of administration.

Administrative Staff College

The Administrative Staff College was established in November 1963 in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Administrative Reorganization Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to the effect that a new agency may be set up for imparting training in administrative matters to Government servants holding posts involving administrative responsibilities and for supervising, developing and co-ordinating training activities of the various Government departments.

Beginning with this year the A.S.C. has adopted a Career-oriented Training pattern. Under this pattern training is given to the officers in three phases. The first phase is that of Foundational Training which the officer is expected to receive during the first three years of joining the Government service. The purpose of the Foundational Programme is to introduce officers to the administrative machinery of the Government and the physical, political, social and economic environment in which Government operates and to the techniques of modern management through largely the lecture method. The I.A.S. Officers posted in Maharashtra are given Special Foundational Training. They are introduced to physical, social, economic and political environment of the State, its administrative machinery and the various problems of the State. They are also introduced to the State policies and important legislation.

The second phase consists of in-service training given to Junior and Middle Executive, i.e. for officers who have 3 to 10 years of experience in gazetted posts. The mid-career training programme of the College concentrate on introducing the officers to management principles, skills, techniques and their applications, the principals of public administration and to the problems of economic development. Broadly speaking the environmental influence on administration is given emphasis in the programme for the junior level and the various modern techniques of

management are given greater importance in the programmes for the middle level.

In the third phase specialised training programmes of short duration, i.e. of about two weeks in selected areas are organized for senior officers, i.e. for officers of All-India Services and Class I State Services of more than 10 years of seniority. Training at the senior level aims at specialisation of officers in specialised areas of management and studies of administrative environment such as (1) Personnel Management, (2) Development Administration, (3) Financial Administration (budgeting and financial control including performance budgeting), (4) Administrative Leadership and Behaviour, (5) Management Techniques such as PERT, CPF, (6) District Planning, (7) Economics and Social Administration, (8) Human Relations, (9) O & M and (10) Statistical Techniques.

The College has built up a good library. It consists of 10,376 books mostly on economics, sociology, politics, public administration, management theory and management techniques.

The College now proposes to extend its activities to non-gazetted staff. A proposal to open regional centres of the College at Divisional Headquarters is under the active consideration of Government.

The physical and other facilities available at the College are placed at the disposal of Government departments also to enable them to organize their own training programme. Several departments have taken advantage of this. Between November 1963 and November 1973 the College organized 68 training programmes in which 1,566 officers were trained.

The College has published so far 13 background papers, list of which is given below:

- (1) Budget Procedure.
- (2) Financial Papers.
- (3) Practical Psychology in Supervision.
- (4) Working of the Sachivalaya.
- (5) Economic Development of India.
- (6) Personnel Administration.
- (7) Techniques of Administrative Improvements.
- (8) The Economy of Maharashtra.
- (9) Co-operation.
- (10) Theoretical Aspects of Budgeting.

(11) Some Aspects of Budgetary Theory.

(12) Scheduled Tribes.

(13) Public Sector in Maharashtra.

Organization and methods

An Inspection of Organization and Methods Section was created in September 1954. Initially more emphasis was laid on the inspection work. The section was subsequently reorganized and one officer was appointed in each Secretariat department for this work and these officers formed an O and M. group. Periodical meetings of the O and M officers are held to consider matters relating to the procedures and practice in the Secretariat departments. Similarly O and M officers were also appointed in offices of 18 major heads of departments.

Four Work Study Teams, each consisting of one Under Secretary and one Analyst, have been set up. These teams make a detailed study of the existing organizational set up of the office and of the prevailing procedure with a view to analysing the methods of work, examining their merits and defects, assessing the scope for reducing avoidable work and suggesting possible improvement from the point of view of quicker, better and more economical disposal of the work required to be done.

Administrative Reorganization Committee

After the formation of Maharashtra State, the 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 programme. An Administrative Reorganization Committee was appointed by the Government in September 1962, to carry out such review under the chairmanship of the Minister for Finance. The Committee submitted its final report and the Government has given high priority to the consideration of the Committee's recommendations. Accordingly excepting one, all recommendations of the Committee have been considered by Government and most of them have been accepted. Government has also constituted a sub-committee of the Cabinet with minister (F) as a chairman to review the progress of implementation of Cabinet decisions on the recommendations of the Committee.

Reorganisation and Rationalisation of Administration

In June 1968, Government created a post of Commissioner (Administrative Reorganisation) to enquire into and recommend measures for reorganisation and rationalisation of the State Administration, at the State,

Divisional and District levels. In September 1968, the term of reference of the Commissioner were amplified and he was asked to review the staffing pattern of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and advise regarding their rationalisation on the same lines as Government offices. The Commissioner submitted his Report to Government on 31st March 1971.

Out of 449 recommendations made by the Commissioner (A. R.) only 92 recommendations involving policy are to be considered by the Cabinet and all others have been transferred to the departments concerned for examination/implementation. The Cabinet has considered first 39 recommendations. Efforts are being made to ensure that the recommendations are implemented expeditiously.

Legislature

The Legislature of the State of Maharashtra has two Houses, the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).

The Legislative Assembly has 271 members out of which 270 members are elected directly on the basis of adult franchise and one is nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community in the State. The Legislative Assembly has a normal life of five years.

The Legislative Council has 78 members. It is a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring after the expiration of every second year. It has a varied composition. About one-third of its members are elected by an electorate college consisting of members of Municipalities. Cantonment Boards, Zilla Parishads and such other local authorities in the State as the Parliament may by law specify. About one-twelfth are elected by graduates of universities of at least 3 years' standing. About one-twelfth are elected by teachers engaged in teaching for at least three years in educational institutions not lower in standard than that of secondary school within the State. About one-third are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are not members of Legislative Assembly. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the field of literature, art, science, co-operative movement, social service, etc.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council are the guardians and custodians of the rights and

privileges of their respective Houses. They have a special duty of protecting the rights of minority parties. They have all powers necessary to enforce their decisions.

In the absence of the Speaker and the Chairman, their duties are performed by the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman, respectively. The Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are elected from amongst the members of the respective Houses.

Subjects for Legislation

The Constitution of India distributes the items for legislation among three lists, viz., (i) the Union list, (ii) the State list, and (iii) the Concurrent list.

The Union list consists of 97 items of all-India importance like defence, war and peace, atomic energy, foreign affairs, railways, shipping, airways, wireless and broadcasting, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, foreign trade and customs, etc.

The State list comprises 66 items such as police, administration of justice, public health, education, agriculture, forests, trade and commerce within the State, etc.

The Concurrent list is made up of 47 items pertaining to criminal law and criminal procedure, civil procedure, factories, labour welfare, electricity, newspapers, books and printing press, minor ports, etc.

The State Legislature can legislate on all subjects in the State list. It can also legislate on subjects in the Concurrent list provided that as required by certain articles the assent of the President is obtained.

Control of Administration

The Constitution of India has made the Legislatures of the States fully autonomous and free from any influence of the executive Government, thereby giving them full scope to discharge their functions of supervising and controlling the administration and the expenditure of the States. Article 208 of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State to make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business. Accordingly, the rules for regulating the procedure and the conduct of business of the Maharashtra Legislature have been framed by taking into consideration the functions that the Legislature is required to discharge. The members of the Legislature (i.e. the Legislative Assembly and the

Legislative Council), therefore, have ample scope and opportunities to exercise control over the administration and expenditure of the State. The members are entitled to ask questions on all matters concerning the administration. They can "call the attention" of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance, requiring the Minister concerned to make a statement on the matter. The members can also raise discussions on matters of public importance, table resolutions and move bills in respect of the subjects included in the State and Concurrent lists. It is, however, through the committee of the Legislature, such as the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Subordinate Legislation Committee, the Assurances Committee, the Committee of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., that an effective and detailed control is exercised. There are 24 Committees of the Legislature, out of which 12 Committees consist of members drawn from both the Houses. The Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council have 6 independent committees each. The committees present their reports and recommendations to the Legislature and according to long-standing parliamentary convention, the recommendations of the Committee are accepted by the Government.

To make the Legislature fully independent and completely autonomous so as to enable it to discharge its functions in a fearless manner, article 187 of the Constitution has prescribed that the Legislature should have an independent secretariat of its own, and in cases where there are two Houses of the Legislature, each House may have an independent secretariat of its own, if the Legislature concerned so desires. However, the Maharashtra Legislature, which consists of two Houses, has only one secretariat, for the Assembly as well as the Council. The Article has empowered the Legislature to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of the persons appointed to its secretariat staff.

At the commencement of the first session of each year and also at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly, the Governor, as the Head of the State, addresses members of both the Houses assembled together and gives an outline of the programme and the policy of the Government in power for the year.

Representations in Parliament

The State of Maharashtra has representation in the Parliament of the Indian Union also. The State has been allotted 45 seats in the House of

the People (Lok Sabha) and 19 seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), the two Houses of the Indian Parliament, respectively.

Administration of Justice

A well integrated, competent and independent judiciary is the guardian of democracy. In a federal structure like the Indian Union it is also the custodian of the Constitution. At the apex of the Indian Judiciary stands the Supreme Court. The Constitution envisages a High Court for each State. The High Court is the highest judicial tribunal in the State. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The High Courts have also powers (1) of issuing writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights and other purposes, (2) of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in the State, and (3) of taking over pending cases from courts subordinate to it involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. To ensure independence of the High Courts, the powers to recruit the staff of each High Court and to frame rules regarding the conditions of their service, are vested in the Chief Justice or in such judge or officer of the court as the Chief Justice may direct.

The High Court of Judicature at Bombay is vested with original, appellate and other jurisdiction over territories included in it. There is a permanent Bench of the High Court consisting of at least three judges at Nagpur exercising jurisdiction and powers of the High Court in respect of cases arising in the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur. If the Chief Justice so orders, cases from any of these districts can also be heard in Bombay.

An independent judiciary is an outstanding feature of Maharashtra State. In the administration of civil justice, there never had been a combination of criminal justice and executive functions. In the administration of criminal justice, broadly speaking, there are two classes of magistrates—judicial magistrates and executive magistrates. While the regular judicial functions are exercised by the former class of magistrates, the latter uses its powers to a very limited extent for maintaining law and order. The High Court exercises the same powers over the judicial magistrates which it exercises over the civil judges under the Constitution.

Governor and Council of Ministers

The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of Government elected on the basis of adult franchise. The head of the State, the Governor, is appointed by the President of the Indian Union who is

electd by an electoral college consisting of the members of Parliament and members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister who enjoys the confidence of the majority of members of the Legislature and on his advice appoints other Ministers. Only Indian citizens, who have attained the age of 35 or more and are not members of the Central or a State legislature, are eligible for appointment as Governor.

The Council of Ministers assists and advises the Governor in the exercise of his functions. The leadership of the Chief Minister is explicitly recognised. He is a link between the Council of Ministers and the Governor. The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers and furnishes him with all other information that he may like to have.

Including the Chief Minister, Maharashtra State has 12 Ministers, 8 Ministers of State and a Deputy Minister.

Public Service Commission

The functions of the Public Service Commission as laid down in Article 320 of the Constitution of India are to recommend candidates for appointments to the various services and to conduct competitive examinations, wherever necessary, and to advise Government on all matters (except those which are specifically excluded from the purview of Commission) relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and posts ; the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another, and the suitability of candidates or officers for such appointments, promotions and transfers ; and all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under Government in civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters, claims of Government servants for financial assistance for defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official duty and claims for award of injury and family pensions.

In addition, the Commission deal with the following matters :

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

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

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

The Chairman and other members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION at the Secretariat level is under the control of the Revenue and Forests Department and the administration is carried out at the divisional and district level with the assistance of the following Officers, viz.—

- (i) Commissioners of Divisions;
- (ii) Collectors of Districts;
- (iii) Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records;
- (iv) Inspector-General of Registration;
- (v) Superintendent of Stamps.

The main functions of the Revenue Department are to deal with matters relating to land, land revenue, preparation and maintenance of land records, collection of land revenue and certain other taxes, registration of documents, etc.

For the purpose of revenue and general administration the State is divided into four territorial divisions each under a Commissioner, viz. Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The Commissioners are the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities for their divisions in all matters connected with land revenue and in addition to the matters connected with the powers delegated to them. The Divisions are further divided into districts each under a Collector. He is the head of revenue administration

in his district and is responsible for the implementation of revenue laws and other acts of the Legislature so far as his district is concerned.

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records is incharge of preparation and maintenance of land records, survey and settlement matters etc. He is also *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Registration with jurisdiction over the whole State of Maharashtra. The principal function of the Registration Department is the registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

In the districts the sale of stamps of all kinds is the responsibility of the office of the Collector but in Greater Bombay in view of the large volume of work involved, there is a separate office under a Superintendent of stamps which is responsible for storage and supply of stamps such as service postage stamps, court fee stamps, revenue stamps, etc. The Collector of Bombay is an *ex-officio* Superintendent of Stamps and he is invested with the powers and Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for Greater Bombay under the Bombay Stamp Act, 1958 and Bombay Court Fees Act, 1959.

Reorganisation of Revenue Administration Units

The existing Revenue Administration units (*viz.* talathi, sazas, circles, talukas, etc.) were constituted long ago under different land revenue laws prevailing in the three regions of the State. The unified Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, came into force on 15th August, 1967, when it became necessary to re-organise the various revenue administrative units on some uniform basis. With the present state of development, the question of re-organisation of these units required a thorough study to fulfil the requirements of a democratic administration. Since such re-organisation will have very important and far reaching effects at all levels of administration, both from the point of view of administrative and public convenience, it was felt necessary to appoint a committee to go into this question and make recommendations to enable Government to make final decisions. Accordingly, a State-level Committee consisting of official and non-official members was appointed by Revenue Minister. The Committee has completed its work and submitted its recommendations to the Department. The report is now under scrutiny at Government level.

Unification of Revenue Laws

Different laws relating to land and land revenue were in force in different parts of the State. The work of consolidating and unifying these

enactments and preparing a common law for the entire State, has taken a tangible shape in the unified Land Revenue Code common for the whole of Maharashtra State, made effective from 15th August, 1967. Some of the important provisions of this code are as below:

(1) The "Mahals" in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada regions are converted into talukas and placed under tahsildars.

(2) All wadis or tandas with a population of not less than three hundred will be constituted into independent revenue villages.

(3) All rights to all trees standing in a holding have been conferred upon the holder concerned.

(4) Members of scheduled tribes holding lands in certain tracts are prohibited from transferring them without the prior permission of the Collector.

(5) All occupants of lands have been initially divided into two categories, viz. those holding lands in perpetuity and those holding lands for a specified period.

The perpetual holders are again divided into two categories:

(i) Occupants holding lands in perpetuity and without any restrictions on the rights to transfer subject to payment of land revenue.

(ii) Occupants holding land in perpetuity subject to restrictions on the right to transfer and payment of land revenue.

The occupants who enjoy the right to transfer their lands without restrictions are termed as occupants class I and those whose rights to transfer are restricted are termed as 'occupants class II'.

The occupants who hold lands for a limited period are termed as Government leases.

(6) Agriculturists will be able to utilise water for cultivating from Government sources on payment of Re. 1 only per year by obtaining prior permission.

(7) The agricultural land will be assessed for land revenue on the basis of its capacity to yield crops. The assessment on each holding will be worked out according to the standard rate fixed for that class of land. The standard rate with reference to any particular class of land will never exceed $1/25$ th (viz. 4 per cent) of the average yield of principal crops grown in that class of land.

(8) The assessment on individual field is based on the yield of crops. But if the occupant of the land makes improvement of the land at his

own cost with a view to making it more productive, such improvement is exempted from assessment of land revenue permanently.

Non-Agricultural Assessment

Non-agricultural assessment is determined having regard to the location of the land and the use to which the land is put. Two different rates of assessment have been prescribed for urban and non-urban areas.

(2) In non-urban areas, the villages are first divided into two classes. For villages falling under class I, the non-agricultural assessment will be levied at the maximum rate of two paise per square metre and for those in class II at the maximum rate of one paise per square metre. The minimum limit is agricultural assessment.

(3) In urban areas, the assessment is fixed on the basis of the market value of the land. For this purpose, the urban areas are first divided into blocks. Such blocks are formed by taking into consideration the situation of the land, the non-agricultural purpose for which they are used and the advantage and disadvantages attaching thereto. The Collector has then to fix the standard rate of non-agricultural assessment for every block with the approval of Government and the standard rate is worked out at a given percentage of the full market value of the land. The full market value of the land is estimated on the basis of sales, leases or awards under the Land Acquisition Act. The non-agricultural uses of land for which the land is assessed, are of four categories : (1) residential, (2) industrial, (3) Commercial and (4) any other non-agricultural purpose. A standard rate is fixed for lands used for residential purposes. The rate of assessment in respect of land used for the purpose of industry is one and half times the standard rate and for the purpose of commerce, it is twice the standard rate. The rate of assessment in respect of lands used for any other non-agricultural purpose is fixed at a rate in between the standard rate of assessment leviable on lands used for residential purpose and lands used for industrial purpose. The Collector is empowered to reduce or increase the rate of assessment by 25 per cent in individual cases of land by taking into consideration the situation of land concerned and special advantages and disadvantages attaching to such land. The levy of assessment on lands is, however, limited as follows :

(i) The non-agricultural assessment on lands shall not exceed three per cent of the full market value of the particular land.

(ii) The levy of assessment at revised rates shall not exceed two times the land revenue payable immediately before the revision, if the land is used for residential purpose and shall not exceed six times the land revenue of the land if used for any other non-agricultural purpose.

The rates of non-agricultural assessment will be guaranteed for a period of fifteen years.

Exemptions from Levy of Non-agricultural Assessment

The lands used for the purpose mentioned below are exempted from the levy of non-agricultural assessment :

(i) Lands used by an agriculturist for an occupation subsidiary or ancillary to agriculture, such as the erection of sheds for hand-looms, poultry farming or gardening or similar other occupations which the State Government may specify in rules made in that behalf. Lands used by an agriculturist for extracting or canning fruit juice, oil pressing, cotton ginning or paddy husking or other similar purposes from the produce of his own field is deemed to be used for occupations subsidiary or ancillary to agriculture.

(ii) Lands used for hospitals, hostels, play-grounds, parks and gardens, office premises or local authorities and gymnasia or for roads, paths and lanes set apart in layouts for the benefit of all citizens without distinction of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them shall be exempt from the payment of non-agricultural assessment so long as they are used for any of the said purposes and for no other purposes and yield no profit to private individuals or to any person.

(iii) In the case of building sites held by Co-operative Housing Societies or the Housing Board which are not built upon, non-agricultural assessment shall be levied for the three years subsequent to the date of which possession of the land was taken or till the date on which non-agricultural use of the land begins, whichever is later.

(iv) Lands used for purposes connected with the disposal of dead.

(v) Lands solely occupied and used for public worship and which were exempted from payment of land revenue by custom, grant or otherwise.

(vi) Lands used for an educational or a charitable purpose the benefit of which is open to all citizens without distinction of religion, race, caste, place of birth or any of them.

(vii) Lands used for any other public purpose which the State Government may, by rules made under this Code, declare to be exempted for such period and subject to such conditions as may be specified thereon.

(viii) Lands used for residential purpose within the gaothans in the non-urban areas are exempted from payment of non-agricultural assessment.

(ix) Such agricultural lands (outside of gaothan, if any) if in a non-urban area converted to non-agricultural use for purpose of residential building as the State Government by notification in the *Official Gazette* specify.

With the enactment of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, uniformity has been achieved in the Land Revenue Laws in the State. However, it was necessary to unify matters which were not covered by the provisions of the M. L. R. Code and the rules framed thereunder. Government had, therefore, under consideration the question of unification of existing administrative orders, forms of revenue accounts and matters relating to land and land revenue. Since such a unification was as important as unification of Revenue Laws and Rules, and will have far reaching effect on Revenue Administration, Government had appointed a Committee of three senior Collectors to examine the question of unification of Revenue Accounts and Procedure in Revenue Offices and preparation of draft manuals for their level use. The draft manuals were scrutinised at Government level and for administrative convenience the manuals were published in five volumes. The five volumes contain :

(i) M. L. R. Manual, Volume I (containing the M. L. R. Code, 1966, rules, notifications and orders);

(ii) M. L. R. Manual, Volume II (containing Revenue Book Circulars on land and land revenue matters);

(iii) M. L. R. Manual, Volume III (containing office procedure at Taluka, Sub-Division and District levels);

(iv) M. L. R. Manual, Volume IV (containing procedure, duties and functions of Talathis, Circle Inspectors, Circle Officers and Village Forms and Revenue Accounting System at Village level);

(v) M. L. R. Manual, Volume V (containing Taluka and District Forms and Revenue Accounting System at Taluka and District levels).

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 conflict as far as possible. With the view to achieving these objects, the tenancy legislation provides, *inter alia* for regulation of relationship between the landlord and the tenants, aims at fair rents, fixity of tenure and right or purpose of occupancy rights. The implementation of the tenancy legislation is in its second phase and deals mainly with the scheme regarding compulsory purchase of land 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. By March 1973, 9,60,113 tenants have been declared as owners in respect of 7,42,607 hectares of land. In the Vidharbha area of the State, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958, is in force. As a result of implementation of the scheme of compulsory purchase of land by tenants, 48,639 tenants have been declared as owners in respect of 1,64,973 hectares of land. In the Marathwada area, the implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1959, is going ahead. The implementation of the scheme regarding compulsory purchase of land by protected tenants under sections 38-E and 38-F has almost been complete. 46,777 tenants have become owners of land admeasuring about 2,08,302 hectares of land.

Till the end of March 1973, out of 16,753 enquiries filed under the Land Ceiling Act, 16,536 cases were decided and lands were declared surplus as follows :

	Hectares
1. Lands from joint stock sugar company farms ..	34,057
2. Lands from other individual holders ..	1,12,167
	1,46,224

As regards the surplus farms of joint stock sugar companies, these have been granted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation on a permanent basis.

As regards lands declared surplus in the hands of individual holders, out of 1,12,167 hectares, 38,540 hectares of land was distributed till the end of March 1973 according to the priorities laid down in the Act.

Abolition of Inams and Special Tenures

Various inams and special tenures like saranjams, jahagirs, personal inams, paragana and kulkarni watans, service inams useful to community, Bhil Naik inams, inferior village watans, revenue patels, khati tenures etc. were prevailing in the State from time immemorial. Prior to Independence the British Government was keen in protecting inams and watans and the rights and privileges of various tenure holders. With the advent of independence, this policy was changed. In pursuance of the agrarian reforms policy laid down in the successive Five-Year Plans the Government proceeded to eliminate all intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the State by abolishing inams and non-rayatwari tenures. All inams except Devasthan inams have since been abolished. Legislative action to abolish Devasthan inams is in progress.

As a result of the abolition of these tenures and inams, 46,78,017 hectares of land was converted into rayatwari tenure which was held by about 4,69,367 intermediaries.

The Land Tenure Abolition Laws provide for the payment of compensation for the abolition of the rights of the inamdars or tenure holders in the lands vested in Government as also for the abolition of the cash allowance and share in the land revenue. As many as 1,81,690 claims for compensation were received of which 1,81,377 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 313 claims in which enquiries are in progress. The compensation so far awarded is Rs. 5,73,63,312. An amount of Rs. 5,18,32,516 has been paid and an amount of Rs. 55,30,796 is still to be paid.

The Consolidation of Holdings

Objects—Consolidation of holdings is a direct method to cure the evils of fragmentation. In the scheme of Consolidation of Holdings, the scattered holdings of agriculturists are formed into one or more large sized compact blocks, which reduce the time, cost and labour of cultivation, induce the agriculturists to make improvements in the land and ultimately boost agricultural production.

Programme and Location—The consolidation of holdings work is to be completed in about 35,000 villages covering an area of 191.70 lakh hectares (i.e. 473.70 lakh acres). The programme has been started in Western Maharashtra region from 1st May 1950 and in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions from 1st April 1959. The work is taken up on

priority basis in the areas of excessive fragmentation area where special agricultural development programmes are undertaken and also in area under the command of irrigation projects.

The field staff comprises of Assistant Consolidation Officer and his team of 1 Nimtandar, 1 Circle Inspector, 6 Surveyors and 4 Copying Clerk-cum-Surveyors and 1 Clerk. Each Assistant Consolidation officer finalises schemes of about 8 to 10 villages per year. Five Assistant Consolidation Officers are put under the control of Consolidation Officer.

Procedure of Consolidation of Holdings

Government declares its intention to make schemes of Consolidation of Holdings under section 15 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, and publishes a list of such villages in the *Official Gazette*. The Consolidation of Holdings in this State is obligatory and not on voluntary basis. In such notified villages the draft schemes are prepared by the Assistant Consolidation Officer in consultation with the village committee elected from among the khatedars and tenants. The records of rights and maps are brought up-to-date after visiting each field. The Assistant Consolidation Officer and team also collect the information required for exchange of lands. The draft scheme prepared by the Assistant Consolidation Officer is scrutinised and published by the Consolidation Officer, under section 19 (1) of the Act and objections are invited within a period of 30 days. The Consolidation Officer visits the site, hears objections and amends schemes in case of tenable objections. Such amended schemes together with the original scheme are again published under section 19 (2) of the Act and objections are invited within a period of 30 days. If there are any more objections and the Consolidation Officer considers them tenable, he proposes draft amendments to the Settlement Commissioner. If the Settlement Commissioner considers it necessary to amend the scheme, he publishes the amended scheme together with the original scheme and invites objections within a period of 30 days. The Settlement Commissioner then confirms the scheme with further or without any modifications. The confirmed scheme is published in the village and wide publicity is given by beat of drum at the village and by exhibiting the schemes and notification at the Village Chawdi and Taluka Kacheri, respectively. If 3 or more khatedars are willing to enter into possession, the enforcement work is started immediately and in other cases from the next agricultural year.

Before enforcement general and individual notices are issued. When all the owners of allotted holdings are put into possession the scheme is completely executed. The entire work is done at Government cost and even certificates of allotted holdings are given duly registered without levying cost for records of registration. Thereafter the village and other surveys are corrected. The newly written Records and Rights are promulgated and brought into operation since then.

Progress Achieved

So far the work has been completed in 9,014 villages covering an area of 75.84 lakh hectares (i.e. 187.41 lakh acres) upto 31st March 1972.

Removal of Encroachments

It has been observed that unauthorised occupation of Government land is becoming quite common and is increasing at an abnormal rate. Government has issued general instructions from time to time indicating therein the specific steps to be taken to tackle the problem caused by such encroachments. Some of these instructions are as given below:

(i) The Collectors should issue detailed executive instructions to revenue officers and subordinates clarifying that encroachments should be detected and dealt with promptly.

(ii) The registers in respect of Government lands should be prepared and maintained in the offices of the Tahsildars and Collectors.

(iii) Jambandi inspections should be carried out by the revenue officers regularly.

(iv) Deterrant fine as provided in the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code should be imposed on the encroachers so as to make unauthorised occupation of Government land unprofitable.

(v) Steps should be taken to fence open Government lands as far as possible.

With view to enable the Government to take prompt measures to deal with the problem of removal of encroachment effectively on an emergency basis, the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1970, was enacted. By this Act a new section 54-A was inserted in the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, empowering the Government to evict if necessary by using force the encroachers by giving them notice of 24 hours. This act was in force for the period of three years. This period expired on the 26th February, 1973. Since this provision has proved useful towards encroachments on Government land, especially in

Greater Bombay and other big cities in the State the Maharashtra, Land Revenue Code, 1966, has again been amended by inserting section 54-A in the M. L. R. Code (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1973, which has been brought into force w.e.f. 1st December 1973.

Natural Calamities

The following natural calamities have been recognised for grant of relief:

- (1) floods, (2) cyclones, (3) accidental fires, (4) earthquake, and (5) lightning.

In respect of other calamities relief cannot be given as a matter of course, but each case is considered on merit.

The sufferers of natural calamities are given assistance by way of (1) gratuitous relief, (2) subsidy and (3) loans for repairs to or reconstruction of damaged houses.

Gratuitous relief is normally given up to Rs. 200 for a family at the rate of Re. 1 per day per head for food for a period of 15 days and Rs. 15 per head for clothing and utensils.

Subsidy for repairs or reconstructions of damaged houses is given equal to the cost of reconstruction if it is within Rs. 250 and 50 per cent. of the cost of repair or reconstruction if it exceeds Rs. 250, subject to the minimum of Rs. 250 and maximum of Rs. 500.

Normally loans upto Rs. 4,000 are given to the sufferers for reconstruction of or repairs to the damaged houses. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons are given interest free loans, while the other sufferers are given loans at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum.

This assistance is meant to supplement private assistance and is given to such of the indigent and destitute persons as have no other resources to secure assistance.

Government has decided to grant as a special case gratuitous relief upto Rs. 15,000 to innocent persons affected by communal riots which took place in Osmanabad on 14th July 1972. Government has also sanctioned as a special case loans of Rs. 19,000 to innocent sufferers of riots which took place at Balapur, District Akola, in November 1972, for restarting their business.

Tagai

Government has sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 4 crores for seeds and fertilisers to agriculturists in scarcity affected areas in addition to

regular grant of Rs. 3.50 crores. Government has also undertaken following two schemes under Rabi Crash Programme viz. (i) organisation of wells and (ii) boring/blasting of irrigation dug wells for which additional funds of Rs. 4 crores and 0.50 crores were provided respectively.

Extension of Village Gaothans and Provision of Housesites

One of the difficulties in implementing the rural housing programme is the shortage of housing sites in villages. A scheme for extension of village gaothans and provision of housesites was introduced in the Third-Five Year Plan meeting the increasing requirements of housing space on account of population pressure. The scope of the scheme was further extended to provide housing space to nomadic tribes, *vimukta jatis* and backward class communities and persons affected or threatened by floods. If suitable Government or village panchayat lands are available they are assigned for gaothan under this scheme and if such lands are not available, private lands are acquired for the purpose; plots are laid out and distributed to needy families. Persons belonging to nomadic tribes, *vimukta jatis* and backward class communities and landless agricultural labourers are given plots for housing free of occupancy price. Others have to pay the price of the plot which they can do in three instalments.

A total of 6,500 villages were covered under this scheme by 31st March 1970 at a cost of about Rs. 83 lakhs and over 12,000 hectares of land were allotted as housesites. From the year 1970-71 provisions for the resettlement of persons affected or threatened by floods are made in the non-plan budget.

For the current financial year 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 12,95,000 and 5,00,000 have been made in the budget for plan and non-plan, respectively.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan 5,000 villages are proposed to be covered at the estimated cost of Rs. 73,00,000.

Government Land for Housing Societies

The members belonging to lower income and middle income groups find it difficult to secure lands for their co-operative housing societies. In cities, especially, this problem is very grave. In order to help such members, Government lands are granted, wherever they are available and subject to other restrictions, to co-operative housing societies in preference to individuals. A beginning was made in respect of Government

lands in Greater Bombay and after collecting the relevant data nearly all Government lands have been disposed to co-operative housing societies. It has benefitted nearly 211 co-operative housing societies consisting of 6,296 members. Similar action is in progress in respect of Government lands situated in cities having a population of 1 lakh and more. The information about such co-operative housing societies who have been granted Government lands in other areas is being compiled separately.

2. For the purpose of disposal of the plots to co-operative housing societies following principles are taken into account :

(a) Where large area of Government land becomes available, a proper layout is prepared by the T. P. Department in consultation with the Municipal Corporation concerned. The plots thereafter are taken up for disposal to the applicant co-operative housing societies usually in the ratio of 20 : 20 : 60 consisting of societies formed by backward class persons, by Government and semi Government servants and by others, respectively.

(b) While allotting the plots, it is to be ensured as far as possible that plots to be granted to the backward class co-operative housing societies are not, in one corner of the layout with a view to achieving social integration.

(c) The membership of co-operative societies should not exceed 60 in order to accommodate maximum number of co-operative housing societies.

(d) While allotting the plots preference is given to the societies who have been registered.

(e) The information of each of the members is obtained in order to see that he becomes eligible for becoming a member of the Society.

3. In the Greater Bombay area the members of the society are granted the floor space area on the basis of following table:—

(i) For members having total monthly income below Rs. 400 (400 sq. ft.)—37 sq. meters.

(ii) For members having total monthly income between Rs. 400 to Rs. 999 (700 sq. ft.)—65 Sq. metres.

(iii) For members having total monthly income of Rs. 1,000 and more (1,000 sq. ft.)—93 sq. metres. After taking into account the floor space

index available in the area, plot of suitable sizes are granted to such co-operative housing societies.

In other areas, the floor space index or the standard of population density per acre is taken into account and then plots of suitable sizes are granted.

4. While granting the plots to co-operative housing societies concessional occupancy price is charged to them taking into account income group of members. The concessional occupancy price and the income group are as follows :

(a) for co-operative housing societies consisting of members whose monthly income is less than Rs. 500 occupancy price is charged on the basis of the values of the land prevailing on 1st January 1948;

(b) for co-operative housing societies consisting of members whose monthly income is between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,250, concessional occupancy price is fixed on the basis of the value prevailing on 1st January 1948 increased by 25 per cent :

(c) for co-operative housing societies having members drawing monthly income of Rs. 1,250 and more concessional occupancy price is fixed at 50 per cent of the market value prevailing at the time of the grant.

5. In order to finalise the cases of grant of Government lands to co-operative housing societies early powers have been delegated to the Collectors and the Commissioners. The Collectors are competent to dispose the land if the present market value does not exceed Rs. 25,000. If the value of the land exceeds Rs. 25,000 but is below Rs. 50,000 the Commissioners are competent to issue final orders. This delegation of power is, however, not applicable to Government lands situated in cities having population of one lakh and more.

Settlement of Landless Labourers

As per the directive from the Government of India requesting the State Governments to formulate special schemes for the resettlement of landless agricultural labourers, which belonged to weaker section of the community, this department prepared the following two schemes, and started implementation of the same from the Third Five-Year Plan :

(1) Scheme for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers on forest lands.

(2) Agricultural Labourers Model Colonisation Scheme during the financial years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. Both these schemes were included as centrally sponsored schemes. However, from the Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74), these schemes have been transferred to the State Sector.

Scheme for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers on Forest Lands
Soon after the inauguration of "Maharashtra State" comprehensive measures were adopted to allot on permanent basis all available waste lands to the deserving and needy agriculturists so as to enable them to take keen interest in agricultural production. "Pilot Scheme for Distribution of Government Waste Lands" was launched to distribute Government waste land. Under this scheme in all 1,48,852 hectares (3,67,821 acres) of cultivable waste land were distributed to 48,562 individuals and 1,101 co-operative societies. In order to enable these allottees to bring the land under cultivation, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 38,23,265 was disbursed by way of tagai loans and subsidy.

The actual implementation of the scheme was started from the financial year 1965-66 and till the end of financial year 1968-69 upto which period the scheme was treated as Centrally sponsored, total expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,89,85,118 was incurred for the resettlement of 19,546 families of landless agricultural labourers and for reclamation of 57,971 hectares (1,43,256 acres) of forest land. The yearwise expenditure incurred together with the physical targets achieved under the scheme during that period is shown in the appended Statement 'A'.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 152.34 lakhs made for the scheme during this plan period, till the end of the last financial year 1972-73 total expenditure of Rs. 70.68 lakhs has been incurred by way of financial assistance paid for the resettlement of 4,498 families of landless agricultural labourers and reclamation of 15,004 hectares of land. The yearwise details of expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved are shown in the abovementioned appended statement 'A'. For the financial year (i.e. 1973-74) a provision of Rs. 20.25 lakhs is made in the budget estimates and it is anticipated that within this provision it will be possible to resettle 1,350 families of landless labourers and provide grant for reclamation for 4,050 hectares of land.

STATEMENT 'A'

Statement showing year-wise expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved under the scheme for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers on forests lands (from financial years 1965-66 to 1972-73)

Year			Area distributed and reclaimed (in hectares)	No. of families resettled	
1			2	3	
<i>Third Plan—</i>					
1965-66	..	..	40,780	13,903	
1966-67	..	..	2,270	687	
1967-68	..	..	9,205	2,610	
1968-69	..	..	5,716	2,346	
Total		..	57,971	19,546	
<i>Fourth Plan—</i>					
1969-70	..	..	3,238	800	
1970-71	..	..	3,342	1,213	
1971-72	..	..	5,000	1,200	
1972-73	..	..	3,424	1,282	
Total		..	15,004	4,498	
Grand Total (i) & (ii)		..	72,975	24,044	
Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)					
Year			Under “ 9-L.R. ” 4	Under “ Q-L. & A. ” 5	Total 6
1969-70	}	..	183·16	27·68	210·84
1970-71		..			
1971-72		..	41·22	4·07	45·29
1972-73		..	28·82	4·90	33·72
			253·20	36·65	289·85
1969-70	..	..	12·50	1·50	14·00
1970-71	..	..	16·13	2·25	18·38
1971-72	..	..	18·13	2·15	20·28
1972-73	..	..	16·71	1·31	18·02
Total		..	63·47	7·21	70·68
Grand Total		..	316·67	43·86	360·53

Agricultural Labourers' Model Colonisation Scheme

This scheme was also initially sanctioned by the Government of India in the Third Plan for its inclusion under their Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Programme. The total financial outlay of the scheme was Rs. 50 lakhs. Under the scheme, it was proposed to establish model colonies of about 1,000 families of landless agricultural labourers on 4,000 hectares (i.e. 10,000 acres) of forest lands released for cultivation. The scheme provided for payment of financial assistance to the settlers for reclamation of forest lands included in the scheme and for incurring initial expenditure on account of cultivation as well as on the cost of construction of houses. It was thus contemplated to provide the agricultural labourers with land for cultivation and for housing. The main features of the scheme were as under—

(i) Model Colonies of agricultural labourers to be established on sizeable blocks of lands measuring 200 to 400 hectares.

(ii) Each family to be given 4 hectares of land for cultivation (free of occupancy price) and provided with a residential house in the colony.

(iii) The grants payable to each family according to the pattern prescribed under the scheme, the provision of funds made therefore and the shares of expenditure to be borne by the Government of India and this State work as under—

Though the scheme was initially sanctioned in the Third Plan Period, its actual implementation could be undertaken only from the financial year 1968-69. The timelag between sanctioning the scheme and its actual implementation was due to the fact that considerable time had to be spent in completing all the preliminaries such as removal of valuable tree growth and other forests, survey and demarcation of the land covered under the scheme, etc. Till the end of the financial year 1968-69, 15 model colonies consisting of 915 families were sanctioned in the districts of Akola (3), Buldana (2), Yeotmal (4), Nasik (2), Jalgaon (2), Ahmednagar (1) and Satara (1), covering an area of 4,271 hectares of land and an expenditure amounting to Rs. 25,56,750 was incurred on those colonies during that year.

During the Fourth Plan period upto now 10 additional model colonies consisting of 796 families of landless agricultural workers have been sanctioned in the districts of Dhulia (1), Jalgaon (2), Sholapur (2),

Bhandara (2), Thana (2) and Aurangabad (1) covering total area of 1,975 hectares of land. A statement 'B' showing the districtwise colonies sanctioned till March 1973 under the scheme is appended herewith. During the last four financial years 1969-70 to 1972-73, total expenditure amounting to Rs. 36.48 lakhs has been incurred for providing reclamation grant, resettlement grant for purchase of bullocks, etc., construction of houses and providing public amenities to the colonists, as admissible under the scheme. For the financial year 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 10.15 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimates for further implementation of the scheme in 25 model colonies so far sanctioned and also in one or two model colonies which may be sanctioned during the financial year 1973-74.

STATEMENT 'B'

*Showing particulars of model colonies sanctioned till March, 1973
under the Agricultural Labourers' Model Colonisation Scheme*

District	No. of colonies.	Area covered (in hectares)	No. of families to be settled
1	2	3	4
Dhulia	1	292	89
Nasik	2	561	100
Jalgaon	4	806	208
Ahmednagar	1	263	55
Satara	1	190	100
Sholapur	2	345	160
Akola	3	748	150
Buldana	2	546	110
Yeotmal	4	1,477	300
Bhandara	2	568	240
Thana	2	256	140
Aurangabad	1	196	59
Total ..	25	6,248	1,711

AGRICULTURE

DURING THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS, Maharashtra has made a herculean effort to attain self-sufficiency in food in the State. Briefly the nature of these efforts is to increase food production by using hybrid and high-yielding seeds for jowar, bajra, paddy and maize crops. A three-pronged drive is launched in the State for increasing food production by linking the electrification programme to irrigation, use of hybrid seeds, intensive cultivation in selected areas and offer of incentive price to the farmer for his produce and guarantee for its marketing round the year. Financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid and loans to cultivators was further liberalised to enable them to take to improved farming.

Maharashtra was the first State in the country to offer incentive prices to cultivators and introduce monopoly purchase scheme which was later on taken up by the Central Government and recommended to other States.

Land utilisation

The proportion of the cultivated area to the non-cultivated area in a tract depends chiefly on its soil-climate complex. In the coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, which have comparatively poorer soils, the proportion of the cultivated area is about two-third of the total

area while roughly one-fifth is under fallows. This tract has some area under forests. In the tableland districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Sholapur, this proportion is fairly high and there is considerable area under forests especially down the Ghats. There are also good, permanent pastures and grasslands in Nasik, Sholapur and Kolhapur districts.

In the Deccan tract comprising Dhulia and Jalgaon districts and Marathwada, the proportion of the cultivated area varies from 49 to 89 per cent. The tract has some forest wealth and considerable fallows. In Vidarbha, the proportion is from 27 to 74 per cent and the area under forests is high, particularly in Chandrapur district.

Land utilisation in percentage to total areas is as follows :

Item				Maharashtra State	Indian Union
Forests	..	..	..	17.6	20.5
Barren and uncultivable land	..	..	..	5.8	10.6
Land put to non-agricultural uses	..	..	..	2.3	5.1
Cultivable waste	..	..	..	2.3	5.4
Land under tree crops	..	..	..	0.6	1.3
Permanent pastures and grass lands	..	..	..	4.5	4.5
Current fallows	..	..	..	3.6	4.6
Other fallows	..	..	..	3.6	2.9
Net area sown	..	..	..	59.7	45.1
Total area				100.0	100.0

So far as irrigation is concerned, out of the gross cropped area of 194.0 lakh hectares, only 16.5 lakh hectares or 8.4 per cent receive irrigational facilities. The area receiving irrigation from the Government canal systems is 19.5 per cent, while the remaining area is mostly managed by private sources, including wells, tanks, etc.

Agricultural resources

The distribution of area under various crops shows that the proportion of food crops to non-food crops is approximately 7 : 3. The detailed position in this respect is as follows :

Food Crops

				In percentage to total area under crop
Cereals and Pulses	..	..	..	67·2
Sugarcane	..	..	..	1·1
Fruits and Vegetables	..	..	..	1·1
Condiments and Spices	..	..	..	1·0
Other Food Crops	..	..	..	....
Total—Food Crops				70·4

Non-food Crops

				In percentage to total area under crops
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	9·0
Cotton and other Fibres	..	..	..	14·9
Drugs and Narcotics	..	..	..	0·1
Fodder Crops	..	..	..	5·6
Miscellaneous Non-crops	..	..	..	....
Total—Non-Food Crops				29·6
Total—Area under Crops				100·0

Rice cultivation

The coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bhandara and Chandrapur districts of Vidarbha are the chief rice producing areas of the State, although many other districts also grow rice to some extent. In the three coastal districts, the area under rice is to the tune of 4·1 lakh hectares with an annual production of 5·4 lakh tonnes. Bhandara and Chandrapur are the principal rice-producing districts of Vidarbha contributing about 91·6 per cent to the production of rice in that region. The area under rice crop in the two districts is nearly 5·00 lakh hectares with an annual production of approximately 4·7 lakh tonnes.

Oilseeds

Oilseeds are grown over an area of 17 lakh hectares. Groundnut is most important oilseeds crop occupying nearly 52·8 per cent of the total area under oilseeds crops. Safflower, linseed and sesamum, which are the next in importance, occupying 21·7 per cent, 11·8 per cent and 9·2 per cent area, respectively of the total area under oilseed crops in Maharashtra State.

In the Third Plan, oilseed production target for Maharashtra State was 10·56 lakh million tonnes. Though the production level could not be maintained and the actual production during 1965-66 fell down to 5·20 lakhs million tonnes due to most unfavourable climatic conditions.

Maharashtra State is tentatively given an over-all production target of 10·50 lakh million tonnes for Fourth Five-Year Plan upon the base level production potential of 8·50 lakhs million tonnes during 1968-69. Hence the State was to achieve an additional production of 2·00 lakh million tonnes by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan i.e. in the year 1973-74.

During 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 the production of oilseeds crops was 6·50, 6·59, 5·50 and 3·00 million tonnes respectively. The low production was due to very adverse seasonal conditions.

Cotton

The area under cotton crop at the end of Third Plan period was 26·6 lakh hectares and the corresponding achievement of the production of cotton was 10 lakh bales. This was not upto the target fixed for the Third Plan, viz. 15·44 lakh bales. This was mainly because of the seasonal set back received by the cotton crop during 1965-66.

Against the production target of 15·31 lakh bales for the year 1966-67, the production was 10·80 lakh bales. During 1967-68, the production was 13·50 lakh bales against the target of 15·95 lakh bales. During 1968-69, the production was 13·69 lakh bales against the target of 16·73 lakh bales.

The target of the Fourth Five-Year Plan ending 1973-74, is 19·00 lakh bales, the production during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 12·14, 4·74, 11·49 and 10·53 lakh bales, respectively. The low production was due to very adverse seasonal conditions and heavy attack of pests particularly boll worms.

Efforts are being made to increase the cotton production by implementing I. C. D. P., Central Packages, State Packages and Coordinated Cotton Development Schemes etc. In addition to this, efforts are also being made to increase the production of long staple cotton by growing high yielding long staple cotton like H-4 and MUC-5.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane development activities were initially started in the State during the year 1949 and have been continued throughout the Four Plan periods. The area in operation during the early period was 24,800 hectares mainly covering the regions round about sugar factories. This was increased to 48,000 hectares during the Second Plan Period and to 1,12,000 hectares during the Third Plan Period.

The area under sugarcane at the beginning of Third Plan Period was 1,36,000 hectares and the activities of the sugarcane development schemes were extended to the entire State to bring all the area under development activities. The area under sugarcane at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan was 1,71,200 hectares.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it was proposed to bring a total area of 2,20,000 hectares under sugarcane as the irrigation projects were expected to be completed. The following table indicates the area under sugarcane during the last six years:

Serial No.	Year	Area under sugarcane (Hectares)			
1	1967-68	..	..	..	1,58,200
2	1968-69	..	..	..	2,01,300
3	1969-70	..	..	..	2,21,800
4	1970-71	..	..	..	2,04,600
5	1971-72	..	..	..	1,91,800
6	1972-73	..	..	..	1,80,800

The total production of cane at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan i.e. 1965-66 was 1,10,40,000 M. T. Due to increase in area and development activities, it was estimated that there would be an additional production of 72,62,420 M. T. of cane at the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The cane production during 1970-71 reached level of one crore

and thirty-nine lakh M. T. as against targetted production of 1,40,00,000 M.T. From the year 1971-72 onwards the area under cane started falling due to adverse climatic conditions and scarcity of irrigation water which has also slightly affected per hectare cane yields.

Soil Conservation Work

There are four categories of soil conservation works undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. These are :

(a) Contour bunding/Graded bunding, (b) Terracing, (c) Land Development-cum-Horticulture Development and (d) Ayacut work.

The most extensive and ancient type of soil conservation work carried out is contour/graded bunding. Graded bunding is undertaken in the areas of assured rainfall while contour bunding is carried out in the areas of uncertain and low rainfall. In graded bunding, a bund is taken generally along a graded contour to provide safe disposal of water. In contour bunding the bund is taken generally along the contour to provide for soil and water conservation.

The full potential for contour/graded bunding is computed at 125 lakh hectares. Till the end of March 1973, the State has covered approximately 66 lakh hectares. The present yearly output is approximately 4 lakhs hectares but the State has reached 8.45 lakhs hectares during 1972-73. Considerable part of this work is undertaken as scarcity work.

In respect of contour/graded bunding scheme, 25 per cent of the overall cost is given as subsidy. The remaining cost of the work representing a little more than the works cost is recoverable with 6 per cent interest in 15 yearly instalments commencing after the completion of the work.

Terracing is undertaken in the high rainfall areas with a view to bring new areas under paddy fields. These works are undertaken in heavy rainfall areas throughout the State. The cost of work depends largely on the slope of the land. Till 31st March, 1973, 96,123 hectares have been covered by terracing and the remaining potential is estimated at approximately 7,55,790 hectares. As a result of this work, the area under paddy is steadily increasing, since uncultivated land or land under minor millets is converted into paddy fields. Under this scheme, the State recover half the works cost and the subsidy works out to 62.5 per cent.

The land development-cum-horticulture work is undertaken in areas of heavy rainfall not suitable for crop cultivation. Kajoo cultivation is largely undertaken in these areas and to some extent mango cultivation. This scheme was started in 1963.

The Ayacut work is carried out by the Agriculture Department in the command area of entire medium and major irrigation projects. The entire amount including staff expenditure is recovered from the beneficiaries.

The scheme of nala bunding was originally sanctioned by the Government in 1969. Nala bunding envisages construction of suitable plugging along the course of the nala resulting in impounding of water. This would contribute to increase rate of recharge of ground water in the neighbouring areas, help to ensure that the rich top soil is not washed away by the nala floods and bring additional area under cultivation. 50 per cent of the total cost of works including establishment charges should be treated as loan to the concerned beneficiary cultivators in the basin of the nala and the remaining 50 per cent should be treated as subsidy. As far as possible, nala bunding is integrated with contour bunding. Where, however, contour bunding works have already been executed, nala bunding works can be carried out after suitable surveys.

Seed Multiplication

At present there are 237 seed farms in the State. The work for acquiring lands for establishing 4 more seed farms is in progress.

Intensive Cultivation

In order to enable the cultivators to realise full potentialities of agricultural production, it is necessary to provide them with technical knowledge in respect of modern improved methods of cultivation and timely and adequate supply of fertilisers, seed, agricultural credit etc. For this purpose, special staff units have been provided under each intensive cultivation block, covering about 8 thousand hectares. 398 intensive cultivation blocks were established upto the end of 1970-71. Areas with annual rainfall and irrigation sources are covered under this programmes.

Intensive cultivation of food crops is propagated in such areas by assuring to the cultivators supply of necessary inputs, credit and the technical know-how through the special staffing units. The hybrid and high yielding varieties cultivation programme, which is gaining popularity

on account of the substantially high yields given by these varieties, is concentrated in the Intensive Cultivation Block area.

Khar Lands

There are vast areas of Khar and Khajan lands in the coastal tract of the State, Which can be rendered cultivable by reclaiming them. The Khar Lands Development Board, established under the Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948, has been reclaiming these salt-affected lands under the supervision of the Irrigation Department. Under the scheme, lands which have become uncultivable due to ingress of sea-water are reclaimed by construction of embankments where they do not exist, or repairs to those in a dilapidated condition.

By the end of 1972-73, an area of 43,246 hectares was reclaimed under the Khar Land Development Scheme. Total expenditure upto 1972-73 was Rs. 1,63,89,600.

Research

There are eight main research stations, one each for the important food and cash crops of the State. The main crops in which research is carried out include rice, jowar, bajri, millets and pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and fruit and vegetable crops. At present a crop specialist has been provided for a crop or a group of allied crops and these specialists conduct research on all the aspects of crop improvement, besides plant breeding, control of pests and diseases. There are nine other specialists, who are also engaged in conducting research work on various aspects of agricultural science. Problems of regional importance are tackled at regional research stations, while the findings of the main research stations are tested at sub-stations located in different agro-climatic zones of the State. A new feature of the research programme is the setting up of agricultural research and trial-cum-demonstration centres for studying problems arising out of the change-over from dry crops to irrigated crops in areas newly brought under irrigation. All the agricultural research activities in the Maharashtra State have now been transferred to four Agricultural Universities, viz. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri and Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli and Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani.

Agricultural Education

In Maharashtra State there are seven Government agricultural colleges and two grant-in-aid agricultural colleges at Amravati and Warora. The

Government colleges are located at Poona, Nagpur, Akola, Dhulia, Parbhani, Kolhapur and Dapoli (Ratnagiri district). In addition to these, Government has also established one agricultural school in each district of the State during the Third Five-Year Plan period to cater to the needs of the whole State in respect of education in agriculture and allied subjects. The admission capacity in agricultural colleges at Poona and Nagpur has been raised to 220 and that of Akola to 200 students to meet the need of agricultural graduates for implementing development schemes in the fourth Five-Year Plan period. The agricultural college at Kolhapur was established during the year 1963 and the agricultural college at Dapoli in 1965. The colleges at Poona and Nagpur are the oldest institutions in India and admit students from various parts of Asia. The colleges at Poona, Nagpur, Akola, Parbhani also provide training in post-graduate courses in M.Sc. (Agriculture) and Ph.D. (Agriculture) degrees. Agricultural extension wings have also been attached to all the agricultural colleges. Consequent upon the formation of the agricultural universities in Maharashtra State all the seven agricultural colleges in the State have been transferred to them.

A special feature of an agricultural school is that it is situated in a rural area with rural background. A farm of about 60 to 64 hectares on commercial basis to teach students in improved methods of farming and their advantages. The school also conducts carpentry and smithy workshops for training students in repairs of farm implements. Besides these, there are small units of dairy, poultry, bee-keeping etc. attached to the school to provide training in the vocations allied to farming. The course of the agricultural school is of two years duration and the minimum qualification for admission is passing of S. S. C. Examination or P. S. C. Examination or Vernacular Final Examination. The students are also given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month during the training period, besides free tuition, hostel accommodation and two sets of uniforms. The Government has since decided to transfer the agricultural schools, except the agricultural schools run by private institutions to Agricultural Universities in the State with effect from 1st April 1973.

With the expansion of the programme of community development, the need was felt for training gramsevak on an increasing scale. To provide such training, Gramsevak Training Centres were opened at Manjri, Kolhapur, Sindewahi, Amravati, Buldana, Kosbad, Gargoti and Jalna.

In order to meet the growing demand for trained personnel required for executing the programme, following institutions have been established :

(i) *Orientation Training Centres.*—The Government had established orientation training centres for imparting field training in land development at Sholapur and Aurangabad. This is an in-service training given to field staff of extension side repatriated from Zilla Parishads to State sector. The training is of six months' duration.

(ii) *Mali Training Classes.*—Mali training classes have been started at Poona, Nagpur, Vengurla (Ratnagiri district) and Parbhani. The students are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 per month with free hostel accommodation. The admission capacity of the training classes at Poona and Nagpur is 50 each, at Vengurla 60 and that at Parbhani is 30.

(iii) *Training of Farmers.*—Apart from the training of various officials required to guide and supervise the agricultural product on programme the most important programme of training would be that of farmers. The Government has, therefore, taken up two schemes for imparting training to the progressive farmers. The vocational training of 10 days' duration is imparted in 10 centres and peripatetic training of 3 days' duration in 15 districts as per State Government scheme for Farmer's Mass Discussion Groups. In addition to this, the vocational training of 5 days' duration is imparted in 10 centres and peripatetic demonstration camps of one day are conducted in 10 districts under Central Government scheme for farmer's training and education. In this way there are in all 15 vocational training centres and 25 districts are covered under peripatetic training.

(iv) *Workshop Wings.*—The Government has established two workshop wings, one at Manjri (Poona) and the other at Sindewahi (Chandrapur) to train village artisans in the manufacture of and repairs to improve agricultural implements. Twenty trainees are admitted at each centre. The course is of one year's duration and a stipend of Rs. 50 per month is offered to the trainees.

Agricultural University

While agricultural research and agricultural education have been considerably expanded during the Third Five-Year Plan, it was observed that integration of agricultural research, education and extension education

is to be properly achieved. Similarly, some other important wings of agricultural education i.e. agricultural engineering, agricultural technology, women's education in home economics have yet to be developed. Having regard to this, The Government has passed the Agricultural University Bill in September 1967 and the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth has been located at Rahuri in Ahmednagar district. This has started functioning and all the existing Government agricultural veterinary colleges and research schemes were made over to Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Considering the large size of the State and the different agro-climatic zones, the Government has established one more Agricultural University, viz. the Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth at Akola in Vidarbha and name of Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth has been changed to that of 'Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth.'

The agricultural colleges at Nagpur and Akola and Nagpur veterinary colleges have been transferred to this University and agricultural colleges at Amravati and Warora have been affiliated to the said University since 20th October 1969.

The Government of Maharashtra has established two Agricultural universities viz. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani and Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli with effect from 18th May 1972 under the provision of M. A. U. (K. V.) Act, 1972, K. A. U. Act, 1972 and has transferred agricultural veterinary colleges and research schemes situated in Marathwada and Konkan region to Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth and Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, respectively by upgrading to sub-campus.

Horticulture in Maharashtra

Although Konkan districts are lean in the production of fruit crops they excel in horticulture wealth. Ratnagiri district alone claims an area of 5,500 hectares under mango. Alphonso occupies major portion of the area under mango and is a variety per excellence and is also exported to foreign countries. Similarly, this district has 9,900 hectares under cashew-nut. Jalgaon district grows dwarf cavendish bananas locally known as Basarai on 25,800 hectares and produces above 9 lakh tonnes of fruits. In addition, Basarai banana is also grown on an area of 4,600 hectares in Marathwada region and the production from this area amount to about 1,61,000 tonnes. Basarai bananas grown in the State area being exported to different middle eastern countries to the extent of about 2,500 tonnes annually fetching valuable foreign exchange worth about

Rs. 28 lakhs. Besides, there are about 1,000 hectares under banana plantation of tall varieties in Thana district with a production of about 10,000 tonnes.

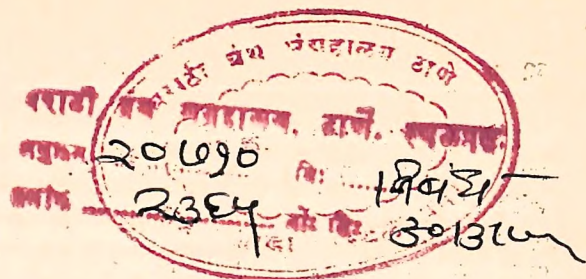
The Nagpur santra or mandarin orange is known all over the world and is grown largely in Nagpur, Amravati, Wardha and Bhandara districts and occupies an area of about 14,800 hectares in the State giving annual production of about 74,000 tonnes of fruits.

Mosambi or sweet orange is another important fruit grown in the State in an area extending over 8,400 hectares. Poona, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded are the main growing districts and the production of mosambi fruits in the State annually amounts to about 50,000 tonnes.

Grape wines of various commercial varieties like Thomson, Seedless, Anabeshahi, Cheema Sahebi, Kali Sahebi grown in the State occupy about 2,800 hectares. The main grape producing districts are Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Sholapur, Satara and Aurangabad.

The other fruits grown commercially in the State are Chiku, Guaya, Papaya, Pomogranate, Figs, Pineapple and custered Apple.

● ●



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

IN A COUNTRY with predominantly agricultural economy, animal husbandry plays an important supporting role. The Animal Husbandry activity centres around the small cultivator and plays a vital role in providing him subsidiary occupation and income. It provides in a large majority of cases a complementary industry for exploitation of agricultural by-products. The most important contribution of livestock, i.e. bullocks is providing motive power for agricultural operations. Besides this, the livestock plays an important role in making available protective foods of high biological value such as milk, eggs and meat along with other animal products of commercial importance, i.e. wool, skins, etc.

Maharashtra State is having a large livestock population. According to the tentative estimate of 1972 Census the livestock population is as below :

Cattle	..	..	..	..	1,45,69,865
Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	32,15,065
Sheep	..	..	..	..	20,25,538
Goats	..	..	..	..	58,09,998
Pigs	..	..	..	..	1,92,149
Horses and Ponies	..	..	..	..	55,411
Poultry	..	..	..	..	1,17,67,923

The approach of the State for exploitation of livestock wealth is directed towards development and conservation. The developmental aspect deals with the increase in the production of protective foods such as milk, eggs and meat and other animal products such as wool, skin, etc. The conservation aspect deals with providing efficient and effective animal health cover.

With the above objects in view, various schemes of animal husbandry have been formulated which have been briefly described below.

Cattle Development

The annual estimated milk production of Maharashtra is 9,49,000 tons during 1972-73 for a bovine milch population of 53.46 lakhs. The per capita production of bovine population is very low. This low production is due partly to low genetical potential of indigenous livestock and partly due to adverse agro-climatic conditions under which the present day livestock is raised. The endeavour of State Government is to remove the two drawbacks already mentioned. To begin with, the cattle breeding policy has been realigned by introduction of cross-breeding the indigenous cattle with exotic breeds such as Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Brown Swiss and Red Danish. As far as possible the breeder can exercise his option for crossing his cow with any one of the above mentioned breeds. This cross-breeding programme and other ancillary activities are carried out by implementing following schemes :

(i) *Cattle Breeding Farms*—At present there are 15 Cattle Breeding Farms (including one Buffalo Breeding Farm) in the State. Out of these, three Cattle Breeding Farms have already initiated cross-breeding programme. During the Fourth Plan an Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm has been established at Tathawade. This farm along with Buffalo Breeding Farm, Aurangabad will be utilised for rearing Jersey and Holstein Friesian cows and production of exotic bulls.

Bulls from these Cattle Breeding Farms are supplied for breeding purposes in District Artificial Insemination Centres, Key Village Centres, Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres.

(ii) *District Artificial Insemination Centres*—There are at present 21 District Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State. These centres serve as semen banks from which semen for artificial insemination of cows and buffaloes is supplied to Key Village Centres

and Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres both in State and local sector.

Deep frozen semen laboratory is being established at Regional Artificial Insemination Centre, Poona.

(iii) *Key Village Scheme*—This is an integrated programme which provides facilities and inputs to the farmers in terms of breeding, feed and fodder, veterinary cover and knowhow of management. In all 34 Key Village Centres have been established. A Key Village Centre comprises a group of villages with 5,000 breedable cow population where all activities of Cattle Development and Animal Husbandry are undertaken.

(iv) *Intensive Cattle Development Project*—This scheme is megaver-sion of Key Village Scheme, covering nearly one lakh breedable bovine population. In all six Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Poona, Miraj, Chiplun, Jalna, Nagpur and Dhulia have been established. This is an integrated scheme which provides facilities and inputs to farmers as detailed below :

(a) *Breeding and Artificial Insemination*—Artificial Insemination facilities are made available through Regional Artificial Insemination Centres and Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres free of charge. Improved bulls have been located in inaccessible areas to cater to the needs of that area.

(b) *Feed and Fodder Development*—To sustain the improved high yielding livestock the farmers are encouraged to grow quality fodder which is fitted in the prevailing cropping pattern. Subsidy in kind such as high yielding seeds, sets of fodder are given as an incentive. To counteract the vicious cycle of seasonal abundance and scarcity of fodder, farmers are encouraged to construct silopits by subsidising part of construction cost. Similarly to avoid wastage and promote fuller use of roughages chaff cutters are supplied on subsidised basis. Feed and fodder development is a built-in activity of Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Centres.

(c) *Veterinary Cover*—More stress is laid on prevention of diseases. Mass vaccination against various animal diseases are carried out. In addition expert services of veterinarians are made available whenever calls come. Regular follow up work is undertaken in order to improve the breeding efficiency and sexual health control.

(d) *Extension*—In Intensive Cattle Development Project area shibirs are organized where farmers are acquainted with the technique of management by adopting audio-visual methods, and visits to progressive dairy farms.

(v) *Premium Bull Scheme*—This is the oldest scheme in operation and is at present executed in local sector. Breeding bulls of good quality are placed in the areas where artificial insemination facilities are not available. Under District Premium Bull Scheme a selected farmer is granted a breeding bull on subsidy of Rs. 500 or half of the cost of the bull whichever is less or maintenance subsidy of Rs. 30 p. m. for a period of three years, if he purchases the bull at his own cost. Approximately 1,160 bulls are on active list during 1972-73.

(vi) *Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres*—There are 134 Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres in the State. Under Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centre a group of five villages where breeding bulls and pure breed cows are kept with selected farmers (one breeding bull and 10 cows in each village). A subsidy of Rs. 350 per bull and Rs. 200 per cow is given to the farmer.

(vii) *Goshala Development Scheme*—In order to encourage Goshalas for the Cattle Development on the lines recommended by the Department, an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 is given to such Goshalas which agree to abide by conditions laid down by the Department.

Sheep Development

Rearing of sheep is one of the most important industries for the population located in the rain-shadow scarcity tract of the State. The sheep rearing is carried out by adopting nomadism. Animal Husbandry Department is extending veterinary aid, preventive vaccinations and control of worm burden. In addition to this, improved rams produced at 13 Sheep Breeding Farms are supplied to the flock owners so as to bring about improvement in body-weight and incidently the wool. Improvement in wool is assessed at Wool Analysis Laboratory, Poona. Few feed samples are also analysed at Wool Analysis Laboratory, Poona. Extension work is carried out through 183 Supplementary Sheep Breeding Centres and 12 sheep and wool extension centres. Estimated wool production of the State is about 911 tons per annum.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sponsored a scheme for manufacturing graded wools. The work as per technical

programme approved by Indian Council of Agricultural Research is in progress.

Poultry Development

Poultry development work is being carried out by integrating all possible kinds of inputs. It is initiated by supplying pure-bred or hybrid strains of exotic breeds of poultry and hatching eggs, loans to the deserving persons to take up poultry, balanced and cheap poultry-feed, marketing facility and efficient veterinary cover. These developmental objectives are achieved through following schemes:

(i) *Central Hatcheries and Poultry Breeding Stations*—Four Central Hatcheries coupled with poultry breeding stations and three independent poultry breeding stations are functioning for production of pure-bred crossbreed chicks and hatching eggs.

(ii) *Poultry Demonstration Centres*—The 49 Poultry Demonstration Centres are functioning under Zilla Parishads, to demonstrate improved poultry husbandry practices to farmers and poultry-keepers. A small unit of 50 to 100 laying birds are maintained at each Poultry Demonstration Centre. The hatching eggs, chicks pullets and cockerels produced are supplied to poultry-keepers for starting poultry units or for replacement of old stock.

(iii) *Intensive Poultry Development Blocks*—At present 14 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks are functioning in the State. This is an integrated scheme which encourages poultry-keeping by supply of the inputs such as quality chicks, hatching eggs, balanced feed, veterinary cover, training in poultry husbandry and loans in kind worth Rs. 3,000 to the deserving poultry-keepers. In addition to this, marketing link is provided.

(iv) *Egg Collection and Marketing Schemes*—Initiated in 1962-63, this scheme has been linked up with Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Under this scheme marketing facilities for eggs produced in rural area are made available at the point of production. During 1971-72, 17 million eggs were collected and marketed.

During 1972-73 this scheme was transferred to Maharashtra Agricultural Development and Fertiliser Promotion Corporation.

(v) *Promotion of Poultry Co-operative Societies*—With a view to supplementing the income of agriculturists and also to augment poultry

production Government has sanctioned share capital contribution and loans to large-scale poultry co-operative societies at Rethara Budruk (Satara), Warnanagar (Kolhapur) and Akluj (Sholapur). In addition, Government has sanctioned similar assistance to small-size poultry co-operative societies located at Ratnagiri, Mahad (Kolaba), Tuljapur (Osmanabad), Kelva-Mahim, Akola, Umerkhed, Naldurg.

(vi) *Financial assistance to Broiler raising societies*—In order to feed the poultry dressing plant at Poona, Government has decided to establish 7 Broiler Raising Poultry Co-operative Societies in the State. Each society so established would be granted financial assistance of Rs. 6.70 lakhs through the Central Financing Agency on Government guarantee. Accordingly, so far 5 societies, one each at Lanja (Ratnagiri), Purandhar (Poona), Akluj (Sholapur), Warnanagar (Kolhapur) and Suparibag have been established and they have been sanctioned Government guarantee.

(vii) *Poultry Co-operative Societies under the Integrated Area Development Blocks*—Government has decided to finance 100 poultry co-operative societies in 100 Integrated Area Development Blocks as and when they would be established in the State in near future i.e. for each block, one poultry co-operative society will be financed. The members of these societies would be small land-holders having less than two hectares of land and agricultural labourers. Each society to be established would be sanctioned Government loan of Rs. 1.70 lakhs and loan from the central financing agency of Rs. 3,82,950 on Government guarantee. Accordingly, so far 3 societies have been established at Pusad (Yeotmal), Deorukh (Ratnagiri) and Hol (Bhir).

(viii) *Poultry Dressing Plant*—Poultry Dressing Plant at Poona with an installed capacity of 1,000 birds per hour has been established. Being an activity of commercial nature, the management of this plant has been transferred to Maharashtra Agricultural Development and Fertiliser Promotion Corporation with effect from 1st January 1973.

Scheme to Study Technological Problems of Dress Poultry and Piggery Products

In order to study the technological problems of dressed poultry and piggery products a research scheme has been sponsored by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The work is in progress at Poultry Dressing Plant, Poona. This scheme will be continued during 1973-74.

Piggery Development

The piggery development initially envisaged promotion of breeding and rearing of pigs mostly in co-operative effort, and marketing, processing, health cover and extension in State sector. Thus 6 co-operative pig rearing societies in the 4 Intensive Piggery Development Blocks and 42 Pig Co-operative Societies outside the blocks were established. The working of the co-operative societies was not upto the mark due to high cost of feed and absence of technical know-how with the society etc. due to which the co-operative could not make any headway which in turn suffered heavy losses and ultimately were liquidated. Now only 10 societies (4 in Intensive Piggery Development Blocks and 6 outside the Intensive Piggery Development Blocks) are surviving. In order to improve the condition of these societies it has been decided to supply pig-feed at a subsidised rate of Rs. 450 per metric ton. In addition to this, technical expertise has been given to the societies as a managerial subsidy.

The Bacon Factory, Borivli and Regional Pig Breeding Station, Borivli have been transferred to M.A.F.C.O. with effect from 1st December 1972.

Taking into consideration the past experience, the piggery development work will be undertaken within a radius of 60 kms. of the Bacon Factory laying more stress on individual effort. Greater attention is now extended to the private breeder. Upgrading of country pigs will be undertaken by supply of boars of exotic breed at a concessional price.

Conservation of Livestock

Optimum livestock production can only be ensured if the livestock is protected from various diseases and pests. Effective control and eradication of livestock diseases, parasites and insect pests would contribute to greater productive exploitation of land resources of the State. The figures of livestock mortality alone do not measure the full toll of disease. The losses also include the reduction in production of protective foods of high biological value, animal feeds used for production of livestock, etc. and are tremendous. In addition to this, hidden losses from diseases and parasites causing wastages in meat, hides and bye-products and contamination of export material because of condemnation or lowered quality when added to the economic losses from death and sickness of livestock reach a truly staggering level.

Out of 200 and odd communicable diseases of animals, about half are considered infectious to man. Lowered livestock production as a result of animal disease and sickness, leads to high cost of production and in the long run mal-nutrition of human population. For this reason maintenance of high standards of animal health is essential to public health as well as for socio-economic benefits.

In order to encourage and ensure a steady rise in livestock products, the disease control programme has been devised. This work is carried out by following activities:

Veterinary Aid

With the introduction of cross-breeding programme in cattle, sheep, poultry and piggery the need for efficient veterinary cover is being felt acutely. At present the veterinary aid is given through 11 Veterinary Polyclinics, 343 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,181 Veterinary Aid Centres.

Disease Control

The disease control programme envisages investigation of various animal diseases which flare up in livestock from time to time and adopting measures of control of such diseases. The Disease Investigation Section with its central laboratory at Poona and divisional laboratories at Poona, Aurangabad, Nasik and Nagpur is carrying out the above work.

Rinderpest is a deadly disease in cattle and buffaloes. This disease was kept at bay by the mass vaccination programme under Rinderpest Eradication Campaigns carried out during 1960-1963. Now the immune stock has been replaced by the progeny which is not protected at present. In order to immunise the progeny a cell for Rinderpest follow-up programme has been created in the Department. At present 4 check-posts and 2 follow-up units are functioning on northern inter-State borders of the State. In order to cover some routes on the remaining border 5 check-posts and 3 Vigilance Units have also been established.

Nasal Schistosomiasis in bovine is a problem in irrigated tracts. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a scheme to study epizootology of Nasal Schistosomiasis in bovines, and the work is in progress at Nagpur.

To combat various diseases of bacterial and viral origins, the Institute of Veterinary Biological Products has undertaken manufacture of vaccines.

The different varieties of vaccines produced or that can be produced at Institute of Veterinary Biological Products are listed below—

Serial No.	Products	Serial No.	Product
1	H. S. (AL) Vaccine	9	Fowl Pox
2	H. S. Oil Adjuvant Vaccine	10	Antirabic 5 per cent (ML)
3	Black Quarter Vaccine	11	Antirabic 10 per cent (ML)
4	Enterotoxaemia Vaccine	12	Hansa test serum (ML)
5	Anthrax Sport Vaccine	13	Salmonella Antigen (ML)
6	Spirochaetosis Vaccine	14	Sheep and Goat pox vaccine
7	Ranikhet Disease Vaccine	15	Swine fever Vaccine.
8	Ranikhet Disease (Lasota Vaccine)		

In addition to this, production of freeze-dried rinderpest vaccine is taken up recently.

The Foot and Mouth Disease Virus (the causative agent of Foot and Mouth Disease) is prevalent in many variant strains. In order to identify or type the strains, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a scheme for the study of epidemiology and typing of Foot and Mouth Disease virus. The work of typing of virus is in progress.

Livestock Census

The Eleventh Quinquennial Livestock Census, with April 1972 as reference month, was carried out during 1972-73.

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DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

THE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT of the State Government ensures systematic development of dairying and accelerating the pace of milk supply scheme. The average quantity of milk handled per day by the several milk schemes at the end of Third Plan stood at 4.38 lakh litres and it has gone up to 6.66 lakh litres by December 1972.

Milk Supply

There are twenty-one Government Milk Schemes operating in the Maharashtra State. These are at Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Dhulia, Miraj (Krishna Valley Milk Project), Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Chalisgaon, Chiplun, Ratnagiri and Kankavali (Ratnagiri District), Mahad and Khalapur (Kolaba District), Mahableshwar (Satara District) and Arvi (Wardha District). The creamery project at Udgir in Osmanabad District, has been converted into a liquid milk scheme. Similarly, there is a dairy project at Dapchari (Thana) and a Government Dairy and Dry Stock Farm at Palghar in Thana District. The average quantity of milk procured daily under all these Government Milk Schemes (except Greater Bombay Milk Scheme) during December, 1972, was about 330 kilo-litres as against 325 kilo-litres during December 1971. Out of quantity of 330 kilo-litres procured, 130 kilo-litres was distributed locally by

various milk schemes (except Greater Bombay Milk Scheme) and rest of the quantity was transported to meet the demand of the consumers in Bombay.

Milk is distributed to card holders in cities of Greater Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, by Government Milk Schemes. At Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Chiplun, Mahad and Ratnagiri milk is distributed by the Government through the co-operative societies/unions/federations. The co-operatives at Satara and Karad supply milk to Government Milk Scheme, Poona after meeting the local needs. Under the Government Milk Scheme, Khalapur, the Municipality of Khopoli has undertaken distribution of milk at Khopoli. Milk Schemes have also been taken up at Nanded, Jalgaon and Yeotmal in Co-operative Sector.

In Mofussil areas, the activities of preservation and transportation of milk is organised through a net work of co-operative societies, unions and federations. The co-operatives participating in the programme were given the following assistance :

(a) *Loans towards purchase of milch animals*—Co-operatives need financial support to enable producers to buy milch animals. The Government has advised co-operatives to obtain loans from the State Bank of India and the District Central Co-operative Banks of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Loans from these banks are obtainable the under Government Guarantee to these Banks. The rate of interest charged on loans advanced by these Banks is subsidised by the Government.

(b) *Subsidy towards purchase of dry and pregnant buffaloes*—Farmers are encouraged to build up good foundation stock of milch animals, in which Maharashtra State is deficient. As a part of the programme, purchase of dry or pregnant buffaloes from Bombay Stables is subsidised at Rs. 300 per buffalo. During 1972-73, subsidy is proposed to be made available to co-operatives for purchase of about 370 buffaloes.

(c) *Supply of Good Quality Calves*—As a part of the programme of building good foundation stock of milch animals, buffalo calves from Bombay Stables and the stables at the Aarey Milk Colony are purchased and reared upto the age of six months and these calves are given free of cost to the farmers through their co-operatives. One year old calves are supplied to the co-operatives. These are given to farmers at Rs. 50 each.

(d) *Development Grant*—To enable the co-operatives to undertake various development activities, payment of grant of Rs. 2.50 per 100 litres of milk of specific quality supplied by the co-operatives in certain proportion is made. From this grant, the co-operatives can undertake various development activities, such as location of breeding bulls, employment of technical staff, making available veterinary aid, construction of community milking sheds, etc.

During the milk year 1971-72, the farmers supplying milk to Government Milk Schemes, through their Co-operatives, have received on an average price of Rs. 1.20 per litre. The total value of the milk procured through the Co-operatives, during the milk year 1971-72, would amount to approximately Rs. 10.50 crores. This milk has been procured from as many as 1,15,000 farmers.

Under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, about 464 kilo-litres of milk was received daily in December 1972 as against 456 kilo-litres during December 1971. The supply from Mofussil areas in December 1972 was about 196 kilo-litres and from the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Anand, Gujarat State, daily receipt during December 1972 was 190 kilo-litres. The daily average quantity of milk (including whole, toned, cow, standardised, double toned milk) distributed by the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme in December 1972 was about 536 kilo-litres as against 524 kilo-litres in December 1971. The programme for distribution of reconstituted milk prepared from the skim milk powder supplied by CARE organisation to Municipal school children has been continued both in Bombay and Poona. Distribution of double toned milk has also been undertaken under the Child Nutrition Programme conducted by Social Welfare Department.

(e) *New Plant of processing liquid milk under Government Milk Scheme, Dhulia*—Dairy machinery and equipment capable of processing 1,20,000 litres per day has been installed at Dhulia. Equipment and machinery worth Rs. 4.5 lakhs was donated by the Government of New Zealand, under the Colombo Plan Aid, for this plant. Inauguration of the plant was celebrated on 6th October 1972. This is probably the first plant in India which had the full capacity utilized on the day of its inauguration.

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FORESTS

MAHARASHTRA STATE has various types of forests from sparse stunted scrub growth of arid tracts to dense giant and lofty timber forests of moist and high rainfall tracts. The examples of the former are the dry deciduous forests of Satara, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad districts while rich and luxuriant growth of trees, are found in forests of Chandrapur, Thana and Amravati districts. Forests which are intermediate both in hand and the moist deciduous on the other, provide medium to small sized timber and fire-wood. In addition to the dry deciduous and the moist deciduous forests, there are mountain ever-green forests such as those of Mahabaleshwar, Khandala, Lonavala and Matheran hills and other off-shoots of the Western Ghats.

The total area of forests under the State management is about 62,311 sq. km., of which an area of 56,191 sq. km. is in charge of the Forest Department and an area of 6,120 sq. km. is in charge of the Revenue Department. The State forests continue 21·5 per cent of the total land area of Maharashtra State which is 307 thousand sq. km. The percentage of area under forests in the State is much below the average of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent as envisaged in the National Forest Policy of 1952.

Forest Management

The forests are managed according to the detailed prescriptions of a planned programme of work embodied in a document called "Working Plan" which lays down the details of management of a forest for a period of usually 10 years. Thus each forest division has its specific working plan or plans prepared by technically qualified staff. Such working plan is revised after a period stipulated in it when modifications and alterations as warranted by the changed composition of forests, demands for forest produce and developed techniques of utilization are incorporated in it. The basic principal of management is to have progressively increasing yields and to improve the productive capacity of forests.

Forest Products

Forest is a source of numerous products and raw materials, which are put to a vast variety of uses. In order to distinguish between the principal and subsidiary forest products it is customary to classify the products into two categories viz. (i) Major Forest Products and (ii) Minor Forest Products.

Major Forest Products

These include timber and fire-wood. The most important species in the State is teak, the numerous uses of which are well known. Other timber species found in the State are ain, shisam, tiwas, bijasal, semal, haldu, babul, etc.

There are three integrated units, viz. Dahanu in Thana district, Balarshah in Chandrapur district and Paratwada in Amaravati district, where the works of seasoning, treating and sawing of wood are undertaken to meet the demands received from various indentors including Government departments.

Among the numerous fire-wood species dhawda, babul, Khair, lendia, etc. may be cited as more common example, which are used as fire-wood.

Minor Forest Products

Following are the main minor forest products :

(1) *Leaves*—The leaves of Tendu on which the bidi industry is mainly dependent, are a source of substantial revenue from the forest.

Trade of tendu leaves has, therefore, been nationalised in Maharashtra State from 22nd October 1969. Apta leaves are also useful for bidi industry in certain areas and, therefore, the trade of Apta leaves

has also been nationalised in Maharashtra State since 24th June 1971. Other leaves that are utilised for various purposes are mohul, anjan, Palas, Chaora, etc.

(2) *Grass*—The forests provide grazing for the cattle and the kurans provide the grass required for stall feeding. The important species of palatable grass found in the forest are shedra, pawana and marvel. Huge quantities of grass are collected in the interior forest areas to tide over the problem of fodder scarcity in the famine stricken districts. Grass is also used in larger quantities for tatching purposes. As per the policy laid down by the Government of India in it's National Forest Policy, the Government have issued orders to form uniform grazing policy throughout Maharashtra and the grazing settlement work in forest areas is in progress.

(3) *Bamboos*—Bamboos occur in the areas with more rainfall and along lower hill slopes and nala banks. Bamboos are mainly used by paper mills for pulp and some quantity is consumed in the production of baskets and other domestic articles. Large quantities are used for house building, fencing and other domestic purposes in the villages.

(4) *Fibres and Flosses*—Among the important fibre yielding plants found in the State are bhendi, mahul and agave. The fibres obtained from these plants are used for cordage and rope making, whereas floss yielded by trees like sawar makes excellent stuffing for pillows.

(5) *Distilled and extracted products*—The Rosha Oil which is extracted by distillation from Rosha grass, is an important product earning foreign exchange. It is used in perfumery and soap making. Kusum oil is used for cordage and rope making. Pisa, neem and karani are some of the species which yield non-edible oils from their seeds for use in various industries such as preparations of hair oil, soap making etc. The wood of khair trees after extraction with water, yields solid katha and also kutch which is largely used as a preservative for massive ropes, fishing nets, etc. The fruits of hirda are a rich source of tannin. The Amba Tanning and Pharmaceuticals Limited with its factory at Amba in Kolhapur district manufactures tannin powder from hirda which is exported to European countries. Kamala dye with bright orange colour obtained from species mallotus philippinensis is of great commercial value. Shikekai is also an important produce in the State.

It is used in soap making and other domestic purposes. Mahwa flowers and mahwa fruits are important commercial products. There is demand for mahwa fruit from various oil mills located in Bombay.

(6) *Gums and Resins*—Babul, Dhawada, moyan, khair etc. yield gum which is used as musilage in calico printing, sizing paper, confectionary and medicine. Katira gum yielded by Candol or kullu is largely exported to U. S. A. and U. K. It is extensively used for preparation of icecreams, toilets and textile printing. Salai trees yield a gum resin which is used in medicine and is burnt as incense.

Forest Industries

Forests provide a source of employment to the tribals as well as to other people living near about. Quite a number of industries are based on the raw materials derived from forests. Among the main forest based industries are paper pulp and straw-board manufacturing using bamboos, hardboards utilising miscellaneous woods, match factories using semal woods, saw milling industries scattered all over the State, charcoal manufacture, tanning manufacture using hirda, bidi industries using tendu and apta leaves, katha manufacture, textile accessories using haldu etc. The teak and other timbers also provide raw materials for plywood industries outside the State.

Industries in Maharashtra are largely located at present in the Bombay-Poona region, the premier industrial belt of the State. These industries are generally removed from important resources centres while industrial development has languished over the extensive forest area in the regions of the State which have substantial surplus production potential. Preliminary resources surveys indicate availability of raw material for establishing in the State important forest based industries like particle board, decorative face veneer, hard wood pulp, packing cases, textile accessories etc. The present utilization percentage of harvested miscellaneous woods with low consumer demand in important forest regions is extremely low. The State Government has recognised the need for a rational dispersal of industries in the underdeveloped regions of the State.

In view of the foregoing considerations and in order to achieve rational economic planning for forest industries to utilize available surplus production from the forest areas in the State, the Government has taken the following decisions:

(1) To consider the applications from entrepreneurs for establishment of forest based industries within or in the proximity of forest regions, the primary resources for the forest industries.

(2) The available limited production of the following forest products on which specific industries entirely depend is to be reserved for the industries shown against each.

(i) Semul.—matchwood, (ii) Khair: Kath, (iii) Kalam and haldu: textile accessories and plywood, (iv) bamboos : pulp, (v) rosha : pal-morosa oil.

(3) Leases of forest produce are to be granted to the forest based industries. The lease period initially may be fixed to 20 years subject to availability of produce for industrial utilization on the basis of sustained supply.

(4) Applications from entrepreneurs and industrialists ensuring better utilization of available production in the region, producing goods of higher value and with export potential are to be considered and favoured.

(5) Forest produce to be supplied to the industries at royalty rate which will be corresponding to the market rate. The royalty rate to be reviewed at three year's intervals.

(6) The supply of the material to the existing industries to be made at market rates. To consider the recommendations of the Revenue and Forests Department for acceptance of the offers finally, the Government has appointed a high power Committee consisting of—

(1) Minister for Finance, (2) Minister for Forests, (3) Minister for Industries. This committee will decide finally the rate or royalty in negotiation with the entrepreneurs.

This industrial policy has met with proper response from industrialists and so far the following leases have been given to various industrialists:

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| (1) Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay. | Teak, miscellaneous timber and firewood 20 years from 24th March 1971. |
| (2) Messrs. Western India Match Company, Ambernath. | Semal wood 20 years from 21st January 1971. |
| (3) Messrs. Central Pulp Mills Limited, Fort, Songad. | Hardwoods, 3 years in the first instance from 5th December 1970. |

- (4) Messrs. Swastik Kath Manufactures, 3,700 khair trees 20 years from Dahanu. 12th February 1971.

Besides these, other proposals received from industrialists are under consideration of the Government.

The important development activities of this department as are follows:

(i) *Soil Conservation*—Improper use of land, reckless destruction of forest 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 agricultural economy in these tracts by soil wash-off and lowering of water table and impoverished water regimes. Efforts in this direction have been made in the past (i. e. till 1970-71) as a part of development programme and an area of 50,910 hectares have been covered by soil conservation operations and afforestation. Afforestation and soil conservation work over 4,370 hectares would be achieved during 1971-72. It is proposed to cover up 4,024 hectares during 1972-73.

(ii) *Plantations*—The Fourth Five-Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 3 crores for the plantation programme which includes raising of nurseries and plantations of general utility timbers, firewood, M. F. P. fodder species and quick growing species. For the year 1971-72 the programme of plantation is over 5,423 hectares at a total cost of Rs. 37.41 lakhs.

(iii) (a) *Farm Forestry*—The requirement of firewood for large rural population in the country is of considerable magnitude and has become important enough to warrant recognition as a national problem requiring urgent attention. The department proposes to raise small wood lots on the community lands of village panchayat, who are willing to place their waste land at the disposal of the Forest Department. Compact blocks of 20 hectares or more are selected and the plantations are raised by the department on the condition that the ownership of the land will continue to remain with panchayat concerned and benefits of the plantation will accrue to it. The department will be undertaking plantation works over, 4,000 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs during the Fourth-Five Year Plan. During 1971-72 plantations over an area of 567 hectares will be raised.

(b) *Extension Forestry*—Under Extension Forestry, during the Fourth-Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up road-side plantations over a length of 1,175 Km. at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. These avenue plantations are of aesthetic value. They will provide shade and yield some revenue by way of timber, fuel and other useful products obtainable from the trees.

During the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 plantations over a length of 335 Km. have been carried out. During the year 1971-72 plantation over 170 Km. will be raised.

(iv) *Forest Exploitation and Mechanised Logging*—The department's Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay includes Rs. 50 lakhs for introduction of improved logging operations, Rs. 30 lakhs for forest protection and Rs. 126.50 lakhs for development of forest communications.

During the year 1971-72, an outlay of Rs. 36.65 lakhs is earmarked for undertaking work at Yawal, Sironcha, Ballarshah and Gudegaon Units under the schemes of logging operations, continuance of 2 squads established during 1969-70 and operating staff for wireless equipment in Melghat area and improvement and construction of road work over 135 km. and part work of 3 bridges.

(v) *Forest Development Board*—High Power Forest Development Board has been constituted in the year 1969. The Board is entrusted with exploitation, raising plantations, conservation and all other forestry activities in compact blocks of mainly miscellaneous forests and convert them within the shortest possible period into valuable stands yielding high returns. The plantation over an area of 2,400 hectares was taken up by the board during 1970-71. This plantation programme will be stepped up in future. Further, the board will consider and adopt measures for the industrial utilization of the available forest resources in an integrated manner, promote skills and widen the avenues of employment in forests.

Research

Different experiments of silvicultural research to study the artificial regeneration of exotic, indigenous and non-indigenous species of economic importance are carried on under the research programme.

The existing Research Stations in Poona, Shahapur, Nawapur, Koyna, Parola, Nagpur, Harisal and Wardha were maintained and several

improvements were made. The research stations at Wada and Chandrapur are undergoing expansion.

Mostly germination tests of various seeds are carried out in the Research Garden, Poona and Research Centre, Gureghar. Besides this, seeding stock of various important species is raised for supply during vana-mahotsava and for raising experimental plantations at the Research Garden in Poona.

Besides the above Research Stations, there are Research Centres at Panchgaon Parvati, Gureghar, Padve-Mazgaon (Sawantwadi), Mondhale and Farm Forestry Centre at Hadapsar which carry on research on new species and trials on soil. Centrally sponsored experiments on various aspects of Pines and conifers as well as Eucalyptus and Bamboos under guidance of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, are being executed in this branch.

National Parks and Wild Life Preservation

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been brought in force in Maharashtra State with effect from 1st June 1973.

The 'Tiger Project' is being established in Melghat Forests in Amravati District. The Project is to be financed by the Government of India.

In this State there are 4 National Parks and 8 Wild Life Sanctuaries for the preservation of Wild Life.

In the Borivali National Park area it is proposed to establish a Lion Safari Park at a total cost of Rs. 8.37 lakhs. Up to the end of December 1973, the total expenditure incurred is Rs. 3,94,138.91 out of which Rs. 3,49,505.35 and Rs. 44,633.56 will be borne by the Government of India and Government of Maharashtra, respectively.

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

MAHARASHTRA has chosen the co-operative form of organisation as a major instrument for ushering in a socialistic pattern of society and bringing about the desired changes in economic structure. Initially, its main aim was to provide credit to the agriculturists who were reduced to distress under the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders. By the time the era of planned development was initiated, the co-operative credit institutions were the only institutions dotted across the whole length and breadth of the countryside of the State, which could be usefully and effectively utilized by the Government to push through their planned schemes in the agricultural sector.

Naturally, the Government went all out to strengthen the co-operative form of organisation in those fields where it had already established itself to nurse and feed it where it was in its infant stage and initiate measures to break new fields where the co-operative organisation was not in existence.

During the last decade, aid was administered in much larger doses and on a very liberal scale, fields were reserved exclusively for co-operative societies effective measures were initiated for establishing a strong link between the producers and consumers of basic agricultural commodities by assuring fair and remunerative price to both through co-operative

marketing societies which were made the sole agencies of the Government in its monopoly procurement of basic agricultural commodities.

The co-operative movement in the State covers nearly 56 activities. The number of all types of societies as on 30th June 1972 was 44,218 and membership being 90 lakhs. These societies had a paid-up capital of Rs. 271 crores in 1972 and their own funds Rs. 393 crores, working capital Rs. 1,881 crores and loan advanced Rs. 1,134 crores.

Credit Societies

The credit co-operative societies providing short and medium term credit have been organised on a three-tier structure with the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank at the apex, the District Central Co-operative Banks at the middle of district level and the Primary Agricultural Credit societies at the base. There were 20,345 Primary Societies with 39 lakh members in 1972 which covered cent per cent villages and the 64 per cent agriculturists. The amount of short and medium-term loans advanced by these societies was Rs. 128 crores in that year.

Marketing Societies

The development of orderly marketing of agricultural produce is an essential pre-requisite to the programme of expansion of agricultural credit. With the regulation of markets and coverage of the marketing centres by the co-operative marketing societies, an agency has been created in the co-operative sector to handle the agricultural produce and for supply of essential farm requisites. The marketing structure has three tiers the State Marketing Federation at the apex, Central Marketing Societies at the district level and the Taluka Marketing Societies at the primary level.

Monopoly Purchase of Jowar

The State Marketing Federation had a working capital and turnover of the order of Rs. 15 crores which increased to Rs. 39 crores in 1972. In view of the spectacular progress achieved by this federation in its business, the Government has appointed it as its sole agency for the procurement of paddy, jowar and nagli. It has also been entrusted with the Inter-State Procurement of foodgrains and pulses. It also undertakes export of onions, bananas, etc. to foreign countries. Out of the total turnover of Rs. 39 crores in 1972, the turnover of agricultural produce alone was of the order of Rs. 28 crores. During the year 1972, the Federation procured

2·36 lakh quintals of jowar and 25·04 lakh quintals of paddy under the procurement scheme.

There were 411 district and primary marketing societies with 2,99,254 members and working capital and turnover of the order of Rs. 54 crores and Rs. 144 crores, respectively, in 1972.

The arrivals of selected agricultural produce in the regulated markets in the State are of the order of Rs. 200 crores. Of these arrivals, the district and the primary marketing societies together, handled agricultural produce worth Rs. 85 crores. The agricultural produce handled by them works out to 42 per cent. Besides, handling of agricultural produce and distribution of farm requisites, these societies also assist the agricultural credit primaries in recovering their dues from the sale proceeds of agricultural produce. In 1972, the marketing societies recovered Rs. 5·8 crores on behalf of the agricultural credit primaries and this works out to 5 per cent of the total loans advanced by the agricultural credit primaries.

Co-operative Processing Industry

The co-operative processing industry found its way in the State with the establishment of co-operative sugar factories. The creation and setting up of the processing industry in the co-operative sector was felt absolutely essential and coherent, if the growers of the primary agricultural commodities were to receive the maximum return for their produce. With that object aimed at, an ambitious programme of floating processing units in the co-operative sector was launched from the beginning of the Second-Five-Year Plan. As a result of this, 70 ginning and pressing factories, 111 rice mills, 68 oil mills, 66 other agricultural processing societies, 69 sugar factories and 19 co-operative spinning mills were established by 1972. Of these 403 societies, 249 units including 60 ginning and pressing factories, 98 rice mills, 35 oil mills, 34 other units, 31 sugar factories, and 16 co-operative spinning mills are in production. Among these processing societies, the progress achieved by the co-operative sugar factories is outstanding. 31 Co-operative sugar factories which were in production in 1972 produced 7·3 lakh tonnes of sugar which was nearly one-fifth of the total sugar output by both private and co-operative sugar factories in the country. The starting of the sugar factories has worked as a catalytic agent in the economic development of rural areas. One has to visit these areas to have an exact idea of the impressive transformation of the backward agricultural tracts into throbbing industrial belts brought about

by the co-operative sugar factories. Some of the sugar factories, besides producing sugar, undertake manufacture of industrial and potable alcohol. They also enter into the welfare activities of their region by starting schools, colleges, dispensaries, etc. Incidentally, some of these have also entered in the field of lift irrigation, poultry and piggery which has resulted in the all round development of agriculture as well as subsidiary occupations in those areas.

Lift Irrigation and Farming Societies

A farmer's economy becomes precarious when the monsoon is not good and irrigation facilities are not available to overcome this difficulty and to utilise every drop of water flowing through the rivers and rivulets, the co-operative lift irrigation societies have been organised. In 1972 there were 347 lift irrigation societies with an area of 67,271 hectares under their command, of which the area irrigated was 18,622 hectares.

The collective and joint farming societies were launched in the co-operative sector to enable small holders to get the benefits of large-scale farming and retain the ownership of his small holding. In 1972, there were 1,179 societies with a membership of 29,050. The area commanded and gross area sown were 74,361 hectares and 41,667 hectares, respectively during that year.

Dairy and Fisheries

The types of co-operative societies organised in the State for the welfare of the weaker sections of the community are dairy, fisheries, labour, contract and forest labourers.

The dairy co-operative not only provide subsidiary income to the small holders but also provide hygienic and wholesome milk to the consumers in towns and cities at reasonable price. In 1972, the number of milk societies was 2,219 and their turn-over to the extent of Rs. 19.84 crores.

The number of fisheries societies in 1972 was 414 with a membership of 69,738 and the total sales of fish and fish product effected by them were Rs. 1.59 crores.

There were 1,311 labour contract societies with a membership of 61,860 members in 1972 and the value of contract executed by them was of the order of Rs. 455 lakhs.

The forest labourers' co-operative societies numbering 450 had a membership of 1,740 and they exploited 821 coupes in 1972, the value

of the forest produce exploited by them being to the extent of Rs. 3.93 lakhs.

Consumers' Co-operative

In the days of scarcity of essential commodities and spiralling prices, the problem is of equitable distribution and of maintaining the price line. This function can best be performed by store organised and run by the consumers themselves. In 1972, the number of wholesale and primary consumers' stores was 40 and 1,345, respectively. They together have a membership of 5.25 lakhs, and effected sales worth Rs. 61 crores. Some of the wholesale stores have also opened departmental stores in important cities like Bombay and Poona.

Housing Societies

When a country is developing there is a marked shift of population from rural or semi-urban areas to urban areas. This influx results in acute housing shortage, as we are experiencing it at present.

The most common remedy under these circumstances is for the common people to come together and form housing co-operative societies. These societies not only get loans at a cheaper rate from the Government and other financial institutions, but also receive some other concessions as well with the result that owning a house becomes a feasible proposition. In 1972 we had 8,677 housing societies and number of houses and tenements built were 9,254. The progressive number of tenements constructed by these societies upto 1972 was 95,099.

Other Co-operatives

Prominent among the other types of societies registered in the State are weavers and other industrial societies, industrial estates, transport societies, hospitals, film employees societies and women societies.

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IRRIGATION PROJECTS

MAHARASHTRA STATE has a large scarcity tract, where the rainfall is inadequate and uncertain, and which is subject to frequent scarcity conditions except for patches covered by protective irrigation works. Even in other areas, a changes-over from the existing crop-pattern to a superior with a view to increasing the per hectare output is possible only if facilities for irrigation are made available. The importance of irrigation as a means of improving and establishing agricultural yields and increasing productivity of land by intensifying the cropping pattern in this State, therefore, needs no emphasis. The scope for extension of irrigation is, however, somewhat limited due to the rugged topography of the land.

The level of irrigation development in Maharashtra is below the level of most other States. By the end of 1969-70, only 8·4 per cent of the cropped areas was under irrigation as against about 22·76 per cent in the country as a whole. To bring the State abreast of other States, it was essential that the organisation and resources for the irrigation programme of the State should be substantially stepped up and maximum possible use made of the limited resources available to the State. The Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission, which had examined the available water resources, had estimated that when all the sources of irrigation were tapped, it might be possible to irrigate an area of 61·91 lakhs hectares of which 52·61

lakh hectares would be from surface sources. The commission had recommended that the entire potential should be exploited by 1980. Since about 1968-69, intensification of plan activity in the irrigation sector in Maharashtra is in evidence and the State is leading all States since then in respect of the annual expenditure on irrigation.

Major and medium Irrigation Schemes

The Third Five-Year Plan with a financial outlay of Rs. 69·06 crores contemplated continuance of 45 spillover projects carried over from the previous plans and taking up of 27 new schemes. It also provided the common schemes like flood control works, improvement and extension of existing works, survey and investigation of irrigation projects and irrigation research. In addition, the building up of the Mechanical Organisation which has been created for servicing and management of the machinery and for training and maintenance of the cadres of operators for effective utilisation of machinery was also provided in the plan. Out of the 45 spillover schemes, 36 have been physically completed during the Third Plan period and have started yielding benefits. Of the 27 new schemes, Manar State II, Malangaon, Morna, Managarh, Sangrampur, Wunna, Khuni (Saikheda) and Ghirni were in an advanced state of construction by the end of Third Plan period. They are now completed. Against the financial allocation of Rs. 69·06 crores, an expenditure of about Rs. 65 crores was incurred during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The shortfall was due in part to (i) foundation and other technical difficulties encountered in the execution of some projects which were to some extent not fully investigated, (ii) lack of progress on some schemes due to their inter-State aspects, (iii) shortage of technical personnel and earth moving machinery, and (iv) delay in the clearance of some of the projects by the Central Water Power Commission and the Planning Commission.

During the subsequent Annual Plans from 1966-67 to 1968-69 these works were continued and efforts were made to remove the factors which had earlier created shortfalls in expenditure. The financial allocation and expenditure during these years was as under :

Year		Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Additional potential (000' hectares)
1966-67	..	16·11	16·69	34·99
1967-68	..	16·00	18·29	32·90
1968-69	..	22·72	23·29	47·90

From 1968-69 onwards, the State is leading other States in respect of the annual expenditure on irrigation and a sustained effort is being made to offset the backlog of development in the past.

During the Annual Plan period from 1966-67 to 1968-69 one major spillover scheme of Third Five-Year Plan viz. Purna has been completed, and five medium schemes (viz. Sangrampur, Kurnoor, Sukhana, Wan and Chirni) have been completed.

Fourth Plan Projects

In formulating the irrigation programme for the Fourth Plan it was necessary to take into account :—

- (i) the experience of the Third Plan ;
- (ii) the stage of development of the major and medium irrigation schemes in progress ; and
- (iii) the recommendations of the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission.

Due consideration was also given to the need for completing schemes already undertaken so that they could give early benefits. It was also necessary to step up the tempo of irrigation in areas which are backward and suffer from scarcity and low productivity. Large projects play a major role in this task and outlays have been provided for these schemes so that their construction programmes are not unduly prolonged. Taking all these factors into account a draft programme of Rs. 170 crores has been drawn up for major and medium irrigation schemes for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The salient features of more important major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be included in Fourth Plan and the programme of work is outlined below.

Major Irrigation Schemes

It was envisaged to complete the work on the following major irrigation works :

- (i) Girna, (ii) Khadakwasla Stage I, (iii) Vir, (iv) Mula, (v) Bagh, (vi) Itiadoh, (vii) Jaykwadi, (viii) and Pus.

The works on Girna and Vir have already been completed. Sufficient provision is also proposed to be made for maintaining the tempo of work on Krishna, Mula, Warna, Upper-Godavari, Kukadi, Upper-Tapi,

Upper Wardha and Upper Penganga. Lump-sum provision of Rs. 8 crores is proposed for new major irrigation schemes. These new projects are as follows :

Bombay Division	..	(1) Surya, (2) Tillari Irrigation.
Poona Division	..	(1) Upper Pravara Project near Mhaladevei, (2) Ghaskamna, (3) Dudhganga.
Nagpur Division	..	(1) Pench, (2) Lower Penganga Project.
Aurangabad Division		(1) Lendi, (2) Manjara.

Medium Irrigation Schemes

The Fourth Plan Proposals comprise 34 spillover schemes and are estimated to cost Rs. 55·80 crores. Most of the spillover schemes are proposed to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

Expenditure and Additional Potential on Major and Medium Projects

The financial allocations, expenditure and additional potential during the first two years of Fourth Year Plan are as under:

Year		Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Additional Potential (000' hectares)
1969-70	..	22·50	25·11	32·18
1970-71	..	25·90	27·91	61·82
1971-72	..	(7·27)	....	39·21
		Medium		
1972-73	..	....	....	65·44

The target of additional potential to be created by major and medium projects by June 1974 is 3·88 lakh hectares.

Minor Irrigation Work

Due to acute scarcity conditions in the State, the Government has launched a crash programme of completing gorge filling of minor irrigation works for creating additional irrigation potential by advancing the progress on works from the central loan assistance. In the beginning 65 budgetted minor irrigation works were selected under this crash programme and the number was finally increased to 74 for utilising the central loan assistance of Rs. 402 lakhs under crash programme, in addition to normal budget allotment for advancing the programme of completion potential of 23,977 hectares.

The work of gorge filling on 74 minor irrigation works under crash programme was undertaken from August 1972. During 1972-73 an expenditure of Rs. 390.07 lakhs was incurred to end of March 1973 against the provision of Rs. 402.00 lakhs. During 1973-74, there is no central assistance available for these works and the works are continued from the normal State Plan Funds. Against the programme of completing gorge filling of 74 minor irrigation works for creating irrigation potential of 23,977 hectares the gorge filling of 68 minor irrigation works creating irrigation potential of 22,311 hectares was completed by June 1973. Remaining six works will be completed by March 1974.

Rural Works Programme

During 1970-71, in all 23 minor irrigation works were taken under this programme sponsored by the Government of India in six chronically drought-affected districts viz. Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Sangli. Against a total provision of Rs. 36 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 30.16 lakhs has been incurred on these works.

A brief account of some of the important major and medium irrigation projects in hand is given below :

Bombay Division

(1) *Upper Godavari*—The project estimated to cost Rs. 14.28 crores envisages construction of four storages at (i) Waghad, (ii) Karanjwad, (iii) Ozarkhed and (iv) Palkhed in Nasik district for irrigation of 44,272 hectares of land in Nasik and Ahmednagar districts. The work on the project has been started during 1968-69. Work on Karanjwad and Palkhed dams are near completion. In first 30 km. of Palkhed (without gates) Left Bank Canal work has been started through piece worker's contractors.

(2) *Kal Project*—This is a spillover project of Third Plan. It envisages utilisation of tail water of Bhira Hydro Electric Power Station for irrigation lands in Roha and Mangaon talukas of Kolaba district. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 779.48 lakhs and will on completion, irrigate an area of 14,338 hectares. The work on this project is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1976.

Poona Division

(1) *Khadakwasla Project*—This is a Second Five-Year Plan Project originally approved for Rs. 11.62 crores. The revised cost of the project is likely to be Rs. 29.66 crores.

The project envisages construction of two dams one at Panshet and the other at Warasgaon and strengthening of the existing Khadakwasla dam. The project had to be remodelled after the failure of the Panshet dam in 1961. The work of strengthening of Khadakwasla dam has been completed. The work on Panshet dam is completed. Work on Warasgaon dam was given on contract in May 1971. The Mutha Right Bank Canal is nearly completed upto 127 km. The work of Bhigwan Branch is nearing completion. A potential to the extent of 16,195 hectares is already created by the project. The project, on completion, will benefit an area of 31,175 hectares in Poona district.

(2) *Mula Project*—The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across Mula river, to store 26,000 Mcft. of water at Baregaon, Nandur, in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district. The Project will benefit an area of 72,074 hectares in Rahuri, Newasa and Sheogaon talukas of Ahmednagar district. The construction work on the project has been started during 1959 and is completed in all respects in June 1973. The cost of the project as per earlier estimate was Rs. 16·11 crores. The second revised administrative approval has been accorded for Rs. 21·64 crores. Partial irrigation has been availed from this project since the last three years and during 1971-72 irrigation potential created was 32,000 hectares.

(3) *Bhima Project*—The project envisages construction of two separate dams (a) Pawana in Poona district and (b) Ujjani in Sholapur district with canals on each bank having an irrigation potential of 5,301 hectares and 1,67,550 hectares in Poona and Sholapur districts respectively. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 42·58 crores.

The Pawana dam without gates is nearly completed. The Kolhapur type weirs 5 numbers are already completed and water is being used for industrial purposes. The construction works of the Ujjani dam have been started in 1968 and the entire project is anticipated to be completed by June 1979.

(4) *Warna Project*—The project includes an earthen dam with a gated spillway and a canal length of 212 miles (330 km.). The project as per revised estimate will cost Rs. 5,671·12 lakhs and will provide irrigation to 99,050 hectares in Sangli and Kolhapur districts. The project was originally included in the Second Five-Year Plan, but its concept was considerably changed later on the advice of the Central Water and

Power Commission. The work on the project has not yet been commenced in a big way as there is opposition from the local people to release lands.

(5) *Krishna Project*—Krishna Project consists of three storages near Dhoni, Borkhal and Kanher villages in Satara district with one canal from each bank from Dhoni and Kanher storages and a left bank canal only from Borkhal storage. Revised estimated cost is Rs. 59.23 crores and on completion, will irrigate 1,06,280 hectares in Satara and Sangli districts. The works on the project have been commenced. Construction work of Dhoni dam is in full swing.

Nagpur Division

(1) *Bagh Project*—The project is a joint venture of the Maharashtra Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5.84 crores. The cost of the common structures is to be shared in the ratio of 3 : 1 between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States in proportion of their water utilisation.

The project envisages construction of a dam near village Shirpur and pick-up-weir at village Purjaritola in Gondia taluka of Bhandara district. Two canals on the Right and Left Banks would take off from the pick-up-weir to irrigate 33,670 hectares in Maharashtra. The works of the project are in full swing. The work of pick-up-weir at Purjaritola is complete and irrigation of 5,000 hectares is being done in first 34 miles of the canal. The remaining work of the main canal is in progress and entire work is likely to be completed by June 1974.

(2) *Itiadh Project*—The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across the river Garvi in Bhandara district, with a Right Bank Canal irrigating 46,134 hectares in Bhandara and Chandrapur districts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6.92 crores. The work on the project has been started in 1965 and the work is in progress in entire canal of 64 km. The work on Wainganga Branch Canal, 33 km. in length, is also nearing completion. Main canal upto 20 km. is complete in all respects and potential of 1,000 hectares is created and irrigation already started. The entire project is proposed to be completed by June 1974.

(3) *Pus Project*—This project is estimated to cost Rs. 504.33 lakhs and will on completion irrigate 9,364 hectares of land in Yeotmal district. The work on the project is completed.

(4) *Dina Project*—The project consists of an earthen dam across Dina river in Gadchiroli taluka of Chandrapur district with Right Bank Canal 33 km. in length. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 3.62 crores and will on completion, irrigate an area of 17,280 hectares. The progress on the work was slow due to foundation difficulties. These difficulties having been overcome, the work is in full swing now and is proposed to be completed by 1976.

Aurangabad Division

(1) *Jayakawadi project*—This is a Third Five-Year Plan project which consists of (a) Storage across Godavari river near Paithan and (b) 204 km. long Paithan Left Bank Canal to irrigate an area of 1,41,640 hectares in Aurangabad and Parbhani districts. Work on the main dam and canal is in progress. The expenditure incurred till 31st March 1973 is Rs. 3,708.28 lakhs. Revised cost of the project is Rs. 74.36 crores.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

Quick utilisation of irrigation potential created is of utmost importance not only from the point of view of adequate financial return on the work concerned but also from the wider aspect of the capital investment yielding adequate return and helping to keep the prices in check. Several measures have been taken by the Government to secure speedy and full utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

Apart from the concessional water rates, the Government has sanctioned package programmes in the command areas of twelve irrigation projects for fuller utilisation of the potential created.

One of the important reasons which has contributed to the under utilisation of the irrigation potential was incomplete excavation of water courses serving the fields. The Government has devised various measures to speed up construction of water courses. It has now been decided that the work of construction of all the water courses from the irrigation department outlet to the property head should be entirely executed by the soil conservation section of the agriculture department.

Under the crash programme undertaken during 1972-73 water courses in an additional area of 2.86 lakh hectares were created thereby raising the total area covered by water sources to 4.56 lakh hectares. The Government has recently set up the Land Development Corporation to overcome some of the difficulties of obtaining mortgages from individual cultivators for securing institutional finance. The entire layout

development programme is to be entrusted to the Land Development Corporation for expeditious implementation.

Mechanical Organisation

This specialised mechanical organisation has been set up to cater to the long-felt needs of the various construction works divisions or the Irrigation and Power Department in respect of (a) the operation, maintenance and repairs 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 a base workshop at Dapori, which constitutes a separate division. A regional workshop under the Mechanical Division at Nanded (Marathwada Region) has been set up to attend to immediate repairs works. A similar regional workshop has also been set up at Akola in Vidarbha region to attend immediate repairs work. It has also been decided to set up two sub-regional workshops one at Nasik and other at Satara. The Mechanical Divisions at different headquarters are incharge of operation, maintenance and repairs to equipment and vehicles in the areas under their jurisdiction. There are Chief Gate Erection Units headed by Executive Engineers which are entrusted with the erection of gates manufactured at the workshop. A hoist manufacturing workshop has also been set up at Dapori for catering to the requirements of hoists required for the various types of gates required for irrigation as well as hydro-electric projects. With the expansion of activities of the Mechanical Organisation, a Central Pool of Machinery has been created and it is functioning from 1st April 1967. For all the last 7 years the Central Pool is departmentally executing work upto 300 Mcft. per annum as major and medium projects.

Due to increased work-load of this organisation one more construction plant circle has been established with headquarters at Nanded. The Mechanical Organisation now consists of three circles. They are:

- (1) Mechanical Circle (Construction Plant), Poona.
- (2) Mechanical Circle (Gates), Poona.
- (3) Mechanical Circle (Construction Plant), Nanded.

Irrigation Investigation Organisation

Maharashtra has a number of rivers and other sources of water for irrigation facilities over a large area. In order to utilise these resources the

Investigation Organisation (consisting of three Investigation Circles) in the State will be carrying out such surveys and finalise their project reports for implementing them in the Fourth, Fifth and subsequent Plan periods.

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. This is essential from the point of view of having a stockfile of projects thoroughly investigated in detail.

Out of these three Circles, the I. P. and W. R. I. C. at Poona is also looking after the work of preparation of master plans of all the river basins in the State. The Circle is controlling all the 627 Rain Gauge, 90 River Gauge Stations and 22 Water Stage Recorders in the entire State. The work of repairs and maintenance of these stations and installation of new ones etc., is also handled by this Circle.

Central Designs Organisation

The Central Designs Organisation is incharge of the work of detailed planning and designing of major and medium irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 2 crores each.

The Central Designs Organisation is divided into sections each under a Superintending Engineer. Each section is further sub-divided into units headed by an Executive Engineer.

Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute

This Institute at Nasik is incharge of the work of applied research in engineering. It was established in 1959 for the purpose of carrying out testing and applied research in all fields of public works engineerings, 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 water use are also dealt with by this organisation. The testing of construction materials as well as the testing of calibrating of measuring instruments is the responsibility of this institute. Model experiments required in the construction of hydraulic structures for the projects in the constructional stage are carried out by this organisation.

Directorate of Irrigation, Research and Development

This is an independent organisation and has been set up under the Directorate of Irrigation, Research and Development for undertaking research works on irrigation practices and drainage problems arising in command areas when irrigation actually starts. This Directorate is also entrusted with the work of completion of pre-irrigation soil surveys of the remaining irrigation projects and to assist in formulating the appropriate crop pattern. The Directorate is also entrusted with the preparation and execution of drainage schemes in such parts of the irrigable command of projects where water-logging had damaged the area and is likely to damage the area and to reclaim them.

Flood Control Scheme

Flood control is not normally a serious and chronic problem in Maharashtra. There are, however, some areas which are affected by floods in the monsoon and it was, therefore, considered necessary to undertake some flood protection works in such areas only on a small scale. Allocation for flood control works for Maharashtra State during Third Five-Year Plan, was fixed at Rs. 15 lakhs. For the Fourth Five-Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. one crore is proposed. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be spent on anti-seaerosion works. Expenditure incurred during the first four years of the plan is Rs. 33.23 lakhs. For the financial year of 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 28 lakhs (including Rs. 16 lakhs for anti-seaerosion works) has been proposed for flood control works.

So far 13 flood control schemes have been completed. During the scarcity period 3 flood control schemes of Nagpur division, 10 flood control schemes of Aurangabad division have been taken up as scarcity works and almost all have been completed.

Flood forecasting system for Godavari basin has been introduced during the last three monsoon seasons on purely experimental basis. On the basis of experience gained, flood forecasting system for other basins will be prepared in due course.

Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunals

The Irrigation and Power Department is attending to the work of presenting the State's case before three Inter-State River Water Dispute Tribunals, viz. the Krishna, Godavari, and the Narmada Tribunals. A special organisation under a Chief Engineer with adequate staff is attending to

the technical work to assist the lawyers and experts who are pleading the State's cases before the Tribunals.

Inter-State Control Board for Joint-Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States.

An Inter-State Control Board has been set up for ensuring efficient, speedy and economical investigation and execution of the following seven Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects which are to be taken up as joint ventures of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States :

- (1) Bagh, (2) Pench, (3) Jalsindhi, (4) Kalisarar, (5) Upper Tapi (Stage II), (6) Bhopalpatnam and (7) Bawanthadi Project.

Hydro-Electric Project

A brief account of the hydro-electric projects in the State is given below :

Koyna, Stages I and II—Stages of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project are already completed and eight machines (four of 60 m.w. capacity each and four of 75 m.w. capacity) have been commissioned. The electricity generated is being supplied to the Bombay and Southern Maharashtra region. The plant has been handed over to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for operation and maintenance.

The installed capacity available from Stage I and Stage II is 540 m.w.

After the completion of Stages I and II, on 11th December 1967 there was an earthquake shock of magnitude estimated at 6.2 on Richter Scale with its epicentre close to the Koyna dam. The dam withstood the shock well but as a safeguard the work of strengthening the dam was taken up on the advice of Experts' Committee.

Koyna, Stage III—Stage III of the Koyna Project is estimated to cost Rs. 5,551.20 lakhs (revised). Advance action on the project was started during the Third Plan period. The project envisages full utilisation of the tail waters emerging from the underground power house of Stages I and II for the residual head, in addition to the monsoon run-off of nearby catchment, by diverting them through a tunnel into the compensation basin, formed by constructing dam at Kolkewadi. For this purposes there would be four power pen-stocks embedded in the body of the dam to feed water to four generating units of 80 m.w. capacity each located in an underground power house at the feet of the dam. The installed capacity of this stage would be 320 m.w. at 20 per cent load factor and the power

house would serve only as peaking station. The works of this stage are in full-swing.

The up-to-date total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1972-73 against the Koyna Project is as under :

	Rs.
(1) Stages I and II (Plan)	5,759·40 lakhs net
(2) Stages I and II (Non-Plan)	634·55 lakhs net
(3) Stage III (Plan)	2,963·03 lakhs net

Vaitarna, Stage I—The project envisages two dams one each on Vaitarna and Alwandi river near village Zarwar in Igatpuri taluka of Nasik district to store about 10,650 TMC of water. A power house with an installed capacity of 60 m.w. is proposed to be set up. The project will also help to augment water supply of the Bombay City by about 120 million gallons per day and for that purpose, the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to contribute about Rs. 475 lakhs as its share towards the cost of the project. Priority has been given to the construction of two dams in view of the urgency of water supply to Bombay City and the work of construction of dams is in full-swing. The total estimated cost of the project is anticipated at Rs. 18·05 crores.

Bhatgar-Vir—The project is estimated to cost Rs. 437·03 lakhs and envisages installation of one unit of 16 m.w. at the existing Bhatgar dam and two units of 4·5 m.w. capacity each at the toe of the Vir dam now under completion.

Pench—This is an inter-State project between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,828·32 lakhs and envisages installation of 160 m.w. capacity. An agreement between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Government has been signed in December 1968 for the sharing of the costs and benefits of the project. The project is yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission. Preliminary works on the project will be taken up shortly.

Purna—The project is now completed. The three generating sets with installed capacity of 7·5 m.w. each have been commissioned. Thus additional installed capacity of 22·5 m.w. is now available.

Paithan Hydro-Electric Project—The Paithan H. E. Project envisages construction of power house with an installed capacity of 12 m.w. at the foot of the dam at Paithan in Aurangabad district, being constructed under Jayakwadi Project, Stage I. Under this scheme the large quantity of

water at Paithan reservoir which may remain unutilised during the period of development of irrigation will be utilised for power generation initially at 100 per cent load factor. The generation will be at lower load factor, as irrigation develops gradually. After full development of irrigation there would not be any surplus water (in a design year) and the scheme will thus operate as pump storage scheme with 20 per cent load factor.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 189·12 lakhs. Preliminary works of the project have been taken up recently.

Bhira Tail Hydro-Electric Project—The Bhira Tail Race H. E. Project on Kundalika river envisages utilisation of tail race discharge from the Tata's hydro-power station at Bhira in Mangaon taluka of Kolaba district. The installed capacity of the power house is 80 m.w. at 10 per cent load factor. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 867·40 lakhs. The preliminary work of this project has been taken up recently.

Tillari Hydro-Electric Project—The Tillari H. E. Project envisages construction of storage dam across Tillari river near village Dhamna in Chandgad taluka of Kolhapur district for utilising the water for power generation in an underground power house, with an installed capacity of 60 m.w. at 25 per cent load factor. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 911·92 lakhs. The preliminary works of this project have been taken up recently.

Upper Penganga Project—The Upper Penganga Project envisages construction of two reservoirs, one on Penganga river near Isapur in Yeotmal district and the other at Sapli on Kayadhu river in Parbhani district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3,506 lakhs.

On completion of the project an area of 1,04,300 hectares will be irrigated. An expenditure of Rs. 24·55 lakhs has been incurred on this project till the end of March 1973.

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PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

MAHARASHTRA RANKS FAIRLY HIGH among the economically-advanced States in the country.

In order to provide a sound basis for the educational programmes to be developed by the State, the Government of Maharashtra published a Policy Statement of Educational Reconstruction in the State, in February, 1970. This statement supports a programme of long-term perspective planning for educational reconstruction. It suggests transformation of the educational system so as to relate it to the needs and aspirations of the people through appropriate development of all stages of education, through equalization of educational opportunities and qualitative improvement of education, through co-ordination of educational planning with the planning in other sectors of development, and through the reorganization of teacher education, educational administration and passage of suitable legislation. Maharashtra has always placed a great emphasis on giving as many facilities as possible for the development of the teaching profession since the teacher is the king-pin in the quantitative as well as qualitative progress of education. Besides, the value of co-operative action on the part of the various levels of educational institutions and also as between educational institutions and the community at large has been not only realized but is sought to be practised through appropriate

programmes. Probably, Maharashtra is the only State in the country which has taken leadership in the preparation and announcement of a clear long-term policy of educational reconstruction linked up with social and national goals.

Primary Education

At the end of 1968-69 i.e. at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, there were 44,058 primary schools in the State and enrolment and number of teachers in these schools was 60.45 lakhs and 1.75 lakhs, respectively. The latest available statistics as on 15th July 1972 shows that the number of primary schools stands at 46,013 and the enrolment and number of teachers in them is 68.47 lakhs and 1.91 lakhs, respectively. Primary schools now exist in most of the villages. There are only about 1,300 villages without schooling facility in the State most of which are having a population below 300 and some of which are situated in inaccessible areas. The position of the population in age-group 6-11 covered in the Standards I-V at the beginning of the Fourth Plan and at the end of 1972-73 is given below in respect of the three Regions of the State :

Region	Percentage coverage in Standards I-V (6-11)			
	1968-69		1971-72 (Tentative)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Western Maharashtra ..	112.3	81.8	109.7	83.2
2. Vidarbha ..	95.1	66.8	104.8	75.7
3. Marathwada ..	93.2	41.9	88.4	46.1
4. State ..	105.3	71.8	105.2	75.5

During the Fourth Plan period the proportion of girls to total enrolment in standard group I-V increased slightly from 40.1 to 40.4 per cent and the proportion of women-teachers to total teachers in primary schools increased from 26.1 per cent to 27.5 per cent. For giving a fillip to the education of girls in scheduled areas a scheme of giving them free slates and stationery was implemented during the Fourth Plan. An amount of over Rs. four crores has been already spent under this scheme and provision of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been made for 1973-74. This scheme benefits part of the areas in (1) Thana, (2) Nasik, (3) Jalgaon, (4) Dhulia, (5) Nanded, (6) Amravati and (7) Chandrapur districts which have scheduled areas.

Primary Teachers' Training

Only S.S.C., D.Ed. passed candidates are appointed as teachers in this State.

At present there are about 130 junior colleges of education in the State, teaching the 2-year D.Ed. course. The annual output of these colleges is in the neighbourhood of 10,000 which is more than the annual demand.

During the Fourth Plan period the percentage of trained primary teachers to total has gone up from 83.5 per cent to 87.6 per cent. Teachers appointed before January 1969, are assisted with a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem and a loan of Rs. 30 per mensem during the period of training. Other deputed teachers appointed after January 1969 are, however, paid only interest-free loan of Rs. 75 per mensem.

In-service Training to Primary Teachers

In the policy statement of Educational Reconstruction in Maharashtra published by Government in February, 1970, it has been declared that an intensive programme for in-service training of primary teachers will be organised. Accordingly, a beginning was made to provide in-service training facilities to primary teachers from the academic year 1971-72 by opening 14 divisions in 7 Junior Colleges of Education. 40 teacher-trainees were admitted in each division. Subsequently the number of in-service training centres has been increased and at present each district has been provided with the facilities of an in-service training centre. In all there are 26 centres with 41 divisions. The duration of each course is 4 weeks. At least 6 such courses are arranged at a time in an academic year at each institution.

Pre-Primary Teachers' Training

During the year 1971-72, 18 divisions were opened for pre-primary training and with this pre-primary training facilities were provided in all districts in the State. Two-year D.Ed. (pre-primary) course was also introduced and a scheme of payment of stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem was introduced during 1971-72.

Secondary Education

The number of secondary schools in the State has gone up from 4,777 at the end of 1968-69 to 5,821 and during this period the enrolment has also shown a steep rise from 18.15 lakhs to 22.44 lakhs. The percentage increase works out to 19. The number of teachers in these schools has

increased from 69,448 to 86,336. The large increase in the enrolment during the Fourth Plan is the result of vast expansion in the field of primary education during the decade and increasing awareness of the people, especially those in rural areas and various concessions like Economically Backward Class concession introduced by Government.

Secondary education in the State is mostly conducted by non-Government secondary schools, the proportion of such schools in the State to total being 87 per cent. These schools are being paid liberal maintenance grants so as to cover most of their expenditure.

In the field of secondary education the most important development of far-reaching consequences was the acceptance of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education and introduction of syllabus of the revised 10-year S.S.C. course in Standard VIII during 1972-73. In the revised syllabus, English, Mathematics, Science and work experience have been made compulsory.

Public Schools and Military Schools

During the Fourth Plan all the four Government vidya niketans at Nasik, Satara, Aurangabad and Chikhaldia have become full-fledged high schools. The vidya niketan at Chikhaldia has higher secondary class. But these schools are still facing the problem of accommodation. During the Fourth Plan the construction work in respect of vidya niketan at Satara (proposed to be shifted to Pusegaon) only had started. In order to encourage military-biased secondary education, Government assisted Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School at Poona, Bhonsle Military School at Nasik and Satara Sainik School at Satara with grants during the Plan period. A large number of scholarships were introduced for Maharashtrian boys at Sainik Schools, Satara and also at Sainik Schools at places in other States like Bijapur (Mysore), Korukonda (Andhra Pradesh), Balchadi (Jamnagar), Chitorgarh (Rajasthan), Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) etc.

Training of Secondary Teachers

There are 50 Colleges of Education in the State with the establishment of Government Colleges of Education at Latur during 1969-70 and at Panvel during 1970-71. All districts in the State now have at least one college of education. The annual output of these colleges is about 6,000. The percentage of trained secondary teachers to total which was 72.6 at the end of 1968-69 has risen to 76.7.

During the Fourth Plan 22 Extension Service Departments have been established in various Government/non-Government colleges. Four such Departments were established prior to the Fourth Plan. Now every district in the State has such a Department. With the introduction of new syllabus in Std. VIII during 1972-73, it was necessary to orient the teachers in Mathematics, Science and English. Crash training programmes were, therefore, launched during 1972-73. Similar training programmes are being organised during 1973-74 for the syllabus of Standard IX. Work-experience was introduced in selected secondary schools during 1972-73. But during 1973-74 it is proposed to be introduced in all the remaining schools.

Schemes for the benefit of Teachers

In addition to the other schemes already under implementation, an *ad hoc* pension scheme has also been sanctioned by Government for teachers who have retired prior to 1st April 1966 granting pension at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem to trained graduates and Rs. 50 per mensem to untrained teachers.

University Education

The rapid expansion in the fields of primary and secondary education has consequential result of steep rise in the enrolment at university stage. In 1960-61 there were 211 higher education institutions with 1.10 lakh pupils in them. As on 15th July 1972, the higher education institutions increased to 694 with 3.94 lakh pupils in them.

Social Education

The Gram Shikshan Mohim concerning education for adult illiterates within the age-group 14-50 years continued to make satisfactory progress. The Kisan Shikshan Yojana was introduced in three more districts, namely, Poona, Jalgaon and Buldhana, in 1970-71. Kolhapur, Parbhani and Akola districts completed their first course of Kisan Shikshan Shala, where about 18,345 out of 23,618 enrolled adults were declared successful in the first course through 987 Kisan Shalas. The second course was also started in these districts during the year 1970-71. The progress of Gram Shikshan Mohim was slightly hampered due to famine. However, during the year 1972-73, 74,980 adults have been made literate. The Scheme of Farmers' Functional Literacy (Kisan Shikshan Yojana) is in operation in 11 districts of Maharashtra State. The special feature of this year is that the UNESCO awarded

“Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Prize” of 5,000 dollars to the Gram Shikshan Mohim of Maharashtra.

Special Education

For the promotion of development of Sanskrit under the Centrally sponsored programme there are two schemes (i) Award of Honours to Vedic Scholars and (ii) preservation of the Vedas and encouragement for its studies. Government gives State awards to Vedic scholars and have also started five Government Vedic centres under the second scheme where the Vedas are taught to students by Ghanapathi teachers.

Scholarships and concessions

The Government of Maharashtra have sanctioned sets of scholarships on the basis of examinations held by the Department for middle and high schools. There were 2,444 middle school scholarships and 2,331 high school scholarships during the year 1972-73. In addition to these scholarships, stipends are given in the Vidarbha region. The old Hyderabad scholarships, viz., Riyayati and Targibi are awarded in the high schools and middle schools in the Marathwada region.

There are 75 sets of scholarships sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to clever and deserving students specially from the rural areas. The students topping the list in the competitive examinations held for middle school scholarships are awarded these scholarships. The tenure of these scholarships is 11 years from Standard V to the first degree in Arts, Science and Commerce, provided the students secure the necessary percentage of marks in the annual examinations.

Scholarships for Higher Education

Every year the Government of India awards scholarships to outstanding and brilliant students for post-S.S.C. education on the basis of their performance at the different examinations. The value of scholarships ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the students residing in hostels are granted Rs. 10 per month in addition. During the year 1972-73, 872 fresh scholarships were sanctioned for the Maharashtra State.

Similar scholarships are granted to the children of primary and secondary teachers for post-S.S.C. education on the basis of their performance at the different examinations. The value of these scholarships ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. During the year 1972-73, 53 scholarships were sanctioned for the Maharashtra State.

The Government of India have also sanctioned post-S.S.C. scholarships for the study in Hindi to the students from non-Hindi-speaking States. These scholarships are given for all recognised full-time courses of education for study of Hindi as one of the main subjects on the basis of the results of different examinations conducted by a Board of Education or a University. The value of the scholarship ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.

State Government Open Merit Scholarships

There are 1,000 sets of scholarships sanctioned by the Maharashtra Government for students studying in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law Colleges. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 30 per month per student. They are awarded on the basis of merit of students in the qualifying (school leaving) examination. In addition to the above scholarships, the State Government has sanctioned Daxina Fellowships which are awarded every year in Government Arts, Science, Commerce and Law Colleges and in Universities for post-graduate studies. The value of the fellowships is Rs. 60 per month. The Government has also sanctioned 11 Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 per month each for Research for Ph.D. or D.Sc.

There are four Government of Maharashtra Scholarships in four Government Colleges of Education at Bombay, Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Akola. These scholarships are awarded on merit to students for post-B.T. or post-B.Ed. study. The value of the fellowships is Rs. 75 per month.

The Government has also sanctioned one set of scholarships in each alternate year for the study of degree course in one of the faculties of Arts/Science/Commerce in the Universities situated in Maharashtra State to Marathi-speaking students from Mauritius beginning from the year 1969-70. The selected scholars are paid a stipend of Rs. 300 per month to cover the expenditure of boarding and lodging, tuition fees etc. In addition, the expenditure on the entrance fees, examination fees etc. is also borne by the State Government. In deserving cases (if the scholar is unable to bear the cost of passage to and from India) a second class sea passage is also admissible. In ships where there is no second class, the tourist class passage is held admissible to the scholar.

Concessions in other educational institutions are also sanctioned by the State Government as follows:

T.M.T. Training Ship Daffarin—There were only four scholarships of Rs. 40 per month sanctioned for the course of two years. During the

year 1969-70, 11 more scholarships have been sanctioned bringing the total number of scholarships to 15 and the value of each scholarship is also enhanced from Rs. 40 per month to Rs. 50 per month.

Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun—Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,000 each per annum are sanctioned on merit in the competitive examination specially held for the purpose. There are also six free-studentships of the value of Rs. 1,600 for candidates desirous of appearing for the U.P.S.C. examination for recruitment to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy. The rate of Rs. 1,600 has been increased to Rs. 2,300 per candidate for 1970-71.

Laxmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior—Two sets of scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 per annum are available to students selected from this State. The duration of the scholarship is for three years.

Educational Concessions

Government Open Merit Free-studentships—These are awarded to the non-backward class students, excluding the students eligible for Economic Backward Class and other educational concessions in Government Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Education Colleges. There are in all 750 merit free-studentships in Government colleges. These free-studentships are awarded after taking into consideration the merit, financial condition and other factors such as proficiency in games, other extra-curricular activities and social work. The free-studentships are awarded to the students whose parents'/guardians' annual income is more than Rs. 1,200 but does not exceed Rs. 4,800 per year.

Similar free-studentships are also granted in non-Government Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and B.T. Colleges. Upto the year 1968-69, there were 3,600 freeships. During the year 1969-70, 1,800 more freeships have been sanctioned and the total number of such free-studentships is now 5,400.

Financial Assistance

Under the scheme for the award of free-studentship to the pupils of other backward classes (based on income), known as the Economically Backward Class Scheme, pupils whose parents'/guardians' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,200 are eligible for free-studentships at all stages of education. (Primary education is free in all public primary schools throughout the State). The majority of the poor sections of society

has been covered under this scheme and it has proved a boon to them. For education upto S.S.C. stage, the scheme has been further liberalised with effect from the year 1970-71 by increasing the income limit to Rs. 2,400 per annum. That is the pupil whose parents'/guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 per annum are eligible for free education upto S.S.C. stage. The expenditure on this scheme, since its introduction, is increasing every year as more and more pupils are taking its advantage. At present the State Government is incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 9 crores per year on this scheme.

The Economically Backward Class Free-studentship Scheme was extended to the wives, widows and children of the Defence Service personnel during the emergency irrespective of the limit of income prescribed under the Economically Backward Class Scheme and also irrespective of domicile of the Service personnel and amounts of fees charged by the educational institutions in this State. The children of such personnel (Jawans) are also eligible for book grants and grant for clothes.

These concessions have also been extended to the children of the members of the Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force deputed for service to different parts of the country like Assam, NEFA, etc. from the year 1967-68. The students between the age-group 6-14 and studying in Stds. V-VII in educational institutions in the Vidarbha Region are also awarded free-studentships irrespective of their income in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the ex-M. P. Government.

Concessions to Freedom-fighters

Under the scheme for the grant of concessions to the children of political sufferers known as freedom-fighters, those freedom-fighters whose income does not exceed Rs. 300 per month are eligible for free-studentship for their children for S.S.C., post-S.S.C., degree, diploma and certificate courses recognised by the competent authorities. In addition to this free-studentships, scholarships and book grants are awarded to the beneficiaries upto post-graduate level.

Children of Primary School Teachers

The scheme for the award of free-studentships to the sons and daughters of primary school teachers studying in the State has been introduced from the beginning of academic year 1968-69. Free-studentships are subject to the conditions of regular attendance, satisfactory progress and good conduct. At post-S.S.C./H.S.C. stage, pupil's progress is regarded as

satisfactory if he has secured a minimum of 45 per cent marks at S.S.C./H.S.C. or an equivalent examination and subsequent annual examination.

National Loan Scholarships

Under the Government of India's National Loan Scholarships Scheme implemented by this State Government on agency basis, loan scholarships of the value of Rs. 720 to Rs. 1,500 per annum, according to different courses of studies, are awarded to students taking up higher education on the basis of merit in the qualifying examination. These loan scholarships are interest-free and those taking up teaching profession are exempted from the repayment of loan.

The loan scholarships are continued till the completion of education, subject to the student's satisfactory progress etc.

Scheme of National Scholarship at Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas

The Government of India have introduced a scheme of National Scholarships at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas from the academic year 1971-72. The main object of the scheme is to develop the talent of promising students from rural areas. These scholarships are awarded in Standards VIII to XI. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 1,000 per annum for those scholars who stay in a hostel (that is residential scholars) and Rs. 500 per annum for local day scholars covering tuition fees, books, equipment, hostel charges and other incidental expenses. The quota of the scholarships is to be distributed at the rate of two scholarships per schematic block. There are 425 schematic blocks and as such 850 scholarships are to be sanctioned. The selection of the scholars is to be done on the basis of examination held at two levels. The normal high school scholarship examination is used as the examination at first level and the test at the second level is conducted by Bureau of Government Examination. For the year 1971-72, 799 scholarships were sanctioned for Standard VIII and during the year 1972-73, 833 scholarships were sanctioned for Standard VIII.

Educational Concessions to Pupils from Government Public Schools

At present there are four Government Public Schools at Nasik, Satara, Aurangabad and Chikhaldra, which provide quality education to meritorious students coming from the rural areas. With a view to encouraging meritorious students passing out from these Government Public Schools and joining Government Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical, Medical

and Agricultural Colleges for prosecuting their higher education, Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned with effect from the academic year 1971-72, 80 sets of scholarships at Rs. 1,000 per annum (Rs. 100 per month for ten months) for students from the above four Government Public Schools. The scholars are expected to meet the boarding charges and cost of books, stationery articles etc. from out of these scholarships. In addition to these scholarships the selected scholars are also eligible for free-studentships in Government colleges and free accommodation in Government hostels. The students joining private recognised colleges are eligible for scholarships only and not free-studentships or free accommodation.

Merit Scholarships for Mathematics and Physics

In order to give encouragement to the talented students in these subjects and to induce them to pursue these subjects in the B.Sc. course, Government have issued orders that 50 sets of merit scholarships should be instituted with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1971-72. These scholarships are to be awarded to the students who intent to prosecute B.Sc. course in the colleges situated in Maharashtra State. 25 sets of these scholarships are to be reserved for mathematics and the remaining 25 sets are to be reserved for physics.

State Awards

The State Government has also instituted State Awards to primary, secondary and university teachers for excellent service on the analogy of Government of India National Awards. Upto the year 1972-73, 109 secondary, 4 special and 12 University teachers received the State Awards. Vedic scholars are also honoured by the State Government every year.

School and College-School Complexes

With a view to securing better co-ordination between the different stages of education by making the educational institutions function in small groups instead of in isolation and thereby helping improvement of quality education, it has been decided to establish schools and college-school camp levels in the State. During 1968-69 eight school complexes were accordingly established in 8 districts in the State. The scheme was extended to 3 more districts during 1970-71, 8 more districts during 1971-72 and 7 more districts during 1972-73. Thus there are 26 school complexes in the State at present. The results of the working of these complexes are encouraging.

College-School Complexes

With a view to securing closer link between college and secondary schools, 5 college-school complexes were established during 1970-71 and 5 more such complexes during 1972-73. Thus there are 10 college-school complexes in the State at present. The results of the working of these complexes are encouraging.

Science Education

In collaboration with the UNESCO, NCERT and Ministry of Education, Government of India, the State has launched an intensive programme of improvement of science education in the State. The science equipment and library books required for this programme are being received as aid from UNESCO and the State Government has equipped the selected training institutions with necessary staff and facilities. The State Institute of Science Education has been conducting training courses for resourceful persons who in turn will train teachers in primary and secondary schools. The new upgraded science syllabus recommended by NCERT is being introduced in various primary and middle schools in a phased programme. Science kit-boxes for this syllabus are being supplied free of cost by the NCERT.

Technical Education

Engineering Colleges—All the engineering colleges in the State conduct four-year degree course. At present, there are seven engineering colleges (four Government and three non-Government) with the intake capacity of 1,560 seats. Post-graduate courses are conducted at the Government Engineering Colleges at Poona and Karad.

Besides, the Sir J. J. College of Architecture at Bombay with an intake capacity of 80 seats, conducts a five-year degree course in architecture. The Bombay College of Pharmacy, Bombay, with an intake capacity of 30 seats, conducts a three-year degree course in Pharmacy. In addition, there is a Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, with an intake capacity of 180 seats.

In keeping with demands from industries for specialisation, the degree courses have been revised by introducing elective subjects at the undergraduate level. Facilities of the elective subjects are now available at all the Government Engineering Colleges at Poona, Karad, Aurangabad and Amravati.

Polytechnics—There are 25 Polytechnics (15 Government and 10 non-Government) with an intake capacity of 4,220 seats. Also there is a part-time diploma course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Poona and B. N. Polytechnic at Vile-Parle, Bombay, with an intake capacity of 100 and 120 seats, respectively. Based on the recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education, the B. M. Polytechnic at Vile-Parle in Greater Bombay has been selected as a centre with freedom to frame curriculum, impart instructions and evolve a suitable pattern of examinations for practice-oriented training of technicians which will ensure employment after completion of training. The polytechnic has converted the diploma course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering into sandwich type of eight semesters.

In addition to this, there are 17 institutions (4 Government and 13 non-Government) with an intake capacity of 857 seats catering for non-engineering diploma courses.

Correspondence Course—A special cell has been established since 1969 in the Directorate of Technical Education, Bombay, to introduce scheme of correspondence courses in technical education for diploma examinations in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The scheme aims at providing postal tuition to the employed technicians through correspondence lessons. The model lessons in various subjects are prepared by reputed teachers from Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges. The workshop drawing and laboratory training and critical training of some topics or subjects shall be provided to the students during resident sessions. During the year 1972-73, 250 students secured admission to the list semester.

Technical High Schools/Centres—The technical high schools/centres are necessarily the secondary schools with technical basis. The intention in establishing such institutions is to give the students broad based training in basic engineering and workshop technology in addition and alongwith the academic education. In all there were 109 technical high schools/centres (43 Government and 66 non-Government) with the total enrolment of 20,000 students during the year 1972-73.

Industrial Training Institutes—The primary object of these institutions is to impart training to young men between 15 to 25 years of age, enabling them to become skilled artisans in different engineering and non-engineering trades. The Industrial Training Institutes established under the

programme are playing most important role in the training of craftsmen, required for the various industries and also to promote self-employment in the various engineering and non-engineering trades. In all there were 53 Industrial Training Institutes (33 Government and 20 non-Government) in the State with intake capacity of 19,708 seats during the year 1972-73.

Apprenticeship Training—The industrial establishments are required as per the "Apprentice Act, 1961," to engage apprentices as per the provisions of the Act. The number of designated trades which was only 14 in the beginning of 1963 has now reached to 61 at the end of the year 1972-73. The total number of apprentices under training during the year 1972-73 was about 6,200.

Scholarships for Engineering Courses—There are freeships, open merit scholarships and loan scholarships to poor deserving students in Government and non-Government Engineering Colleges and Government Polytechnics and non-Government institutions in the State for degree and diploma courses. Fifteen per cent of the students other than those from backward classes are granted freeships in Government institutions on merit on the basis of intake capacity of the institutions or the number of students on the roll, whichever is less.

Open Merit Scholarships—The Government has sanctioned few open merit scholarships in all Government and non-Government engineering colleges and Government polytechnics and non-Government institutions. The rate of scholarships in engineering colleges is Rs. 40 per month and in polytechnics Rs. 35 per month. Some of these scholarships are granted on set basis i.e. a student who is granted a set scholarship continues to get it if his progress is satisfactory and passes every year and secures at least 50 per cent marks.

Loan Scholarships—Loan Scholarships to poor and deserving students in the engineering colleges and polytechnics in the State are also awarded. The students who are granted loan scholarships are required to execute a bond agreeing to refund the amount of the loan scholarship received by them together with an interest at a rate of 4.5 per cent per annum. Sixteen sets of loan scholarships for degree courses in Government and non-Government engineering colleges each of the value of Rs. 700 per annum and 11 sets of the loan scholarships for diploma courses in Government polytechnics and non-Government institutions each of Rs. 500 per annum are awarded.

There are also scholarships at the rate of Rs. 120 per mensem for the study of engineering courses in the institutions outside Maharashtra State for which facilities do not exist in this State. These scholarships are awarded to the candidates whose families are ordinarily residents of Maharashtra State.

Art Education

From the year 1970-71, the Child Art Competitions are being organised at district level. Accordingly, in Bombay, as well as in the districts the same were organised on 14th November, 1972, as a part of the 'Bal-Din' celebrations. At the district level it was organised through the Zilla Parishads. The grant was paid to the organisation/Zilla Parishads who arranged such competitions on the following basis i.e. Rs. 500 or 50 per cent of the actual expenditure whichever was less so far as institutions were concerned; and Rs. 500 or actual deficit whichever was less so far as the Zilla Parishads were concerned. Taking into consideration the large number of participants in Bombay, the grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid for the said competition. Since the year 1969-70, the activity of the State Art Exhibition has been divided into two separate categories i.e. art students' section and professional artists section. Accordingly, the 13th State Art Exhibition of the students' section was organised in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in 1972. Out of 1,630 exhibits submitted by the Art students 505 were displayed in the exhibition. There were 4 prizes, viz. first prize of Rs. 400, (2) second prize of Rs. 300, (3) third prize of Rs. 200, and (4) fourth prize of Rs. 100 for each branch of Art. In all, there were 20 prizes for five branches of Art, viz. (1) Drawing and Painting, (2) Sculpture and Modelling, (3) Applied Art, (4) Art and Crafts, and (5) Teachers' Training.

The Art exhibition of the professional artists section was held at the same venue in December 1972. Out of the 285 entries received, 89 entries were displayed in the exhibition. The following prizes were awarded to the artists :

Branches	No. of Prizes	Amount
1. Drawing and Painting ..	3	1st .. Rs. 2,500 2nd .. Rs. 1,500 3rd .. Rs. 1,000
2. Sculpture and Modelling ..	3	Do. Do.
3. Applied Art ..	3	Do. Do.

Department of Archaeology

The Department of Archaeology is headed by the Director of Archaeology. There are six Government Museums and three Sub-Offices under the control of the Department of Archaeology, viz. Central Museum, Nagpur ; Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur ; Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Satara ; Shri Bhavani Museum & Library, Aundh ; Raja Kelkar Museum, Poona ; Ter Museum, Ter ; Archaeological Sub-Offices at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Ahmednagar. Besides, eleven non-Government museums are under the control of this Department for purpose of grant-in-aid.

(1) *Epigraphy*—A number of stone and copper-plate inscriptions were discovered from various places in Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhir, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Sangli districts. These inscriptions have been written in Brahmi, Devnagari, Kannad and such other old scripts. The estampages of all these inscriptions were taken for study.

(2) *Treasure Troves and Coins*—During the year 1972-73 nineteen treasure troves consisting of nickel, lead, copper, silver and gold coins and other similar valuables were received in this office. These coins belong to the Western Kshatrapas, Kara family of Kolhapur, Tughluqs, Bahmanis, Moghals, Marathas and British emperors.

(3) *Photography*—During the year under report the Photography Sections of the Department of Archaeology at Head Office in Bombay, Ahmednagar Sub-Office, Aurangabad Office, Sub-Office and Central Museum at Nagpur, took a number of photographs in black and white and in colour, of ancient sites, historical monuments, sculptures, epigraphs, coins, paintings and such other antiquities and also of different cultural activities organised by this Department and its museums. The registers and albums of these photographs are maintained.

(4) *Museum*—During the year 1972-73 usual museological activities were carried out in all the six museums functioning under the control of the Department of Archaeology. In Kolhapur Museum a newly-developed section of Decorative Art was kept open for public. In the Central Museum, Nagpur, special care for safety and security of the museum was taken.

As a consequence of an appeal made by the Museum Association of India, a " Museum Week " was celebrated in January 1973 in almost all the State museums. Occasionally these museums organise cultural programmes like exhibitions of paintings, photographs and selected art pieces,

film-shows, lecture-demonstrations and such other cultural activities which enliven the interest of the people in learning and understanding the museum as a significant source of knowledge.

Department of Libraries

A seperate Directorate of Libraries, was established in 1968. The State Divisional Libraries at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad have been established. There is an Assistant Director at Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad to look after divisional administration. During the year 1972-73 grants were paid to public libraries for maintenance, building and equipment etc. according to the grant-in-aid rules framed in 1970-71. Grant-in-aid on *ad hoc* basis was also paid to the libraries of research and literacy institutions. During the year 1972-73, 79 new libraries were recognised raising total number of libraries to 799. An amount of Rs. 26,80,686 was spent on grant-in-aid to public libraries.

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MEDICAL AID AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MEDICAL COLLEGES (ALLOPATHIC).—The number of Medical Colleges in the State increased from 5 with intake capacity of 482 seats in 1955-56 to 12 with an intake capacity of 1,480 seats in the year 1972-73. Out of these 12 medical colleges, 5 belong to State Government, 3 to Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1 to Government of India, viz. Armed Forces, Medical College at Poona and one each to National Medical Education Society, Sholapur and the Kasturba Health Society, Sevagram (Wardha).

Number of Doctors

The number of Allopathic doctors in the State in the year 1966 was 12,000 which went up to 24,478 in the year 1972. At the end of the year 1973 this number figured to 26,107. In addition to this there are about 23,029 registered Ayurvedic doctors and 5,018 Homeopathic doctors in the State. The Doctor population ratio which was 1 : 2,100 in 1965 has improved to 1:2,056 at the end of the year 1973. The ratio of Allopathic Doctors to population in the year 1973 has been improved to 1: 1930. The ratio of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors is 1: 931. However the doctors population ratio in the rural areas of the State is still low as compared to the accepted norms. This is due to concentration of Medical practitioners in the urban areas.

Dental Colleges

The intake capacity at Government Dental College, Bombay was increased from 40 seats to 120 in 1966-67 and was continued to be the same until 1971-72. Since 1972-73 the admissions at Government Hospital, Bombay have been restricted to 100 seats. The intake capacity at B.Y.L. Nair Dental College belonging to Bombay Municipal Corporation is 60. The intake capacity of Government Dental College, Nagpur which started in the year 1968 is 30 seats. Thus the total intake capacity in all Dental Colleges in the State is 190. The Annual outturn of Dental Colleges, in the State has increased from 17 in 1955-56 to 79 in 1966-67 and 179 in 1970-71. It was 154 in the year 1971-72. The outturn of Dental graduates in the year 1972-73 had risen to 202.

Dental Surgeons

The number of Dental Surgeons in the State in the year 1956 was 364 and it increased to 1,132 during the year 1972. It was increased to 1,634 in the year 1973. The number of Dental Surgeons will continue to be short of requirements on the basis of norms recommended by the Bhor Committee.

Indigenous System of Medicine

There are 15 Ayurvedic Colleges with an intake capacity of 444 seats. Out of these, three are Government Colleges with an intake of 130 seats. Besides there are 697 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 16 hospitals with 1,383 beds in them.

Homoeopathy

There are 7 Homoeopathic Colleges in Maharashtra State, which are recognised by the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy and Government for conducting B. H. B. Course. One college at Bombay has been recognised for teaching of L. C. H. H. Course.

All these eight institutions are managed by private bodies. Intake capacity of each college is 50 students for first year.

There is a Government Homoeopathic Hospital at Vile-Parle (Bombay) having 30 beds.

Nursing

At the end of the year 1973 the total number of Nursing Personnel registered by the Maharashtra Nursing Council, Bombay, was as under:

1. General Nurses	21,595
2. Nurse-Midwife	16,267

3. Aux. Nurse Midwife	..	..	..	4,873
4. Male Nurse	..	..	..	888
5. Health Visitors	..	..	..	528
6. Midwife	..	..	..	3,455
7. Assistant Midwife	..	..	..	169

Almost all district headquarters hospitals have got schools of nursing attached to them. There are 33 schools of nursing which conduct 3½ years basic Nursing Course and there are 31 nursing schools which conduct 2 years Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Course. Total number of seats available for 3½ years course is 3,923 and that for 2 years course is 1,245.

Government has started a College of Nursing in 1950. This is affiliated to Bombay University for B. Sc. Nursing. Since June 1969 the College is conducting post-basic training leading to B. Sc. (Nursing) for trained nursing staff. At present, only 30 seats have been sanctioned. Trained nurses who pass post-basic training course are eligible for appointment as sister-tutors, Assistant Matrons, etc.

Other Training Programmes

Government were training candidates for Laboratory Technician course at Government Medical College at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Similarly, X-Ray Technician course was being conducted at Government Medical College at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. Admission to these courses was open to S. S. C. passed candidates. These courses have since been discontinued and revised course for Laboratory Technicians is now started at Grant Medical College, Bombay and revised course for X-Ray Technician is started at G. T. Hospital, Bombay. Admission capacity at each Institution for these courses is 10. The courses are for B. Sc. qualified candidates. This is with a view to improve the technical standard of the technicians to be recruited.

The Physiotherapy school at the Medical College, Nagpur has been upgraded so as to train the students for degree course, i. e. B. Sc. (P.T.). Admission capacity for this course is 10. The candidates admitted to this course and those who execute a bond to serve Government for three years are entitled to stipend of Rs. 100 per month under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

The Occupation Therapy School and Centre is run at Medical College Hospital, Nagpur. It is a degree course, i. e. B. Sc. (O.T.). It's admission capacity is 20. The candidates admitted to this course and those who

execute a bond to serve Government for three years are entitled to stipend of Rs. 100 per month under Centrally sponsored scheme.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

At present, there are 7,531 hospitals and dispensaries run by State Government, Government of India, Municipal and local bodies and private agencies. There are 31,376 beds as detailed below:

Category	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Total	
	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds
State Government ..	56	11,298	12	29	68	11,327
Government of India ..	20	1,020	....	....	20	1,020
Municipal and Local bodies ..	83	9,268	225	....	308	9,268
Private ..	345	9,761	6,039	....	6,384	9,761
Zilla Parishad ..	....	....	751	....	751	....
Total ..	504	31,347	7,027	29	7,531	31,376

Blood Bank

In Maharashtra blood bank facilities are available at 45 centres out of which 34 are Government and the rest are maintained by Municipality and voluntary organisations etc.

The total blood collection of these blood banks for last three years is as under:

Year	From Voluntary donors	From Replacement donors	From Prisoners donors	From paid donors	Total Collections
1971 ..	58,764	17,697	3,069	23,148	1,02,678
1972 ..	41,836	23,609	2,865	17,909	86,219
1973 ..	27,627	22,889	4,709	15,786	71,011

Out of 34 Government centres, 4 are regional blood banks with staff of Medical Officers, Laboratory Technicians, other staff and a vehicle, and the rest are smaller centres.

Eye Bank

The Sir Jamshedji Duggan Eye Bank started functioning at Bombay in 1960. Over 1,000 Keratoplasty operations have been done in this bank. The Eye Bank was the first of its kind in the State. There is another Eye Bank at the General Hospital, Amravati.

Tuberculosis

The aim and object of the tuberculosis control programme is to reduce the incidence of T. B. which at present is 1.5 to 2 per cent by 50 per cent.

There are at present 5,516 T. B. beds in the State out of which 1,779 are of the State Government. There is a Tuberculosis Control and Training Centre at Nagpur. This centre carries out survey and research activities. There are 21 tuberculosis hospitals out of which 6 are Government, 45 T. B. Clinics, out of which 28 are Government and 15 B. C. G. Vaccination teams and 2 publicity units for the tuberculosis control programme. The training centre at Nagpur has also a mobile X-Ray unit. Out of the existing tuberculosis clinics, 13 are functioning as District Tuberculosis centres with UNICEF equipment and implementing the tuberculosis control programme on Government of India pattern. Three additional B. C. G. teams have also been recently sanctioned.

Mental Health

There are 4 Mental Hospitals in Maharashtra State at Thana, Poona, Nagpur and Ratnagiri. The bed strength of these mental hospitals is 5,575. It is proposed to have a 350 bedded new Mental Hospital at Aurangabad in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Psychiatric Clinics are proposed to be established at different district hospitals and proposal for a Psychiatric Clinic with 40 beds at Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad, is under active consideration.

Family Planning

The explosive nature of population increase in Maharashtra is clear from estimated figures. The population in the State which was 32 million in 1951 rose to 39.55 million in 1961 and further touched the mark of 50.41 million in 1971. The projected population in 1976 will be 57.47 million and in 1981 it will touch 63.24 million mark.

The main reason for this accelerated population growth is the imbalance that is noticed between the birth rate and the death rate. The death rate has declined because of the advance that have been witnessed, during the last four decades in medicine, public health services, antibiotic drugs and in the control of epidemics like malaria, cholera and small-pox.

The Government of Maharashtra undertook the implementation of the family planning programme in great earnestness in 1967. The State Government evolved a radical, progressive and far-reaching population control policy. The decision was to bring down the birth rate of 38 per

thousand population in the State to 25 per thousand by 1978-79. The main features of the new policy were:

(1) Total and complete involvement of Zilla Parishads in the programme.

(2) More emphasis on sterilisations.

(3) Withdrawal of certain concessions to families who do not follow small family norms.

(4) Loans, subsidy, grants to individuals for various purposes and grant of land to different sections of society, freedom fighters, ex-servicemen and Government Servants.

(5) Increase in the payment of out-of-pocket expenditure given to the helper and in the compensation given to the volunteer; and

(6) Doing away with certain categories of staff.

The increased tempo of the family planning programme after the announcement of the new population policy is fully reflected in the fact that the number of sterilisations (3,32,329) performed in the State in one year i.e. 1967-68 alone was more than those performed during the preceding 10 years.

Time-Bound and Target Oriented Programme

The family planning programme is now a time bound and target oriented programme as the birth rate is to be brought down to 25 per thousand population by 1978-79. Target for 1966-67 per thousand population for sterilisation was 2.5 and the achievement of Maharashtra was 1.48 i.e. 59.2 per cent of the target to the introduction of a new policy. The Government of India raised the target in 1968-69 to 6 per thousand population and Maharashtra's performance, which was the best in the country, was 5.69 per thousand i.e. 94.8 per cent. The targets for 1971-72 and 1972-73 were, respectively 6.3 and 9.1 per thousand population and the achievements were 7.8 (122.9 per cent) and 11.7 (117.3 per cent) respectively.

Emphasis on Mass Education

The Department of Family Planning attaches great importance to the educational and motivational aspects of the programme. Besides fully harnessing all available mass media, it has undertaken publication of educational series to cater to the requirements of various sections of the society.

Since November 1967 over 100 publications on different aspects of family planning having been brought out. A family planning publicity unit carries out this publicity work under the supervision of Commissioner of Family Planning.

Involvement of industrial workers in programme is a significant feature of the programme in recent years. Over 100 industrial establishments particularly in Bombay and Poona are now participating in the programme.

Sterilisation, a Method of Choice

The Government of Maharashtra has given emphasis on sterilisation as a method of effective population control. Since the year 1957, total 24.12 lakhs sterilisations have been performed in the State till the end of March 1973 of which 17.65 lakhs were male and 6.47 lakhs were female operations. There is increasing demand for tubectomy operations.

The Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device

The acceptance of I. U. C. D. was very encouraging in 1965-66 (1,30,210) and 1966-67 (1,41,617) but subsequently it had a meteoric fall and the achievement is lingering to the tune of 10 thousand per year only. The reason for fall in the number of loop wearers is the wrong impression amongst the people that it harms the health of the women.

Now the Government has taken up the I. U. C. D. programme very cautiously. The work of loop insertion is done in some of the big hospitals in Bombay, Poona immediately after delivery. Insertion is also done at the hospitals or primary health centres where proper follow-up of cases can be done.

Nirodh and other Contraceptives

The nirodh is found more useful from the point of view of spacing of children. Free distribution of nirodh is undertaken by depot holders in rural areas.

During the period from November 1957 to March 1966 over 3.11 lakh dozens of condoms, 64,017 diaphragms, over 1.77 lakh dozens of foam tablets and 46,768 tubes of jelly cream were distributed. The tempo of distribution of these contraceptives was further increased during the period 1966-67 to 1972-73. During these 7 years about 85 lakh dozens of condoms, over 12,600 diaphragms, 2.14 lakh dozens of foam tablets and 1.70 lakhs tubes of jelly cream were distributed. Besides 24 oral

contraceptive pilot projects were functioning in the State during 1972-73 and about, 4,000 women were on pills at these projects.

Service Facilities

The service facilities are being enlarged along with mass education drive in favour of family planning. In March 1960 there were 91 urban and 156 rural family planning centres functioning in the State. At present the number of urban family planning centres is 211 and of rural centres 521. To provide integrated medical health and family planning services, 378 rural family planning centres are attached to primary health centres. In addition there are 2,830 sub-centres. Out of the total 211 urban family planning centres, 54 family planning centres are run by voluntary organisations and 117 by local bodies. Service facilities are also provided at 11 medical college hospitals, 504 Government and other hospitals and 7,043 dispensaries.

New Schemes

The Government has provided sterilisation beds to the private practitioners with a view to ensure their involvement in Family Planning Programme on grant-in-aid basis. Till the end of March 1971, 73,260 beds have been given to the private practitioners.

The services of private practitioners are also being utilised in the camps held in rural areas.

It is estimated that about 18·9 lakhs births have been saved by the end of 1973 in Maharashtra State. The births saved in 1973 alone work out to about 4 lakhs.

The Maharashtra State has won seven "National Awards", six for the best overall performances in family planning work during the last 10 years, and one for the second best during 1969-70.

Leprosy

The number of Leprosy cases in Maharashtra is estimated at three lakhs.

The State as a whole is moderately endemic, the prevalence rate for the State is 8·65 per thousand. Highly endemic areas are parts of Bhandara, Chandrapur, Sholapur, Nanded and Osmanabad districts.

Leprosy Hospitals

There are nine hospitals maintained by Government with 931 beds for leprosy patients. Of these three hospitals are exclusively meant for

beggar leprosy patients and they are maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

There are fifteen hospitals maintained by voluntary organizations having 3,482 beds.

Facilities for plastic reconstructive surgery of deformed leprosy patients are available at the plastic surgery and general surgery departments of the following Government hospitals:

- (1) J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay 400 001.
- (2) Dr. Bandorwalla Leprosy Hospital, Kondhawa (Poona) (managed by Poona District Leprosy Committee).

In addition, the following leprosy hospitals by the Leprosy Mission have also facilities for the plastic reconstructive surgery:

- (1) Richardson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj (Sangli),
- (2) Leprosy Hospital, Kothare (Amravati),
- (3) Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha.

As many as 2,380 operations have been performed in all the above five hospitals since 1961.

The patients from Leprosy Control Unit and Survey, Education and Treatment Centres requiring surgery are sent to any of the centres and they are given actual travelling expenses for to and fro journey.

Rehabilitation

Experiments in economic rehabilitation of leprosy patients are being made on a limited scale in some of the voluntary institutions. These institutions are:

- (1) Acworth Leprosy Hospital, Bombay.
- (2) Jagdamba Kushta Niwas, Tapowan, Amravati.
- (3) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Anandwan, Warora, Chandrapur.
- (4) Anand Gram Society, Alandi Devachi, District Poona.
- (5) Dr. Bandorwalla Leprosy Hospital, Poona.
- (6) Mission Leprosy Hospital, Poladpur, Kolaba.
- (7) Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Project, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
- (8) Dattapur Kushta Rog Niwaran Samiti, Wardha.
- (9) Sanatorium for Leprosy Patients, Veer, District Poona.

Voluntary organizations

Maharashtra has the distinction of having several voluntary institutions doing excellent work in this field. Special mention may be made of the following organization:

- (1) Acworth Leprosy Home and Hospital, Wadala, Bombay.
- (2) Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha.
- (3) Vidarbha Maharogi Sewa Mandal, Amravati.
- (4) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Dattapur, Leprosy Colony, Wardha.
- (5) Mission Leprosy Hospital, Poladpur (Kolaba).
- (6) Hind Kushta Niwaran Sangh (State Branch).
- (7) The American Marathi Mission, Wadala (Ahmednagar.)
- (8) Bharat Kusht Rog Nirwan Sewa Mandal, Satara.
- (9) The Leprosy Mission Hospital, Kothara (Amravati) and Miraj.

There are altogether 38 voluntary institutions working in the field of leprosy in the State.

Grants

All voluntary institutions are paid Government grants for various activities undertaken by them. Grants are given for construction work, hospitalisation, isolation, appointment of technical staff, medicines, rehabilitation, etc. A maintenance grant for isolation and hospitalisation of leprosy patients is given at the rate of—

Adult : Rs. 40 per month per statutory patient.

Rs. 5 per medicine.

Rs. 30 per month per non-statutory patient.

Rs. 4 per medicine.

Grants are sanctioned to Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation even for temporary hospitalisation of leprosy patients, in tune with the modern trend of Leprosy control work.

Haffkine Institute

Haffkine Institute is one of the oldest medical institute in India. It is situated at Parel in the heart of the Bombay city on 12 hectares of land and is at present employing 1,400 technical and non-technical personnel. It was founded in 1896 by Dr. Waldemar Moradecchai Haffkine, when bubonic plague broke out in an epidemic form in Bombay. Within a short time Dr. Haffkine prepared the first effective anti-plague vaccine and the production of this vaccine on a large scale to meet the requirements of the entire country and outside was commenced here.

The activities of the Institute were extended to the research on other diseases and departments of Clinical Pathology, Virology, Pharmacology, Entomology, Antitoxins and Sera Chemotherapy, Blood Bank etc. were added. Important contribution of the Institute is in the field of medical research including epidemiology, prophylaxis and chemotherapy of plague, study of pathogenesis of cholera, standardization, preparation and testing of plague and cholera vaccines and development of polyvalent antivenin (snake bite remedy effective against the four different and deadly snakes of India).

It produces and supplies prophylactic vaccines and toxoids against plague, cholera, diptheria, typhoid, tetanus, rabies, etc. and curative antisera for diptheria, tetanus and snake bites. Diagnostic aids like antisera for diptheria, blood grouping sera, culture media and microscopio strains are also made available to hospitals and public health bodies. Facilities are available at the Institute for free diagnosis of infectious diseases like typhoid and diptheria. As a part of the public health services, the Institute undertakes analysis of clinical materials and also carries out drug testing to see that they meet with standards of purity, strength, etc.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The E. S. I. Act was passed by the Parliament in 1948. The E. S. I. Scheme covers industrial workers of all non-seasonal factories using power and employing more than 20 workers.

Funds—Both the employees and employers contribute to the funds. Where the E. S. I. Scheme is not started only employers contribute 0.75 per cent of the wage bill, where the scheme is made applicable, the employers contribute four per cent of the wage bill and the employees about two per cent of their wages by a slab system.

Coverage—Workers drawing pay up to Rs. 500 p. m. are at present covered under this scheme.

Administration—Cash benefits are operated by the E. S. I. Corporation, New Delhi. Under the cash benefits the following are covered:

- (a) Sickness benefit,
- (b) Maternity benefit,
- (c) Disablement benefit,
- (d) Dependent's benefit,
- (e) Funeral benefit,
- (f) Death grants.

The expenditure on cash benefits is borne in fully by the E. S. I. Corporation, New Delhi, and are paid through Regional Officers in the State.

The medical benefits are operated by the State Development, Public Health and Housing Department of Government with a separate Director at the headquarters and the Administrative Medical Officers in three regions, viz. Bombay, Poona and Nagpur to assist him.

The Medical benefits are as follows:

- (i) Outdoor treatment,
- (ii) Specialist examination,
- (iii) Hospitalisation,
- (iv) Maternity benefit,
- (v) Ambulance service,
- (vi) Domiciliary visits.

Public health

The Health Section of Directorate of Health Services, is mainly concerned with the health activities (preventive and curative) in the rural areas and preventive activities in urban areas. In these health activities there are a number of schemes, which are transferred to Zilla Parishads under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act, completely as their own for which they are eligible for purposive grants. Similarly there are some schemes which are entrusted to Zilla Parishads for execution on agency basis under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act, and they are eligible for 100 per cent grants for such agency basis schemes or programmes. These are mostly local sector schemes.

In addition to this, there are various schemes, which are executed by the Department itself. Some of these schemes are State Plan schemes and some are Centrally sponsored schemes, for which Central assistance is available as per norms prescribed.

The Department pays grant-in-aid to various Zilla Parishads and Municipalities for the antiepidemic measures conducted by them. Grant-in-aid is also paid to voluntary organizations carrying out Leprosy Control work or Family Planning work.

This Department also conducts some important training programmes for training the paramedical workers, in their specific field of activities.

The Public Health Laboratories of this Department undertake the work of examination of water and stools sample for Chemical and Bacterial

characterization, examination of food articles under P.F.A. Act and insecticide and pesticide estimation.

Schemes transferred to Zilla Parishads under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act

- (1) Vaccination Establishment.
- (2) Primary Health Centre Establishment.
- (3) Combined Medical and Public Health Units.
- (4) Mobile Hygiene Units.
- (5) M. C. H. Centres.
- (6) School Health Clinics.

At the time of formation of Zilla Parishads these schemes have been transferred to Zilla Parishads and they are entitled for purposive grants for the same. The School Health Clinics were originally established in the five districts of Marathwada region of the State and the scheme is now functioning in those districts.

The year 1973-74 witnessed quite encouraging progress in establishment of rural health institutions and completion of major portion of construction works of P.H.C. Out of the 388 P.H.Cs. in the State, construction work of main building of P.H.Cs. is completed in 375 P.H.Cs. and in case of remaining 13 P.H.Cs. the work is in progress and likely to be completed in the very near future. Construction of staff quarters in case of most of the Primary Health Centres is completed and in case of remaining Primary Health Centres it is in progress and will be completed in the near future.

Similarly, during year 1971-72 one Primary Health Centre has been upgraded to 25 bedded Rural Hospital. In the year 1972-73, 11 such Rural Hospitals were sanctioned by upgrading the Primary Health Centres. These started functioning in full swing in 1973-74. The revised internship training programme has taken a big shape this year and 118 Primary Health Centres have been tentatively selected for training of Medical Interns in rural areas.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

MAHARASHTRA is a pioneer in industrialisation in the country. Starting with the first cotton mill and the first railway line more than a century ago, today it occupies a unique place in the industrial map of India. We have to-day in Maharashtra 1,233 large scale, 279 medium scale and about 33,492 registered small scale industries. This is about one fifth of the total industries in the country.

Even this industrial development is not without its weak spots. The factories are concentrated in Bombay-Poona region because of the natural advantages with which the Bombay Metropolis and its hinterland are gifted. It is only as a result of infrastructure facilities and the liberal financial assistance provided by the State Government that areas like Nasik, Nagpur, Aurangabad etc. are picking up. The State Government thus stood for the correction of regional imbalances and took active steps like the announcement of package incentive schemes for the establishment and development of new industries or transfer of existing industries to the developing industrial areas.

In the field of engineering industry, there has been a continuous development, not only in the developed regions of Bombay, Thana and Poona, but in the underdeveloped areas of Marathwada and Vidarbha as well. In respect of machine tools Maharashtra produces, lathes, shaping and

slotting machines, milling machines, boring machines, multi-spindle drilling machines, verticle turret lathes, gear hobbing machines, hack saw machines, pillar drills, power hammer and single spindle automatic lathes. Other machines include plastic moulding and extrusion machines, printing machinery and plastic welding machines.

The engineering items under production are metal cutting saw, steel and malleable iron castings, cutting tools, welding electrodes electrical stumpings, link chains, jigs and fixtures, slotted angles, steel and aluminium furniture, safes and cash boxes, bus bodies steel, tapes, ball, roller and needle boarings, copper roller engraving for textile industry aluminium, and steel hard ware, industrial valves, reduction gears, steel drums, tin containers, storage batteries, expanded and perforated metal sheets, welded wire mesh, barbed wire, steel wire ropes, watch straps, pens and ball pens, agricultural implements and poultry equipment.

Another feature is the manufacture of modern appliances like type writers, calculating and duplicating machines, computers, refrigerators, water coolers, transistors, valve radios TV, sound equipments, air conditioners, wooden and plastic cabinets and household electrical gadgets, etc. Besides, we find items like modern equipment for agricultural plant protection, pressure stoves and lamps, stainless steel and aluminium utensils, cutlery and hospital ware, industrial machinery for textile processing, fire-fighting equipment, steel structural fabrications, mosaic tiles and ceramic products. Amongst the chemical plant and equipment, mention may be made of sugar mill machinery, paper mill plant, oil mill machinery, solvent extraction plant, vegetable oil refinery, dairy machinery, distillation units, water treatment plants, gas drying plants, rotary and vacuum filters, grinding mills, filter process, autoclaves, high pressure boilers, package steel boilers, baby boilers, pressure vessels, tanks, driers, hydro-extractors, centrifuges, compressed air-filers, dust extraction units, crystallisers, heat exchangers, granulators, pulverisers, centrifugal separators, evaporators and cooling towers, etc.

In electrical engineering, some items worthy of mention are electric motors, L.T. and H.T. transformers, L.T. and H.T. circuit breakers, voltage regulators, switchgears, welding transformers, V.I.R., P.V.C. and paper insulated cables, A.A.C. and A.C.S.R. conductors, electric fans, electric bulbs, fluorescent tubes and fixtures, etc.

The State has developed a good base for ancillary products for automobile industry and there is a sizeable production of a wide range of automobile spares, components and equipment. Some of them are radiators, break drums, oil filter and hand brake assemblies, hubs, shock absorbers, air filters, automobile leaf springs, auto bulbs, electric bulbs, disc clutches and brakes, gaskets and packings, brake linings kind pins, rear axle shafts, joint cross assembly, tie rod ends, sealed beams, automobile roof racks, conrod assembly for cars and trucks, tail flasher and side lamps etc.

The State has also progressed well in the manufacture of scientific, laboratory and measuring instruments, mathematical surveying and drawing instruments, cinematographic and camera equipment, weighing equipment and weigh bridges, volt meters, audio-meter and hearing aids etc.

The Automobile Industry

Maharashtra is progressively undertaking the manufacture of cars, utility vehicles, and scooters in six large assembly plants. The annual installed capacity for cars is 7,200 for scooters and three wheelers 54,000 for others (jeeps and trucks) for 25,000 and tractors 7,000 nos. All the three scooters and three wheeler manufacturing units are allowed by the Government of India to increase their capacity from 40,000 to 1,08,000. One of these three plants is situated in Bombay, while the other two are in Poona. Letters of intent have been issued to two more new units with a capacity of 24,000 for setting up factories at Dahisar and in Western Maharashtra region. If these projects and other projects indicated below materialise, the total approved capacity for Maharashtra State will be 2,30,000 nos. One more unit manufacturing four wheelers will be set up at Nagpur for a capacity of 50,000 nos. per annum. Besides this, one unit in the medium scale sector will start functioning soon at Kolhapur.

The only unit manufacturing passenger cars has applied for expansion of its capacity.

The Government of India have recently approved a project for manufacturing heavy commercial vehicles to be set up at Poona for a capacity of 9,000 vehicles per annum.

There was only one unit manufacturing agricultural tractors in the State of Maharashtra. It has expanded its capacity upto 10,000 tractors. Another unit having a capacity of 10,000 tractors has recently started

functioning. One more unit having approved capacity of 5,000 tractors will start functioning in the near future.

In response to this growth and under patronage of this industry, many ancillary units are coming up both in large as well as in small scale sector.

Paper Mills

There are at present 20 paper mills manufacturing pulp, paper board and art, craft paper etc. Their districtwise distribution is as under:

(1) Greater Bombay	..	..	..	3
(2) Thana	..	..	..	6
(3) Kolaba	..	..	..	5
(4) Poona	..	..	..	3
(5) Nagpur	..	..	..	1
(6) Chandrapur	..	..	..	1
(7) Nasik	..	..	..	1

In addition 12 new units have been given licences/letter of intent. These are to be located at the following places:

Poona	..	2
Chandrapur	..	3
Nasik	..	1
Ahmednagar	..	2
Thana	..	2
Sangli	..	1
Location not decided	..	1

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Export Promotion

Exports are vital to the economic growth of every country and no nation can progress without exports. A country like India wedded to a policy of planned economic development under a system of mixed economy is largely dependent on its export earnings for the implementation of its development plans.

The State Board for Export Promotion with the Chief Minister as its Chairman, helps to boost exports from Maharashtra.

The main functions of the State Board for Export Promotion are as follows:

(a) To review periodically the progress of foreign trade originating in the State and to investigate the cause of shortfalls, if any, in particular fields.

(b) To evolve measures in regard to tax relief to the extent practicable, provision of inland transport facilities, and assistance in setting up units for production and assembling for export purposes.

(c) To review functioning of the State Directorate of Export Promotion and to suggest appropriate lines of action.

(d) To recommend to the Government of India measures of assistance needed to overcome particular handicaps which might come to light.

The Board has set up the following seven panels (six commodity panels and a panel for small-scale industry) :

- (1) Panel for engineering goods.
- (2) Panel for textiles, including synthetic fabrics, handloom and powerloom products.
- (3) Panel for plastics, rubber and leather goods.
- (4) Panel for chemicals, drugs and pharmaceutical products.
- (5) Panel for food, agriculture and forest products.
- (6) Panel for minerals.
- (7) Panel for small-scale industry.

Export Cell

An Export Cell has been constituted in the Directorate of Industries under the "Director of Export Promotion" for carrying out the functions assigned to the State Directorate of Export Promotion. The Export Promotion Cell disseminates information relating to the export trade and its services are available both to the local exporters as well as foreign buyers. The cell also maintains a small library of export literature and books on international marketing. Its functions are as follows:

1. Arranging for periodical meetings of the Board and Panels thereunder.
2. To implement the suggestions and recommendations of the State Board and its Panels, and
3. To render assistance to export-oriented units in the State.

Publicity

For the benefit of the existing and prospective exporters, particularly from the mofussil areas, the cell gives publicity to the various aspects of the export trade in the "Industrial Bulletin" which is a monthly publication of this Directorate. This section includes items such as export news and notes, window on the foreign market, overseas tenders, trade inquiries, despatches from the Trade Commissioner's desk, export statistics, export finance, etc., as also articles on various aspects of export trade, written by eminent and experienced persons engaged in the export trade. A publication "How to Export" was also brought out by Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, for the guidance of new entrants in this field with the assistance of Directorate of Industries.

Participation in International Fairs

Visual publicity to export-worthy products is one of the most effective methods to promote exports. It also gives opportunity to establish contacts with potential buyers abroad which eventually materialise into export business. The State Directorate of Export Promotion is participating in the international fairs and so far has participated in 26 international fairs. The results of such participation are encouraging.

The State Directorate books space in the Indian Pavilion with the Director of Exhibitions on behalf of the potential exporters in the State. As an incentive for participation in such fairs which ultimately results in boosting the exports from the State, the State Government allows 50 per cent subsidy in space rent to the exporters in the State by collecting from them only 50 per cent of the actual rent charged by the Government of India. Proposals have also been made to the Ministry of Foreign Trade to allow a State representative to be deputed to these fairs to look after the commercial enquiries of such units participating through the State Government who cannot depute their own representatives to the fair.

Warehousing facility

The scheme for creation of warehousing facilities for storage of export goods by the export-oriented units, particularly from up-country manufacturers awaiting shipment is being implemented through the agency of the Maharashtra Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Bombay. A warehouse at Sewri, Bombay, has been constructed by the M. S. S. I. D. C. in which an area of 10,000 square feet is earmarked for storage of export goods.

State awards for outstanding export performance

The scheme of institution of awards for outstanding export performance was started from 1972-73. The awards are granted to the following categories of exporters :

- (1) Large-scale manufacture exporters.
- (2) Small-scale manufacture exporters.
- (3) Merchant exporters.

Credit facilities

Financial assistance for creation of fixed assets and working capital is one of the major instruments for promotion of industries. Following are the sources of obtaining financial assistance for small and medium scale industries :

Sources	Purpose
(1) The Directorate of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1960.	Working capital and fixed assets.
(2) The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	(i) For acquiring fixed assets in the form of land, building, plants and machinery. (ii) For replacement of resources utilised during the preceding three years for the acquisition of fixed assets. (iii) For repayment of debts.
(3) (i) State Bank of India, (ii) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona, (iii) United Western Bank Ltd., Satara, (iv) United Commercial Bank, (v) DENA Bank, (vi) Bank of India, (vii) Union Bank of India, (viii) Canara Bank, (ix) Syndicate Bank, (x) Central Bank of India, (xi) Punjab National Bank.	Working capital and fixed assets.

Sources	Purpose
(4) The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (SICOM).	Share capital participation.
(5) The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (MSSIDC).	Loans under hire purchase scheme.

2. *State Aid to Industries Act, 1960*—Financial assistance to cottage and small scale industries is given under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1960, and the Rules 1961 framed thereunder, by the following agencies :

Limit	Agency
(i) Upto Rs. 3,000	.. Zilla Parishads (except Greater Bombay). (This work has now been taken over by the State sector.)
(ii) Upto Rs. 25,000	.. (1) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona. (2) United Western Bank Ltd., Satara. (3) United Commercial Bank. (4) Central Bank of India. (5) Union Bank of India. (6) Bank of India. (7) DENA Bank. (8) Canara Bank. (9) Syndicate Bank. (10) Punjab National Bank. (11) State Bank of India.
(iii) Over Rs. 10,000, Upto Rs. 1,00,000.	The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

3. *Rate of Interest*—Varying rates of interest given below, which are prescribed in the MSAI Rules, 1961 are designed to give special treatment to Small entrepreneurs taking into consideration the locations of the units. This is one of the several incentives offered by the State Government for dispersal of Industrial growth and preventing over concentration of Industries in the Greater Bombay, Poona and Than aarea.

Amount	Location	Rate of Interest
		Per cent
(i) Not exceeding Rs. 10,000 ..	Whole State ..	5
(ii) Exceeding Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 25,000.	Do. ..	6
(iii) Exceeding Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 50,000.	(a) Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada.	7½
	(b) Rest of the State excluding Greater Bombay and Thana (upto Bassin and Thana creeks) districts.	8
	(c) Greater Bombay and Thana district (upto Bassin and Thana creeks).	9
(iv) Exceeding Rs. 50,000 ..	Whole State. ..	9

4. *Financial assistance through Zilla Parishads*—The scheme for financing small and cottage industries upto a limit of Rs. 3,000 had been transferred to Zilla Parishads under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Act. The Government of Maharashtra places every year funds at the disposal of each Zilla Parishad for financing cottage and small scale industries. These funds are given as block loans refundable within a period of 10 years in regular instalments. Greater Bombay being outside the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad, the Joint Director of Industries, Bombay Region, Bombay, operates the scheme and grants loans upto Rs. 3,000. Applications for assistance are received by the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishads (or the Joint Director of Industries, Bombay, in case of units located in Greater Bombay), who are the sanctioning authorities.

Financial Assistance through Commercial/Nationalised Banks

The Government of Maharashtra had entered into a guarantee agreement with the Bank of Maharashtra, Poona and United Western Bank Limited., Satara under which (i) these banks make payment of the sanctioned amounts out of their own funds and (ii) undertake the responsibility of recovery of the loan amounts. The State Government in turn (i) guarantees re-imbursement of loans to the extent of 66.2/3 percent and when the banks have no branches upto 80 per cent and (ii) re-imburses the difference of rate of interest between the rate charged by the banks and that prescribed under the MSAI Rules. The Bank of Maharashtra and United Western Bank operate this scheme throughout the State. The other banks (shown in para. 1 and 2 above) have also agreed to disburse

the loans upto Rs. 25,000 under SAI Rules, 1961 from their own funds under R. B. I. guarantee. The Government of Maharashtra only subsidizes the difference between the rate of interest charged by the bank and the rate of interest prescribed under the SAI Rules.

Financial Assistance exceeding Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 1 Lakh

Financial assistance between these limits to small scale industries is sanctioned and paid by the M. S. F. C., Bombay from its own funds under Government guarantee arrangement. The State Government guarantees to re-imburse losses incurred by the Corporation to the extent of 100 per cent and pays subsidy equal to the difference in the rate of interest stipulated under the MSAI Rules and the rate of interest chargeable by the Corporation.

Financial Assistance exceeding Rs. 1 Lakh

The M. S. F. C., considers applications for financial assistance over Rs. 1 lakh and upto Rs. 30 lakhs out of their funds under their own rules. Financial assistance is given to proprietary concerns, partnership concerns (without minors to the benefits of the partnership) and private limited companies upto a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs. However in the case of the public limited companies and registered co-operative societies, the Corporation is empowered to consider applications upto Rs. 30 lakhs.

The role of the Directorate of Industries in the processing of applications, received from M. S. F. C., for financial assistance under their own rules and out of their own funds extends to the furnishing of technical reports on cases referred to them.

Details of loans granted under MSAI Rules, 1961, by the above agencies to the cottage and small scale industries during the last five years are as under:

Serial No.	Name of the Agency	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Units	Amounts	Units	Amounts	Units	Amounts
1	M. S. F. C.	132	54·57	2,299	99·24	615	156·85
2	Bank of Maharashtra, Poona.	158	11·48	134	12·26	167	15·49
3	United Western Bank Ltd., Satara.	....	....	8	0·67	8	0·63
4	Zilla Parishads	3,387	19·02	2,755	20·62	2,867	20·86
5	Greater Bombay (Joint Director of Industries, Bombay Region).	26	0·36	14	0·20	15	0·24
6	Dena Bank .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Bank of India .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

Serial No.	Name of the Agency	1971-72		1972-73		Remarks
		Units	Amounts	Units	Amounts	
1	M. S. F. C. ..	392	100.69	294	75.75	
2	Bank of Maharashtra, Poona.	132	12.23	109	10.28	
3	United Western Bank Ltd., Satara.	1	0.08	4	0.33	
4	Zilla Parishads ..	2,696	19.16	2,209	17.05	
5	Greater Bombay (Joint Director of Industries, Bombay Region).	13	0.25	23	0.39	
6	Dena Bank ..	....	....	1	0.25 *	
7	Bank of India ..	....	....	1	0.03 *	

* Out of 9 nationalised Banks who have agreed to participate in the liberalised scheme under SAI Rules, 1961, these two banks have disbursed the loans during the period 22nd November 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Industrial Estates

A large number of countries today depend on industrial estates for promoting industrialization and for guiding industrial locations, which are accepted constituents of economic and industrial development and of Urban and Regional Planning. Planned Industrial Estates are being established with a view to see that the pressure on big cities like Bombay, Thana and Poona which are already crowded with a number of industries gets reduced and the flow of the industrial development is diverted to the developing areas of the State. This will create the potential for the employment of skilled and unskilled labour in the districts and the industrial development in town will provide tempo for establishing auxiliary and ancillary industries.

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to establish 69 industrial estates throughout the State, covering all the 25 districts and Greater Bombay. Out of the 69 industrial estates, 10 industrial estates were taken in Second Five-Year Plan and remaining 59 industrial estates in the Third Five-Year Plan. However, 31 industrial estates only could be developed in the Third Five-Year Plan and the remaining 28 industrial estates were treated as spillover and taken in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for their completion. In view of this, no industrial estates were proposed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and it was decided to concentrate on these industrial estates to see that they could be completed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The progress of industrial estates as on 31st March 1973 is that, 1918 sheds in 48 industrial estates have been

constructed, 232 sheds are under constructions, 1,717 sheds are working and 1,369 units are functioning in them with the total employment of 20,488 workers with annual production of Rs. 5,349.30 lakhs. These figures show the magnitude of achievement in the field of small scale industries.

Rural Industries Projects

The Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission, Government of India, sanctioned 49 Rural Industries Projects in the country in the first instance during 1962-63. The intention of starting rural industries projects was to reduce pressure on agricultural land and to give gainful employment to unemployed and under employed people in the rural areas. Following districts from Maharashtra State were selected for starting 4 Rural Industries Projects i.e. Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Wardha and Osmanabad during 1962-63. However, initially only a few blocks from these districts were covered under the R. I. P. Programme, except Wardha District which was fully covered. In 1970, the Government of India, communicated their decision to cover the entire districts instead of a few blocks. Accordingly, steps were taken to extend the activities of the R. I. P. Scheme to the entire districts as above (entire Wardha District was covered from the beginning).

The Rural Industries Project Scheme is a wholly Centrally sponsored scheme for which funds in the form of grants and loans are made available by the Government of India to the State Government every year.

The activities carried out in each project area can be briefly described as under:

- (1) In-plant training is given to artisans and entrepreneurs with a view to help them getting experience in modern machinery and techniques.

- (2) Study tours are arranged to make the prospective entrepreneurs familiar with the advanced manufacturing processes, improved machinery, marketing etc. in a developed part of the country.

- (3) Common Facility Centres are established to provide extension services to groups of artisans and/or their co-operatives and to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs. The Common Facility Centres are also meant to introduce intermediate technology by way of demonstrations. The artisans/entrepreneurs who cannot afford to

buy costly machinery can take benefit of the machinery in Common Facility Centres by paying nominal service charges.

(4) Show-rooms are organised in the projects which exhibit different types of local resources available, the end products manufactured, the products for which there is scope for starting new units etc. in the project areas.

(5) Under S. A. I. Rules, loans are given to the existing S. S. I. and prospective entrepreneurs in the project areas. State Bank of India is also giving financial assistance to industrial units in R. I. P. area under the Bank's Liberalised Credit Scheme.

Three new rural industries projects at Bhir, Dhulia and Yeotmal are being started in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. Preliminary steps are being taken in the current year to start three new projects in 1974-75.

Handicrafts and Cottage Industry

The importance of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries in the economy of the country and the need for their promotion found recognition in the Five-Year Plans. In order to provide employment opportunities for artisans, the State Government has established from time to time at various places a number of training centres, training-cum-production centres and production centres in various Handicrafts and Cottage Industries such as cotton and wool weaving, dyeing and printing, fibre and coir works, tanning and leather works, carpentry and smithy, himroo weaving, bidriware, umbrella making, tailoring, dolls and toys etc. The artisans under training are given stipends. The training is imparted for improving their traditional methods by demonstrating the use of modern appliances, better methods of production, keeping in view the marketability of the finished goods. After training, the artisans are encouraged to form their industrial co-operative societies and are also helped in getting financial assistance individually or as a group under various schemes.

Important traditional handicrafts of this State are Himroo weaving, Paithani sarees, bidriware, silverware, jewellery, lacquer works, oxidised copper artware, cloth dolls and toys, musical instruments etc. and have a very good market. Weaving of Paithani sarees is a pride of this State and with a view to developing this traditional craft, the State Government have transferred the Paithani centre to the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay. New

designs and varieties of Paithani weaving for ready garments will be introduced by M. S. S. I. D. C. according to changing fashions.

For development of Cottage and Handicrafts Industries, there are various agencies in the State like State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Zilla Parishads, the M. S. S. I. D. C. Limited and Regional Design Centre of the All-India Handicrafts Board.

Village Industries Schemes of the Khadi Commission are implemented in the State by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Financial assistance in the form of loan and grants are made available to the co-operative societies of the artisans. Under the new scheme of the State Government, Block Level Multi-purpose Industrial Co-operatives of artisans are established for the group of village industries prominent in the respective blocks.

Rural industries projects are being implemented by the State Government in Ratnagiri, Osmanabad, Ahmednagar and Wardha districts in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Similar projects will be set up in Bhir, Dhulia and Yeotmal districts in the Fifth Plan.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a number of schemes for development of handicrafts, leather industry and coir industry are proposed to be implemented.

Scheme for Educated Unemployed Persons

The growing problem of unemployment in the country has been causing great concern to the planners in the Government of India as well as the State Government. During the year 1972-73, there were some schemes which were designed to assist educated unemployed persons. These schemes included seed money assistance, building of industrial and technicians sheds for the educated unemployed, sanctioning of machinery on hire-purchase basis, enterprenuership development programme, apprenticeship training of engineers and technologists etc.

During the year 1972-73 under the scheme of seed money asistance, 409 educated unemployed persons were assisted by way of releasing seed money amounting to Rs. 13·58 lakhs. A total number of 150 industrial and commercial sheds were constructed. Total number of engineers and technologists who were helped in securing employment in various industrial establishments was 168. Under the scheme of hire purchase of machinery, 50 educated unemployed persons were assisted by sanctioning machinery worth Rs. 15·11 lakhs.

Cell for employment of "Local Persons"

With a view to ensuring that "local persons" in the State get their due share in the economic benefit of industrial activity in the form of gainful employment, the Government has decided that at least 50 per cent employees in managerial cadre and 80 per cent employees in other categories should be local persons in any industrial unit. A local person has been defined as one who has been resident of the State for a period of not less than 15 years.

For the present the policy is applicable to the industrial units in (1) Bombay-Thana Industrial Complex bounded by Bassein and Thana creeks, (2) Thana-Belapur Industrial area, (3) Ambarnath Industrial area, (4) Dombivli Industrial area, (5) Kalyan Industrial area, (6) Taloja Industrial Area, (7) Poona and (8) Nasik.

For implementation of this policy, the Directorate of Industries gets in touch with various industrialists or corporations and the policy on this subject is explained to them. It is pressed upon them that such a policy of recruitment if followed, in a particular unit it would be beneficial for the concerned industry and would go a long way in creating good industrial atmosphere and lessening problems that are posed due to urbanisation. A special cell looks after this work and implementation is watched by a special committee appointed for this purpose.

Agro-Industries Cell

The overcrowding of population and congestion due to development of industries in Bombay and Poona have given rise to numerous economic and social problems. The underdeveloped areas of our State which are rich in various types of cash crops and other materials for processing them into commodities which fetch high returns to the agriculturists throw open a wide scope for development of industries in rural areas. Development of agro-industries in rural areas will not only result in the industrial development of that area but will also help creation of employment opportunities for the rural population to achieve a balanced distribution in both rural and urban areas. The Government, therefore, has given stress on the development of agro-industries.

Agro-industries are mainly of the following types:

- (1) Industries which manufacture agricultural implements, fertilizers, pesticides, cement pipes, packing material for the agro-based finished products, etc.
- (2) Industries which use directly the agricultural products

i.e. cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds, etc., as raw material for ginning, spinning and weaving, manufacture of oil, starch, etc. (3) Industries which could be started as an ancillary activity by the agriculturists *i.e.* poultry, canning of fruits, dairy farms etc. (4) Maintenance and repair shop for various types of machinery and equipment which are used by the agriculturists.

The Fourth Maharashtra Commercial and Industries Conference held at Nagpur on December 7 and 8, 1968, has recommended that separate Directorate for Agro-Industries be created. As a result, an agro-industries cell was created in February 1973.

The cell will carry out detailed survey of available raw materials in the various districts with a view to locating agro-industries. Development of agro-industries *i.e.*, sugar factories, spinning mills is now being done in the co-operative sector. It is necessary that wherever co-operatives are not organised the potential available for exploitation is not allowed to remain idle and is encouraged to be utilised by the sector other than the co-operatives. A survey is also proposed to be made of the existing industrial units of agro-industries with a view to locate new investment opportunities.

The cell will also arrange to render technical guidance and know-how for the manufacturing activities. It will recommend applications of such units for grant of import licence for machinery, import of raw material, grant of allotment of indigenous and scarce raw material etc. Besides it will make available facilities and incentives declared by the Government and by the various State Industrial Development Corporations in the field.

The staff sanctioned for this cell has been very recently appointed.

On the basis of the information available as well as collected from district perspective plans etc. a detailed note has been prepared showing feasible agro-industries in each district and also scope for development of new types of agro-industrial units which can be set up in future.

The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (SICOM)

Objective—The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (SICOM), a Government of Maharashtra undertaking, was established on the 31st March, 1966 as a development bank to promote industrialisation in the developing areas of Maharashtra State.

The main objects of this Corporation are to catalyse more and more investment to industries and thereby to generate more employment for the local people in the under-developed areas. Towards this end SICOM offers financial, technical and other assistance to industrial enterprises in the developing regions of the State for starting new industries, expanding, modernising or shifting of industries from developed to under-developed areas.

Strategy of Growth Centres

Even though the activities of the Corporation are spread out throughout the State, in order to achieve the maximum impact within the limited resources, in shortest possible time, this Corporation has evolved a strategy of giving catalytic doses of assistance at selected industrial areas and establish growth centres at these places. At present, the selected new centres are at Nasik, Roha, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Tarapur. Such growth centres will further increase during the next Five-Year Plan.

Activities

For promotion of industrial investment, the Corporation offers the following assistance and services:

- (i) Financial Assistance.
- (ii) Plant Location Service.
- (iii) Project Investigation.
- (iv) Project Implementation Assistance.

In addition, the Corporation acts as an agent for two Schemes of the State Government, viz. the New Package Scheme of Incentives and the Credit Guarantee scheme for medium scale industries, and also the Central Subsidy Scheme of the Central Government which is meant for selected backward areas.

Financial Assistance

Depending on the needs, SICOM offers short term, medium or long term loans, subscribes directly to shares, considers proposals for underwriting of public issues, and guarantee toward deferred payment, and provide, finance in participation with other financial institutions.

Upto the end of December, 1973, SICOM has sanctioned long term loans of Rs. 42.30 crores to 205 units and short term loans of Rs. 8.70 crores to 37 units. The amount sanctioned for subscription towards shares

of 10 industrial units and sanction given to underwriting of public issues of 21 units amounted to Rs. 2.46 crores.

The Capital Participation Scheme was introduced by the Corporation in October, 1967, to provide finance to medium and small scale units in participation with the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) and other eleven selected scheduled banks. As on 31st December 1973, 472 units were given benefit of this Scheme and the amount sanctioned to them by SICOM alone, was Rs. 5.53 crores.

In all, the total number of industrial units that were benefitted by the schemes of financial assistance was 652 by the end of December, 1973, and the total amount of assistance sanctioned was Rs. 59.82 crores.

Plant Location Service

It is the Corporation's Business Development Section which provides plant location service. This takes the form of guidance to entrepreneurs about the industrial potential of developing areas and evaluation of alternate locations for proposed plants. Under this service, till 31st December, 1973, 756 entrepreneurs took the decision to set up their industries in the developing areas. Investment expected to be catalysed by these 756 units is Rs. 327.67 crores.

Project Investigation

The Corporation has always considered identification of suitable projects as major activity of a development bank and an essential ingredient of all backward area development programmes. To handle this task, the Corporation has a separate Project Investigation Section manned by engineers and technologists who help entrepreneurs by working out new project possibilities, locating suppliers of raw materials and machinery, suggesting consultancy agencies and supplying necessary supporting information. The Section has prepared 81 feasibility studies, out of which, 11 were under implementation and 11 under active interest as on 31st December, 1973.

Project Implementation Assistance

The Corporation's experience has revealed that projects assisted by it in the State's developing regions encountered various practical difficulties in their implementation. To overcome this undesirable delay, the Corporation started, in January, 1970, a specialised division with the specific

objective of rendering every possible assistance for project implementation. The number of cases assisted was 1,028 till 31st December, 1973. This assistance related to such matters as allotment of land, power, procurement of steel and cement for construction and telephone/telex connections.

New Package Scheme of Incentives

Maharashtra was the first State in India to introduce an incentives scheme for dispersal of industries. It was first introduced in 1964 and revised in 1969. After revision, it was handed over to SICOM who operated the Scheme as an agent of the State Government since then. The various incentives available under this Scheme included loan or refund of sales-tax paid, rebate in electricity tariff, rebate in octroi duty, contribution towards feasibility studies, etc. On 15th August, 1973, this Scheme was further modified to make location of industries in more backward areas more attractive. Consequently, the scales of benefits were enhanced for backward areas. For the present, the benefit is being given under the original as well as the revised Schemes. As on 31st December, 1973, 1,142 projects entailing a capital cost of about Rs. 192.73 crores were approved for assistance and an amount of Rs. 6.77 crores was sanctioned to 312 units out of them.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Medium Scale Industries

The Credit Guarantee Scheme was introduced by the State Government, in 1969 on the lines of Reserve Bank of India's Scheme for small scale units and is operated by SICOM on behalf of the State Government. It provides partial guarantee to financial institutions against losses resulting out of term loans extended to medium scale industries. Even today, it is the only scheme of credit guarantee for medium scale industries in the country. As on 31st December, 1973, 67 guarantees have been issued covering Rs. 11.62 crores.

Central Subsidy

Under the Central Subsidy Scheme, the Government of India offers financial assistance by way of out right grant or subsidy for new industrial units to be set up in three selected backward districts viz., Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra State. SICOM started operating this Scheme during the year 1973-74 and sanctioned an assistance to the tune of Rs. one crore to 26 units upto 31st December, 1973.

Impact of SICOM's Activities

The Corporation's primary objective is to promote by various means, industrial investment in the underdeveloped regions of the State, and thereby generate employment in industry. As a result of SICOM's activities, the investment expected to be catalysed has reached a figure of Rs. 492.03 as on 31st December, 1973, and employment generated in the units that have gone in production or are under implementation is about 47,000.

Special Features

The cost of industrial promotion to the State Government through SICOM is extremely low. Against a share capital of Rs. 3.50 crores paid by Government, the Corporation has raised Rs. 25.02 crores from the open market and disbursed Rs. 27.14 crores as assistance upto 31st December 1973. The Corporation has always maintained a marketing approach and has gone out to meet parties instead of awaiting for applicants. Further, in order to ensure speedy implementation on projects, the Corporation has approached the Central Government and State Government agencies for various clearances.

Plans for Future

Depending on the resources that would be made available it is expected that the sanctions would go upto Rs. 2000 crores and disbursements upto Rs. 16.40 crores during 1978-79. The modified Package Scheme of Incentives is also expected to be availed of by more and more industrial units. SICOM is also promoting the Electric Smelter Project at Chandrapur for utilising the rich iron ore deposits in that area. The cost of the project would be about Rs. 15.40 crores.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

The primary function of this Corporation is to develop industrial areas and to allot the plots to industrialists. The development of an industrial area *inter alia* means that the Corporation provides necessary infrastructure such as good approach roads, water, power surface drains, etc., to the industries. Besides, for providing other amenities like post offices, telephones, teleprints, marketing facilities, canteens, parks, gardens, etc., the Corporation makes sufficient provision in the layouts of the areas and takes further action in providing these facilities at the appropriate time.

The Corporation carries out extensive surveys of potential growth centres from the point of view of industries and recommends to Government to entrust such areas to it. The Government acquires these lands under the Maharashtra Industrial Development Act, 1961, and then the Corporation sets about to plan the layout of this area with the help of expert town planners and engineers. Development is then carried out in phases in these areas according to the layout.

Progress

Since its inception, the Corporation has established 35 industrial areas at the following places: (1) Marol, (2) Thana, (3) Trans-Thana Creek, (4) Kalwa, (5) Dombivali, (6) Ambernath, (7) Kalyan-Bhiwandi, (8) Badlapur, (9) Taloja, (10) Roha, (11) Pophali-Chiplun, (12) Mira, (13) Tarapur, (14) Nasik, (15) Jalgaon, (16) Dhulia, (17) Pimpri-Bhosari, (18) Satara, (19) Islampur, (20) Sangli-Miraj, (21) Kolhapur, (22) Aurangabad (Near railway station), (23) Aurangabad (Chikhalthana), (24) Jalna, (25) Bhir, (26) Nanded, (27) Nagpur, (28) Akola, (29) Ghugus, (30) Ratnagiri, (31) Sholapur, (32) Wangni, (33) Latur, (34) Ahmednagar, (35) Yeotmal. In addition to these areas additional industrial areas are being set up at Ambernath, Tarapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Sholapur (Hotgi Road), Aurangabad (Chikhalthana), Nagpur, Kamptee-Kanhan. The policy of the Corporation is to cover all the districts of the State gradually so that in the long run there is a balanced industrial development all over within the State. So far the Corporation has set up industrial areas in 21 Districts of the State.

While arrangements for the supply of water have been made for each industrial area, in certain cases the Corporation had to construct big water supply projects such as (i) HOC and Trans-Thana Creek area Water Scheme, (ii) Shahad Water Scheme, (iii) Ransai Water Scheme, (iv) Pimpri Water Scheme, (v) Nasik Water Scheme, (vi) Nanded Water Scheme, (vii) Islampur Water Scheme, (viii) Water scheme for Chikhalthana Industrial Area, (ix) Water Supply Scheme for Nagpur Industrial Area, (x) Water Scheme for Roha Industrial Area. Water supply schemes for Ratnagiri and Tarapur Industrial Areas are under execution. The Corporation has undertaken the Barvi Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.43 crores and water supply to the extent of 50 M. G. D. will be available in the first stage. The ultimate capacity of the scheme would be 130 M. G. D. This is an ambitious

scheme and it will solve the problem of water supply in the Trans-Thana and Taloja Industrial Areas. The scheme will also serve the needs of water in the twin city which is being developed across the harbour.

The Corporation has spent Rs. 10.03 crores on the development of industrial areas and Rs. 18.49 crores on their water supply schemes upto 31st March 1973.

Own Your Industry Scheme for Technicians

The Corporation has introduced a new scheme to help technicians to start their own industries. The scheme is intended to help technicians who cannot start their own industry for want of adequate capital. Under this scheme, built up sheds are allotted to technicians on hire-purchase basis by recovering 20 per cent of the cost of the land and shed as a first instalment and after a holiday for four years, the balance is recovered in ten annual instalments. The Corporation has constructed 260 sheds under this scheme out of which 256 sheds have been allotted and production has actually commenced in 164 sheds. Government has entrusted to the Corporation the scheme of assisting educated unemployed persons for providing them with built up accommodation for starting industries. Under this scheme the Corporation has constructed flatted type buildings at Thana, Poona, Nasik, Nagpur and Aurangabad which would accommodate 118 industrial units, 42 shops and offices. In addition, 150 independent sheds are being constructed at Poona, Dombivali, Ambarnath, Taloja, Nasik, Aurangabad, Nanded, Nagpur, Akola, Kolhapur and Satara.

Similarly in order to enable the small industries in the non-conforming zone of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to shift, two flatted type factory buildings have been constructed in the Marol Industrial Area consisting of 36 and 33 blocks, respectively. All these blocks have since been allotted and units in these blocks have gone into production.

Achievement

The speedy action taken by the Corporation in the development of industrial areas and executing water supply schemes to meet the growing need of water to the industries, has been largely responsible for changing the pattern of industrialisation in areas adjacent to Bombay and Poona and some areas in the developing regions of the State. In Trans-Thana Creek and Kalwa area large engineering and chemical zones have come up with

an investment potential of over Rs. 130 crores. In Thana and Pimpri-Chinchwad-Bhosari section similarly large industrial units have come up. A notable feature is the growing interest shown by the industrialists in Nagpur, Nasik, Aurangabad, Roha and Tarapore industrial areas due to the incentives announced by the Government of Maharashtra for the developing regions of the State.

As a result of the activities pursued by this Corporation it has been possible to establish 1,329 industrial units in the State with an investment of about Rs. 279 crores and an annual turnover of Rs. 359 crores. Over and above these units, 436 factories are under construction. The employment generated by the factories which have gone into production is about 62,436.

Maharashtra Investment Centre

The Maharashtra Investment Centre was set up in August, 1963 as a division of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation with a view to give information to intending entrepreneurs about the facilities offered by Government, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and also other sister organisations dealing with the promotional aspect of industrial development in the State. The Centre has made available valuable information which is of great assistance to the intending entrepreneurs. The Centre is also entrusted with the work of allotment of sheds to technicians, educated unemployed persons and other entrepreneurs.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited (MSSIDC) was set up in 1962 as a private limited company owned by the Government of Maharashtra, with an initial capital of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Now MSSIDC is a public limited company with an authorised share capital of Rs. 150 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 120 lakhs. In addition to the State Government, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and the State Trading Corporation of India are also the share-holders of MSSIDC with investments of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs, respectively.

Beginning with a turnover of just Rs. 86.57 lakhs in 1963-64, MSSIDC's turn-over in 1972-73 reached Rs. 1,790 lakhs. MSSIDC has produced good financial results all along, paying dividends to the Governments regularly with only one exception of 1969-70.

MSSIDC has its headquarters in Bombay and regional offices at Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Marmagoa (Goa), Kolhapur, Nasik, Akola and Bombay (Konkan region). One more regional office is being opened at Nanded shortly. Outside the State, MSSIDC has two Offices : one in New Delhi and the other at Calcutta. It has three district offices at Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Dhulia.

MSSIDC's main steel stockyard is in Bombay from where raw materials are distributed, besides the main warehouse in Bombay from Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Jalgaon, Nasik, Nanded, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Marmagoa (Goa). Three more depots are also proposed to be started at Ratnagiri, Dhulia and Chandrapur bringing the number of distribution points to 17 in the State having 26 districts.

With a view to catalysing the development of small scale industries in the State, MSSIDC conducts following activities:

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Basis

Any registered Small Scale Industrial Unit can get indigenous machinery not exceeding the total price of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The applicant has to pay 10 per cent of the price initially and the balance in 11 six-monthly instalments. No instalment is to be paid in the first year. Small units having import licences can also get the machinery imported on their licences, under this scheme. Ceiling in this case is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Procurement and Distribution of Raw Materials

On behalf of the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, MSSIDC procures and distributes scarce industrial raw materials such as iron and steel, some non-ferrous metals and chemicals. The distribution is done in accordance with the procedures and norms laid down by the Directorate of Industries. Certain chemical items imported by STC are also handled by MSSIDC.

Marketing Assistance

MSSIDC takes part in the purchasing programmes of the Central and State Governments and Government departments, on behalf of small scale units and after securing orders in open competition, passes them on to small units for execution. It also helps the SSI Units in executing the orders.

Ancillary Development

MSSIDC ascertains from medium and large industrial undertakings in private and public sectors, their requirements of spares and components and gets the orders executed by small units.

Marketing of Consumer Goods

Consumer products such as food products, beverages, pickles, kolhapuri chappals, handicrafts, Paithani and Yeola sarees, plaster of paris articles, readymade garments, leather goods and a variety of other products are marketed by MSSIDC through the Trimoori Maharashtra Emporium, New Delhi. MSSIDC now manages the Satara Tanning Centre and Paithani Production Centre on behalf of the State Government.

Import Assistance

MSSIDC collects small value import licences issued to small industrial units and imports goods in bulk for distribution to the concerned licence-holders. Warehousing facilities and three-months credit are offered to the licence-holders.

Export Assistance

In order to create export-consciousness in the minds of SSI units and to find out foreign buyers for their products MSSIDC has undertaken this activity. Enquiries are obtained from foreign buyers, communicated to capable SSI units and orders are negotiated on the basis of quotations received. MSSIDC is a recognised export house and is on the list of approved suppliers to some foreign countries.

Warehousing

MSSIDC, being a port-based Corporation has developed warehousing facilities in Bombay for the benefit of exporting and importing small scale industries, SSI Corporations in other States and other public sector undertakings in India. MSSIDC also operates the steel bank on behalf of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Bank Credit Assistance

This service is designed to help small scale units desirous of obtaining bank credit. MSSIDC prepares proposals by obtaining relevant data from applicant units, analyses them and submits them to Banks alongwith its own appraisal.

Capital Participation

This is a specialised scheme, implemented on selective basis. MSSIDC invests funds in the share capital of the selected unit and nominates its

representatives on the Board of Directors of the unit concerned. The unit must be at least a private limited company. The unit is selected on the basis of one of the following criteria : export-potential, defence-orientation, import substitution, innovation or a new line of production in the SSI sector.

Venture Capital Assistance

This scheme is also known as sole-Selling Agency Scheme. Small Scale Units having good potential but facing difficulties due to some deficiency are assisted under this scheme. Apart from long term credit, the units get assistance in respect of management, marketing etc. This scheme is also implemented on selective basis.

Forum of Industrial Technologists

The Forum was set up to organise technologists from small, medium and large industries on one platform and to persuade them to give benefit of their knowledge and skill to small scale units on voluntary basis. The Forum in Poona has grown into an independent organisation, aided and assisted by MSSIDC.

Intensive Development Programmes

This programme is being implemented from 1973-74. It is designed for making concentrated efforts for developing small scale entrepreneurs in backward areas. In the first year, the programme covers Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Dhulia districts. In the second year it will be extended to Osmanabad, Bhir, Ahmednagar, Wardha and Satara. Other backward districts will be covered in subsequent year. Apart from implementing its own schemes, MSSIDC will try to enlist the co-operation of Government Departments, Government Corporations, Banks, etc. for helping the new entrepreneurs effectively and quickly. MSSIDC has also plans to conduct Entrepreneurship Development Clinics in IDP districts with the co-operation of experts in the field. The industrial potential of each district and potential industrialists there will be indentified and all efforts will be made to induct them in the small scale sector.

Unit Development

After identifying the industrial potential and potential entrepreneurs they will be guided and assisted by Unit Development. Expert advice and technical guidance will be provided to new entrepreneurs. The technicals pool in course of time is to be developed as a consultancy service for the small scale sector and capable of providing tailor-made project reports.

Publications

MSSIDC brings out fortnightly MSSIDC NEWS BULLETIN for dissemination of information regarding availability of raw materials, marketing enquiries, tenders etc. "LAGHU UDYOG" monthly in Marathi deals with different aspects of and developments in the small scale sector. MSSIDC also publishes an annual publication every year. besides some booklets and pamphlets on different aspects of small industry development and on staff training also.

MSSIDC has thus emerged as a multi-service developmental agency with a decentralised organisation extending to all parts of the State, with special emphasis on backward regions.

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation was incorporated as a Government of Maharashtra Undertaking, originally as a private limited company on 6th September, 1966 under the Companies Act, 1956. The prime objective of the Government to constitute the Corporation was to create an 'Apex' Government body to look after the management and control over the working of sick textile mill units taken over by Government from time to time under various Acts, Notifications etc. In pursuance of the recommendations made by Kogekar Committee, the Corporation was re-constituted and converted into a public limited company in the year 1970 with a view to managing all Government owned mills and mills taken over by the Government either in its capacity as Authorised Controller under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or as a Chief Executive Authority after taking-over of certain mill units under leave and licence agreement either with the High Court (Official Liquidator) or directly with the private management. The mills taken over under leave and licence agreements either by the Government initially and by M. S. T. C. subsequently have since been taken over by the Central Government under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance and subsequently the Act, 1972 whereby the Corporation was appointed as Custodian for such sick textile undertakings.

The Corporation, thus, plays, a positive role of acting basically as 'managerial body' to manage all these mills taken over by the Government and to finance such units at times by way of short term finance, so as to mitigate their temporary financial difficulties.

In pursuance of its progressive and enlightened policies the Maharashtra Government has taken a lead in providing workers' participation at all levels in the Government managed mills in the State. In the Board of Directors of the Corporation, there are three Directors who represent the workers and are themselves employees of the mills. Three top managers are also Directors on the Board in addition to 4 full time Directors one of whom is a top technical person and other three are administrators.

Thus, the Board of the MSTC provides an ideal combination of professional, administrative and labour experience.

At the mill level the participation of the workers is secured through the medium of local committees which have been given wide powers in the day-to-day management of the mills. The Corporation has authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores. The entire capital has been subscribed by the Government of Maharashtra and the Company is fully owned by it. The Corporation was converted into a public limited company with a view to enabling it to raise the funds through public loan by issue of debentures, bonds, etc.

The Corporation is at present managing 19 textile undertakings (24 mills) as shown below :

(A) *As Authorised Controller under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951—*

1. Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay. From 9th July 1969.
2. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur .. From 18th July 1970.
3. The R. S. R. G. Mohta Mills, Akola .. From 15th September 1970
4. Chhaganlal Textile Mills, Chalisgaon .. From 20th October 1970.
5. Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad .. From 16th October 1971.
6. India United Mills, Bombay (6 Mills) .. From 29th November 1970.

(B) *As Custodian under Silk Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972—*

Name of the Mills	As Chief Executive Authority	As Lessee	As Custodian
7. New Pratap Spinning Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Dhulia	12th April 1970 to 31st March 1972	1st April 1972 to 31st October 1972	1st November 1972.
8. New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Bombay	1st August 1970 to 31st October 1972	....	1st November 1972.
9. The R. B. B. A. Mills, Hinganghat	1st September 1970 to 31st October 1972	....	1st November 1972.

Name of the Mills		As Chief Executive Authority	As Lessee	As Custodian
10.	Edward Textiles, Bombay	....	1st April 1972 to 31st October 1972	1st November 1972.
11.	Savatram Ramprasad, Akola	....	1st April 1972 to 31st October 1972	1st November 1972.
12.	The Vidarbha Mills, Berar, Achalpur	....	15th April 1972 to 31st October 1972	1st November 1972.
13.	Osmanshahi Mills, Nanded	1st May 1972 to 31st October 1972	....	1st November 1972.
14.	Apollo Mills, Bombay	....	....	2nd November 1972.
15.	Seksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay	....	....	14th November 1972.
16.	Jaya Shankar Mills, Barsi.			16th November 1972.

(C) *As Chief Executive Authority or Agent of Government of Maharashtra—*

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|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 17. | Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills | .. On Agency basis since 1st June 1967. |
| 18. | Narsinggirjee Mills, Sholapur | .. Chief Executive Authority from 1st April 1971. |

(D) *As Holding Company—*

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|-----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 19. | Pratap Mills, Amalner | .. January 1972. |
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The main objectives of the Corporation, as incorporated in the Articles of Association, are as follows:

(i) To set up and run textile mills in the State of Maharashtra, to take over and manage the textile mills owned by Government of Maharashtra under suitable arrangement;

(ii) To buy, take over, acquire textile mills on payment of or any other consideration;

(iii) To take over and run as an unemployment relief scheme or otherwise any textile mill in Maharashtra State which is closed or likely to be closed or has gone into liquidation or otherwise;

(iv) To manage and control any textile mill in Maharashtra State which may be taken over by the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the management of which may be entrusted to the Company ;

(v) To lend money to textile mills or guarantee loans secured by textile mills from scheduled Banks, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank or any other financial institution for purpose of working finance and for rehabilitation and modernisation of machinery;

(vi) To raise finance for the above purpose by issue of share capital, debentures, bonds, or by raising loans or accepting deposits with or without guarantee of Government of Maharashtra;

(vii) To undertake the study and preparation of project report, feasibility studies and to act as general consultants in textile business.

The Corporation has been concerned with the implementation of modernisation programmes sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra/ N. T. C. The Government of India and the State Government share the expenditure in 51 : 49 ratio for modernisation, working capital etc. of the mills taken over under I. (D. & R.) Act and Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972. The modernisation programme in respect of Narsinggirjee Mills, Sholapur has largely been completed and a supplementary programme proposed by the mills is now under the scrutiny of Government of Maharashtra. The expansion programme of Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur has partly been completed and further expansion and modernisation programme are under consideration.

As regards modernisation of five mills out of the six mills taken over under the I. (D. & R.) Act, 1951 under the management of this Corporation, the programmes as approved by the Government are under implementation.

Though Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad has also been taken over by the Government of India under I. (D. & R.) Act, it has refused financial participation for the management of the mills. As such, Government of Maharashtra is meeting all the financial requirements of this mill.

In pursuance of one of its objectives the Corporation is contemplating the purchase as proposed by Government of Maharashtra of the two mills now owned by Government working as departmental undertakings viz. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur and Narsinggirjee Mills, Sholapur. The proposal regarding purchase price and set-up of these mills subsequent to purchase are under examination of the Corporation.

The Pratap Mills, Amalner became a subsidiary of the Corporation in January 1972 after acquisition by the Corporation of majority shares in the mill company. A comprehensive modernisation programme costing Rs. 79.26 lakhs has been formulated for the Mills and the first and second phases of this programme costing Rs. 53.82 lakhs are proposed to be implemented in the year 1973-74.

A provision of Rs. two crores for share capital contribution to the Corporation is proposed in the 5th Five-Year Plan. This will raise the paid-up capital of the Corporation from Rs. 2.19 crores to Rs. 4.19 crores, as against the authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. The additional share capital is expected to be spent for purchase price of the two mills mentioned above, financing the subsidiary Pratap Mills and also for expansion of its activities as regards purchase of cotton, stores, machineries etc. for the mills under Corporation's management.

A provision of Rs. two crores for modernisation of the mills under the Corporation's management is also proposed by Government of Maharashtra in the fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Corporation has adopted the following programme for bringing about improvement in the working of the mills:

1. Getting the best top technical persons for manning the key posts in the mills as well as in the MSTC.
2. Improving production efficiency in the mills.
3. Purchase of stores at competitive rates.
4. Purchase of good quality cotton at the most competitive rates.
5. Purchase of machinery for modernisation at competitive rates and expediting the implementation of the modernisation programme.
6. Stepping up sale rates of each cloth and yarn produced by its mills.
7. Maintaining good management labour relations.
8. Creation of Export Cell for accelerating the exports for better services to the clients abroad. Also the creation of materials purchase division in order to get the benefits of a bulk purchase and scientific inventory control.
9. Image building of MSTC in order to attract competent personnel from outside and get better prices for its product.

Working Results of the Corporation and Mills

The net profit/loss (subject to taxes) made by the Corporation since its inception year-wise is given below:

Year					Net Profit (+)/Loss (-)
	(6th Sept. 1966 to 31st March 1967)				Rs.
1966-67	..	..	..	.. (-)	52,574
1967-68	..	..	..	.. (+)	72,192
1968-69	..	..	..	.. (+)	47,277
1969-70	..	..	..	.. (+)	87,336
1970-71	..	..	..	.. (+)	96,860
1971-72	..	..	..	.. (+)	7,86,139
1972-73 (provisional)	..	..	..	.. (+)	8,74,479 (subject to audit).

Working Results of Mill under the Management of Corporation

As a result of the various measures, enumerated above, for improving the management of the mills and taking advantage of the favourable market conditions the mills under the Corporation have shown substantial improvement in the financial results in the year 1972. The 14 mills out of the 19 mills and companies under the management of MSTC have shown the estimated net profit of Rs. 167 lakhs for the year 1972-73 after providing for 8.33 per cent *ex gratia* payment. The Apollo Mills, Bombay, the Seksaria Mills, Bombay and Jaya Shankar Mills, Barsi could not show profit because they were taken over only in November-December 1972. In case of Aurangabad Mills which had old and out-dated machinery the modernisation programme is being prepared to bring it on profit making stage. In case of Indu Group of Mills which consists of six mills, the gross profit was to the tune of Rs. 143.48 lakhs but with the payment of *ex gratia* in lieu of bonus, depreciation, development rebate and high interest liability, Indu Mills have shown net loss of Rs. 124 lakhs. However, this compares favourably with the net loss of Rs. 435.25 lakhs for the previous year ended December 1971.

Following are some statistics indicating the performance of the mills by M.S.T.C. for the year ending 1972 :

- (1) Total production of cloth .. 32,66,42,000 metres.
- (2) Total production of market yarn .. 51,34,000 kg.
- (3) Total production of controlled cloth. 4,25,05,000 metres
- (4) Sales turnover (cloth and yarn) .. 63,26,47,000 metres

(5) Exports (cloth and yarn)	..	5,83,45,000 metres
(6) Number of workers employed	..	46,000
(7) Number of retail shops (all over Maharashtra).		115

The profit generated by Government run mills in the year 1972 have brought benefits to the workers. The cut in DFA is now fully restored and even the arrears are being paid in stages.

The objective which the MSTC is preserving is to place the mills on a sound commercial footing instead of their functioning as merely unemployment relief schemes.

Regional Corporations

The State Government has established four Regional Development Corporations for Marathwada, Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Konkan regions. The Marathwada Development Corporation was established in 1967. The remaining three Corporations were set up in December 1970. These Corporations have been entrusted with the responsibility of indentifying projects which can be set up in large scale.

The Marathwada Development Corporation has already established an associate company called the Textile Corporation of Marathwada. This company has undertaken integrated powerlooms project under which 2,304 powerlooms have been installed by 48 societies of powerloom weavers. The company has also established a modern processing house and a preweaving unit with an investment of Rs. 3 crores approximately. This is one of the most modern processing house in the country. The Marathwada Development Corporation also has taken up for implementation two other projects, viz. Dairy Development Project and the Leather Development Project. Under the first project, the Corporation proposes to take up artificial insemination of about one lakh cows. It is also proposed to establish a chilling and pasteurising plant and market milk and milk products. Under the second project, hide based industry will be taken up first. Both these projects, like the textile project, are intended to help economically weaker section of the Society. The Corporation has also proposed to establish a spinning mill in co-operative sector.

The Development Corporation of Vidarbha is setting up a seeds project with the assistance of the World Bank. A separate company, viz. 'Vidarbha Quality Seeds Limited', has been floated which has started its

activities. In Kharif season, project was able to cover about 3,200 hectares and in the coming season about 10,000 hectares are proposed to be covered. The Corporation has taken up a dairy project and beginning has been made at Pimpalkhuta in Wardha district. As a first stage artificial insemination of cows, collection of milk and supply of inputs will be taken up.

This Corporation has also proposed to take over a Tussar Centre from the Khadi and Village Industries Board and provide assistance to the rearers right from the stage of procurement of seed cucoons up to the state of realising yarn and weaving of silk cloth and its marketing.

The Corporation has obtained letters of intent for manufacture of high tension insulators and refractory bricks.

The Development Corporation of Konkan Limited has also been making earnest efforts to indentify the projects which can be taken up in the Konkan region. Because of the geographical considerations, lack of adequate transportation and other infra-structure facilities, the task of the Corporation is by no means easy. It has, however, been successful in encouraging several new entrepreneurs to set up projects in the Konkan region. It has also received a letter of intent for manufacture of the caustic soda at Ratnagiri.

Item	Capacity	Location	Investment in lakh Rs.	Anticipated Employment
Caustic Soda ..	.. 33,000 T.	Ratnagiri	.. 565.5	615
L. Chlorine ..	.. 7,200 T.			
HCL ..	.. 10,000 T.			

The Corporation has already started a powerloom project at Chiplun and has established 96 looms. This project is on the same lines as that of the Textile Corporation of Marathwada. The Corporation is also taking up a Feni Project at Vengurla.

The Western Maharashtra Development Corporation has received a letter of intent for the manufacture of 24,000 scooters per annum. The Corporation proposes to set up this project in collaboration with Messrs. Bajaj. The approval of the Central Government to the proposed collaboration terms with Messrs. Bajaj and the pattern of share holding of the Corporation and Messrs. Bajaj has been received recently.

The Corporation has received a letter of intent for high tension Ceramic Insulators. The Corporation has been successful in committing foreign collaboration. The terms of foreign collaboration have been submitted to Government of India for approval.

All these Corporations are also implementing the Central Government scheme for providing assistance to the educated unemployed.

State Khadi and Village Industries Board

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory body constituted under the Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960, for implementing the various schemes of Khadi and Village Industries in Maharashtra State.

During the year 1972-73 the societies and institutions financed and helped by the Board recorded a production of Rs. 4.93 crores. The sale of both Khadi and Village Industries products during the year was placed at Rs. 5.47 crores.

Employment opportunities were provided to 24,313 artisans during the year 1972-73 through Khadi and various other Village Industries.

The Board has so far taken up the following industries for development :

- (1) Khadi, wool and silk, (2) Bee-keeping, (3) Neera-palmgur, (4) Gur and khandsari, (5) Village oil, (6) Processing of cereals and pulses and hand pounding of paddy, (7) Fruit processing and fruit preservation, (8) Handmade paper, (9) Non-edible oil and soap, (10) Village pottery, (11) Village leather, (12) Lime manufacturing, (13) Fibre, (14) Cottage match, (15) Carpentry and blacksmithy, (16) Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas, (17) Collection of forest plants and fruit for medical purposes, (18) Cane and Bamboo, (19) Katha industry, (20) Manufacture of household utensils in aluminium.

The Board has taken up programme of providing fuller opportunities of work to nearly 2.64 lakh village industries artisans in a phased manner by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan. The artisans, normally not assisted under any of the Central or State sector schemes, are proposed to be organized into multi-industrial co-operative societies at the block level. The scheme envisages the State Government to provide for the organizational infra-structure and the share capital contribution to the society, the

Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide for the capital expenditure and loan for share capital to individual artisans and the District Central Co-operative Banks the working capital requirements of the artisans in the shape of cash credit. The scheme has been launched on 23rd August 1972 and as on 31st March 1973, 43,379 artisans have been enrolled as members of the Block Level Co-operative Societies. Out of these 43,379 artisans the Board has sanctioned during 1972-73 share capital loan to the tune of Rs. 22.53 lakhs to 39,946 artisans. 23,479 artisans have been sanctioned capital expenditure assistance of the order of Rs. 71.03 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 51.05 lakhs as loan and Rs. 19.98 lakhs as grants. The State Government has sanctioned to these societies share capital loan of Rs. 25 lakhs during the year 1972-73 so as to increase their borrowing capacity. The District Central Co-operative Banks have received applications for sanction of cash credit limits and the same were under consideration of the respective Banks.

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948, is an important landmark in the Country's effort in the direction of achieving economic development. Almost simultaneously with the adoption of that resolution, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) was set up to assist industrial concerns by providing them with term finance. As, however, a large number of small and medium scale industries were outside the purview of the IFCI, it became necessary to set up specialised agencies to cater to the financial needs of small and medium industries. Soon, thereafter the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 was, enacted by Parliament. Pursuant to this the Bombay State Financial Corporation was established in December 1953. Under the Bombay Reorganization Act, 1960, this Corporation was reconstituted and styled as Maharashtra State Financial Corporation with effect from 16th August 1962, to serve in the State of Maharashtra. The Corporation has extended its activities in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, under a special agreement with the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, from 1964. The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation has, now, completed over 10 years of service in rendering financial assistance to small and medium industries in the State of Maharashtra.

Consistent with the national and the State policies, the State Financial Corporation plays a vital role in promoting and encouraging small and

medium industries. Being statutory organizations the scope and methods of operation are generally common in all State Financial Corporations. Within this framework, however, the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation does have a few distinct schemes, exhibits some special features of operation, and has been trying to achieve results in certain set directions. The objectives and policies of the Corporation and some of its schemes are briefly dealt with below:

As an important instrument for rapid industrialisation of the State in general, and of the industrially backward areas in particular, the Corporation is endeavouring to translate the State's policies for economic development. The Corporation is actively aiming—

- (1) to assist units coming up in backward areas, so as to ultimately achieve a balanced economic development and
- (2) to find out new avenues of employment resources by assistance towards widening the industrial base.

Schemes in operation

An important scheme popularly known as the 'Soft Loan Scheme' is in operation since last three years. Thirteen districts of Maharashtra State as well as the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, have been declared as industrially backward. In these districts, new industrial units are eligible to concessional effective rate of interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Under this scheme, as a result of concessional refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Corporation is enabled to grant loans at low rate of interest in specified backward areas. In pursuing its efforts to give increased importance to the development of backward regions, the Corporation has also to give due weightage to new types of industries which can be located in the backward regions. Increasing assistance has been given to such industries as are based on processing of locally produced agricultural, horticultural and marine products. For instance, mechanised fishing vessels in coastal districts, ice manufacturing units, cold storages (for preservation of fish and agricultural produce) have received increasing attention besides cotton ginning and pressing, oil milling in recent years, particularly, in the mofussil parts.

With a view to encouraging suitably qualified and experienced technicians with economically and commercially viable projects, who are unable to start industrial units of their own for want of their own finance,

the corporation has introduced in June 1970, a scheme known as the 'Technicians Assistance Scheme' (TAS). Under the scheme, modified subsequently, technicians are eligible for a loan up to Rs. 2·50 lakhs without any margin. An important feature of this scheme is, that while under its general schemes, the Corporation does not normally render assistance for working capital requirements, under this scheme, a technician is given assistance towards working capital margin also up to Rs. 50,000. The Corporation has so far (up to December 1973) sanctioned 73 applications for an amount of Rs. 118 lakhs under the TAS. The period of loans under TAS can be 12 years with repayment holiday of three years as against the period of 10 years with two years holiday.

The unemployment amongst educated people, has been mounting up and has become a matter of concern for the country. The State Government have formulated several schemes for the educated unemployed persons. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation plays its role in rendering financial assistance to educated unemployed. Under one scheme, an educated unemployed person with a viable project is eligible for financial accommodation to the extent of Rs. 50,000 for purchase of plant and machinery, without any margin. Sixty-eight applications for Rs. 15 lakhs have been sanctioned under this scheme up to December 1973. There is yet another scheme, viz. a scheme for grant of 100 per cent financial assistance to an educated unemployed person for purchase of auto rickshaw. Under this scheme also, eligible persons would get a loan up to Rs. 10,000 without margin, and up to December 1973, 48 applications for an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs were sanctioned.

Analysis of operations—During the 11 years from April 1962 to March 1973, the Corporation sanctioned 5,836 loans of the amount of Rs. 61·98 crores and disbursed Rs. 42·83 crores. During the four years of the Fourth Plan period, i.e. from April 1969 to March 1973 the Corporation sanctioned 4,312 loans of the order of Rs. 38·87 crores and disbursed Rs. 25·57 crores. This would indicate the accelerated rate of the Corporation's activities in the recent years. The outstandings of loans and advances stood at Rs. 28·89 crores as on 31st March 1973; of these Rs. 19·70 crores (68 per cent) were outstanding from small scale industrial concerns. This shows the significant role played by the Corporation in assisting the small scale units. The increasing emphasis laid by the Corporation of late, on assistance to small scale units becomes evident also from the fact that of the total number of loans sanctioned, those to

small scale units accounted to over 95 per cent during the last three years, while the share of these units in the total amount sanctioned exceeded 75 per cent.

Important Developments during 1972-73

Thanks to a line of credit offered by the International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank, small and medium scale industries are now assisted by the Corporation to import plant and machinery from a number of countries covered under the World Bank Scheme. This new avenue of credit would be immensely beneficial to the small and medium entrepreneurs. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation was the first State Financial Corporation in the country to sanction loans under the scheme. Twelve applications for Rs. 65 lakhs have been sanctioned up to December 1973, of which Rs. 42 lakhs represent foreign exchange loans.

Another important development during the year 1972-73 was the amendment to the State Financial Corporations Act. The Act has been amended so as to widen the definition of industries and more types of industries are now covered under the Act. Repairing of machinery, ships, vehicles, trawlers and assembling by electric power, packing, fishing and ancillary units are now considered as industries. Thus, concerns assisting industrialisation have also been now brought under the purview of the definition of 'Industry'.

Besides widening the definition of industry, the amended Act has also enhanced the limits of financial assistance. The Corporation can now sanction loans to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs to the proprietary and partnership concerns and to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs to private limited companies, public limited companies and co-operatives.

These in brief are the functions and the role of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. It would be clear that the Corporation has to give assistance to units coming up in developed areas as well as in backward areas, although the criteria may have to be different. The growth and direction of the Corporation's activities in future will be mainly centred on—

- (a) Increasing assistance to small scale units, and
 - (b) Accelerated programme of assistance to units coming up in industrially backward parts of the State.
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MINERALS IN MAHARASHTRA

MAHARASHTRA STATE is richly endowed with industrial minerals like coal, iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, limestone and dolomite. In addition to these, there are good deposits of various industrial clays, chromite, ilmenite, kyanite, silimanite, wolfram, silica sands, barytes, copper, lead and zine ores, felspar, quartz, soapstone, asbestos, semi-precious stones, etc.

The total number of mining leases for exploitation of major minerals in Maharashtra State at present are 285. Besides, as many as 203 quarry leases for minor minerals are in operation in the State.

The occurrences and reserves of different minerals are described below :

Coal

The coal bearing areas of the State are confined to the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur and Yeotmal in Nagpur Division. The coal seams occur as beds in association with alternating bands of sandstone, shale and clay, all of which have been deposited in the huge trough-like fresh water basis. Maharashtra has large deposits of coal which are estimated to be of the order of about 5,000 million tonnes. The State Directorate of Geology and Mining has proved to the tune of 406.50 million tonnes of coal in Nagpur, Chandrapur and Yeotmal districts. The prospecting carried

out by the State Directorate of Geology and Mining in Wirur-Chincholi of Rajura tahsil of Chandrapur district has indicated the reserves of about 25 million tonnes. Similarly, the prospecting in Kamthi coal fields of Nagpur districts has resulted in proving of about 38 million tonnes of coal in Patansaongi-Babulkheda block.

There are 9 working collieries in the State at present. The National Coal Development Corporation is exploiting coal from Umrer and Silleswar areas of Nagpur district. The quality of coal being produced in the State ranges from Grade-I to Grade-IV.

During 1972, the total coal production in the State (of various grades was 24,25,853 tonnes.) The coal is being utilised for power generation, other industries and for domestic purposes. After establishment of proposed industries like thermal power plants, low temperature carbonisation plant, cement plant etc. the production of coal will have to be increased to meet the growing demands.

Manganese Ore

Maharashtra is one of the leading manganese ore producing State in India. Nagpur and Bhandara districts possess some of the largest and best known deposits of manganese ore in the world. The most important deposits of manganese ore lie in a belt 24 km. wide, stretching from Khapa in Saoner tahsil and passing through Ramtek tahsil of Nagpur district to Bhandara tahsil of Bhandara district.

Some of the important manganese ore mines are located at Gumgaon, Ramdongri, Kodegaon, Mansar, Kandri, Junewani, Satak, Beldongri, Goguldoh, Mandri, Paraseoni, Pali, Chikhla, Dongri-Buzurg, Sitasangri, Edarbuchi, etc. Most of the manganese mines are worked by open cast method, where mechanical equipment is used. In Bombay Division, manganese ore is found to occur in Sawantwadi and Vengurla tehsils of Ratnagiri district.

The estimated reserves of manganese ore in the State are of the order of 55 million tonnes. The production of manganese ore in the year 1972 was 1,86,308 tonnes. The highgrade manganese ore exploited in the State is partly exported and partly consumed by ferro-alloyes plants of Kanhan and Tumsar. The inferior grade is used by the Bhilai Steel Plant.

Iron Ore

Iron ore occurrences are reported from many districts of the State, but the important ones are located in Chandrapur, Ratnagiri and Bhandara

districts. In Chandrapur district, iron ore occurs at Lohara, Asola, Devalgaon, Pipalgaon, Fuser, Ratanpur, Surjagarh, Wadvi-Damkod, Matwarshi Kuchha-Hill, Murwara, Hitpar, Gundruwaimeta, Pouarkoti, Ghangrameta etc. Occurrences are also reported from Maseli-Jhende, Paro, Marhegaon, Vithalgaon, Lankachain and Padur areas of Chandrapur district. The estimated reserves of the deposits in Surjagarh area are of the order of 274·31 million tonnes. So far 130·00 million tonnes have been proved by the Directorate of Geology and Mining. Further prospecting in Surjagarh area is being constituted.

In Ratnagiri district, the iron ore occurs around Red Tak, Asola, Ajgaon, Shiroad and Nanos in Vengurla tahsil and Talone, Guldawe Kinhal, Kaothani, Satarda, Sateli, Aros, Thakurwadi, Malewadi, Matond, Dhabole, Tendoli, Gale, etc. in Sawantwadi tehsil. In the Redi area of Ratnagiri district, the State Directorate of Geology and Mining has proved a total of 44 million tonnes of reserves. Major portion is in the form of powdery ore. In Bhandara district, the iron ore is found to occur at Khursipar. The estimated reserves are about 6·2 million tonnes. Presently iron ore is exploited at Redi in Ratnagiri district and production of 1972 was 7,17,944 tonnes. It was entirely exported.

Large deposits of iron ore in Surjagarh hills of Chandrapur district are of excellent quality. They are adequate to cater to a pig iron plant.

Bauxite

Bauxite, the raw material for the production of metal Aluminium is found in Kolhapur, Kolaba, Sangli, Satara, Ratnagiri and Thana districts.

The total estimated reserves of bauxite are about 68 million tonnes, out of which about 11·30 million tonnes have been proved by the Directorate in Kolhapur and Kolaba districts. The bauxite from these areas is of high grade and is suitable for the manufacture of aluminium. Bauxite from Kolhapur district is being utilised to produce aluminium metal at the Belgaum plant of Indian Aluminium Company.

The more important deposits in Kolhapur district are at Ud giri, Dhangarwadi, Rangewadi, Radhanagari, Wadi, Gargoti, Mogalgarh, Manbet, Nagartaswadi and Kasarsada.

In Kolaba district, the bauxite deposits occur at Supegaon, Kashid, Savroli, Usroli, Sarve, Resthe, Dohane, Chikalgaon, Mahalpur, Borashi,

Vanzoli and Karambalwadi in Murud tahsil, Gopalvat, Bhalgaony Borhan, Tamewadi, Keljhar and Khapri in Roha tahsil and Wave, Bharakhed, Punerveli, Khujare, Devkul, Maneri, Adgaon, Velas, Saigaon, Burwaude, Wakalghar, Shekhadi, Kandivali and Dongori in Shrivardhan tahsil. These deposits are estimated to contain the reserves of about 10.29 million tonnes, out of which 4.8 million tonnes have been proved so far. The bauxite from this area is of chemical and metallurgical grade and contains over 45 to 52 per cent AL_2O_3 . Some bauxite from Kolaba district has already been exported.

In Thana district, bauxite occurs on the Tungar hills. It also occurs in Borivali, Jogeshwari and Goregaon areas. The reserves are about 1.30 million tonnes but the grade of the bauxite is poor. In Ratnagiri district, bauxite is found to occur in the Ghat region of Amboli area, Dapodi and in parts of Mandangad tahsil. The total estimated reserves are of the order of 3.25 million tonnes. Bauxite is also found to occur in Sangli and Satara districts. The deposits are smaller in size and their grade is also rather low.

The production during 1972 was 3,30,173 tonnes in Kolhapur and Kolaba districts.

Limestone

Limestone occurs at various places in Maharashtra and with different geological formations. The most important occurrences are confined to Vindhyan formation occurring in Yeotmal and Chandrapur districts. In addition, limestone occurrences are reported from Dhulia, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Nanded and Poona districts. The estimated reserves are 4,000 million tonnes out of which 4,766.39 million tonnes have been proved by the Directorate.

The limestone deposits occurring in Yeotmal district are extensive occupying large areas in Wani and Kelapur tahsils. The total estimated reserves of Yeotmal district are about 2,900 million tonnes.

The deposits of limestone in Chandrapur district occurs in Kondhala, Purkepar, Kama-Gohan, Mardha and Jiljai of Warora tahsil and Saongoda, Avarpur, Chandur, Naranda, Pimpri etc. in Rajura tahsil. The total estimated reserves are of the order of 1,026 million tonnes. Out of these, 99.55 million tonnes of limestone have been proved in Avarpur-Bakardi area. The limestone is mostly of cement grade. Further prospecting is in progress in Chandur area.

The limestone deposits of Dhulia district have an estimated reserves of 40 million tonnes. The limestone is, however, of inferior grade. Similarly, limestone deposits occurring in Nanded, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sangli are of inferior grade and useful only for lime burnings. The State Directorate has recently estimated about 3 million tonnes of limestone in Nanded district.

The production of limestone in the State during the year 1972 was 5,09,368 tonnes and that was from Yeotmal district alone.

Dolomite

Extensive deposits of dolomite and dolomite limestone occur in Yeotmal and Chandrapur districts, associated with limestone of Vindhyan age. Dolomite belonging to the Sausar Series is found to occur in Nagpur district. The proved reserves at Rajur and Mukutban in Yeotmal district are of the order of 50 and 150 million tonnes respectively. The production of dolomite in the State during the year 1972 was 5,100 tonnes.

Kyanite-Sillimanite

Kyanite-Sillimanite deposits have been found to occur near Dahegaon, Pimpalgaon, Mogra, Miregaon villages in Sakoli tahsil and Garkabhonga in Bhandara tahsil of Bhandara district. Prospecting by the Directorate has proved reserves of the order of 1.90 million tonnes of all grades of the mineral at Dahegaon and Pimpalgaon.

Presently, the Maharashtra Minerals Corporation is exploiting the mineral from Dahegaon area. Some more mining leases have been granted in Bhandara district. The production during 1972 was 9,447 tonnes.

Silica Sand

The silica sand associated with the rocks of Kaladgi series is known to occur at several places in Vengurla tahsil of Ratnagiri district. Of these occurrences, the deposits at Vetora, Chendwan, Walawai, Phonda, etc. are important. The reserves of 48.81 million tonnes have been estimated. The proved reserves are 9.95 million tonnes.

The production of silica sand in the State during the year 1972 was 38,047 tonnes. The sand is primarily used in the glass and foundry industry.

Clays

The major clay deposits are seen associated with the rocks of the Gondwana formations and Archaeans. The deposits are found to occur in

Nagpur, Chandrapur, Amravati, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Thana districts. The estimated reserves are of the order of 7·58 million tonnes. Some of the clays from the Ratnagiri district are of china clay type, whereas in Amravati, Nagpur and Chandrapur districts they are mostly of fire-clay type. They are used for potteries, earthenware, refractory bricks etc. The proved reserves are 3·8 million tonnes.

Production of clay in the State during the year 1972 was 3,946 tonnes including China clay.

Chromite

The total reserves of chromite are about 5·5 lakh tonnes. The production in the state during the year 1972 was 344 tonnes.

Soapstone

Promising deposits of soapstone have been located at Kirlos, Ajgani Bidwadi areas of Ratnagiri district. The estimated reserves are 1·42 million tonnes. The proved reserves being 0·386 million tonnes.

Salt

Salt is produced from the bitterns in the coastal areas of Maharashtra. During 1972, the production of salt was 5,80,364 tonnes.

Production and value of Major Minerals during the year 1971 and 1972

Serial No.	Minerals	District	1971		1972	
			Production (Tonnes)	Value (Lakhs)	Production (Tonnes)	Value (Lakhs)
(1) Manganese ore	..	Nagpur ..	87,761	51·01	89,734	55·23
		Bhandara ..	1,18,962	105·53	95,907	76·88
		Ratnagiri ..	1,856	0·41	667	0·27
		Total ..	2,08,579	156·95	1,86,308	132·38
(2) Coal	..	Nagpur ..	9,80,841	325·93	11,87,788	408·32
		Chandrapur ..	11,03,053	363·98	12,38,045	420·93
		Total ..	20,83,894	689·91	24,25,833	829·25
(3) Iron Ore	..	Ratnagiri ..	6,12,481	73·26	7,17,944	77·42
		Yeotmal ..	3,60,810	32·90	5,09,368	48·63
		Nagpur ..	5,179	0·52	5,100	0·53
		Ratnagiri ..	3,331	0·36	4,355	0·54
		Kolaba ..	3,793	0·29	2,191	0·18
		Thana ..	300	0·03	..	..
		Kolhapur ..	2,94,863	19·47	3,23,627	26·80
		Total of (6)	3,02,287	20·15	3,30,173	27·52
(7) Chromite	..	Bhandara ..	2,586	4·64	3,444	6·27
		Ratnagiri ..	28,539	2·64	38,047	4·95
		Nagpur ..	955	0·09	1,409	0·15
		Chandrapur ..	2,245	0·12	942	0·06
		Ratnagiri ..	334	....	....	....
(8) Silica Sand	..	Total of (9)	3,534	0·21	2,351	0·21
(9) White Clay	..	Bhandara ..	2,208	0·11	2,040	0·10
		Nagpur ..	1,849	0·16	1,595	0·13
		Ratnagiri ..	334	0·08	136	0·02
		Chandrapur ..	2,12,008	2·12	1,18,090	1·18
		Nagpur ..	....	....	1,57,046	1·57
(10) Soap Stone	..	Total of (13)	2,12,008	2·12	2,75,136	2·75
(11) Yellow Ochre	..	Bhandara ..	37	0·06	12	0·02
		Bhandara ..	30,445	77·46	9,447	22·85
		Thana ..	4,72,322	188·92	5,80,364	232·14
(12) China Clay	..					
(13) Stowing Sand	..					
(14) Corundum	..					
(15) Kyanite	..					
(16) Salt	..					

LABOUR LAWS AND WELFARE

THE PURPOSE of the labour laws is to provide for workers safe and humane conditions of work, justice, both social and economic. Some labour laws are also designed to encourage collective bargaining and provide machinery for peaceful settlement of differences between employers and workers.

Administration of Labour Laws

Various labour laws are being administered and implemented by the Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Labour Commissioner and the Director of Employment has within his administrative control the Chief Inspectorate of Factories, the Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, the Directorate of Employment, Bombay Labour Institute with a Labour Cell attached thereto and Government Industrial Training Workshops.

The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, directly administers the Trade Unions' Act, 1926, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966,

the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamals and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This office also ensures the implementation of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 directly in some area and indirectly through the local authorities in most of the cities and towns of Maharashtra.

The other important labour enactments in force in the State are the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (in factories), the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Factories Act, 1948 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. These Acts are being administered by the Chief Inspectorate of Factories, Bombay. The Payment of Wages Act in its application to Shops and Establishments is being administered by the local authorities under the supervision of the office of the Labour Commissioner.

The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 are being administered by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances.

The employment service in Maharashtra State is being looked after by the Directorate of Employment, which is also administering the Employment Exchanges (compulsory notifications of vacancies) Act, 1959.

A Welfare Commissioner is in charge of all the welfare activities conducted by the Government of Maharashtra through the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953.

The working conditions of unprotected manual workers such as mathadis, hamals, etc., are sought to be improved by the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969. The schemes made by Government under this Act are being administered by the tripartite boards constituted under these schemes.

Trade unions and their recognition

Trade unions of workers and of employers can be registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, as a result of which the union gets the status of a corporate body by the name under which it is registered, and can have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and can contract. It can sue and can be sued.

The total number of registered trade unions as on 31st December 1971 was 2,909. The estimated membership of the 2,909 (this excludes 29 registered federations) registered trade unions as on 31st December 1971 (latest available) was 13,93,299. One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay is the Registrar of Trade Unions under this Act, for the State of Maharashtra. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur, is the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions for Vidarbha region and one of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad are the Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions for Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad divisions respectively.

The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971

The Act provides—

(a) recognition of representative unions, which would be the exclusive bargaining agents, and

(b) declaration of certain practices as Unfair Labour Practices and for their prevention.

The legislation applies to industries coming within the purview of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, or the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, except the provisions relating to recognition of unions which do not apply to the industries to which the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, for the time being apply. The statutory authorities, which will be constituted for carrying out the purposes of the Act are : (i) The Industrial Court; (ii) Labour Court; and (iii) Investigating Officers. The Industrial Court will consider and decide applications from unions for grant of recognition and consider and decide complaints relating to unfair labour practices specified in the Schedules to the Act, except item 1 of Schedule IV, which relates to discharge or dismissal of employees. The Industrial Courts will be assisted by the investigating officers both in deciding applications for grant of recognition to unions and in deciding complaints relating to unfair labour practices. The Labour Courts will hear and decide complaints specified at item 1 of Schedule IV relating to dismissal or discharge of employees.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Deputy Commissioners of Labour and the Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Conciliation Officers under the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947. Industrial disputes pertaining to general demands, 2 (k) disputes (industrial disputes but wherein the unions are involved) and individual disputes under section 24 of the said Act are referred to officers for mediation and conciliation. All Government Labour Officers at Bombay and in the districts, have also been appointed Conciliation officers for the purposes of dealing with complaints regarding discharge, dismissals, retrenchment, etc. under section 24 of the Act.

During the year 1969, Government delegated under section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, powers exercisable by it under section 4 of the said Act (appointment of Conciliation Officers) to the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.

The conciliation officers try to bring about settlement in industrial disputes. If no settlement is reached, they make failure reports to Government which, in view of this report, takes a decision about the reference of the dispute to adjudication. There is also provision in the Act for making an application for direct reference of disputes to conciliation board adjudication or to arbitration. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) Bombay, has been delegated the powers of Government for reference of disputes to adjudication under section 10 (2) and also under section 10 (1) and 12 (5), in relation to industrial disputes under sections 2 (a) and 2 (k) of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Poona and Nagpur have also been delegated with similar powers limited to their jurisdiction. The Conciliation officers dealing with section 2 (a) and 2 (k) disputes, therefore submit their failure reports to the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

The powers of Government under sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 33 of the Act have also been delegated to Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Assistant Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Aurangabad. Under these powers they can hear applications for recovery of the amount due to workmen under the provisions of the Act.

Under an Industries and Labour Department Notification the Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act has directed that the powers exercisable by it—

1. Under section 5 of the said Act to constitute a board of conciliation;

2. Under section 8 of the said Act, to fill up the vacancy occurring in the office of the Chairman, any other member of a Board ; and
3. Under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the said Act, to make a reference of an industrial dispute to a Board, where parties to such dispute apply in the prescribed manner, whether jointly or separately, for such a reference

shall be exercisable also by the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.

The Government of Maharashtra in the Industries and Labour Department *vide* its Notification has directed that the powers exercisable by it under section 15 and sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2A of the said Act and in relation to industrial dispute relating to the matter specified in item III of the second schedule to the said Act to be exercisable also by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

Prior to May 1st 1965 the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 was applicable only in Western Maharashtra (Erstwhile Bombay State area), in respect of specified industries *viz.* cotton, silk and woollen textile industry, textile processing, hosiery, sugar, supply of electricity and transport in Greater Bombay, and generation and supply of electricity in certain local areas and banking companies not having branches outside the State of Maharashtra.

In Vidarbha, the C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 was in force and in Marathwada region the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was in force. From 1st May 1965, however, the Act was extended to all the industries in Vidarbha area to which the C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act was applicable. Subsequently the industries, *viz.* (1) industry engaged in the generation or supply of electrical energy or both, (2) industry engaged in the conduct and maintenance of public passenger transport services by omnibus, (3) industry engaged in the manufacture of paper and straw boards, (4) industry undertaken by or on behalf of a municipal council, a zilla parishad or a village panchayat constituted under any law, for the time being in force, (5) industry carried on in any establishment to which the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, applies, except banking companies not having branches or other establishments outside the State of Maharashtra, and

Co-operative Banks to which the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, applies, (6) dairy or dairy products industry, (7) industry engaged in transport of goods by public carriers by roads, (8) rice, flour or dal mills, (9) industry engaged in manufacturing bricks or tiles (including roof tiles), (10) industry engaged in the construction or maintenance of roads or building operations, and (11) industry in which any process of printing by letter press, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book binding and any other work relating to supply and sale of stationery, books and other publications is carried, (12) cement industry, (13) furniture industry, (14) picture frame industry, (15) industry engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks, such as Coca Cola, soda water etc., (16) oil industry, (17) ginning and pressing industry, (18) lac manufacturing industry, (19) rubber industry, (20) leather and tanneries industry, (21) plastic industry, (22) fertiliser industry, (23) glass industry, (24) explosive industry, (25) industries undertaken by Nagpur Improvement Trust, (26) industries carried on by the Khadi and Village Industries, were removed from the purview of the B. I. R. Act by issue of notifications from time to time.

In so far as Marathwada is concerned provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, have been made applicable only to the cotton textile industry in the local area of Aurangabad Municipality, Nanded taluka (including Nanded Municipal area) in the Nanded district, Latur Taluka in the Osmanabad District and to sugar industry in the local area of Gangapur and Vaijapur talukas in Aurangabad District, Kandhar Taluka in the Nanded District and Osmanabad Taluka in the Osmanabad district.

A Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as Chief Conciliator with jurisdiction throughout the State and all Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay as conciliators for the local area of Greater Bombay have been notified. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Poona has been notified as Additional Chief Conciliator for Poona Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur has been notified as Additional Chief Conciliator for Vidarbha and Marathwada Divisions. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Poona Division, Nagpur Division and Aurangabad Division have been notified as conciliators for the local areas specified in the notification.

The disputes arising from notice of change given by either party and not settled mutually are referred to the conciliators for mediation and

conciliation. The conciliators endeavour to settle the dispute and if no settlement is reached, they make a report to the Chief Conciliator.

When the dispute is not mutually settled in conciliation, the union (representative and approved union) or the employer, after obtaining a certificate from the conciliator, can refer it to arbitration under section 73-A or 86-CC to the Industrial Court or Wage Board, as the case may be. Government can also directly refer the matter to these authorities for arbitration under section 73 of the Act when the conditions laid down therein are satisfied.

Works Committees

Out of 448 establishments required to constitute Works Committee under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, such committees are functioning properly in 155 establishments. In 63 establishments they could not be constituted/reconstituted for lack of response from the workers. The managements of 20 establishments reported that there were no works committees because they were employing less than 100 workers and 17 establishments were found to have been either closed down or ceased to have any business activity. In the remaining 193 establishments action is being taken to persuade the managements to constitute/reconstitute works committees.

Conditions of Employment

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, provides for defining, with precision, certain conditions of service in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen. Under section 2(A) of the Act, the Model Standing Orders have been framed which apply mandatorily to the establishments coming within the purview of the Act in respect of matters mentioned in the Schedule appended to the Act. This is the chief characteristic of this Act in its application to Maharashtra State.

The employers or workers can move the certifying officer, within six months of the application of this Act, for the amendments of the model standing orders. Where model standing orders have not been so amended, they continue to remain in force at least for a period of one year after which parties can take action for modification. From the date of their coming into operation the certified standing orders cannot be modified before six months, except by agreement. Modifications are certified by the certifying officer after following a prescribed procedure. The Commissioner of Labour and Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Bombay are

certifying officers under the Act, while the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur are certifying officers for the Divisions of Poona, Nagpur and Marathwada, respectively.

Any person aggrieved by the order of the Certifying Officer can appeal to the Appellate Authority (Industrial Court), setting out the grounds of appeal.

If any question arises as to the application or interpretation of standing order, model standing orders or amendments certified under this Act, any employer or workman or any other prescribed representative of workmen can refer the question to any one of the Labour Courts constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the decision given by the Labour Court is final and binding on the parties.

Similarly, the draft standing orders and alterations to the settled standing orders in respect of establishments covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, are settled.

Discipline in Industry

The Code of Discipline is not a legal document. It is only a voluntary agreement ratified by the central organisations of employers and workers on voluntary basis. Its success, therefore, depends upon the willing co-operation of the parties who have ratified it.

The main object of the Code of Discipline is to lay down norms of behaviour for employers and workmen with a view to maintaining peace in the industry. The Code also stresses the responsibility of Government in the effective implementation of the existing provisions of labour laws by creating adequate machinery. Under the Code, strikes, lock-outs and closures, without notice, are prohibited and the parties are required to solve their differences by peaceful negotiations. The employers are required to evolve mutually agreed procedure for redressal of grievances. They are required to desist from acts of victimisation, discrimination and use of coercive methods. It is also necessary for them to recognise unions which fulfil the conditions laid down in the Code. The workers and their unions are expected to follow democratic and constitutional methods to resolve their disputes with employers and to eschew violence and coercive methods.

To give effect to the code, an Implementation and Evaluation Officer has been appointed for the entire State. The State Government has also constituted a tripartite committee at the State level since 14th May,

1960, known as the State Implementation and Evaluation Committee, consisting of the representatives of employers, workers and Government. It has, as its function, to see that the Code of Discipline in Industry and the provisions of Labour Laws, awards, agreements, etc., are properly implemented by the workers and employers. The Implementation and Evaluation Officer investigates the complaints regarding alleged breaches of the Code of Discipline in Industry and fixes responsibility of the breaches alleged by either parties. He communicates his decision to the parties and their central organisations with a request to apply suitable sanctions against their defaulting members. He also deals with the applications from unions seeking recognition. The State Implementation and Evaluation Committee is kept informed of the decision taken by the Implementation and Evaluation Officer at meetings held every quarter. The committee also investigates the complaints and takes final decision whenever found necessary.

Industrial Truce Resolution.

After the declaration of emergency after the invasion of India by China a joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and employees was held at New Delhi on November 3, 1962, which adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution enjoining on both the employers and employees to exercise voluntary restraint and to settle disputes through voluntary arbitration.

The State Implementation and Evaluation Officer also sees to the implementation of this Resolution.

Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme

In Maharashtra State the Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme was first introduced in 1959, mainly to advise the employers as well as the employees in connection with solving their problems. This scheme mainly aims at maintenance of peace in the industry by normalising and creating harmonious relations between the employers and the employees. Peace in the industry, as at present, become one of the national essentiality from the point of view of maximising production.

The Office of the Commissioner of Labour intervenes in the dispute under this Scheme on the request of either party i.e. the employers or the employees or their organisations or even *suo-moto*, whenever information is received of actual or threatened strike or similar disturbance of industrial relations between the employers and the employees. It is

interesting to note that the 1,357 cases were handled under the Scheme in the year 1972. The following matters were dealt with under the Scheme:

- (1) Harassment of workmen, unfair labour practices, go-slow, etc.
- (2) Disputes relating to establishment or institutions which are not "industry" or relating to persons who are not "workmen" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (3) Threatened strikes, actual strikes and lock-outs.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The object of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is to prevent "sweated labour" and exploitation of labour. The Act provides for statutory fixation of minimum wages in the scheduled employments where the labour is unorganised and is, therefore, likely to be exploited by payment of extremely low wages and making it work in unhealthy and unsatisfactory conditions.

Government has fixed minimum rates of wages in respect of 26 scheduled employments by end of 1972-73. The approximate number of employees benefitted by the fixation of minimum rates of wages is approximately 25 lakhs.

In the remaining 5 scheduled employments, namely, saw mills, wooden furniture making, wooden photo or picture frames making, bakeries and hospitals, minimum wages committees were constituted.

Besides fixation of minimum rates of wages, the Act provides for prescribing normal working hours, rest intervals, weekly holidays, etc. for employees working in the scheduled employments.

Government has accepted the recommendations of the minimum Wages Committee in respect of special allowance to be given to workers in printing presses, cine studios and cine laboratories, shops and commercial establishments and power-loom industry. For this purpose Government has notified the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as the "Competent Authority" with powers to ascertain and declare the special allowance.

The Government Labour Officers are Minimum Wages Inspectors for their jurisdiction. In addition, the Chief Inspector of Factory and Factory Inspectors and Inspectors appointed under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, are also Minimum Wage Inspectors. Government Labour Officers are actually entrusted with the work of

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implementation of Minimum Wages Act except for corporation areas where it is implemented by the shop Inspectors of the respective Municipal Corporations. The Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, pay frequent visits to the employments covered by the Act and ensure the implementation of the various provisions of the Act. In cases where the employers fail to observe the provisions of the Act, legal action is taken. Claims in respect of the short payments are heard by the authority under the Minimum Wages Act.

During the year 1972, 6 new employments were added to the schedule Employments under the Act.

Additions to the Schedule Employments

1. Employment in salt pan industry.
2. Employment in cashew processing industry.
3. Employment in engineering industry.
4. Employment in cloth dyeing and/or cloth printing.
5. Employment in laundry industry.
6. Employment in legal practitioners.

At the beginning of the year 1972 the total number of scheduled employments under the Act was 34. During the year, six new employments were added to the schedule under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, bringing the total number of schedule Employments to 40 at the end of the year 1972.

During the year 1972, minimum rates of wages were fixed for the first time in the employment in any hospital within the limits of the Greater Bombay.

During the year 1972, 5 committees were appointed for first fixation of minimum rates of wages in any schedule employment.

1. Employment in any industry in where wooden photo or picture frames making and other similar work or any work incidental to such process is carried on.
2. Employment in any industry engaged in saw milling.
3. Employment in any industry in which wooden furniture making or other similar work or any work incidental to such process is carried on.
4. Employment in Bakeries.
5. Employment in cashew processing industry.

During the year minimum rates of wages for the employees employed in employment in any stone breaking or stone crushing industry were revised.

During the year under report 23,561 visits were paid to the various scheduled employments and the number of prosecutions launched was 323 in the whole State.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

The payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides for payment of bonus to persons employed in factories with 10 or more workers and establishments employing 20 or more workmen. It aims at minimising industrial disputes regarding bonus and evolving uniform formula for determining the quantum of profit bonus instead of leaving the same to be worked out in each case. It has laid down the manner in which gross profit are to be computed and how the available and allocable surplus should be worked out.

Bonus has to be paid within 8 months from the date of expiry of the accounting year to all employees who have worked for 30 days and more. A minimum bonus of 4 per cent of wages or salary for the year or Rs. 40 whichever is more, has to be paid even if there is a loss. The Maximum bonus payable is 20 per cent of the wages or salary in the accounting year. All bonuses under settlements or awards are to be paid within one month from the date of the settlement or the award comes into force. The bonus amount, due to an employee under an agreement, settlement or award can be recovered as an arrears of land revenue on an application made to the concerned officers of the Labour Department.

The Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the Government Labour Officer have been notified as inspectors for the purposes of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Under the Act, the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, has been authorised to grant permission to employers for changing the accounting year in respect of their establishments in Maharashtra State. Application for extension of time limit for making payment of bonus are to be made to Government which decides each case on merit.

During the year 1969, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Poona, and Nagpur have been specified as authorities for the purposes of section 21 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for recovery of bonus dues from the employers.

Implementation of Wage Boards Recommendations

(i) *Recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry*—The Millowners' Association, on behalf of its member mills in Greater Bombay and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, a Representative and Approved Union for the Cotton Textile Industry in Greater Bombay have reached agreement for implementation of the under-mentioned recommendations of the second wage board for Cotton Textile Industry :

- (1) Annual increments to operatives.
- (2) recasting of time scales of clerical staff.
- (3) recasting of time scales of nurses (working in the member mills of M.O.A.).
- (4) payment of gratuity to clerks and operatives.
- (5) Revised pay scales in engineering sections of the mill.

The arrears of increase in wage have been paid to the operatives and clerical staff and to the engineering workers.

There are 112 undertakings covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act for the Cotton textile industry in Maharashtra State. Of these, 77 textile units employing about 2,47,250 workers have implemented the recommendations. Four Mills are closed, 18 mills are working under the Unemployment Relief Scheme and remaining units are power-loom units and as such are not expected to implement the recommendations.

(ii) *Recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry*—Out of the 45 Sugar Factories in Maharashtra State, 40 have informed that they have implemented the recommendations. Out of the remaining 5 factories, 4 factories have expressed their difficulties in implementing the recommendations, because they are new units. The case of one sugar factory is pending before the Industrial Court.

(iii) *Recommendations of other Central Wage Boards*—The Government of India have accepted the final recommendations of the following seven Central Wage Boards : viz.;

1. Central Wage Board for Leather and Leather Goods Industry.
2. Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry.
3. Central Wage Board for Electricity undertakings.
4. Central Wage Board for Engineering Industry.
5. Central Wage Board for Road Transport Industry.
6. Central Wage Board for Cement Industry.

As per directives given by the Central Government to all the State Governments, the Government of Maharashtra has requested all the concerned industries to implement the final recommendations of the Central Wage Boards mentioned above.

The majority of the concerns in the above mentioned industries have either implemented the final recommendations of the Central Wage Boards or are paying higher wages than those recommended by the Central Wage Boards. The concerns which have not so far implemented the recommendations of these Boards are being persuaded and various efforts are being made to bring them in line with those which are paying wages, etc., according to the Boards' recommendations.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

This Act is enforced mainly by the local authorities in the areas to which it has been extended. Its enforcement is however supervised by one of the Dy. Commissioner of Labour at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Thana, Nanded, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur and Sholapur, and by the Government Labour Officers at these centres. Under the Shops Supervision Scheme, the supervising officers are authorised to give such directions to the local authorities, as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the Act, visit the municipalities in their jurisdiction, discuss the working of the Act with the authorities concerned and give instructions to the Shop Inspectors on the spot. There is also a system of mass-raids for ensuring proper implementation of the Act.

At the end of the year 1971 the Bombay shops and Establishments Act, 1948 stood extended to 139 local areas employing about 3,92,437 employees.

During the year 1972 the Act was extended to 11 more local areas, viz. (1) Shahada (2) Umerkhed (3) Ballarpur (4) Rahuri (5) Pimpalgaon Baswant (6) Khopoli (7) Jintur (8) Rajapur (9) Lasalgaon Municipal Councils (10) Dehu Road and (11) Ahmednagar Cantonment areas bringing the number of employees covered under the Act to 4,18,601 in 150 local areas.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 is in force in Maharashtra State with effect from 31st March 1962. The Act has been made applicable to every motor transport undertaking employing five or more workers and every employer is required to get his undertaking registered under the Act. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates their

working conditions. Besides making provisions for fixed working hours, spread over, daily intervals of rest, weekly rest, overtime, leave with wages, the Act also provides for welfare facilities such as canteens, rest rooms, medical facilities, first aid facilities, etc. One of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Inspector for the entire State and the remaining Deputy Commissioners of Labour, all the Asstt. Commissioners of Labour and Government Labour Officers are notified as Inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

Two hundred and twenty five Motor Transport undertakings were registered earlier were reviewed under the Act and eighteen new undertakings were registered under the Act during the year 1972-73.

Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1965.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour was appointed as the Chief Inspector under the Working Journalist Act, 1955 by the Government of Maharashtra since October 1972. In the Maharashtra State there are total no. of 70 establishments which are amenable to the working Journalists Act, 1955 as per the available information. 59 establishments, out of total no. of 70, implemented the recommendations of the second wage board, wholly for their working journalists. However 16 Establishments out of 70, have not extended the said benefits to their non-journalists. The establishments of " Press Trust of India " made an appeal in the Supreme Court of India and " the Navbharat " of Nagpur's case was referred to the Industrial disputes connected with the non-implementation of the Second Wage Board recommendations. Hence both of these establishments have not implemented the recommendations of the Board. Rest of the establishments have not implemented the recommendations as those are either new establishments or are financially unable to implement them. However these establishments are being persuaded by the Inspector under the Act to implement the recommendations as early as possible.

1,314 working journalists and 8,020 non-journalists were working during 1972 in the establishments amenable to the recommendations of the second wage board.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

The Government of India, with a view to regulating the employment of contract Labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition

in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, has enacted a special legislation, viz. "The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970". The Act mainly provides for (i) registration of principal employers and licensing of contractors ; (ii) the setting up of Advisory Boards of a tripartite character, representing various interests including employers, contractors, employees and independent persons, for advising the Central or the State Government, as the case may be, on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, as may be referred to it, and to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it ; and (iii) the regulation of the conditions of work, payment of minimum wages and other essential amenities relating to welfare and health of contract labour.

The Act is applicable to all establishments in which 20 or more workmen are employed as contract workers. The Act also applies to every contractor, who employs or who employed on any day of the preceding 12 months, 20 or more workmen. The appropriate Government has powers under the Act, to apply the provisions of the Act to any establishment or contractor employing workmen less than 20. The Act does not apply to establishments in which work only of intermittent or casual nature is performed.

The Central Government brought the Act into force throughout the country, with effect from 10th February 1971, by virtue of a notification issued by it in that behalf, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 1(3) of the Act. The State Government finalised the State Rules viz. the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971 under the Act and published them in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (Extraordinary), dated 26th October 1971. Further, the State Government issued the required notifications under sections 7 and 12 of the Act and fixed the 15th August 1972 to be the date, by which establishments or contractors to which or to whom the Act applies should obtain Registration Certificate or Licence under the Act; and also fixed a period of one month for registration of establishments to which the Act becomes subsequently applicable. The State Government has also constituted the State Advisory Contract Labour Board under section 4 of the Act, on 9th August 1972.

The State Government has set up the following machinery for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act in the State, viz.:

(i) The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad have been appointed as Registering Officers

and Licensing Officers for the purposes of Chapters III and IV of the Act, within their respective jurisdictions;

(ii) The Government Labour Officers at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad have been appointed as inspectors for the purposes of the Act within their respective Divisional jurisdictions; and

(iii) The Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur have been appointed as Appellate Authorities for the purposes of section 15 of the Act, within their respective Divisional jurisdictions.

Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.

The Act seeks to regulate employment and improve working conditions of unprotected manual workers such as mathadis, hamals, etc. in 13 scheduled employments. To begin with the State Government introduced schemes in respect of employments in (1) Iron and Steel Markets, and Shops and (2) the Grocery Markets and Shops in 1970.

The State Government has further introduced schemes in respect of following employments for Greater Bombay:

- (1) Iron and Steel Markets and Shops.
- (2) Grocery Markets and Shops.
- (3) Cloth Markets and Shops.
- (4) Cotton Markets and Shops.
- (5) Goods Transport Labour.
- (6) Fishing Industry.
- (7) Metal and Paper Markets/Shops.
- (8) Khoka Making Establishments and Timber Markets and Shops.

Under the scheme tripartite boards have been appointed except in cases of Fishing Industry and Khoka Making Establishments and Timber Markets and Shops wherein one man's Board is appointed for the time being, as here was no response from the employers and workers. The scheme envisage registration of employers and workers engaged in respective employments and make it compulsory upon the employers to engage only registered workers.

The State Government has also extended the scheme to Nagpur and Poona cities in respect of the following employments:

- Nagpur :
- (1) Grocery Markets and Shops.
 - (2) Railway yards and goods sheds.
 - (3) Khoka Making and Timber Markets.

Poona : (1) Grocery Markets and Shops.

(2) Agricultural Produce Markets.

and they will start functioning very soon.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

The State Government has brought into force all the provisions of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, excepting the provisions of Section 3 thereof, in the State with effect from 1st April 1968. The provisions of section 3 of the Act have been brought into force with effect from 1st June 1968. Similarly the Government has also brought into force all the provisions of the Maharashtra Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968, excepting the provisions of Rules 24 and 27, in the State with effect from 1st April 1968.

The State Government has taken the following administrative measures for the purposes of the enforcement of the provisions of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1968, in the State:

(i) All the Junior Inspectors of Factories, appointed under the Factories Act, 1948 in the State have been notified as "Competent authorities" for the purposes of Section 4 of the Act.

(ii) All the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, appointed under the Factories in the State have been notified as "appellate authorities" for the purposes of Section 5 of the Act.

(iii) Under the provisions of Rule 34(1) of the Maharashtra Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968, all the Labour Officers, notified under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, in the State have been appointed as "authorities" to hear and settle disputes between employers and employees pertaining to all industrial premises located in their respective jurisdictions in relation to the following matters, viz.:

(a) the issue of raw materials to the employee;

(b) the rejection of beedi or cigar or both made by an employee; and

(c) the payment of wages for the rejected beedies or cigars or both by the employer.

(iv) Under the provisions of Rule 34(2) of the Maharashtra Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968, all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in the State have been appointed

as "appellate authorities" to hear and decide appeals against the settlements made by the Labour Officers in their capacities as authorities under section 39(2) of the Act.

(v) Under the provisions of Rule 32 of the Maharashtra Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968, all the persons who are for the time being the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the State have been prescribed as "appellate authorities" for the purposes of sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Act to whom appeals can be preferred by an employee, who is discharged, dismissed or retrenched.

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The Act has come into force with effect from 16th September 1972. The Government of Maharashtra has framed Rules under this Act, which have come into force from 13th October 1972. This Act applies to every factory, mine, oilfield, plantation, port, railway company and every shop or establishment in which ten or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months. The Rules provide for payment of gratuity by an employer within a prescribed period.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Poona and Nagpur are appointed as Controlling Authorities by the Government of Maharashtra for the areas under their respective jurisdiction. The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay is the appellate authority for the purposes of the Act.

Collection of Statistics

The Government of Maharashtra have promulgated the Collection of Statistics (Work stoppages) (Maharashtra) Rules, 1969 under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The Rules came into force from January 1970. Under these Rules obligation has, for the first time, been cast upon employers of scheduled industrial concerns to submit to the Statistics Authority reports of work stoppages, whenever they occur. In exercise of the powers under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 the Government of Maharashtra had made the Collection of Statistics (Lay off and Retrenchment) (Maharashtra) Rules, 1970 which came into force from 9th November 1970. Under these Rules liability has been cast upon the employers of scheduled industrial concerns to submit reports of lay-offs, retrenchments and closures in their concerns whenever they occur, to the Statistic Authority. Besides above statistics, viz. statistics of work stoppages lay-off, retrenchment and partial and entire closure of concerns, the office

of Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, also collects and compiles statistics pertaining to absenteeism in the Cotton Textile Industry and concerns employing more than 500 workers in important industries in the State. This office also collects statistics of labour turnover, agriculture wages, cases disposed off by the workmen's Compensations Authority and rural retail prices of commodities.

It is under consideration of the State Government to frame rules under Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 for collection of data pertaining to bonus payment to the workers.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, compiles and publishes every month the consumer price index numbers (New Series) for working class in respect of the seven selected centres in Maharashtra State, viz. Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Poona, Nanded and Aurangabad. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres are based on the results of the family living surveys conducted by the Government of India, during the year 1958-59, while the consumer price index numbers for Poona, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad centres are based on the findings of the family living surveys conducted by the Maharashtra State Government, during the same period, i.e. the year 1958-59. The base period in respect of the indices for Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur centres is taken as 1960-100 while the base period in regard to the indices for Poona, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad centres is taken as 1961-100.

The Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra have undertaken fresh family living surveys in the year 1970-71 at various selected industrial centres in the State.

Training in Labour Welfare

Since the year 1959 the Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay, has been recognised by the Bombay University as a post graduate institution imparting specialised instructions leading to the two years Diploma Course in Labour Welfare (D.L.W.) of the Bombay University. About 40 students are admitted to the Diploma Course each year. The Diploma Course has been upgraded to Master of Labour Welfare Degree Course since June 1970. A Research Wing has also been established at the Institute, primarily to fulfil the teaching requirements of the M.L.W. Degree Course.

Four types of courses in Labour Welfare are now conducted at the Bombay Labour Institute. These are as under :

(1) *Master's Degree in Labour Welfare*—This is a two year post-graduate course leading to the Master's Degree Course of the Bombay University.

(2) *Government Labour Officers' Certificate Course*—This is a course for giving theoretical and practical training to the State Government Labour Officers, in replacement of the earlier short-term social work course of the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, University of Calcutta.

(3) *Diploma Courses in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations*—This is full time Diploma Course in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations. It is open to persons who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, Commerce or Science. Preference is however given to those who are directly associated with or actively engaged in trade union work. The minimum academic requirement can be relaxed, in favour of experienced trade unionists. The course receives candidates for training deputed from different public sector undertakings as well. Government has recently introduced a scheme of stipends to encourage working trade unionists to join this course. From July, 1971, a Marathi Medium Division of the course was opened.

(4) *State Workers Education Scheme*—The scheme has been devised in such a manner that the topics selected on various subjects are of immediate interest to and have a direct bearing on the life and work of the industrial workers.

The programme covers observation visits, film shows and discussions on current topics, apart from the usual lecture discussions. Two sessions of about three and a half months' duration are conducted every year.

Labour Cell

Since the year 1969, a Labour Cell has also been created at the Bombay Labour Institute with the following objectives :

(1) To compile important statistical data having a bearing on labour matters pertaining to other states and foreign countries as well ;

(2) To scrutinise important labour items appearing in the news papers published in the State ; and

(3) To study the comparative labour problems and labour trends in the country and abroad.

Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur

With effect from 9th August, 1971, a Regional Labour Institute has been started by Government at Nagpur, which at present conducts a Diploma Course in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations on the same lines of the course that is conducted at the Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay. Government has also introduced a scheme of stipends to encourage the working trade unionists to join course. The course is of 9 months duration. The Regional Labour Institute has also a Research Wing.

Fair Price Shops/Consumers Co-operative Stores

To give effect to the unanimous recommendations by the Standing Labour Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution held in New Delhi on 5th August 1963, the Government of Maharashtra, have taken step for the establishment of Consumers Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops in industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers. At the end of the year 1972, out of 366 establishments required to open Fair Price Shops/Consumers Co-operative Stores, in 72 establishments F.P.S. have been opened by the employers and in 42 establishments the workers Co-operative Societies have been set-up.

Textile Employment (Decasualisation Scheme)

The Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme for cotton textile workers is working on voluntary basis in the cities of Bombay and Sholapur with the co-operation of Millowners' Association, Bombay, Millowners' Association, Sholapur and representatives of employees. The cotton Textile Mills covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 are brought under the scope of the scheme. It is meant for regulating recruitment of labour with a view to avoiding waste of manpower, increasing efficiency and production by reducing labour turnover, waiting period of unemployed textile workers, eliminating bribery, corruption and favouritism in the recruitment of textile workers. The scheme is also encouraging the systematic training of textile workers to ensure a steady supply of efficient manpower.

The procedure in regard to the operation of the scheme in Bombay and Sholapur is laid down by the Government in consultation with the Local Advisory Committee. The Committee is comprised of representatives from the employers and employees. The scheme is run through the four sectional offices in Bombay and one at Sholapur. About 61 cotton textile mills are covered in Bombay and 5 at Sholapur.

During the period from October 1971 to December 1971 registration of 7,532 workers was made. Demands of 5,309 workers were received from the mills. Submissions of 6,976 workers were made against these demands and 2,650 candidates were employed by the mills against these vacancies.

During the period from January 1972 to December 1972 registration of 32,807 workers was made. Demands of 30,631 workers were received from the mills. Submissions of 39,522 workers were made against these demands and 18,261 candidates were employed by the mills against these vacancies.

During the period from January 1973 to August 1973 registration of 23,439 workers was made. Demands of 25,056 workers were received from the mills. Submissions of 32,007 workers were made against these demands and 13,850 candidates were employed by the mills against these vacancies.

The scheme worked successfully in rendering free employment service to unemployed cotton textile workers in the cotton textile mills in Bombay and Sholapur.

Productivity Unit

The Government accorded sanction to set up Productivity Unit in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour for productivity oriented agreements on 30th September 1972. The function of the productivity unit is to attend to problems of norms, classifications, incentives, productivity etc. which arise during the considerations of industrial disputes that come up before the Commissioner of Labour. The unit will assist the parties to industrial disputes to enter into agreements which result in increasing productivity along with wages.

For this purpose the Government sanctioned creation of the posts of (1) Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Technical) and (2) Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Technical). The unit has started functioning since 16th January 1973.

Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department

The Steam Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department is mainly concerned with the supervision of manufacture of steam boilers of different types and capacities and connected fittings of boilers and steam lines, in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. Registration and inspection of boilers and economisers in accordance with the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962 and the Maharashtra

Economiser Rules, 1965 also form an important part of the duties of the Inspectorate. In addition inspections of steam, feed and blow off pipes for use in this State as well as in other States of India, are carried out. Supervision of welders tests for grant of certificates under the I. B. R., 1950 and examinations for grant of certificates of Competency as Boiler Attendants and Proficiency as Engineers, are also held under the auspices of this Department.

The provisions of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 and the rules made thereunder regarding abatement of smoke nuisances in the cities of Greater Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur to which the Act has been extended are administered by this department under the overall supervision of the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission.

The Department is headed by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances who is responsible for proper administration of the laws and regulations with which the department is concerned.

There are now three regional offices at Nagpur, Sholapur and Nasik besides the head office at Bombay. The office at Nasik is newly opened and has started functioning since June 1973. The new office is in-charge of an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and cater to the needs of boiler owners in the districts Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Buldhana and parts of Ahmednagar. A new office in Poona is also proposed to be opened as soon as a suitable office accommodation is found.

Factory Inspectorate

The Factory Inspectorate is entrusted with the responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. The main provisions of the Act relate 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 Inspectors of Factories respectively. There are two Deputy Chief Inspectors also for Bombay Region. Besides, he has under him Inspector of Factories, the Medical Inspector of Factories, Chemical Inspector of Factories, Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, the Technical Inspector, the Legal Assistant, the Certifying Surgeon, the Lady Inspector of Factories at the headquarters at Bombay as well as at the various local places. In addition, every District Magistrate is an Inspector of 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 State Government entrusted this Department also with the work of enforcement of the provisions of Personnel Injuries Compensation Act and the Rules made thereunder during the year 1972. 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, formation of safety committees, etc.

The Medical Inspector of Factories of this Department and Certifying Surgeon make efforts to persuade the management of factories to improve the working conditions to prevent industrial diseases and health hazards and to provide better welfare facilities. The plans of new factories engaged in processes having health hazards are being scrutinised by the Medical Inspector to ensure proper check on good environmental conditions. Improvements in methods of work, artificial ventilation, local exhaust, draught arrangements on the process, etc. are being insisted at the initial stages to reduce the hazards of exposure to the employees. Investigations are also being carried out by the Medical Inspector in the complaints pertaining to adverse effect on health of workers. Similarly suitable advice is also being given to the management to adopt measures to avoid occupational diseases and health hazards.

There was a demand for last several years for posting of a Factory Inspector in Kalyan area. Accordingly, the Inspector of Factories Class I has been posted. Similarly, there was a demand that one Factory Inspector should be posted in Marathwada region. Hence Inspector of Factories Class I has been posted at Nanded, this year.

Work in Industrial Hygiene Section

During the year 1971, a survey, in co-operation with the staff of the Central Labour Institute, was started to find out the extent of pollution of environmental air by mercury in caustic soda plants. The survey is not completed and would continue. It is also decided to survey all glass factories where the workers are at risk of inhalation of silicosis. It is also planned to survey industries where nitro-amino compounds are being used by examining air samples to find out the extent of pollution.

As regards medical examination of the workers employed in various dangerous occupations, the total number of workers examined during the year 1972 is 1,519. The intention of the Department is to increase the same by about 50 per cent in the next year.

Accidents

There is some satisfaction to see reduction in total number of accidents in the year 1972 as compared to 1971. In 1971 total accidents were 62,305 while those in 1972 were 55,983.

It is further noticed that though the accident figure is quite large, nearly 50 per cent of the accidents are only in textile industries and in the said industry also there are about a score of factories, where the record is extremely bad in comparison to others. Same is the case with Engineering and Transport Industries. A consolidated effort to reduce the large number of accidents in certain selected engineering and textile factories is being planned during the year so as to enable a substantial reduction in the general accident frequency rates in these two types of industries which is really responsible for increasing the over-all frequency rate. It is hoped that special efforts now being made by the way of creating safety consciousness amongst all concerned as well as detail regular inspection of plants and machines so as to reduce the unsafe working conditions to the extent possible at such factories will bear fruit in due course.

Employment Service

The multi-sided activities of the Employment Service in the State can be divided in the following branches :

- (1) Registration of and assistance to employment-seekers.
- (2) Collection of employment market information.
- (3) Occupational information and research.
- (4) Vocational guidance.
- (5) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux.
- (6) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.
- (7) Professional and executive branch.
- (8) Employment assistance to physically-handicapped persons.

1. *Employment Exchanges*.—At the end of 1972 there were 37 Employment Offices in Maharashtra State as under:

Regional Employment Exchange	..	..	1
Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges	..	..	8

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped	1
University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux	5
District Employment Exchanges	18
Employment Exchanges	4

Besides, there was an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in every district except Bombay.

The services rendered by these Employment Offices are voluntary and entirely free. All employment-seekers who register with these offices are given employment assistance free of charge. Finding suitable jobs for applicants and finding suitable workers for jobs available with employers is an integral part of the day-to-day work of Employment Exchange. One can acquaint, from the statistics given below, with the volume of work done by the Employment Exchanges during the Third Plan Period :

Serial No.	Year		Number of applicants registered	Number of applicants placed in employment	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants on Live Register at the end of the year
1	1961-62	..	3,10,137	35,878	71,361	1,74,377
2	1962-63	..	3,72,899	39,673	83,908	2,44,184
3	1963-64	..	3,87,204	43,494	98,870	2,40,798
4	1964-65	..	3,52,146	44,869	95,767	2,53,162
5	1965-66	..	3,80,868	49,520	1,02,168	2,66,943
6	1966-67	..	3,82,969	47,914	92,431	2,74,435
7	1967-68	..	4,18,598	39,004	76,566	2,90,499
8	1968-69	..	4,00,108	39,973	80,076	2,92,422
9	1969-70	..	3,97,823	41,015	87,743	2,93,332
10	1970-71	..	4,14,522	39,767	86,756	3,60,824
11	1971-72	..	4,64,017	43,504	84,644	4,38,025

2. *Employment Market Information.*—The Employment Market Information branches of the Employment Service undertake the study of the quantity and quality of man-power that would be required for various projects envisaged in the national plan with an eye on the means and methods that could be adopted to reduce unemployment. The work of the Employment Market Information Units starts with collecting from employers in the public sector and the private sector periodical returns about the workers engaged by them in various categories and their man-power requirements. These returns are to be obtained from all public sector

employers, and from private establishments in Bombay having 25 or more employees and those outside Bombay having ten or more employees. The information so collected by the various Employment Market Information branches at the Employment Exchanges in the State is not only useful for the district concerned, but it is also forwarded to the State Employment Market Information Unit at the State Directorate in Bombay where it is processed, analysed and compiled on a scientific basis for preparation of periodical reports which are very useful for man-power planning.

The Employment Market Information Units also collect occupation-wise information about employment in each establishment. This information is useful for assessment of the extent to which workers possessing different qualifications are employed in various industries, and the opening available for different categories of workers and the changes that may have occurred in the man-power requirements of industry.

The statistical table given below, along with comments, illustrates how employment market information is compiled and interpreted :

Employment in organised sector in Maharashtra State

(Figures below are in lakhs)

Year	..	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Public Sector	..	8.66	9.11	9.64	10.45	11.13	11.94
Private Sector	..	9.38	9.53	9.79	9.46	10.32	10.73
Total	..	18.04	18.64	19.43	19.91	21.45	22.67

Year	..	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Public Sector	..	12.54	13.06	13.47	14.01	14.85	14.95
Private Sector	..	10.71	10.56	10.93	11.42	11.81	11.84
Total	..	23.25	23.62	24.40	25.43	25.66	26.79

It will be seen from the statistics given above that employment industry has increased by 48 per cent between 1961 and 1972 ; during the same period the number of employees in public sector establishments has gone up by 72 per cent; whereas employment in private establishments has increased at a comparatively lower rate of 26 per cent.

It is of course to be remembered that the information regarding employment in private establishments is confined to establishments in Bombay employing 25 or more workers and those outside Bombay employing 10 or more workers.

3. *Occupational Information and Research.*—In a developing country like ours new and newer occupations have been coming into existence in the world of work and employment. The requirements of one and the same occupation may vary in working details from industry to industry which makes the study of the different occupations complex and intricate. It necessitates close observation of each of the several processes involved in the performance of jobs in each occupation, the requirements of each process and the methods and means by which it is performed by various stages. The knowledge gained from such pains-taking job analysis and research is utilised for identification and definition of a large number of jobs or occupations. Such research has been conducted by the Employment Service on a national level during recent years and the co-ordinated effort of the occupational information units in various States have led to the compilation of a national classification of occupations on an all-India basis. The Occupational Research Unit in Bombay has contributed substantially to this great effort. This classification of occupations gives precise information about each occupation in various industries and facilitates work of giving vocational guidance to those who are already in search of employment and to those who are on the way to the employment market on completion of their education.

4. *Vocational Guidance Units.*—Under the Employment Service in Maharashtra State a Vocational Guidance Unit was first set up at Bombay in 1958, in keeping with the recommendations of the Shiv Rao Committee. By the end of December 1965 such units were functioning at nineteen employment exchanges in the State. It has been proposed to set up seven more units at the remaining exchanges during the Fourth Plan period, so that applicants registered with every exchange can have the benefit of vocational guidance.

The vocational guidance units that have already been functioning organised, in all 4,411 group discussions during the year 1971, as many as 44,042 persons participated in these discussions; during the same year 29,803 applicants including 10,156 students were furnished with occupational information; during the same period 97,859 employment-seekers were given necessary vocational guidance at the time of their registration at the Exchanges. Apart from group discussions, 6,764 applicants were given individual vocational guidance.

Officers of the vocational guidance units in the State visited 658 different establishments to collect occupational information; they also visited 60

schools and acquainted the school authorities with the importance of the vocational guidance facilities available at the Employment Exchanges. They also delivered 72 lectures on the subject at various schools and institutions.

The vocational guidance units also advised young and suitable applicants to apply for training in appropriate technical trades. During the year 1971 they forwarded 42,463 applications to various training centres for apprenticeship training and 2,301 applicants were taken up for the various training courses. 592 applicants were placed during the year 1971.

The vocational guidance units that have already been functioning organised, in all 3,175 group discussions during the year 1972; as many as 35,661 persons participated in these discussions; during the same year 21,884 applicants including 5,550 students were furnished with occupational information; during the same period 72,324 employment seekers were given necessary vocational guidance at the time of their registration at the Exchanges. Apart from group discussions, 6,122 applicants were given individual vocational guidance.

Officers of the vocational guidance units in the state visited 383 different establishments to collect occupational information; they also visited 75 schools and acquainted the school authorities with the importance of the vocational guidance facilities available at the Exchanges. They also delivered 61 lectures on the subject at various schools and institutions.

During the year 1972 they forwarded 14,120 applications to various training centres for apprenticeship training and 1,318 applicants were taken up for the various training courses. The placements of 770 applicants were received during the year 1972.

5. *Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux.*—The offices of Employment Exchanges being situated at district places, people from the interior areas were not always able to take advantage of their assistance. With a view to facilitating the contact of the Employment Service with such people, Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux were opened in the districts. Dissemination of employment information and registration of employment seekers from the rural areas are the main functions of these Bureaux; twenty-five such offices were working in Maharashtra State during 1972 under the supervision of the District Employment Exchanges concerned.

6. *University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.*—Besides the vocational guidance unit attached to Employment Exchanges, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux have been set up at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur, for the benefit of university students. In addition to supplying employment information to the students and giving them vocational guidance, these Bureaux also endeavour to find them short time or vacation jobs so that they can utilise their spare time profitably and also get acquainted with the world of work. The statistics given below show the number of applicants registered as also the number of those placed in gainful employment by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux during years 1971 and 1972 :

Serial No.	Bureau	Registrations		Placements	
		1971	1972	1971	1972
1	Bombay	2,788	2,493	530	422
2	Poona	664	537	68	95
3	Nagpur	580	788	103	100
4	Aurangabad	305	313	74	82
5	Kolhapur	76	447	1	29
Total ..		4,413	4,578	776	728

7. *Professional and Executive Branch.*—Highly qualified employment seekers are registered with the Professional and Executive Branch which recommends them for suitable jobs. In order that highly qualified persons residing out of Bombay may also get the opportunity of this service, it has been arranged that particulars of such persons registered at Exchanges outside Bombay should also be communicated by those Exchanges to the Professional and Executive Branch at Bombay where they are maintained for consideration whenever opportunities arise. engineers, technical and scientific personnel, persons having experience in the field of administration, economics, research, etc. are generally registered in the Professional and Executive Branch. Statistics indicating the work done by this branch for the years 1971-72 are given below :

Year	Registrations	Placements	Persons on Live Register at the end of year
1971	2,488	44	1672
1972	1824	20	1930

8. *Special Employment Exchange for the physically Handicapped.*—A special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped was set up in Bombay in 1959. The progressive results which it has achieved during the last twelve years amply demonstrate that the problem of employment of disabled persons can be successfully tackled from the economic point of view—instead of the conventional view of charity—and that such persons can be usefully absorbed in the economic life of society by providing them with employment suited to their residual ability that is, ability to function and perform certain jobs efficiently even in the absence of certain limbs or organs of which they have been deprived. This Special Exchange at present registers applicants from the following categories:

(1) Blind, (2) Deaf and Dumb, (3) Orthopaedically Handicapped.

The work of this office involves a careful study of available jobs for identification of those which can be performed inspite of certain physical handicaps, canvassing prospective employers with an approach for consideration of disabled persons on competitive basis as regard performance, introduction of the disabled candidate to the job selected for him in consultation with the employers, getting minor adjustments made, if necessary, to ensure easy physical movement, and follow-up in each case till the candidate is settled in the job to his own satisfaction and that of the employer. The following statistics for the years 1968 to 1972 speak for the commendable work that the Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped has been doing for its disabled registrants:

Year				Registrations	Placements
1968	..	..	..	273	126
1969	..	..	..	433	128
1970	..	..	..	324	143
1971	..	..	..	354	153
1972	..	..	..	370	121

Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board

General Welfare Activities.—The Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, has been conducting welfare activities for the industrial labour outside the premises of factories.

The Welfare activities conducted at the welfare centres comprise (a) institutionalized or daily activities, and (b) non-institutionalized or occasional activities. Nursery schools, shishu mandirs, library and

information centres, reading rooms, gymnasias, tailoring and sewing classes, handicraft classes, mid-day meals, remunerative employment scheme for women and abhyasika (study facility) are some of the institutionalized activities. The non-institutionalized activities include games and sports, dance, drama and music, social education and workers' education classes, Rashtrabhasha classes, physical culture activities, radio listening, Shahiri (ballad singing) and kavya gayan (poem recitation), drama writing, symposia and exhibitions with educational content on family planning, small savings, national integration etc., scouting and guiding, educational excursions, discussion groups, health education and special shibirs (training courses) on library science, vocational guidance, dramatic art and other cultural themes.

The Bombay Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1970 which has been brought into force with effect from 7th May 1971 provides for tripartite contribution by employees, employers and the State Government to the Labour Welfare fund. From 1st July 1972 the Act has come into force in all those areas of the State in which the Act was not operative upto 30th June 1972.

In view of the improved financial position and extension of coverage to new areas, the Board decided to give new momentum to its activities under its Perspective Plan Programme for development of labour welfare. This programme to be implemented over the fifteen year period (1972-1987) was actually put into operation from October 1972. As on 31st March 1973 there were 109 labour welfare centres, besides a Workers' stadium in Bombay located in the industrial areas of the State.

The important projects initiated during the year 1972-73 were—

1. Opening of 11 new labour welfare centres (including three in rural areas for the first time.)
2. Opening of Lalit Kala Bhavan at Aurangabad.
3. Opening of a family and child welfare centre at Vikhroli.
4. Opening of SANGOPAN centres for health check-up of children suffering from mal-nutrition in the cities of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad.
5. Opening of a community creche for the benefit of the children of bidi workers at Kamptee (Nagpur).
6. Feeding programme for the children in drought affected areas such as Bhiwandi (Bombay), Jaidev Wadi (Aurangabad), Sulerjawalgi (Sholapur) and Kumbhargaoon (Poona).

7. Organisation of regional sports meets and cultural activities at Divisional Headquarters.

8. Starting of construction of a new building for a labour welfare centre at Chandanbai Industrial Workers' colony at Nagpur.

9. Appointment of the Programme Review Committee to conduct a comprehensive State-wide survey of social conditions of workers (and their families).

Stadium for Workers

The Workers' Stadium project constructed in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs continues to provide facilities such as foot-ball and hockey ground, library and information centre, abhyasika, indoor badmington court, table tennis and other indoor games, auditorium for cinema shows, gymnasium and wrestling, open-air theatre and swimming pool of international standard.

The total membership of the Workers' Stadium as on 31st March 1973 was 4,945.

Membership at Labour Welfare Centres

The total membership at the centres as on 31st March 1973 was 2,66,671. Of this 96,115 were men, 66,458 were women and 1,04,098 were children. Industrial workers and their dependents formed 77.07 percent of the membership.

The total statistical attendance for the various welfare activities conducted at the Board's welfare centres during 1972-73 was 5,94,81,586.

Industrial Courts/Tribunals and Labour Courts in Maharashtra

The court of Industrial Arbitration commonly referred to as the Industrial Court, Bombay, is constituted under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and has jurisdiction to decide the disputes arising in the cotton, silk and woollen textile processing, sugar and electricity industries, etc. in the State of Maharashtra.

The industrial disputes arising in industries not covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are referred to the Industrial Tribunal. The President and Members of the Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay, are also appointed as one man Industrial Tribunals under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

There are in all six Tribunals constituted under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (Five Tribunals in Bombay and one at Nagpur) in the State of Maharashtra.

There are labour courts at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Akola, Sholapur and Nagpur constituted under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947. The Presiding Officer of each of this Labour Courts is also notified as Labour Court under Industrial Disputes Act. (In March 1973, the new Labour Court, Sholapur has been constituted.)

During the years 1972, the Commissioner, Additional Commissioner and Second Additional Commissioner for the Workmen's Compensation, Bombay were appointed as Presiding Officers of 6th, 7th and 8th Labour Courts, at Bombay under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

There are thus in all sixteen Labour Courts, constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in Maharashtra State out of which eight are at Bombay, three at Nagpur, two at Poona and one each at Kolhapur, Akola and Sholapur.

There are also the Wage Boards constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, for the cotton and silk textiles and sugar industries. The Wage Boards are consisted of Chairman and other members representing employers as well as employees.

8. The Offices of the Labour Courts, Wage Boards and Workmen's Compensation Commissioner are under the administrative control of the Industrial Court, Bombay and the President of the Industrial Court is the Head of the Department.

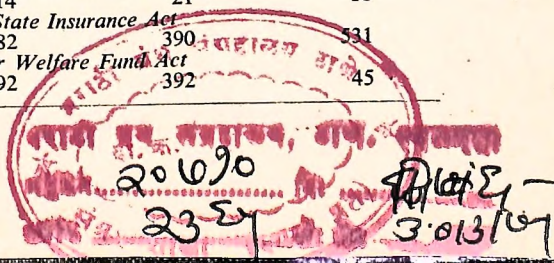
The Industrial Court acts as the court of Arbitration in the disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative union, employers or jointly by the parties to the disputes. In its appellate jurisdiction, it decides appeals preferred to it, from the decisions of the Labour Courts, Wage Boards, the Registrar Bombay Industrial Relations Act and the Commissioner of Labour. The Government may make a reference to it for declaration whether a proposed strike, lock-out, closure or stoppage would be legal. Reference on the point of law can be made to it, by the Commissioner of Labour, Conciliator, Labour Courts, Wage Boards as well as by the Government.

The Labour Courts decide the disputes regarding order passed under the standing orders governing relations between employers and employees, changes made in any industrial matters specified in Schedule III of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and Schedule II of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Labour Courts have also power to decide legality or otherwise of strike, lock-out, closure, stoppage or change. Under the

Industrial Disputes Act, the Labour court has also to decide disputes about the computation of benefits granted under awards or settlements.

11. Statistical data regarding institutions, disposal, etc. of the Industrial Courts, Labour Courts and other Courts as mentioned above, during the year 1972 are as under.—

No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases received during the year	No. of cases decided during the year	No. of cases pending at the end of the year
1. INDUSTRIAL COURTS/TRIBUNALS, BOMBAY			
<i>Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947</i>			
279	309	426	161
<i>Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>			
1,043	955	957	1,041
2. INDUSTRIAL COURT/TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR			
<i>Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>			
320	115	263	172
<i>Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>			
51	123	36	138
<i>C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947</i>			
35	2	14	23
3. LABOUR COURTS AT BOMBAY, POONA, NAGPUR, KOLHAPUR AND AKOLA			
<i>Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>			
L. C., Bombay ..	940	1,528	1,061
L. C., Poona ..	558	309	630
L. C., Nagpur ..	360	216	297
L. C., Kolhapur ..	94	92	100
L. C., Akola ..	85	219	153
<i>Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>			
L. C., Bombay ..	1,723	2,214	1,625
L. C., Poona ..	2,214	2,210	1,113
L. C., Nagpur ..	9,533	2,137	5,458
L. C., Kolhapur ..	943	444	536
L. C., Akola ..	58	3,535	209
4. WAGE BOARDS, BOMBAY			
5	51	4	52
5. COMMISSIONER FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION			
<i>Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923</i>			
450	960	1,052	358
<i>Payment of Wages Act, 1936</i>			
2,486	2,100	2,125	2,461
<i>Minimum Wages Act, 1948</i>			
25	14	21	18
<i>Employees State Insurance Act</i>			
739	182	390	531
<i>Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act</i>			
145	292	392	45



POWER GENERATION

MAHARASHTRA occupies a leading place in the country in the field of power development. The State has the highest installed capacity, generation and sale of electricity of all States in the Indian Union. A high priority for the power sector has been accorded in the State as it provides the necessary infrastructure for a number of other important sectors of development such as industry, agriculture, transport, communications etc., which are dependent on the availability of adequate power which supplies the desired motive power at a comparatively cheaper cost.

The installed capacity of the State as on 31st March 1971 is 2,096 MW as indicated below:

Serial No.	Name of the Power Station	Held by	Installed capacity in K.W.
<i>A—Hydro Koyna</i>			
1	Koyna ..	.. Board ..	5,40,000
2	Eldari ..	.. Do. ..	22,500
3	Radhanagari ..	.. Do. ..	4,800
4	Bhatgar ..	.. Do. ..	1,024
5	Khopoli ..	.. Tatas ..	72,000
6	Bhivpuri ..	.. Do. ..	72,000
7	Bhira ..	.. Do. ..	1,32,000
Sub-Total ' A ' for Hydro ..			8,44,324

Serial No.	Name of the Power Station	Installed capacity in K.W.				
B—Steam						
1	Khaperkheda	..	..	Board	..	1,20,000
2	Paras	..	..	Do.	..	92,500
3	Bhusawal	..	..	Do.	..	62,500
4	Ballarashah	..	..	Do.	..	22,500
5	Nasik	..	..	Do.	..	2,80,000
6	Trombay	..	..	Tatas	..	3,37,500
7	Chola	..	..	Railways	..	1,36,000
Sub-Total ' B ' for Steam					..	10,51,000
C—Diesel						
1	Aheri (Chandrapur District)	..	..	Board	..	370
2	Sironcha (Chandrapur District)	..	..	Do.	..	1,902
Sub-Total ' C ' for Diesel					..	2,272
D-Share in Nuclear Power Station at Tarapore.				Government of India		
				Atomic Energy Commission.		.. 1,98,000
Total (A+B+C+D)					..	20,95,596

Generation

The power generation programme has essentially to be planned in such a manner that the available generating capacity from year to year is adequate to meet the corresponding load demand. The installed capacity in fact, has to be somewhat higher as it has also to provide for the stand-by capacity and spinning reservoir to cover for the schedule maintenance and emergency outages and also for the requirement of power station auxiliaries.

Two Power Systems (Grids)

There are two major power systems in the State, namely (i) Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada System, and (ii) Koyna-Tata-Railway-Tarapore System. Both these systems are inter-connected. In the latter system four agencies pool their power resources, namely Messrs. Tatas (in the private sector), Atomic Energy Commission (Government of India), Railways (Central Government) and the State Electricity Board, to meet the power requirement of its area of supply. Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada system is completely owned and operated by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The power stations operated by Messrs. Tatas cater to the power requirements of Bombay and its suburbs. However, as their

installed capacity is inadequate to meet the growing requirement, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board supplies a large quantum of power to Tatas at the Receiving Stations at Trombay, Kalwa and Borivli.

The important power generation projects recently implemented by Maharashtra State Electricity Board or under implementation by it at present are described below in brief:

(i) *Nasik Thermal Power Station*—The project covered the installation of a new thermal power station of 280 MW capacity near Nasik, comprising 2 sets of 140 MW capacity each. The power generated from this station is fed into Koyna-Tata-Railway power system over the 22 KV double circuit line from Nasik to Kalwa as well as into the Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada grid at Nasik itself for which purposes two 50 MVA, 220/132 KV transformers have been provided at the power station switch yard. Thus this power station which was commissioned in early 1971 being situated between the two major power systems of the States has been helping both the power systems.

(ii) *Koradi Thermal Power Station*—The Board is establishing a super thermal power station at Koradi near Nagpur. The project is planned to be developed in three stages. The first and second stage of the project envisages the installation of a station with an installed capacity of 480 MW comprising 4 sets of 120 MW each for meeting the urgent power needs of the State. The power station is planned to be further extended under the third stage by installing additional capacity of 600 MW comprising 3 sets of 200 MW each. Thus the ultimate capacity of this power station is planned to be more than one million KW. The project also includes the installation of 750 MVA transformation capacity at Ambazari near Nagpur and the construction of 220 KV double circuit lines radiating from Koradi for feeding the output from this power station into the Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada grid net work. With the development of the third stage at this power station, the output from this power station will also be transmitted to Bombay-Poona over the 750 KV long 400 KV line from Koradi to Bombay planned separately at an estimated cost of about Rs. 70 crores.

Orders for the major plant and equipment required at this power station have all been placed for the installation of 480 MW capacity initially. The order for the first and second set covered under the first

stage development has been placed with Messrs. CEKUP under third polish credit. Order has also been placed for the supply and erection of boilers for the first two sets with Messrs. AVB Durgapur, including certain raw materials and equipments to be imported from Messrs. B and W London, under U. K. Grid. As regards the third and fourth units covered under the second stage programme orders have been placed with Messrs. Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd., Bhopal and Messrs. AVB Durgapur for the supply of tube-generator sets and matching-boilers, respectively. The deliveries of the material and equipment ordered were in progress and the erection of boilers at this power station was commenced in June 1971.

As regards the third stage extension, the project report has been formulated and sent to the Government of India authorities for their sanction. In the meantime, however, the letter of intent has been issued to Bharat Heavy Electricals for the turbine generator sets and the boilers required for the contemplated expansion. The Board has already registered its order for one T. A. set of 200 MW and matching boilers with Messrs. HEL.

The civil works at this power station were in progress. The civil works associated with the arrangement for the supply of water requirements of the power station are being executed by the Irrigation and Power Department of the State Government and the works are in good progress.

The first two sets at this power station are targeted to be commissioned during the year 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and fourth set during the year 1974-75.

(iii) *Parli Thermal Power Station*—The scheme envisages the installation of 60 MW thermal power station comprising two sets of 30 MW capacity each at Parli-Vaijanath in Marathwada Region. The output from this power station will be fed into the adjoining Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada grid system. The two 30 MW sets at Parli are expected to be commissioned shortly.

(iv) *Other Thermal Power Stations in future*—By 1980 the power demand in the State is estimated to rise to 4,758 MW requiring an addition of 6,081 MW of installed capacity. Most of this additional capacity will be in the form of large pit-mouth super thermal power station. Investigations are in hand for locating such large size pitmouth thermal power stations (upto 2,000 MW each) in coal-bearing areas.

(v) *Hydro Power Stations*—The implementation of the hydro electric power generation in the State is being looked after by the Irrigation and Power Department of the State Government. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the third stage of Koyna project (320 MW) was under implementation. This will provide for the installation of additional capacity of 320 MW comprising of 4 sets of 80 MW capacity each. A single unit 60 MW Hydro Electric Power Station is also under erection at Vaitarna near Nasik. 25 MW of Hydro Electric generating capacity is also being added at Bhatgar (16 MW) and Vir (9 MW) in Poona district. Besides these Hydro Electric projects mention may be made in this connection of 80 MW Bhira Tail Race Hydro Electric Project which has been cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission and the 60 MW Tillari Project, the project report for which had already been submitted to the Government of India.

Transmission

The development of transmission net work and the programme of construction of lines and sub-stations has to be closely co-ordinated with the progress of power generation and also with growth of power demand at the various load centre. In fact, the lines and sub-stations have to be made ready a little ahead of the load development and the availability of the power in every part of the State. The necessity of firm inter-connections and fully integrated operation of the power system has also to be kept in view. The Board has planned and programmed the construction of its transmission net work in accordance with the same. The existing transmission lines of the Board and those under erection have all been oriented to achieve these objectives. Some of the very major transmission projects planned for the implementation or under implementation are described below in brief :

(i) *400 KV tie between Koradi and Kalwa*—Keeping in view the long range power needs of the western area of the State and its power potential in the Vidarbha coal field the project report for the 400 KV transmission line between Koradi (near Nagpur) where the Board is putting up a large size thermal power station with ultimate capacity of 1,080 MW and Kalwa (near Bombay) was approved by the Board and the State Government. The project has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission and the work on the designs, specification etc., is progressing rapidly.

The Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 70 crores and provision of one switching station at Bhusawal has also been made. The transmission capacity of the tie with the completion of the works under first stage has been worked out at 750 MW. With the completion of works in second stage which provides for the addition of the 60 per cent compensation, the capacity of the tie would increase to 1,000 MW.

(ii) *Inter-State Transmission Links*—With the magnitude of power development already achieved in the State and the anticipated increase in future planning for power development cannot be restricted within the geographical boundaries of the State. The Board has, therefore, programmed the establishment of strong inter-connection with the neighbouring States. The inter-State power transmission links are considered essential so that emergency power could be supplied from one State to the other. Moreover such inter-State links pave the way to the formation of national grid.

The following inter-State transmission lines are already existing in the State :

(a) Chandani (M. P.)—Bhusawal (Maharashtra) 132 KV single circuit transmission line on double circuit towers.

(b) Kolhapur (Maharashtra)—Belgaum (Mysore) 220 KV single circuit inter-state transmission lines on double circuit towers.

(c) 220 KV double circuit line between Navsari in Gujarat and Kalwa in Maharashtra which is primarily meant for transmitting the share of Gujarat in power generated at Tarapore Power Station.

It is proposed to construct the following inter-state transmission links during the Fourth Five-Year Plan:

(a) Satpura (M. P.)—Ambazari (Maharashtra) 220 KV single circuit transmission line on double circuit towers. Initially the line may be energised at 132 KV till the power station at Koradi is established.

(b) Nasik (Maharashtra)—Navsari (Gujarat) 220 KV single circuit transmission line on double circuit towers. This line would be of great use in case of failure of either Tarapore-Navsari or Tarapore-Kalwa 220 KV lines, at the power generated at Tarapore power Station would not be lost to the affected state and the same could be transmitted over this proposed link.

(c) Kankavali (Maharashtra)-Ponda (Goa) 110 MV single circuit line on double circuit towers.

(d) Second circuiting of existing 132 KV Chandani (M. P.)-Bhusaval (Maharashtra) Link.

Lengths of the transmission lines of different voltages already erected by the Board throughout Maharashtra State are given below:

Lengths of the transmission lines (11 KV and above) in circuit, kms. 50,532.710.

Distribution lines (below 11 KV) in route, kms. 57,633.

No. of consumers i.e. domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and miscellaneous as on 31st March 1973—14,63,403.

Rural Electrification

Maharashtra State Electricity Board has achieved spectacular progress in rural electrification during the last decade in spite of the financial and other difficulties. Upto 31st March 1972-73, 15,718 villages and towns are electrified and 2,90,643 agricultural pumps are supplied with power.

● ●

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

THE URBAN POPULATION in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular has been rapidly increasing. The 1971 Census corroborated this phenomenon when it recorded an increase in the urban population from 111·68 lakhs in 1961 to 157·03 lakhs in 1971—a rise of 41 per cent during the decade as compared to 21 per cent during 1951-61. Maharashtra has always been and continues to be the most urbanised State in the country. The ratio of urban to total population in the State has increased from 28·22 per cent to 31·20 per cent during 1961-1971 decade as against the rise from 18 to 20 per cent for the country as a whole. The table below indicates the growth of urbanisation in Maharashtra, compared to all India urban population figures :

Percentage of Urban Population

		Year 1951	Year 1961	Year 1971
(a) Maharashtra	..	28·75	28·22	31·20
(b) All India	..	17·33	17·98	19·87

There are now 289 towns in the State as against 266 in 1961. The number of Class I towns has also increased from 12 to 17. The distribution of the towns according to population is as under :

Class of town	Range of population	No. of towns	1961 population percentage to total urban population	No. of towns	1971 population percentage to total urban population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I	1 lakh and over	..	12	60.49	17	64.74
II	50,000 to 99,999	..	15	9.17	26	11.39
III	20,000 to 49,999	..	47	13.00	64	11.40
IV	10,000 to 19,999	..	89	11.17	98	8.78
V	5,000 to 9,999	..	88	5.65	70	3.39
VI	Below 5,000	..	15	0.52	14	0.30
Total ..		266	(100)	289	(100)	

Of these 289 towns, 4 were governed by Municipal Corporations, 219 by Municipal Councils and 7 by Cantonment Boards. The remaining 59 are non-municipal urban areas. Subsequent to the 1971 census, 4 new Municipal Councils have been constituted by the Government, and the Kolhapur Municipal Council has been raised to the status of a Municipal Corporation. There are, therefore, at present 222 Municipal Councils and 5 Municipal Corporations in the State.

Town Planning Legislation

The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 provides for regional planning on a statutory basis for the first time in India. It also enables,—in fact, makes it obligatory for Municipal Councils—to prepare development plans and provides for preparation of detailed town planning schemes for implementation of the development Plans. The legislation also provides for the creation of new towns through the establishment of Development Authorities.

Towns and cities are like living organisms. They grow and change with time. The shape that this growth assumes is largely governed by the growth of population and without planning, the shape and look of the towns threaten to become distorted and ugly. Urbanisation is usually

accompanied by industrialisation which also requires a proper regulation. In Maharashtra, there has been rapid growth of urbanisation and industrialisation during the last 20 years, and with further projected economic and industrial developments, the existing urban areas are bound to further expand in shape as well as in numbers.

Preparation of Regional Plans

Under the provisions of the Maharashtra Road and Town Planning Act 1966, it is now possible to prepare comprehensive Regional Plans and thus to exercise effective control over planning and development of land in peripheral areas on the outskirts of rapidly expanding towns, which have been growing in a haphazard and uncontrolled manner. The only way to tackle properly the evil effects of rapid industrialisation as they manifest themselves, in sprawling developments, ill-co-ordinated urban nuclei and slums around the Metropolitan centres, and to ensure integrated growth and development of the cities and towns with that of surrounding rural areas within the hinterland is to undertake on a larger canvass of regions as distinct from isolated cities. The Maharashtra Land and Town Planning Act, 1966 now enables constitution of Regional Planning Boards for preparations of regional plans for such areas. The work of preparation of regional plans in respect of the following Metropolitan Regions have been completed by the respective boards and these regional plans have been submitted for sanction :

- (1) Bombay Metropolitan Region.
- (2) Poona Metropolitan Region.
- (3) Nagpur Metropolitan Region.

In addition to the above, two more Regional Plans, *viz.* Kolhapur-Sangli-Miraj Regional Plan and Nasik Regional Plan have also been undertaken. The Kolhapur-Sangli-Miraj Regional Planning Board which constituted in November 1970 had done a considerable amount of work towards the preparation of Draft Regional Plan. The region as originally defined had, however, then to be split up into the Kolhapur Region and the Sangli Region and Government, therefore denotified the Kolhapur-Sangli-Miraj region and constituted two independent Regional Planning Boards, one for the Kolhapur area and the other for the Sangli-Miraj area. These two Regional Plans are also thus expected to be finalised in due course.

The work of preparation of Nasik Regional Plan is almost over and the Draft Regional Plan has been published already on 24th May 1973. The work of Aurangabad Regional Plan has been commenced with effect from 1st August 1972. A Regional Planning Board for Aurangabad Region was also constituted in July 1973.

The areas/towns and the population covered under the 4 regions in respect of which plans have been published/submitted to the Government sanction/sanctioned is as under—

1. The Bombay Metropolitan Region covers an area of 3,665 sq. km. and includes 19 urban centres comprising Greater Bombay, Thana, Kalyan, Dombivali, Ulhasnagar, Ambernath etc. and 943 villages from Bombay suburban district, Thana and Kolaba districts.

2. The Poona Metropolitan Region covers an area of 1,513 sq. km. and includes Poona Municipal Corporation, Talegaon-Dabhade, Alandi and Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Councils, Poona—Dehu road and Kirkee cantonment and 127 villages from Poona City, Haveli, Khed and Mulshi talukas of Poona district.

3. The Nagpur Metropolitan Region covers an area of 1,520 sq. km. and includes Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Kamtee and Kamleshwar Municipal Councils, Kamptee cantonment and 262 villages from Nagpur, Saoner, Ramtek and Umrer tehsils of Nagpur district.

4. The Nasik Region covers an area of 2,331 sq. km. and includes Nasik, Nasik Road, Deolali, Sinnar, Bhagur and Trimbak Municipal Councils, Deolali cantonment and 238 villages in Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad and Dindori talukas of Nasik district.

CIDCO

The major operational strategy proposed in the Draft Regional Plan for the Bombay Metropolitan Region is the establishment of a counter-magnet to Bombay on the mainland across the Thana Creek. The establishment of a few more new towns and planned expansion of existing towns and improvement of the adjoining rural areas have also been proposed. Action for implementation of the major proposals in respect of new towns as envisaged in the Regional Plan has been already started ; and the Government has notified for acquisition an area of nearly 24,000 hectares of land for the “ New Bombay ” Project. The work of development and execution of this project has been entrusted to the City and Industrial

Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO), which is a subsidiary of State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SIICOM). The CIDCO has been declared as the New Town Development Authority under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act. It has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores which would be increased as needed. The Government is expected to provide initial financial outlay required for the acquisition of lands.

The most important project recommended by the Poona Metropolitan Regional Planning Board for execution on a priority basis is the development of a satellite township at Pimpri-Chinchwad near Poona. By way of advance action, an area of nearly 2,400 hectares of land from ten villages has already been notified by the Government for acquisition under the L. A. Act, 1894. As recommended in the Regional Plan a New Town Development Authority has already been constituted by the Government on 14th March 1972 and has started functioning in all seriousness.

In the Draft Regional Plan of Nagpur Metropolitan Region, the development of two new townships one at Hingana-Ambazari and the other at Kamptee-Kanhan has been suggested by the Nagpur Metropolitan Regional Planning Board. These projects are separately under consideration of the Government.

The Regional Planning Board constituted by the Government for preparing a Regional Plan of Nasik Region started functioning from 3rd April 1971. After carrying out comprehensive socio-economic and physical surveys of the Region and Draft Regional Plan has already been published on 24th May 1973 for public suggestions and objections.

Development Plans

Development Plans are prepared under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 for areas within the jurisdiction of Planning Authorities, which are generally municipal bodies. Such development plans include proposals for zoning of the area for residential, industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes, for allocating suitable sites for parks, playgrounds, recreation centres and for reservation of space for purposes like roads, highways, markets, schools and hospitals.

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to complete Development Plans of 157 towns. The position of preparation of

development plans at the end of the year i.e. as on 31st March 1973 is as shown in the following table :

Position of Development Plans at a Glance as on 31st March 1973

Division	Total No. of Planning Authorities	Development of intention to prepare Development Plan not made so far	Development Plans under preparation at different stages	Development Plans published by Municipal Councils
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay ..	57	3	3+3R	8
Poona ..	52+3NM	1 NM	7+5R+1NM	5+3R+1NM+1AA
Nagpur ..	66	14	15	21
Aurangabad ..	52	28	4	5+3R
Total ..	227+3NM	45+1NM	29+8R+1NM	39+6R+1NM+1AA

Position of Development Plans at a Glance as on 31st March 1973—contd.

Division	Development Plans submitted to Government for sanction	Development Plans/Master Plans finally sanctioned by Government	Total of Columns 3 to 8
1	6	7	8
Bombay ..	9+3R	34	57+6R
Poona ..	5	35	52+8R + 3NM + 1AA
Nagpur ..	11	5	66
Aurangabad ..	5+2R	10+1R	52+6R
Total ..	30+5R	84+1R	227+20R+3NM+1AA

Note—N M = Non-Municipal town.

AA = Additional Area.

R = Revised.

The remaining development plans will be completed during the Fifth Plan. A major difficulty in respect of the towns remaining to be covered by the Development Plan programme is the non-availability of 'Base Maps' as these towns have not been covered by the city survey programmes so far. This difficulty is proposed to be solved by taking recourse if possible to aerial surveys of the areas of these towns.

Town Planning Schemes

Town Planning Schemes are undertaken under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 to implement the proposals of development plans prepared for municipal towns. Under the town planning schemes the planning authority is enabled to pool all lands together and redistribute well-laid out final plots to the original owners after taking the areas required for roads and public purposes, etc. The municipal authority is also enabled to levy betterment contribution on plots benefitting from the proposals made in the town planning schemes to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in land value.

During the year under review, *one* draft town planning scheme was prepared by the municipal council and arbitrator was appointed for that scheme. Two final town planning schemes drawn up by the arbitrator were also submitted to Government during the year for final sanction.

The position of preparation of town planning schemes at the end of the year is as shown in the following table :

Division		Municipal Authority	Draft schemes submitted for sanction	Draft schemes under Arbitration	Referred to Tribunal of Appeal	Decisions of Tribunal of Appeals received	Final schemes submitted to Government for Sanction	No. of T. P. Schemes finally sanctioned by Government	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Princil	Varied
Greater Bombay	Bombay	4	..	9	1	2	2	(a) 31	(b) +19
Except Greater Bombay.	Greater	3	..	7	..	..	..	6	+ 1
Poona Division	..	5	3	12	1	5	1	19	+ 8
Nagpur Division	Division	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
Aurangabad Division.	Divi- sion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	13	3	28	3	7	3	61	+28

Area Development Projects and New Towns

Implementation of Development Plans can be undertaken by the Planning Authority either by Land Acquisition or Town Planning schemes. Positive implementation is also possible through such agencies as the Improvement Trusts or 'Special Planning Authorities' constituted under section 40 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act. Such area Development Authorities can be set up for implementation of development plans and develop peripheral areas of towns. These authorities will have to frame their development schemes as would generate their own resources in due course. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to take up area development

projects through Special Planning Authorities from the area mentioned below :

- (1) Aurangabad, (2) Jalgaon, (3) Amravati, (4) Akola, (5) Kolhapur, (6) Nanded, (7) Thana, (8) Nasik Road and Nasik City, (9) Dhulia, (10) Ahmednagar.

Other New Towns

In addition to the projects of Twin Bombay and Pimpri-Chinchwad Township, there are certain towns and areas in the various Metropolitan Regions, the growth of which has to be planned as new townships. They are identified as follows :

- (i) Kalyan-Ulhasnagar township,
- (ii) Karjat, Neral, Badlapur, Titwala, Virar, Nalasopara and Bassein. All in Bombay Metropolitan Region,
- (iii) Hingna, Ambazari and Kamptee-Kanhan townships in Nagpur Metropolitan Region, and
- (iv) One each in Kolhapur-Ichalkaranji and Nasik Regions.

Financial Assistance

The Third Five-Year Plan Schemes for financial assistance to the Municipal Councils in the State for (i) Provision of basic amenities and (ii) Implementation of the sanctioned development plans have been continued during Annual Plans for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan period the schemes for provision of basic amenities was discontinued, and only the latter scheme providing for financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of development plans has been continued with a total plan outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs.

The financial assistance sanctioned to the Municipal Councils under the two schemes since the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan period is as indicated in the following table :

Name of the Schemes	Actual expenditure during							
	Third Five-Year Plan period	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Financial assistance for development plans by local bodies.	1·67	2·29	3·28	2·98	4·57	12·65	25·28	17·54
Financial assistance for provision of basic amenities.	40·40	3·65	0·12	1·18	1·82	..	..	..

Prevention of Water Pollution

For investigating different types and extent of water pollution in lakes, rivers, estuaries and sea-shore water, the Government of Maharashtra first established in October 1964 a Field Unit Division. A laboratory under it was started in 1967. The Field Unit Division was then upgraded in December 1969 to the status of a separate department in charge of a Director under the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department and designated as the Maharashtra State Water Pollution Investigation Centre and Laboratory. The Government also enacted legislation in the shape of the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act 1969, which came into force from May 1970. In order to enforce measures under the law for prevention of water pollution, a board called "The Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board" has been constituted under the Act and has started functioning from September 1970. This Board will operate in the beginning in a very few selected areas only that will have to be declared under the Act as "water pollution prevention areas" because of immediate attention needed in such areas. In the remaining areas of the State, the Directorate of Water Pollution Investigation Centre and Laboratory will continue to carry out the work of monitoring the quality of all important water sources, and will then call upon the Board to declare such areas and river basins where intense water pollution is found to be existing or where it is apprehended. The Directorate for Water Pollution Investigation and Laboratory is now carrying out all over the State in an area of over 3,00,000 sq. kilometres the work of compiling information about location and uses of large and small irrigation works, water reservoirs, lakes, villages, ponds, public wells, weirs across rivers and flows in all major river basins, of water works, towns and villages that are provided with piped water supplies, sewage and sullage discharges from towns and villages into open water courses, hundreds of industries and their wastes and effluents, estuarine and harbour waters, to check sanitation in respective catchment areas, quantity and quality of water resources in the respective waste-waters including industrial effluents such that an overall picture can be gathered to assess the work of the Board at various places. The Directorate is also helping the Industries Department in dealing with the applications for establishing new industries in the State.

The State Government in order to assist the Board in its work of obtaining reports of chemical, bacteriological and toxicological analysis of

water and industrial effluent samples as required under the Act has declared, by a Gazetted Notification of 6th May 1971, the Directorate's Laboratory, viz the Maharashtra State Water Pollution Investigation Centre and Laboratory, Bombay, as the " State Water Testing and Waste Characterisation Laboratory ".

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URBAN HOUSING

THE DEMAND for housing in urban areas in India is increasing rapidly during the recent years on account of the operation of various factors but mainly because of the influx of rural population into industrial cities for the prospect of employment. Despite the house building activities undertaken by the Government and the construction of houses by private enterprise, the position of urban housing shortage has not eased significantly.

Outlay of Housing Programme

The size of the urban housing programme and the expenditure incurred thereon have generally increased in each successive plan as will be evident from the details furnished under the various schemes later. An outlay of Rs. 22 crores has been proposed for the various schemes which are in operation at present during the Fourth Plan (1969-1974) period as detailed below :

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	3.85
2	Economically Weaker Section Scheme	3.85
3	Slum Clearance Scheme	4.00
4	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	3.30
5	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	4.00
6	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	3.00
Total		22.00

Out of the outlay of Rs. 22 crores an amount of Rs. 10 crores as loan is expected to be received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is, however, estimated that the Maharashtra Housing Board will alone be able to raise resources of Rs. 34.23 crores against which a programme for construction of 31,764 tenements by the Maharashtra Housing Board estimated to cost Rs. 26.85 crores has been sanctioned.

All the above schemes have been formulated by the Government of India. The first two schemes have been integrated by that Government with effect from April 1, 1966. The integrated scheme is designated as integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community.

The main feature of these schemes and their progress have been indicated below :

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

The benefits of this scheme are admissible to those who are "workers" within the meaning of section 2(I) of the Factories Act, 1948 and mine workers falling within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, and whose income is less than Rs. 350 per month.

The scheme provided for grant of loan-cum-subsidy assistance by the State Government to other agencies such as housing boards, employers and co-operative housing societies for construction of houses for eligible workers.

In the year 1970-71, the number of tenements built under this scheme was 1,496 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 50.87 lakhs. The total number of tenements built from the First Plan period to March 31, 1971 is 41,088 and the total expenditure incurred thereon is Rs. 2141.17 lakhs.

As indicated above, only those workers whose income is not more than Rs. 350 per mensem are eligible for the benefits of this scheme. Consequently a worker occupying a tenement built under the scheme is required to vacate it when his income crosses the income-limit of Rs. 350 per month. As a result of the efforts made by the State Government, however, the Government of India has agreed to allow workers occupying the tenements built by the State Governments or their designated agencies to continue in occupation of the tenements even after crossing the income-limit of Rs. 350 per month till their income reaches Rs. 500 per month. Such workers are, however, required to pay a graded increase in rent in a certain scale. On crossing the income-limit and of Rs. 500 per month

they are required to vacate their tenements and pay economic rent till they vacate their tenements.

Housing for Economically Weaker Sections

The benefits of the scheme are admissible to persons whose income is upto Rs. 350 per month.

Till the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the scheme contemplated grant of financial assistance by the Government of India in the form of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy to the State Government and through them to other approved agencies for construction of houses. From April 1, 1966 the quantum of subsidy assistance has been raised by the Government of India to 50 per cent and the loan assistance has been reduced to 50 per cent. Since 1st April 1969 system of schemewise assistance has been discontinued by the Government of India and block assistance is given for the State Plan.

The scheme is implemented in Maharashtra only through the agency of the two housing boards. In the year 1970-71 the number of tenements built under the scheme was 520 and the expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 30·20 lakhs. The total number of tenements built from the Third Plan period to March 31, 1971 is 1,762. As in the case of subsidised industrial housing scheme, in the case of this scheme also, the Government of India has now agreed to allow the allottees to retain their accommodation on crossing the prescribed income-limit till the income reaches Rs. 500 per month on payment of certain additional charges over and above the subsidised rent. The allottees will, however, have to vacate their tenements when they cross the income-limit of Rs. 500 per month and pay economic rent till vacate the tenements.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The scheme aims at clearance of slums and construction of tenements of provision of open developed plots for slum-dwellers. The benefits of the scheme are admissible for slum-dwellers on a uniform income-limit of Rs. 350 per month and the income of the head of the family is taken into account.

The Government of India used to provide till 31st March 1969, 50 per cent as loan and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as subsidy and the remaining $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost was to be borne by the State Government. Till then the scheme was a centrally sponsored scheme. Since 1st April 1969 the scheme is a State Plan Scheme and instead of schemewise assistance block assistance

is received for State Plan. The Government of India has agreed to allow the slum-dwellers to retain their accommodation even after their family income crosses the limit of Rs. 350 per month. They will, however, be required to pay certain additional charges over and above the subsidised rent till their family income reaches Rs. 500 per month. On crossing the limit of Rs. 500 per month, they will have to pay full economic rent.

The progress of the scheme, as on 31st March 1971 is given below :

Serial No.	Period	No. of tenements built	No. of plots developed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Second Five-Year Plan ..	4,648	732	271·01
2	Third Five-Year Plan ..	13,176	250	676·07
3	1966-67 ..	736	....	110·70
4	1967-68 ..	138	....	49·53
5	1968-69 ..	1,592	....	27·60
6	1969-70 ..	2,116	....	19·59
7	1970-71 ..	62	....	56·40
Total ..		22,468	982	1,210·90

The Maharashtra State Legislature has passed the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Bill, 1971. That Act has been brought into force on 3rd September 1971 in the areas within the limits of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the cities of Poona and Sholapur and the Corporation of the City of Nagpur and also the Aurangabad Municipal Council. The Act provides for making better provision for the improvement and clearance of slum areas and for their redevelopment.

Improvement of Slums

In August 1971 the Government has formulated a new scheme for improvement of slums in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur and Aurangabad cities. The scheme provides for provision of basic amenities such as water supply, latrines, street lights and if possible roads/passage and drains will be provided to about 80 per cent slums consisting of huts in the said cities. Till the end of November 1971 two projects of the Maharashtra Housing Board, one for improvement of 7 sites in Bombay and another for improvement of 6 sites each in Poona, Sholapur and Aurangabad have been approved by the Government. The total estimated cost of these two projects is Rs. 12·02 lakhs.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The maximum income limit of eligibility under this scheme is Rs. 600 per month. The scheme contemplates grant of loan assistance to various agencies such as local bodies, housing boards, individuals, institutions and co-operative housing societies for construction of houses for eligible persons. Due to shortage of funds, however, the trust loans are being given to local bodies, individuals, institutions and co-operative housing societies. The total number of tenements built upto March 31, 1971 is 16,415 and total expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 1,178·09 lakhs. Funds for financing the scheme are made available by the Union Government, as also the Life Insurance Corporation. From 1969-70 the money raised through debentures is also being utilised for the scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme aims at providing houses for middle income groups and the income limit prescribed is Rs. 601-1,500 per month. The scheme is implemented in Maharashtra through the agency of the two housing boards, and is financed by the Life Insurance Corporation and money raised through debentures.

The total number of tenements built under the scheme upto March 31, 1971 is 2,717 and the total expenditure incurred is Rs. 423·00 lakhs.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The object of the scheme is to facilitate acquisition and development of lands required for housing schemes. It is being financed entirely from the Life Insurance Corporation loans made available by the Government of India. Upto March 31, 1971, the total land acquired was 456·67 hectares and 317·30 hectares of land was developed. The expenditure incurred upto March 19, 1971 was Rs. 375·97 lakhs.

Employers Contribution Scheme

Under this scheme, 2,812 tenements have been reserved for various employers by the Maharashtra Housing Board, upto December 1969 with their 25 per cent contribution. This scheme is essentially a part of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the achievements under this scheme are included in the achievements under that scheme.

Rent Control Legislation

There are at present three different rent control legislations in the State. The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947

is in force in Western Maharashtra since February 1948. The corresponding law in Vidarbha is Central Provinces and Berar Letting of Houses and Rent Control Order, 1949. This order was issued on July 26, 1949 and is framed under section 2 of the Central Provinces and Berar Regulation of Letting of Accommodation Act, 1946.

In the Marathwada area, the Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control Act, 1954, is in force.

Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970

With a view to providing for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building and to make such apartment habitable and transferable property, the Maharashtra Ownership Act, 1970, has been enacted.

This legislation is the first of its kind in India and the conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi on the 5th and 6th November 1971, has recommended it to other State Governments for their consideration.

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ROADS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

THE ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME in Maharashtra State aims at completion of the missing links on State Highways and provision of major district roads, roads for development of industrial areas, scheduled areas and underdeveloped areas and hilly and inaccessible areas in the State. So far as National Highways are concerned, all expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Since the formation of zilla parishads in 1962, most of the roads below State Highway category have been transferred to zilla parishads and rest of the road works are looked after by the State Government.

1961-81 Road Development Plan

At the All-India Chief Engineers' Conference held in the year 1943, a 20 year road development plan for the country as a whole, known as "the Nagpur Plan" was formulated. The length aimed as per Nagpur Plan for the country as a whole is 16 km per 100 square km. However, in the revised "Nagpur Plan" for Maharashtra State as per Star and Grid formula, the State had set somewhat higher targets by making additional allowance for development of minor roads.

Before completion of the 20 years period, the achievements of the Nagpur Plan were reviewed, and a new Road Development Plan for the country as a whole known as "the 1961-81 plan" has been formulated. The

targets aimed for Maharashtra State as per 1961-81 Plan is 1,12,296 km. The break up of which is as under :

			Km.
(1) National Highways	..	..	5,133
(2) State Highways	..	..	12,969
(3) Major District Roads	..	..	27,527
(4) Other District Roads	..	..	32,178
(5) Village Roads	..	..	34,489
Total ..			1,12,296

The total Third Plan provision for road development works under the transport and communications schemes was Rs. 2,650.55 lakhs. Over and above this plan provision, an additional amount of Rs. 1 crore was sanctioned for communication works in Marathwada and an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs was provided for the Wardha Plan. Thus, there was a total provision of Rs. 2,776.55 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan for road development works in Maharashtra State.

As against the total Third Plan provision of Rs. 2,776.55 lakhs for road development works, a total expenditure of Rs. 2,639.13 lakhs was incurred during the Third Plan period.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan commenced from 1st April 1969. The total road development outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Maharashtra is about Rs. 53 crores which includes special outlay of Rs. 8.57 crores for roads in hilly and inaccessible areas, Rs. 4.52 crores for black-topping of roads. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan more than 25 per cent of the total plan outlay is for the rural roads.

The outlay and expenditure during the four years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is as under :

		Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	.. ..	898.82	876.13
1970-71	.. ..	1,111.00	976.14
1971-72	.. ..	1,041.66	1,000.72
1972-73	.. ..	999.25	1,058.72

Important Roads

(a) *The Bombay-Konkan-Goa road.*—This road has been declared as National Highway No. 17 by the Government of India with effect from 8th March 1972 *vide* their notification No. S. O. 179-(E), dated 8th March

1972. It takes off from mile 45/1 (near Panvel) of Bombay-Poona-Bangalore road, the existing N. H. No. 4 and passes through Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. Its length in Kolaba district is 154 km and in Ratnagiri district 308 km up to Akeri near Sawantwadi. Beyond Akeri to Goa border, alternative alignments are under consideration of the Government of India. The road is completed to State Highway standard except in a length of about 22.54 km between Mile Nos. 208/2 to 222/2. Plans and estimates for improving this portion to National Highway Standard are already with the Government of India. In the remaining length also survey is being carried out to improve the whole length to National Highway Standard.

(b) *National highways*.—The length of national highways passing through this State (after taking into consideration National Highway No. 17) is about 2,799 km excluding lengths passing through Municipal limits having a population of more than 20,000 people. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan for development of national highways, the Government of India has included works estimated to cost about Rs. 47 crores for improving these roads to national highways standard. (After declaration of Bombay-Konkan-Goa road as national highway further works estimated to cost Rs. 541 lakhs have been included.) Works thereon are in progress and during the first four years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, Rs. 1,886.68 lakhs have been spent. The development works include widening of carriage way to two lanes i.e., 7 metres, widening of formation width to 12 metres, widening of narrow culverts and bridges, reconstruction of weak culverts and bridges, realigning the road to avoid sharp curves and steep gradients, providing bye-passes around congested cities, replacing level crossing by overbridges etc. Works of above type were in progress during 1972-73 in much greater speed than in earlier years. The missing link between Murtizapur and Loni on National Highway No. 6 has been completed and opened to traffic with effect from 1st January 1972 thereby reducing the distance of about 18 km for through traffic.

(c) *Improvements to sections of National Highway No. 3 (Bhiwandi-Nasik-Dhulia Road) and National Highway No. 4 (Poona-Kolhapur up to Mysore State border road)*.—The Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India, had informed in September 1969 that the following national highways from Maharashtra State are proposed for inclusion under second I. D. A. credit programme :

(i) Bhiwandi-Nasik-Dhulia road, section of National Highway No. 3 (km 543 to km 265) exclusive of the portion of Kasara Ghat (i.e. from km 466 to 478).

(ii) Poona-Kolhapur up to Mysore State border road, section of National Highway No. 4 (km 835 to 592.5) excluding the portion of Katraj Ghat (from km 835 to 824) and Khambatki Ghat from (km 781 to 773).

The work involves (1) improvements to geometrics of road, (2) strengthening of road crust, (3) widening of carriageway to two lanes i.e., seven metres width and widening of formation width to 12 metres, (4) major and minor realignments, (5) diversions outside congested towns, (6) widening/reconstruction of narrow/weak C. D. works and major and minor bridges.

The whole length of both the highways has been divided in suitable 33 sub-sections (17 sub-sections of National Highway No. 3 and 16 sub-sections of National Highway No. 4). There are 41 major and minor bridges and five road overbridges on National Highway No. 3 and 45 major and minor bridges and one road overbridge on National Highway No. 4 proposed for widenings reconstruction. The plans and estimates for all the road sub-sections and bridges were forwarded to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India and has accorded technical approval and financial sanction to all the road sub-sections and bridge works except five road overbridges on National Highway No. 3. The total estimated cost of the sanctioned works including the cost of land acquisition is Rs. 1,804.73 lakhs (Rs. 888.11 lakhs for National Highway No. 3 and Rs. 916.62 lakhs for National Highway No. 4). The above estimated cost is exclusive of the cost of five road overbridges on National Highway No. 3.

The Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India, has informed the State Government that these two project roads have been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of development of National Highways. The agencies for all the road sub-sections and bridge works have been fixed and all the works on both the highways have been started and are in full swing.

All the works on both the highways are proposed to be completed by the 31st March, 1975 as per target dates fixed by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India.

In order to carry out the works on National Highways expeditiously, a separate National Highway Wing comprising of one Chief Engineer (National Highway), 4 Circles and 15 Divisions have been sanctioned.

(d) *Express Highways*.—To relieve the acute traffic congestion on the Bombay-Thana Road, which is the only Highway leading to and from Bombay, it was decided, in concurrence with the Government of India and the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to construct two express highways, viz. (i) The Eastern Express Highway, and (ii) the Western Express Highway.

The Eastern Express Highway is about 24·14 km in length. It starts from Sion and runs more or less parallel to the Central Railway line on the east side. It passes through Chembur, Ghatkopar, Vikhroli, Bhandup, Mulund and Kopri and crosses the railway line with an overbridge at Kopri where it takes diversion around Thana town and joins the Bombay-Agra Road. The road was opened to light traffic in February 1964 and to heavy traffic in April 1967 and is estimated to cost Rs. 333·00 lakhs.

The Western Express Highways is 25·54 km in length. Starting from the Mahim Causeway it crosses the Western Railway line with an overbridge south of the Bandra railway station. Then turning north it runs more or less parallel to the Western Railway line and terminates at Dahisar. The estimated cost is Rs. 407·83 lakhs. After the opening of the Bassein bridge on 12th February 1970, the road is fully open to traffic.

(e) *Linking Express Highways*.—It is proposed to connect the Eastern and Western Express Highways constructing various link roads in order to help effectively in relieving the congestion in the suburbs of Bombay.

The link roads will also cross the existing railway lines in between and will, therefore, have railway overbridges. The details of the link road are as under :

Link Road		Length in km.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Goregaon-Mulund	12·38	175·00
2.	Jogeshwari-Vikhroli land acquisition ..	10·43	120·00
			81·27
3.	Andheri-Ghatkopar	8·26	144·00
4.	Santacruz-Chembur	6·03	154·00
5.	Bandra-Dharavi	2·54	49·00
6.	Sion-Mahim	2·58	74·84

The first five links form part of the Bombay Road Development Programme. The works of Goregaon-Mulund link Road, Andheri-Ghatkopar link Road are in progress. The work of Bandra-Dharavi link Road are in progress. The work of Bandra-Dharavi Link Road has been completed and opened to light traffic.

Bombay Road Development Programme

Special programme for implementing the recommendations of Wilbur Smith Report on Transportation survey of Bombay City was taken up in 1966-67. The programme envisages a system of freeways and express ways and major street improvements. For the recommended new-work estimated to cost Rs. 96 crores, Bombay island is proposed to be encircled by freeways and bisected by an express way. In all, 44.8 km of free ways, 22.4 km of express ways and 120 km of major route improvements are proposed to be executed.

After setting up a nucleus organisation headed by the Chief Engineer, surveys for several works were undertaken and works relating to Bandra-Dharavi Road, Andheri-Ghatkopar Road, Goregaon-Mulund Road, sea wall and reclamation near Nepean Sea Road and an overbridge and approaches to Nepean Sea Road were sanctioned. The work of Bandra-Dharavi link Road has been completed and opened to light traffic. Overbridge and approaches to Nepean Sea Road has also been nearly completed and opened to light traffic. The other works are in progress.

State Highways

The following are the 129 State Highways in the State :

- (1) Bandra-Ghodbunder-Thana Road (joining Bombay-Agra-National Highway No. 3 at Koparbaori), (2) Bassein-Kalyan-Ahmednagar-Bhoom Road, (3) Nasik-Wada-Manor-Mahim Road, (4) Nasik-Jawhar-Dahanu Road, (5) Bombay-Panvel-Akeri (Goa) Road, (6) Manmad-Chandor Road, (7) Jawhar-Pali Road (joining Nasik-Mahim Road), (8) Nasik-Jalna-Ardhapur-Nirmal-Pattagudam-Jagdapur Road, (9) Bhivandi-Wada Road, (10) Nagpur-Bori-Ardhapur-Tuljapur Road, (11) Betul-Nagpur-Pattagudam Road (joining Nasik-Nirmal-Pattagudam Jagdalpur Road), (12) Shahapur-Maurbad-Chowk Road, (13) Ghoti Zarad Road, (14) Ghoti-Sangamner-Newasa-Shevgaon-Georai-Mangilgaon Road, (15) Nasik-Borgaon Road upto State border leading to Waghi, (16) Nasik-Peint Road upto State border leading to Dharampur,

(17) (Trimbak) Sappaon-Hatti (Peint) Road, (18) Malegaon-Ahmednagar-Dhond-Patas Road, (19) Bhigwan-Baramati-Sanghavi-Phaltan-Sangli-Miraj Road, (20) Malegaon-Taharabad Road upto Stat border leading to Ahwa, (21) Surat-Dhulia Road, (22) Malegon-Nandgaon-Shivar Road, (23) Vinchur-Chandor, Sakri-Nandurbar, (24) Shahada Dhadgaon Road upto State border leading to Alirajpur, (25) Malegaon-Chaliskaon-Pachora-Edlabad-Burhanpur Road, (26) Songir-Dondaiche-Shahada-Khetia Road, (27) Nandurbar-Visarwadi (Joining Surat-Dhulia Road), (28) Malegaon-Satana Road, (29) Dhulia Chaliskaon-Daullatabad Road (Joining Nasik Aurangabad- Nanded Road,) (30) Ankleshwar-Shahada-Burhanpur Road, (31) Amalner-Parola-Bhadgaon Road, (32) Dhulia-Amalner-Chopda-Khargone Road, (33) Bhusaval-Yawal Road, (34) Bhusaval-Bamnod-Tinschemati Road, (35) Pachora-Phardapur (Ajanta) Road, (36) Poona-Ahmednagar-Aurangabad-Jalgaon Road, (37) Edlabad-Akot-Walgaon (joining Burhanpur-Amravati Road), (38) Ahmednagar-Tisgaon-Shevgaon-Pithan-Ambad Pathri-Parbhani-Basmath Road, (39) Narayangaon-Junner-Malsej Road, (40) Madhe-Wadgaon (Shringoda) Bhir-Gangakhed-Loha Road, (41) Ahmednagar-Karmala-Pandharpur-Umadi Road upto State border leading to Bijapur, (42) (Dhond) Kashti-Barsi- Osmanabad-Borpul (Ausa) Road (joining Sholapur-Nagpur Road), (43) Sirur-Warwand-Sangli Road, (44) Situr-Khed-Bhimashankar-Kalamb Road, (45) (Poona) Hadapsar-Nira-Satara Road, (46) Indapur-Baramati-Nira Road, (47) Poona-Kolad-Roha-Salav-Murud Road, (48) Poona-Khadakwasala (Defence Academy) Kudje Road, (49) Poona-Ganeshkhind-Pashan Road, (50) Mahad-Bhor-Wakhari (Pandharpur) Road, (51) Panvel-Uran Road, (52) Alibag-Khopoli Road, (53) Khalapur-Pali Ratansai Road (joining W.C. Road), (54) Shriwardhan-Lonera Road, (55) Poladpur-Wai-Surul Road, (56) Dabhol-Khed Road, (57) Guhagar-Chiplun-Karad-Jath Road upto State border leading to Bijapur, (58) Chiplun-Govalkot Road, (59) Tawasal-Savarda Road, (60) Mirya-Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Miraj-Mahisal Road upto State border leading to Bijapur, (61) Musakaji-Rajapur Road, (62) Malakapur-Jalna-Tuljapur-Sholapur Road, (63) Vita-Peth-Malakapur-Oni Road (Joining W.C. Road), (64) Kolhapur-Bavda-Talera Road (W.C. Road), (65) Deogad-Nipani-Road, (66) Vijayadurga-Reddi Road, (67) Malvan-Kasal Road, (68) Vengurla-Akeri-Belgaum Road, (69) Banda-Dodamarg Road, (70) Mahabaleshwar-Pandharpur-Mohol-Vairag Road, (71) Peth-

Sangli-Ankali Road, (72) Miraj-Pandharpur-Barsi-Latur Road, (73) Kolhapur-Naganwadi (Chandgad) Road (Joining Akeri-Belgaum Road), (74) Barsi-Sholapur-Akkalkot-Dhudhani Road upto State border leading to Aland, (75) Ajanta-Buldhana Road, (76) Chikhali-Khamgaon Deori Road (joining Harisal-Akola-Waranga Road), (77) Chikhali-Mehkar-Malegaon Road, (78) Kannad-Sillod-Deulgaon-Raja Road, (79) Mehkar-Lonar-Manthe Road, (80) Deulgaon-Raja-Washim-Pusad-Mandwi Road upto State border leading to Pandhurwara, (81) Harisal-Akola-Washim-Waranga Road (joining Nagpur-Nanded-Tuljapur Road), (82) Akola-Mangrulpir-Digras Road, (83) Akot-Paratwada Road upto State border leading to Betul, (84) Washim-Mangrulpir-Karanja Road, (85) Yeotmal-Murtizapur-Anjangaon Road (joining Akot-Betul Road), (86) Loni-Kherad Road (joining Yeotmal Murtizapur Road), (87) Hinghanghat-Pulgaon-Amravati-Dharni Road upto State border leading to Burhanpur, (88) Darwha-Pusad-Umarkhed Road, (89) Yeotmal -Badnera Road (joining Dhulia-Nagpur-Calcutta Road, National Highway No. 6), (90) Yeotmal-Karanja-Warora-Kanpa Road (Joining Nagpur Alapillai-Pattagudam Road, (91) Wani-Sindola Road, (92) Bhokar-Kinwat-Sarakini Road, (93) Yeotmal-Dhamangaon Road, (94) Nandgaon-Morshi-Pusla Road upto State border leading to Pandharma, (95) Pulgaon-Arvi-Varud Road upto State border leading to Multai, (96) Arvi-Wardha-Waigaon Road, (97) Kharangana-Kondholi-Sawargaon Road upto State border leading to Betul, (98) Jumb-Chanda-Raijapur Road upto State border leading to Asifbad, (99) Tadali-Ghugus Road, (100) Saoner-Kelod Road upto State border leading to Chhindwara, (101) Mansar-Ramtek-Gondia Road, (102) Nilaj on Betul-Nagpur-Pattagudam Road to Pauni-Bhandara-Tumsar-Sinora Road upto State border leading to Balaghat, (103) Tumsar-Nipani-Dongri Road upto State border leading to Saoni, (104) Arjuni-Gondia Road upto State border leading to Balaghat, (105) Arjuni-Warsa-Garchiroli-Ashti Road, (106) Nagbhir-Warsa-Kurkhera Road upto State border leading to Chinchola, (107) Bramhapuri-Armori-Dhonora Partappur Road, (108) Chanda-Garchiroli-Murumgaon Road upto State border leading to Drug, (109) Rajura Adilabad Road, (110) Bahimini (Balharsha) Gond-Pimpri Road (Joining Nagpur-Alapillai Jagdalpur Road), (111) Alapillai-Bhamargarh Road upto State border leading to Chotadonger, (112) Sironcha-Repanpalli Road (joining

Nagpur-Alapalli-Pattagudam Road), (113) Aurangabad-Warigodri Road joining Malkapur-Sholapur Road, (114) Jalna-Bhokardan Road, (115) Aurangabad Paithan Road, (116) Deugaon- Pathri-Manjlegaon Dhoki Road, (117) Sailu-Kola Road, (118) Nanded-Prurna-Boran Khurd (Parbhani) (joining Jintur-Parbhani-Gangakhed Road), (119) Jintur-Parbhani-Gangakhed Road, (120) Nanded-Deglur Road upto State border leading to Secunderabad, (121) Narsi-Biloli Road upto State border leading to Bodhan (122) Manjersumba-Kaij-Ahmedpur Road, (123) Parli-Mominabad Road, (124) Latur-Lokhandi-Sawargaon Road, (125) Sirur-Tajband-Mukher-Khanapur (Deglur) (joining Nanded) Deglur Road, S. No. (104), (126) Sirur-Tajband-Udgir Road upto State border leading to Bider, (127) AUSA-Kasgi Road upto State border leading to Aland, (128) Lamjana-Nilanga Road upto State border leading to Bhalki, (129) Mukhed-Narsi-Bhokar-Hadgaon Road.

Important Bridges on Rivers

Amongst the important bridges included in the Third Five-Year Plan, mention is to be made of the bridge across the Thana Creek, which is one of the important recommendations of the Study Group for Greater Bombay. The bridge has been completed and was opened for traffic on 27th January 1972. The construction of this bridge has helped the development of the existing suburbs and opening out of new areas on the other side of the Thana Creek.

In order to facilitate all weather communications a number of bridges were included in the Second Plan, some of which had spilled over to Third Plan. Some of the important bridges are (1) across the Girna river on the Dhulia-Aurangabad Road at Mehunbara, estimated to cost Rs. 13·89 lakhs work completed in April 1969, (2) across the Aner river on the Chopada- Shirpur Road costing Rs. 10·59 lakhs, (3) across the Pravara river at Newasa costing Rs. 10·88 lakhs, (4) at Karve on Karad-Tasgaon Road costing Rs. 17·53 lakhs work completed in March 1970. Of these, except the bridge on the Aner river, all the works were started during the Third Plan. The work of the bridge on the Aner river was started in March 1966 and completed in 1968, except the work of approaches which is in progress at present. The bridge on the river Godavari near Toka is completed at a cost of Rs. 20·22 lakhs. This has facilitated inter regional communication between Marathwada and Western-Maharashtra. The work of the bridge on the Girna river including all

its approaches is completed. The bridge at Karve on the Karad-Tasgaon Road and the one on the Pravara river at Newasa have been completed.

In addition to above, some new bridge works were included in the Third Plan. A mention is to be made of the three bridges on the Godavari river, one at Raher on the Raher-Dharmabad Road, the Second at Paithan and the third on the Parbhani-Gangakhed Road at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively, and also a bridge on the Panchganga River between Narsinhwadi and Kurundwad in Kolhapur district estimated to cost Rs. 18 lakhs. Of these three bridges, one across the river Godavari on the Parbhani-Gangakhed Road has been completed. So also the last named bridge in Kolhapur district has also been completed.

As for the Vidarbha region, a number of bridges have been taken up in Chandrapur district, which is undeveloped area in that region. The district is full of forests and many of the places used to be cut off during rains. In addition to these bridges in the district, the work of the bridge on the Penganga on the Shembalpimpri-Kalamnuri Road is completed and the bridge would provide one more communication link between Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Apart from this, a bridge across Penganga on the Marelgaon-Hadgaon Road is also constructed which would join Yeotmal and Parbhani districts.

Of the two major bridges across the Warganga river, the one on Mul-Gadchiroli road near Wagholi-ghat estimated to cost Rs. 41·27 lakhs has been completed and the bridge opened for traffic since July, 1972. The other bridge on the Tumsar-Tirora road in Bhandara district estimated to cost Rs. 25·73 lakhs is in progress at present.

Of the major bridge works taken up during 1972-73, mention may be made of the following:

(a) Bridge across Savitri river near Ambet on Purar Mhapral Road-estimated to cost Rs. 31·31 lakhs.

(b) Bridge across the Revadanda Creek on Alibag-Revanda-Salav-Murud Road-estimated to cost Rs. 99·42 lakhs.

(c) Bridge on Tapi river near Prakasha on Nandurbar-Korit Road-estimated to cost Rs. 23·16 lakhs.

Major Works

In order to provide a shorter route between Bombay and Ahmednagar districts and the fruit and vegetable producing area of Poona district,

the Government has undertaken Ane-Malsej Ghat work costing Rs. 76 lakhs. The work spilled over from the Second Plan is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period. The road when completed would reduce the distance between Bombay and Junnar by about 50 km. Similarly, the works of Gagan Bavda-Karul Ghat Road and Gagan Bavda-Bhuivada Ghat Road each about 11 km in length costing about Rs. 30 lakhs each, were included in the Second Plan and have spilled over to the Third Plan and Fourth Plan. The Bavda Ghat joins Kolhapur to Kharepatan on the West Coast Road, while the Karul Ghat joins Kolhapur to Talera on the West Coast Road and further to Vijaydurg port. These works are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

In order to provide inter-regional communication between Marathwada and Vidarbha, the work of Mantha-Talni Road costing Rs. 13 lakhs, included in the Third Plan, has now been completed. Similarly, in order to provide communication in the backward region of Dhulia district, the work of Taloda-Dhadgaon Road *via* Chandsali Ghat, measuring 20-50 km and costing Rs. 16 lakhs, was included in the Third Plan and is in progress in the Fourth Plan. The work of first 9.50 km has since been completed and is in progress in the further length of 11.00 km. To provide a direct route from Bombay to Aurangabad *via* Nasik, construction of the missing link from Nasik to Niphad costing Rs. 25 lakhs was included in the Third Plan. The work is in progress.

The road works like Padali to Ajanta and Sindkhed to Jalna in Buldhana district would join Vidarbha with Marathwada.

Railways

Recently, the Government of India has sanctioned 4 Railway lines as a scarcity works.

New Railway Lines

(i) Apta-Dasgaon of Bombay-Mangalore Railway-line (Konkan-Railway).

(ii) Wani-Chanakha Railway line.

Conversion of Meter Gauge to Broad Gauge

(i) Manmad-Parbhani-Parli.

(ii) Miraj-Latur

The work of above mentioned Railway lines except Apta-Dasgaon has been started on 1st February 1973 and the same is in progress.

The work of Konkan Railway has been started on 5th March 1973. The Apta-Dasgaon Section in Kolaba district comprises of 109 kilometres.

The work of Diva-Bassein Railway line which has been recommended by the State Government has also been started.

Air-Strips

The Air-strip at Ratnagiri is upgraded so as to be fit for landing of Dakotas throughout the year, and accordingly completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs. A provision for further expansion so as to facilitate landing of Avros/Fokker type planes, if and when introduced is also made by acquiring sufficient area for extension.

A new air-field at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is also provided at Jalgaon. This air field is designed for landing of Avros. Most of the work of this air-field except black topping is completed.

Statement showing categorywise road length in Marathwada Region
(Figures are provisional)

Category	Length in Kilometres as on										1961-81 Road Plan Length in Km.
	31st March 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961	31st March 1966	31st March 1969	31st March 1970	31st March 1971		31st March 1972		
							Plan	Non- Plan	Plan	Non- Plan	
National Highways	79	79	79	79	79	79	..	..	79	..	1,069
State Highways	1,462	1,554	2,073	2,358	2,532	2,657	3,201	..	3,492	..	2,475
Major District Roads	575	576	873	1,442	2,139	2,256	2,293	..	2,460	265	5,987
Other District Roads	46	46	105	175	399	404	948	71	1,056	451	7,059
Village Roads	34	171	202	1,252	2,221	2,347	1,786	..	1,670	146	7,232
Total	2,196	2,426	3,332	5,306	7,370	7,743	8,228	71	8,757	862	23,822

Statement showing categorywise road length in Vidarbha Region
(Figures are provisional)

Category	Length in Km. as on										1961-81 Road Plan Length in Km.
	31st March 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961	31st March 1966	31st March 1969	31st March 1970	31st March 1971		31st March 1972		
							Plan	Non- Plan	Plan	Non- Plan	
National Highways	690	690	743	736	710	728	686	..	673	..	1,583
State Highways	1,378	1,460	2,711	3,093	3,633	4,070	4,137	..	4,157	3	3,645
Major District Roads	1,935	2,004	2,274	2,632	2,440	3,171	3,669	..	4,039	220	7,372
Other District Roads	911	1,178	944	1,397	1,664	1,195	1,550	26	1,574	398	8,336
Village Roads	202	297	792	1,248	2,371	1,793	1,205	621	1,287	2,994	10,019
Total	5,116	5,629	7,464	9,106	10,818	10,957	11,247	647	11,730	3,615	30,955

Statement showing categorywise road length in Western Maharashtra Region including Greater Bombay and Konkan

(Figures are provisional)

Category	Length in Kms. as on										1961-81 Road Plan Length in Km.	
	31st March 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961	31st March 1966	31st March 1969	31st March 1970	31st March 1971		31st March 1972			
							Plan	Non- Plan	Plan	Non- Plan		
National Highways	..	1,447	1,502	1,489	1,549	1,589	1,596	1,680	..	1,617	..	2,481
State Highways	..	4,680	4,737	5,020	5,077	5,438	6,266	6,944	..	7,319	..	6,849
Major District Roads	..	7,246	7,805	7,911	8,554	8,732	8,455	11,722	..	11,708	109	14,168
Other District Roads	..	4,087	4,980	5,905	7,172	7,796	7,830	8,233	184	8,374	606	16,783
Village Roads	..	5,490	6,734	8,120	15,024	18,951	19,856	7,066	9,342	7,188	12,820	17,238
Total	..	23,130	25,758	28,445	37,376	42,506	44,003	35,645	9,526	36,206	13,540	57,519

Statement showing categorywise road length of Maharashtra State

(Figures are provisional)

Category	Length in Km. as on										1961-81 Road Plan Length in Km.
	31st March 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961	31st March 1966	31st March 1969	31st March 1970	31st March 1971		31st March 1972		
							Plan	Non- Plan	Plan	Non- Plan	
National Highways	..	2,216	2,271	2,311	2,364	2,378	2,403	2,366	..	2,369	15,133
State Highways	..	7,520	7,751	9,804	10,528	11,603	12,993	14,282	..	14,968	8 12,969
Major District Roads	..	9,936	10,385	11,058	12,628	13,311	13,882	17,684	..	18,207	594 27,527
Other District Roads	..	5,044	6,204	6,954	8,744	9,859	9,429	10,731	281	11,004	1,455 32,178
Village Roads	..	5,726	7,202	9,114	17,524	23,543	23,996	10,057	9,963	10,145	15,960 24,489
Total	..	30,442	33,813	39,241	51,788	60,694	62,703	55,120	10,244	56,693	18,017 1,12,296

Statement showing surfacewise road length in Maharashtra State

(Figures are provisional)

Surface	Length in Km. as on									
	31st March 1951	31st March 1956	31st March 1961	31st March 1966	31st March 1969	31st March 1970	31st March 1971		31st March 1972	
							Plan	Non- Plan	Plan	Non- Plan
Cement Concrete ..	..	267	679	983	1,184	1,113	1,007	1,076	....	1,011 . . .
Asphalt ..	..	1,157	3,345	5,860	9,416	11,876	12,876	13,611	16	14,675 49
Metal ..	..	18,292	17,070	18,009	18,169	20,525	20,822	20,459	691	20,567 1,659
Murum ..	..	10,726	12,719	14,389	23,019	27,180	28,058	19,974	9,537	20,440 16,309
Total ..	30,442	33,813	39,241	51,788	60,694	62,703	55,120	10,244	56,693	18,017

DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS

DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR PORTS is important as sea transport is one of the most important means of communications on the Konkan coast by which about 7 lakh passengers travel every year. There are in all 49 minor ports in this State. Prior to Independence, these ports were very much neglected. After Independence, increased provision was made in the successive three plans and accordingly, expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs, Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 103 lakhs was incurred during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans, respectively. During three Annual Plans, viz. 1966-69, an amount of Rs. 130 lakhs was spent. In the Fourth Plan, it is expected to be in the region of Rs. 4·27 crores (including the Government of India's share).

Construction of Jetties

There are five natural all-weather ports, viz. Murud (Dighi), Dabhol, Jaigad, Vijaydurg and Deogad on the Konkan coast. Out of these, all-weather alongside facilities for 15 feet draft vessels have been provided at Dabhol, Jaigad and Vijaydurg at the cost of Rs. 17·28 lakhs, 17·48 lakhs and 16·35 lakhs, respectively. It has been decided to construct all-weather 15 feet draft jetty at Murud (Dighi) at an estimated cost of Rs. 90·65 lakhs and at Deogad, the work will be undertaken according to priority and availability of funds. The Government of India has carried

out general navigational hydrographic survey of this port and the survey launches of the Maharashtra State Ports Authority have also carried out hydrographic survey with a view to know the feasibility of providing alongside berthing facilities, during the Fifth Plan.

Besides, these natural all-weather ports, a sheltered anchorage port is under construction at Bhagawati Bunder (Mirya Bay), Ratnagiri, at a cost of Rs. 2.50 crores. So far, an expenditure of about Rs. 178 lakhs is incurred and the first stage work is already completed, except the jetty work. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme.

A slopping jetty and a passenger-cum-cargo jetty has been constructed at Mirkarwada (Ratnagiri) at a cost of Rs. 9.31 lakhs and Rs. 3.83 lakhs, respectively. A fair weather jetty is under construction at Mandwa at a cost of Rs. 38.00 lakhs. This is also a Centrally sponsored scheme and will be completed in all respects during 1973-74. Upto March 1973, an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is incurred.

Passenger Amenities

In February 1968, it was assured on the floor of the House that a programme of providing passenger amenities at various ports would be undertaken according to prescribed scale and completed in a period of 2-3 years. Accordingly, works such as passenger sheds, water supply schemes, canteens, sanitary blocks, electrification etc. were taken up and completed at several ports.

Pontoon Jetties

With a view to mitigating the hardships suffered by the passengers travelling across the creeks, for want of landing facilities, the Government has undertaken a crash programme of constructing pontoon jetties in creeks. As a beginning, two pontoon jetties have been constructed in April 1971 at Phalsap and Kudgaon in Bankot creek at a total cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The State Government is contemplating to develop 9 important creeks out of total 44 creeks. Traffic surveys of Bankot and Vashishti creeks have been carried out so far, by the Directorate of Inland Water Transport. It is expected that 3 more pontoon jetties would be erected in Bankot creek during 1973-74.

Development of Inland Water Transport

The Inland Water Transport Directorate was set up in June 1971 to look after the work relating to the development of inland water transport.

The Hydrographer, Maharashtra State Ports Authority has been given additional charge as the Director of Inland Water Transport. Proposal costing about Rs. 16.40 crores has been forwarded to the Government of India for inclusion in the Fifth Five-Year Plan under Centrally sponsored schemes.

Bombay Harbour Launch Services

A Committee was appointed in April 1972 under the chairmanship of the Director of Inland Water Transport with a view to examining the several aspects concerning the Bombay harbour launch services and making recommendations to Government. The Committee has submitted its interim report to Government in October 1972 and most of the recommendations made therein have been accepted by the Government. The Government is awaiting the final report of this Committee which is expected to be ready shortly.

Maharashtra State Ports Authority

The Government of Maharashtra is embarking on an ambitious programme of development of State Ports and Inland Water Transport. Responsibility towards these developments vests in the Ports Organisation. So to enable it to undertake this responsibility, the State Government decided to enlarge the Ports Organisation. With this in view, Maharashtra State Ports Authority was constituted on 21st June 1972. The Maharashtra State Ports Authority will be responsible for the administration of the various Acts concerning the State Ports and Inland Water Transport. In the first meeting of the Maharashtra State Ports Authority held on 10th July 1972, 7 years, port development programme was approved, which *inter alia* included development of 8 focal centres, viz. Dighi (Janjira), Dabhol, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Vijaydurg, Deogad, Malvan and Redi.

Advisory Committees

Five Advisory Committees, one for each group of ports, were constituted by the Government in December 1972 with the respective member of the Legislative Assembly as the Chairman of the committees and representatives of various interests, such as the State Transport, Zilla Parishads, etc. as members. The main function of these Committees is to advise the Maharashtra State Ports Authority on general local problems pertaining to minor ports within their respective jurisdictions.

Shipping Fees

With a view to augmenting the revenue of the Government to some extent shipping fees, pilotage fees and survey fees recoverable from export of iron ore were enhanced and some new types of fees e.g. detention fees and berthing fees were introduced with effect from 1st November 1972.

Fisheries

The works under "improvements to landing and berthing facilities of minor fishing harbours", which were heretofore looked after by the Agriculture and Co-operation Department, have been transferred to the Buildings and Communications Department since June 1972. The scheme is entirely financed by the Government of India under Centrally sponsored schemes. Works costing about Rs. 8.00 lakhs were in progress during 1972-73. For next year, an ambitious programme of development of fishing harbours has been prepared. The United Nations Pre-Investment Survey Unit at Bangalore of the Government of India has surveyed major fishing harbours at Dahanu, Dighi, Mirkarwada and Satpati. Out of these 4 ports, detail plans and estimates of first 3 ports estimated to cost nearly Rs. 650 lakhs have been sent to the Government of India and are pending for sanction.

Hydrographic Surveys

In addition to the existing two survey parties, third survey party has been created. Hydrographic surveys of Vijaydurg, Dabhol, Deogad, Amba river, Thana creek and Redi have been carried out during 1972-73.

Anti-Sea Erosion

Anti-sea erosion works at Alibag and Borlai-Mandla are almost completed. Similar works at Murud-Janjira and Agardanda are in progress. Investigation for anti-sea erosion works have also been carried out at various places.

500-Ton Dredger

The 500-ton dredger "AGASTI" was taken over from Messrs. Mazgaon Docks Ltd. in February 1972. Thereafter it was utilised for dredging at Vijaydurg and also for agitational dredging at Mora.

STATE TRANSPORT

THE MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION which made a modest beginning in the nationalisation of passenger road transport service in the State in June 1948 is the biggest corporation among the nationalised road transport undertakings in the country today. By the end of 1972-73, the nationalisation of passenger services was practically complete in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada, while in Vidarbha it was about 77 per cent. As on 31st March 1973, the Corporation was operating its services on 6,307 routes with a total route Kilometrage of 3,95,755, owned a total fleet of 6,086 buses and about 16 lakhs of passengers took advantage of its services every day. These activities of the Corporation are managed by 18 divisional workshops, 120 depots and a Central Workshop at Dapodi, near Poona. Recently, however, it was observed that the C.W., Dapodi could not cope up with the increasing demand of buses due to rapid expansion, and therefore, "Heavy Repair Units" attached to the Divisional Workshops, has been started in most of the divisions. The units attend to the heavy repairs and re-conditioning in the respective divisions, and therefore, the buses are not required to be brought to the Central Workshop, Dapodi. Due to expansion, two more plants for tyre retreating have been started, one each at Nagpur and Kolhapur. Behind all these activities of the

Corporation, there are 46,571 employees working day and night in the service of the travellers.

Amenities to Travelling Public

The policy of providing more and more amenities to the travelling public to make their travel comfortable, continued during the year 1972-73 and by the end of the year, the Corporation provided 328 bus stations. The number of pick-up stands was also increased from 1,534 on 31st March 1972 to 1,748 as on 31st March 1973 throughout the State. The night services started by the Corporation have become very popular and the number of such services has been increased to 146 as on 31st March 1973. Further, in response to the public demand, the Corporation has been operating 321 long distance services (more than 250 kilometres). For more comfortable journey, the Corporation is operating luxury buses on 29 routes, as at the end of the year 1972-73.

The Corporation has entered into reciprocal arrangements with the neighbouring States and accordingly, it operates on 142 Inter-State routes. The Corporation also transports parcels by its services and for this purpose, parcel offices are opened at 307 places.

It is the policy of the Corporation to extend the services to the rural areas in the interior wherever motorable roads are available. Accordingly, people of 77 per cent of the villages in the State get the S.T. services within a radius of 5 kilometres at present.

Salient features of operation showing the progress made by the Corporation during the year 1972-73 is shown in the table below :

	1971-72	1972-73
1. Number of routes as on 31st March ..	6,360	6,307
2. Route km. as on 31st March ..	3,85,556	3,95,755
3. Vehicles owned as on 31st March ..	6,533	6,784
4. Total effective km. (in lakhs) operated.	4,163.38	4,275.50
5. Number of passengers carried (in lakhs).	5,986.77	5,867.38

Services for Fairs

Operation of special services to cater to emergency traffic on occasions like fairs, melas, festivals etc. was continued on the basis of the past experience. Special services were operated on such occasions. During the year 1972-73, about 38.73 lakhs of passengers were carried by a coverage of 54.17 lakhs of kilometres for the purpose.

Central Workshop, Dapodi

This is the biggest automobile workshop in Asia. It builds 10 bus-bodies per week and further 41 engines, 99 F.I. pumps and 8 to 9 vehicles are also reconditioned every week. About 345 tyres are retreated and repaired in this workshop per week.

S.T. services have become very popular in the State. Considering the achievement so far, it can be safely stated that the nationalisation of passenger road transport has been a great success in Maharashtra.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ZILLA PARISHADS were set up in the State under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, on 1st May 1962, replacing the District Local Boards, Janpad Sabhas and District Boards in Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, respectively. The Zilla Parishads have been assigned local Government functions and the execution of certain works and development schemes in the Five Year Plans. In keeping with the policy of decentralisation of power and functions, their object is to promote the development of democratic institutions and secure greater measure of participation by the people in local and Government affairs.

A Zilla Parishad is constituted for the whole of a revenue district excluding therefrom the areas under Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Cantonments. It has power to impose certain taxes and fees. In order to enable Zilla Parishads to discharge their duties and responsibilities, adequate financial assistance is provided to them under the law in the form of various types of grants.

The Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra have the same democratic status and authority in the district as the State Government has in the State or the Union Government at the Centre. The Councillors of the Zilla Parishad are chosen by direct election from electoral divisions in the

district being not more than sixty and not less than forty for each Zilla Parishad. The Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis in the district are Councillors ex-officio. The Chairman of the five federal co-operative societies, which carry on activities in the district relating to credit, land development, marketing, industrial co-operatives and co-operative training and education, are associate councillors, without voting rights. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is the ex-officio Secretary of the Zilla Parishad.

Seven Committees

In order to ensure adequate democratisation of the authority vested in the Zilla Parishads, in addition to Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Zilla Parishad works through a set of seven committees, a Standing Committee and six other subject committees for Finance, Works, Agriculture and Co-operation. Social Welfare, Education and Health.

The President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Standing Committee. There shall be four Chairmen including the Vice-President for the Subject Committees. One Chairman shall be exclusively in charge of the Agriculture and Co-operative Committee and another in charge of the Social Welfare Committee. The remaining two Chairmen shall be in charge of two Committees each. The Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee shall be a person belonging to either a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe.

The Presidents of Zilla Parishads and the Chairmen of Subject Committees, which include the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of a Panchayat Samitis, are given adequate honoraria and other allowances so that they may fully devote their time and energies to the affairs of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis.

Most of the schemes which were being executed by Government at the district level have been transferred permanently to the Zilla Parishads. These schemes pertain mainly to agriculture, animal husbandry, education and social welfare, public health, buildings and communications, and irrigation and power. Some schemes of the State Government have also been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads on agency basis for which the State Government pays them adequate funds including any extra cost of administration incurred in executing the works or schemes as may be determined by the State Government.

Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer, who is an I.A.S. and of the rank of Collector, acts as the executive head of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and other Class I and class II Officers in other development departments such as Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Buildings and Communications, etc.

The services of all the subordinate staff working under the erstwhile local authorities and those Government officers who had been previously attending to the functions now transferred to Zilla Parishad have been placed at the disposal of Zilla Parishads.

Panchayat Samiti

A Panchayat Samiti is an indirectly elected body working as taluka block unit of the Zilla Parishad, having specific powers and functions provided under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act.

The Samiti consists of—

(1) All councillors who are elected to the Zilla Parishads from the electoral divisions included in the block.

(2) The co-opted councillor (if any) residing in the block.

(3) The Chairman of the Co-operative society conducting exclusively the business of purchase and sale of agricultural products in the Block as the State Government may by order specify in this behalf (to be an associate member).

(4) The Chairman of the Co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture in the block co-opted by the panchayat samiti (to be an associate member).

(5) Two members elected from each electoral division included in a block by members of the panchayats (and of Executive Committees, if any, constituted under the Maharashtra Gramdan Act, 1964) functioning in such electoral division from, amongst themselves.

(6) If the members falling under (1) and (5) do not include a woman, one woman, residing in the block co-opted by the panchayat samiti.

(7) If the members falling under (1) and (5) of such block as the State Government may specify, do not include a person belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, a member co-opted by the panchayat samiti being a member of the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes.

The panchayat samiti is a link between the Gram Panchayat on the one side and the Zilla Parishad on the other. The State Government gives

every year to each panchayat samiti, through the Zilla Parishad of the district in which the block is situated a grant or grants for carrying out such works and development schemes of such types as the State Government may specify in this behalf.

Gram Panchayats

The gram panchayat is the foundation of the Panchayat Raj. It caters to the needs of the village. For the democracy to be true in spirit and practice, it is necessary to evolve self-governing democratic bodies in the villages. Article 40 of the Constitution of India contains a directive to the States to organise gram panchayat and invest them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of local self-government and to undertake development activities in rural areas. Every effort is made to transform village panchayat into democratic decentralised bodies clothed with real functions and authority.

The total number of villages in Maharashtra according to 1971 census, is 35,778. The number of gram panchayats in the State is 22,512. Except a few forest villages, all villages are covered by village panchayats. Powers are delegated to gram panchayats under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1958. The different functions entrusted to them include sanitation, public works, education, self-defence, welfare of villagers, agriculture and preservation of forests. Besides financial assistance in various forms, 30 per cent of land revenue grant was given to each gram panchayat. Now this grant has been raised to 100 per cent so as to enable the village panchayats to implement the Village Employment Scheme under which gainful employment is provided to individuals and to community preferably on productive works for unskilled persons in rural areas. An equalisation grant is given also to gram panchayats on the basis of one rupee per capita of the population of the village. Training facilities have also been provided to the secretaries, sarpanchas and members of gram panchayats.

Nyaya Panchayats

A nyaya panchayat is constituted for the administration of civil and criminal justice in a group of villages, not less than five in number and as far as possible contiguous.

In order to secure equal share to all residents of the villages which are under the nyaya panchayat in the administration of justice every gram panchayat elects, out of the members of the gram sabha of that village,

one person for the nyaya panchayat. In keeping with the principle that the judiciary should be independent of the executive, a member of the Zilla Parishad or gram panchayat cannot become a member of the nyaya panchayat. The nyaya panchayat should have one woman member as a rule. It has since been decided to abolish the nyaya panchayats and necessary legislation is under the way.

Community Development

The Community Development Programme which aims at transformation of social and economic life of the rural population was launched on the 2nd October 1952. By 1963 the entire State was covered by the extensive phase of the Community Development Programme. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj at the district, block and village levels, the people have been made partners both in the planning and implementation of the Community Development Programme.

The State had been allotted $425\frac{1}{2}$ Community Development Blocks at the beginning of the Third Plan, including four Multipurpose Development Blocks. The Government of India sanctioned in addition 40 Tribal Development Blocks for the State. Out of these 40 Tribal Development Blocks, some were required to be carved out of the existing Community Development Blocks. As a result of this $27\frac{1}{2}$ more Community Development Blocks, came into existence raising the total Community Development Blocks in the State to 453 in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

During the 20 years, the Community Development Programme has made a definite impact on the economy of the rural areas. In the Third Plan Community Development Blocks were provided funds according to schematic pattern. The Community Development Programme was re-oriented in 1962-63 in the context of national emergency with full emphasis on increased agricultural production and the funds provided were utilised for agricultural production to the extent possible by restricting expenditure on block administration and amenities to the maintenance level.

Tribal Development

Taking into consideration the principle of equality of rights and opportunities embodied in the Constitution, the Government of India has taken up a programme of Tribal Development Blocks. Accordingly four multipurpose development projects were started during the period of the Second Five-

Year Plan. Thereafter 40 Tribal Development Blocks were established in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan. Almost all the areas with 66 per cent tribal population and above, have been covered by this programme during the Third Plan period. Even after the starting of these 40 Tribal Development Blocks, considerable tribal population yet remains to be covered.

However, the Government of India has now decided not to start new Tribal Development Blocks in the State during the Fourth Plan period, so also no *ad hoc* assistance for tribal pockets would be given. However, it has been decided to introduce Stage III in respect of existing Tribal Development Blocks and during Stage III Rs. 10 lakhs will be given at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per year per such Tribal Development Blocks.

Besides the Plan provision spent by other development departments these Tribal Development Blocks are entitled to get Rs. 10 lakhs for Stage I period of five years, and Rs. 5 lakhs for Stage III period of another five years as C. D. Grant.

In addition to this, the Tribal Development Blocks will now get Rs. 10 lakhs during Stage III, period of five years as stated above.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme, which is substantially aided by the UNICEF, represents the first systematic attempt on a significant scale to develop a co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of nutrition, education and training in the production, preservation and consumption of nutritionally valuable foods.

(1) Increased agricultural production including poultry, fish and vegetables,

(2) Training and orientation of people through course conducted at selected institutions as well as by demonstrations of processing, cooking etc. of model diets, and

(3) Inducing people to take such diets through a phased programme of feeding members of the vulnerable groups in the selected villages.

With these objectives in view the State Government has drawn up a plan of operation for implementation of the programme in collaboration with the Government of India, UNICEF, FAR and WHO. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, the programme started operating in 12 selected blocks. 8 more blocks were added in 1966-67 and in

1967-68, 16 blocks were started. During the year 1968-69, 23 blocks were taken up for implementation. During the year 1969-70, 19 blocks were taken up for implementation. During the year 1970-71, 10 blocks were taken under this scheme. Five new blocks were allotted by the Government of India during the current year, but on account of economy measures the State Government did not open any new blocks during 1971-72. During 1972-73, 5 Blocks and during 1973-74, 10 Blocks have been opened. The programme is executed through Zilla Parishads, panchayat samitis and village panchayats. Recently the programme has been evaluated by the State level committee appointed by Government and has presented its report to Government. In respect of 12 ANP Blocks of 1965-66 series, the execution has been transformed to Zilla Parishads under section 100 of M.Z.P & P.S. Act 1961.

Water Supply Schemes

The rural water supply programme in Maharashtra is undertaken with the aim of providing drinking water facilities to all the villages which do not have such facilities or whether they are inadequate, by adopting simple measures like construction of wells and tanks or deepening of existing wells etc. or by special measures viz. piped water supply schemes. The well construction programme is being implemented by the Zilla Parishads. So far as piped water supply schemes are concerned, the Zilla Parishads are competent to execute only such schemes which do not cost more than Rs. 1 lakh. Piped water supply schemes costing more than Rs. 1 lakh are classified as State Sector Schemes and are to be executed by the State Public Health Engineering Organisation and on completion handed over to Zilla Parishads/village panchayats for operation and maintenance.

Government is anxious to provide drinking water facility to each village where the problem can be solved by simple measures such as construction of well etc. and necessary arrangements are being made towards that end. As a result of these arrangements the present position so far as well construction programme is concerned, is that during the year 1971-72, 4,448 wells have been completed and during the year 1972-73, 5,294 wells covering 5,294 villages have been completed and 11,161 wells works are in progress.

As regards piped water supply scheme, 358 schemes covering 646 villages have been completed up to 31st March 1971 and from April 1971

onwards i.e. upto March 1973, 330 P.W.S.S. have been completed, and 895 schemes are in progress.

Irrigation Works under Zilla Parishads

Minor irrigation works irrigating up to 100 hectares, lift irrigation works each costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs and percolation tanks and repairs and renovation of ex-malguzari tanks (irrigating up to 100 hectares) have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. The Zilla Parishads are free to decide what scheme should be undertaken within the over-all limit of funds provided by Government the latter does not formulate any specific proposals or schemes in this respect. Administrative approval and technical sanction to the works are given by the Zilla Parishads themselves but technical sanction to the works costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs is given by the Government in the Irrigation and Power Department. In the scarcity areas, however, the Zilla Parishads have to undertake and finance tank works as scarcity relief works, as may be directed by Government.

The scheme entrusted to Zilla Parishads comprises of bandharas, irrigation tanks, percolation tanks and lift irrigation. In the districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Nagpur, repairs and renovation of ex-malguzari tanks have also been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads. By the very nature, the works entrusted to Zilla Parishads are such as can be completed quickly i.e. in about two working seasons and the largest of such minor irrigation works has to be normally completed within two years. Out of the aforesaid different categories of works, bandharas, tanks and lift irrigation schemes result in direct irrigation. No direct irrigation is, however, possible from percolation tanks. The main purpose of percolation tanks is to increase the water level of the wells in the adjoining areas.

The Zilla Parishads receive funds for irrigation works from Government. The Superintending Engineers of Government are empowered to inspect the works and give technical guidance to the Zilla Parishad. They also prepare irrigation master plans for each district under them and get the minor irrigation works of Zilla Parishads included therein and indicate the possible areas of future development so that the execution of minor irrigation works undertaken by the Zilla Parishads could be done in a more planned manner. During the Third Five-Year Plan, the Zilla Parishads undertook in all 1,787 minor irrigation works. Out of these 1,677 were completed ensuring irrigation facilities to about 13,000 hectares of land.

The following plan outlays were made by Government for M. I. Works in local sector. The expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishads, is indicated below against the plan outlays.

			(Rs. in lakhs)	
Serial No.	Financial Year		Plan outlay	Expenditure incurred by Zilla Parishad
1	1969-70	.. ..	400	400.62
2	1970-71	.. ..	400	403.42
3	1971-72	.. ..	363	363.00
4	1972-73	.. ..	360	360.00

In 1972-73 as the State was faced with scarcity conditions, it was decided to take up a special programme of completion of incomplete minor irrigation works in local sector with the loan assistance of Rs. 363.93 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. Out of 1416 works (various categories like, percolation tanks, irrigation tanks etc.) taken up under this programme, 1149 works have been completed by 31st March 1973 bringing an area of about 49836 hectares under command.

The works under minor irrigation are comparatively small works and can be completed quickly and are directly beneficial for increasing agricultural production and developing rural economy. They are of great help for saving crops in years of drought and during periods of unduly long breaks in rains.

Scheme for Eradication of Palemod System

In the tribal areas in this State, cultivators, mostly adivasis are always financially hard hit, prior to and during the rainy season. During this time, they borrow in cash and kind from the unauthorised and unscrupulous, money lenders to meet their day-to-day needs and return the borrowings after harvest at a very high rate of interest which generally ranges from 200 per cent to 300 per cent. The ultimate result is that the adivasis find it almost impossible to extricate themselves from the vicious circle of annual penury clutches of the unscrupulous money lenders. This system is known in Thana and Nasik districts as 'Palemod' and is described by different names in tribal areas of other districts. The question of introducing a fullfledged scheme for the eradication of Palemod system was considered by Government and accordingly a beginning was made in Thana district during the year 1965-66 and the scheme was further extended to tribal blocks in Nasik district in 1966-67. The experience in these two districts

has shown that the scheme has been very beneficial to the tribal cultivators and helped in ameliorating their conditions to a great extent. In view of this, the scheme has been further extended to all the tribal development blocks, proposed tribal development blocks, forest villages and small tribal pockets.

Under the scheme, the maximum loan that can be given is Rs. 250 to an individual family. Out of this upto 75 per cent is given as far as possible in kind and 25 per cent in cash depending upon the availability of grains. The loan is disbursed in two instalments, first at the end of May and second by about 15th August every year. It is a short term loan under the Agriculture Loans Act which is to be recovered in one instalment in cash before the end of financial year in which it is sanctioned. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum is charged on the loan. Following budget provision was made for grant of loan during :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1969-70 ..	30,00,000	1971-72 ..	58,20,000
1970-71 ..	68,50,000	1972-73 ..	62,70,000

Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children

The Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation has sanctioned a new scheme called "Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children" for implementation in selected blocks. The scheme has been started from January 1971 in 30 selected blocks. This scheme is to operate outside the Applied Nutrition Programme and the Family and Child Welfare Programme areas for women and pre-school children. The important aspects of the programme are (1) nutrition education through mahila mandals, (2) strengthening the supervisory machinery for women workers, (3) demonstration feeding for pre-school children, (4) training of associate women workers, and (5) encouragement of economic activities of mahila mandals.

The Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children at present is in operation in 115 blocks out of which 30 blocks are common for central and State sector activity and only the State Sector Programme of Nutrition Education through demonstrations by the mahila mandals has been taken up in 85 blocks.

Five balwadis have been functioning in each of the 30 Central sector-blocks. Feeding of pre-school children of the age, 6 months to 5 years and the pregnant and nursing mothers has been undertaken in these

balwadis. 12 mahila mandals in each block have been selected in a phased manner for the implementation of programme "Nutrition Education through Mahila Mandals".

Special Nutrition Programme in Tribal areas

With a view to eradicating malnutrition in the vulnerable sections of the rural masses the Government of India have sanctioned alongwith the nutrition programmes, special nutrition programme for the children of age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers in Tribal areas. This is fully centrally sponsored programme. Government of India allocates the number of beneficiaries to be covered in each year and the funds accordingly.

CARE, (Maharashtra) donates C.S.M. (Corn Soya Milk) and salad oil free of cost and Government enters the contractual agreement with them every year for a specific number of beneficiaries (list of provision). Out of this donated material with the help of Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust, Bombay, Sukhadi is prepared and distributed to the beneficiaries.

The special nutrition programme has been transferred to this department from Education and Social Welfare Department from February, 1971. The programme is being implemented since then in 80 tribal blocks in 12 districts viz. Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Nagpur, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nanded, Amravati, Bhandara, Yeotmal and Chandrapur.

As per the pattern of the programme prescribed by Government of India it gives 18 paise per child per day and 25 paise per expectant and lactating mother per day and their ratio is 85 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The feeding is done for 300 days in a year or 25 days a month. There are minimum 100 beneficiaries per centre and each centre is managed by an organiser and a helper.

They are being paid Rs. 20/- and Rs. 10/- respectively per month. In addition to this amount an amount of Rs. 5/- per month per centre is also provided for contingencies every year. Since November, 1971, we are distributing a pre-cooked food called Sukhadi at the rate of 8 paise per 100 grams per beneficiary. In addition to the cost of food as above Government of India grants 5.5 paise per beneficiary per day for transport and other overhead and administrative charges every year.

During 1972-73, 2,25,000 beneficiaries have been covered under the programme.

As per the pattern prescribed by Government of India, the beneficiaries are to be weighed before the start of the programme and after its implementation every month or a quarter. For this the weighing machines have been supplied at the rate of one machine per 12 centres. The Health Department gives the Folic acid tablets to the beneficiaries.

School Feeding Programme

This programme was launched in Maharashtra State from January 1968 in Thana, Poona and Nagpur districts covering 10, 10 and 5 blocks in above districts, respectively. The programme has been transferred to Rural Development Department from Education and Social Welfare Department with effect from 1st April 1972. On its transfer to this department, 5 blocks of Aurangabad district are also included in the programme. Under this programme all Primary school children and 50 pre-school children are selected. The CARE Maharashtra supplies food commodities like CSM and Salad Oil per day. Out of this material different recipes like Shira, Upma, Bhaji etc. can be prepared and served to the beneficiaries.

The State Government provides funds at Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per year for transport of CARE material from Bombay to the selected blocks and for fuel expenditure. The administrative cost of CARE is also borne by Government. Government also provides funds in the initial stages to the extent of Rs. 100/- per cent for purchase of utensils for preparing different recipes.

The Zilla Parishads concerned are also required to make provisions in their budget to the extent of Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per year for payment of salary to cook, purchase of condiments and transport charges of CARE material from the block to the respective centres (schools). The feeding is done 200 days in a year. During 1972-73, 2,25,000 beneficiaries in 30 blocks of four districts have been covered.

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FISHERIES

MAHARASHTRA STATE has a coastline of about 720 kilometres and is one of the most progressive states in marine fisheries. The rivers, lakes, tanks etc. in the State are rich in fish resources with considerable potentialities for the development of culture fisheries.

The number of active fishermen engaged in marine fisheries of Maharashtra is 52,000 distributed in four districts of Thana, Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and other inland fisheries districts. The total population depending on marine fisheries is estimated at about 2,01,423. The number of boats engaged in sea fisheries is 10,719. Out of these 2,534 boats have been machanized till 1972-73.

The fishermen in the State employ fishing gear mainly of four types ; the giant stationery bag net called the 'dol', bottom set gill nets locally called either 'waghra' or 'budichi', surface drift nets 'wavir', 'daldi' or 'jala', longlines called either 'khanda' or 'wawal' locally, and the giant shoresiene called 'rampan', which is used for the capture of shoaling fishes like mackerel and oil sardines. The important varieties of fish and curstanceans caught by fishermen of Maharashtra are Bombay ducks, promfret, eel, ghol, dara, mackerel, sardine, surmai, catfish, ribbon fish, mandeli, prawn and shrimp, in addition to host of other varieties such as the mullet, bhing-palla, crab, lobster etc. Shark and rays are also caught

in large quantities and yield liver oil, which is rich in vitamin. As a result of the various activities undertaken for the development of fisheries, the average annual production of fish, which was 1.52 lakh tonnes at the end of the Second Plan, increased to 1.65 lakh tonnes at the end of the Third Plan, and same has been increased to 2.25 lakh M.T. by 1972-73.

Inland Fisheries

The most important areas for inland fisheries in Maharashtra are Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad Divisions. The total area of impounded water suitable for fish culture is about 1,66,317 hectares, including reserviors. Out of this about 1,36,129 hectares are exploited for development of culture fisheries. The Department of Fisheries imports every year 250 lakhs of fish seed of Bengal carps, viz. rohu, mrigal and catla for stocking in waters. These are quick growing varieties of fresh-water fish that attain marketable size within ten months. Besides the Bengal carps, exotic fishes such as tilapia, gourami and cyprinus have also been introduced in some lakes. Apart from this, local varieties of fish such as barbus spp. wallago etc. are caught in ponds and rivers.

Annual production of fresh-water fish in Maharashtra from this source which was 14,000 M.T. in 1969-70 is now 18,000 M.T. in 1972-73.

In the realm of inland fisheries, the most significant development in recent years has been the practice of culture fisheries in ponds and tanks all over the State. This is through the distribution of baby-fish (fish-seed) to inland fishermen and local bodies, to be stocked in ponds and to be nurtured there until they grow to a marketable size. This practice of fish culture which is getting increasingly popular among fishermen, has vast potentialities in terms of increased fish production and betterment of economic conditions of inland fishermen, who were hitherto dependent entirely on capture fisheries. Government has now undertaken production of fish-seed (carp fry) locally, which will reduce dependence on import of carp fry from Bengal. The spawn produced by induced spawning during 1969-70 was 338.68 lakhs and the said production is increased to 546 lakhs in 1972-73.

During the first three Five-Year Plans, mechanized fishing schemes of Maharashtra have made tremendous progress. During this period, 2,187 indigenous sailing crafts were mechanized enabling them to brave the vagaries of weather and undertake fishing farther from the coast and

also for longer time. Inducing fishermen to mechanize the fishing crafts has been made possible only due to the liberal financial assistance granted by the State Government, initially in the form of loans and subsidies and now under revised pattern of financial assistance. According to the revised pattern special redeemable share capital instead of subsidy is given to co-operative societies of fishermen sponsoring applications of groups of member fishermen for financial assistance for purchase of engines, construction of boats etc. The bulk financial assistance i.e. nearly 50 per cent is made available by co-operative banks in the forms of loans. The revised pattern is expected to bring more fishermen in the co-operative fold and thus strengthen co-operativisation of the fishing industry. 415 co-operative societies of fishermen mostly service co-operatives, have been formed and at present their activities include sale of all fishery requisites, retail sale of foodgrains at fair prices, operation of fish transport trucks, marketing of fish and in a growing number of cases operation of ice factories and cold-storage. This development of co-operation among fishermen has become possible due to the constant encouragement and financial assistance which has been offered by Government. Since 1969-70, Government is granting financial assistance to fisheries co-operative societies for marketing of fish also.

Assistance for Purchase of Requisites

With the improvement of fishing boat and its mechanization, it is necessary for the boat unit to use efficient nets to make the operation feasible. In order to enable the fishermen to purchase sufficient material such as nylon twine, hemp twine, cotton twine, hooks etc., loans and subsidies are granted to them by Government. Subsidy is also given on purchase of H.S.D. oil. There is a growing tendency among fishermen to use the synthetic fibre for preparation of nets, which are more useful in catching fish, due to its efficacy and durability.

Survey of Fishing Grounds

In order to estimate the productivity of the known fishing grounds and also to locate new fishing grounds, a survey was conducted in the sea off Ratnagiri and Kolaba coasts upto a depth of 30 fathoms. Out of 12,000 square km surveyed, it was observed that 6,000 square km of the sea area is suitable for fishing. Some good prawn grounds off Ratnagiri coast were also located which are now yielding a substantial quantity of prawn of exportable quality. This is considered to be a significant phase of

development where the operatives in the trade i.e. fishermen were quick enough to take advantage of the findings of the survey.

Improvement of Fishing Ports

The need to develop the fishing ports is given high priority by Government in its programme. There are 49 minor ports which need facilities for landing of fish, provisions of guide lights at ports, desilting and breaking of obstructing rocks in navigational channels etc.

During the year 1970-71 an expenditure amounting to Rs. 2.97 lakhs has been incurred. The work regarding removal of rocks at Navapur-Ucheli, Uttan (Thana), Wadrai (Thana), Rajapur and Oni Bhati (Ratnagiri) have been undertaken during the year.

With a view to reorganising administration of all the minor-ports including fishing ports, the State Government have constituted in June 1972 a ports authority named as "Maharashtra State Ports Authority" with the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Buildings and Communications Department as its Chairman. Regarding works in minor fishing ports Government have prepared a priority list of 14 ports for taking pre-investment survey by the Government of India Pre-investment Survey Unit. Out of the 14 selected ports pre-investment survey of Mirkarwada (Ratnagiri), Murud-Dighi (Kolaba), Satpati and Dahanu (Thana) has been completed and these works will be taken up during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The following works have been completed in the four marine districts, viz. Thana, Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:

(1) Removal of rocks	..	15 works
(2) Construction of guide light	..	5 works
(3) Construction of rubble bund		1 work
(4) Hydrographic Survey	..	2 works

Total .. 23 works.

Nineteen works are in progress till the year ending 1971-72, a total expenditure of Rs. 9.32 lakhs has been incurred on account of above. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and 100 per cent grants are provided by the Government of India.

Fisheries Co-operative Projects

The need for co-ordinating all fisheries activities i.e. production, transport, preservation, processing, marketing and export in one compact area under the control of one agency, having sufficient financial resources,

was felt long before for the development of fisheries. It was, therefore, envisaged to establish a pilot project for fisheries co-operatives in maritime districts on the pattern of the South Kanara Project in Mysore State. Under this project the District Federation of Fishermen's Co-operatives will implement all the activities of fishing as shown above, with the help of finance made available by way of special redeemable share capital by Government supplemented by loan from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the extent of 75 per cent of the capital cost through the Co-operative Banks.

Accordingly three projects one each for Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba districts have been sanctioned by Government at a total capital cost of Rs. 146.05 lakhs. These projects are being implemented by the District Co-operative Fisheries Federations. In the Ratnagiri Project, 30 trawlers have been constructed and put into operation in 1971-72. One freezing plant complex has been erected and put into commission from 10th April 1973. About 14 tons of prawns have been processed and exported by the Sangh obtaining returns of about Rs. 2.80 lakhs. Land required for construction of service station is being allotted to the District Federation. In the Thana Project, 40 boats have been constructed and put into operation in 1972-73. Service station will be established during 1973-74. As regards Kolaba Project, work of construction of 20 boats is nearing completion. Work regarding construction of remaining 20 boats, service station and ice factory, cold storage and freezing plant, purchase of trucks and refrigerated vans will be undertaken in due course.

By-Products

A number of by-products are obtained from the fish produce, apart from the fresh and dried or salted fish. Over 60 per cent of the fish caught, is either dried or salted which are the main products. The most important of these by-products are the fish meal which serves as poultry feed and manure, the bhot i.e. the air bladder of fish which is used in manufacture of glass, the shark liver oil which is of immense value to all under-nourished persons, fish glues used in photographic processing and other work and artificial pearl essence made from the scales of fish. The well equipped technological laboratory attached to the Fisheries Department produces shark liver oil from which commercial products such as "Sharkovit", "Elasmin Pearls", "Elasmin Liquid" etc. are prepared and sold to the public and the civil and military hospitals. The laboratory is

also operating the fish meal plant which was taken over from the Government of India in August 1965, for commercial production of 1,000 tonnes of fish meal. Based on the research of canning work at the laboratory level, a full scale fish canning plant has been established at Malwan for commercial canning of mackerel, sardines and prawns. The Plant was commissioned into operation in October 1964. The Plant has annual capacity of 85,000 cans. These activities are now transferred to the Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation since February 1973.

Fisheries products are being exported to foreign countries in considerable quantities and foreign exchange earnings on this account amount on an average to Rs. 40 lakhs every year for the Bombay Customs Zone. Quick frozen shrimps, lobsters, fish and frog legs have a growing demand in the western countries and the exports of these are expected to increase manifold over the present value. The value of fish products exported through Bombay and Ratnagiri ports during 1970 was Rs. 183.78 lakhs, and in 1972 it was Rs. 6.63 crores.

Schools and Training Centres

The Fisheries Department runs eight Fisheries upper primary schools and one Fisheries high school in maritime fishing villages of Maharashtra. Apart from the usual curriculum of similar schools, these schools also impart to fisher-children preliminary training in carpentry, net making, methods of preservation of fish, etc. Four Fisheries Training Centres where fisher-youths are taught operation of mechanised boats, navigation, and trawl fishing are also conducted by the Fisheries Department at Versova in Greater Bombay, Ratnagiri, Alibag in Kolaba district and Bassein in Thana district. In addition to the regular training course, short refresher courses are also conducted.

The Fisheries Department also deputes private candidates for undergoing training in the following courses at the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam and Central Institute of Fisheries Co-operatives Agra and Hyderabad (1) Shore mechanic, (2) Engine Driver, (3) Master Fisherman. The department also deputes annually two departmental technical officers at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Government of India, Bombay for higher training in fisheries.

Financial assistance is also granted to primary and secondary schools intending to introduce 'Fisheries' as one of the subjects in the schools.

Preservation, Transport and Marketing

Quickly perishable commodity as fish is, it needs immediate care whether by cold treatment or by sun-drying or by salt curing. Cold treatment of fish necessitates the establishment of an adequate number of ice factories preferably with cold storage space. There are at present 71 ice factories and cold storages in the state with cold storage capacity of 1,800 tonnes. Out of these 11 factories and cold storage plants are set up in the co-operative sector with the financial assistance from Government and three factories are operated in the public sector. Two more factories are being set up in the public sector.

Curing of fish by use of salt is the most convenient and economic way of preservation of fish. Approximately, 7,000 tonnes of fish are cured at 20 Government fish curing yards in Ratnagiri district and one in Kolaba district. Out of the 21 yards, 20 yards are transferred to the District Fisheries Sangh at Ratnagiri for operation.

Quick transport of fish from catching centres to the consuming centres is another important link in the fishing industry. Fish transport system is mainly handled by the co-operative societies. There are as many as 100 fish transport trucks, out of these 44 are in the co-operative sector.

Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation

The Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. has been established in February 1973 with a view to undertake deep sea fishing beyond 30 fathoms and other ancillary activities including development of inland fisheries. The Corporation has been set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores and issued capital of Rs. 2 crores. To begin with the assets such as Government ice factories, Fisheries Technological Laboratory, Fish Meal Plant, 57' steel trawlers (2 Nos.), Fish Canning Plant have been transferred to it. The total assets detailed below transferred to the corporation are valued at Rs. 48,87,890. This is treated as Government loan and the contribution to the share capital of said corporation on 50 : 50 basis.

Asset transferred to the Corporation

1. Fisheries Technological Laboratory at Sassoon Dock, Bombay.
2. Fish Meal Plant, Sassoon Dock, Bombay.
3. Fish Canning Plant, Malwan (District Ratnagiri).
4. Quick Freezing Plant, Ice and Cold Storage Factory at Sassoon Dock, Bombay.

5. Ice and Cold Storage Plant, Alibag, District Kolaba.
6. Ice and Cold Storage Plant, Vengurla, District Ratnagiri.
7. Two 57' Steel Trawlers.

The Corporation with its head quarters at Bombay is managed by a Board of Directors, consisting *inter alia* of Minister of Fisheries as Chairman, Minister of State for Fisheries as Vice-Chairman, the Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL WELFARE divide themselves in three distinct categories of the weaker sections of the community (i) the backward classes which include scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes (ii) delinquent children, women in moral danger, beggars etc. and (iii) physically handicapped persons like the blind, the deaf and mute and the crippled.

Welfare of Backward Classes

The backward classes which include scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, vimukta jatis, nomadic tribes, neo-Buddhists and tribals living outside the specified areas in Vidarbha have together a population of the 117.88 lakhs, according to 1971 census which is 23.38 per cent of the total population of the State. The Fourth Five-Year Plan envisages implementation of the programmes for betterment of their social, educational and economic standards so that the process of bringing them to the level of the general population is accelerated. These special provisions are supplementary to the provision under the general programme and are designed so as to enable backward classes to derive maximum benefits out of such special programmes. The general idea is to maximise benefits to all such classes through a two-fold effort, that is through general programmes as well as special programmes. Besides, schemes like free education to economically

backward class, agricultural labourers, schemes for small agriculturists, development of forest villages and improvement of communications in hilly areas, as also scheme for eradication of pauper system introduced in the tribal areas to relieve scheduled tribes of the evil of indebtedness, are expected to benefit backward classes to a substantial extent.

Educational Programme

During the year 1972-73 expenditure of Rs. 7.28 lakhs was incurred under the plan scheme benefitting 7,280 backward class students.

In addition to scholarships awarded for pre-S. S. C. and professional courses, scholarships for post-S. S. C. courses are also awarded to backward classes under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India. During the year 1972-73, Rs. 247.75 lakhs were spent on post-S. S. C. Scholarships and 35,009 backward class students availed of this facility.

Hostel facilities are provided to backward class students on a large scale throughout the State. During 1972-73, grant-in-aid of Rs. 118.86 lakhs was given to about 1256 aided backward class hostels, run by voluntary agencies. Similarly voluntary agencies were granted Rs. 3.50 lakhs towards building grants for 20 hostels. Five Government hostels for backward class students were started during the year 1972-73 at a cost of Rs. 2.37 lakhs. Besides Rs. 27.32 lakhs were spent on maintenance of existing 44 Government backward class hostels. The backward class students are provided with free lodging and boarding facilities as also text books, stationery, clothes, transport and medical facilities in these hostels.

A new scheme, viz. payment to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students studying in industrial training institute has been introduced from the year 1972-73. Under this scheme scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students studying in I-T-Is are given a stipend of Rs. 45/- per month per student. The students who are already in receipt of the I.T.I. stipend of Rs. 25/- are given an additional stipend of Rs. 20/- per month to bring the total of Rs. 45/- per month per student. During 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 4.33 lakhs was spent for this purpose for giving stipends to about 1400 students.

Ashram Schools

Ashram Schools are residential primary schools where pupils are provided free lodging and boarding facilities and are imparted intensive basic

training under the guidance of resident teachers. Teaching of improved agricultural practices is given emphasis followed by teaching of crafts like carpentry etc. In 1972-73, there were 124 ashram schools for scheduled tribes, 9 for nomadic tribes and 24 for vimukta jatis and 36 post-basic ashram schools for scheduled tribes. During the year 1972-73 Rs. 25.83 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of these ashram schools. The existing ashram schools were developed according to a phased programme.

Grants admissible against expenditure on clothing, bedding and stipends to students have also been liberalised. In addition, expenditure on teachers appointed against 1,690 day scholars has been made admissible for grant from the year 1972-73.

Area Development Approach (Ashram School Complex)

The scheme of Area Development (Ashram School Complex) has been started from the year 1972-73. Forty such complexes have been started during that year in different tribal areas and hilly areas of the State. Each complex has an ashram school attached, with hostel, a balwadi, an agricultural demonstration farm, a dairy husbandry unit, a preventive, curative health service unit (one for two complexes), and a pre-vocational training centre (one for two complexes). This area development approach will contribute to all-round development of selected tribal areas and would give a new direction to the work of the welfare of tribal people.

Economic Uplift

The backward classes welfare plan provides for special programme for economic uplift of the backward classes such as special assistance for agricultural occupations or traditional industries or professions. During 1972-73 Rs. 7.78 lakhs allocated for loan-cum-subsidy assistance for (i) development of land, (ii) construction of new irrigation wells or repairs to existing ones, (iii) supply of improved agricultural implements etc. and (iv) loan-cum-subsidy for cottage industries and professions.

Development of Lands

The backward class cultivators get financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 at 25 per cent of the cost as outright subsidy and 75 per cent of the cost as interest free loan for land development operations, such as filling, levelling, clearing of shrubs, bunding, tractor ploughing etc. During the year 1972-73 an expenditure of Rs. 0.63 lakhs was incurred on development of land belonging to backward class agriculturists.

Construction of Irrigation Wells

With a view to supplying water to the lands belonging to backward class cultivators, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 60,000 was given for constructions of irrigation wells during 1972-73.

Tribal Development Blocks

With a view to meeting the special needs of the areas predominantly inhabited by tribals, Government of India has sponsored a scheme of tribal development blocks, in places where tribal population is 66·2/3 per cent or more of the total population. Four multipurpose development blocks were started in the Second Five-Year Plan and 40 tribal development blocks were started during the Third Five-Year Plan. All these blocks cover an area of about 20,08,756 hectares with 3,648 villages in it.

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies

The scheduled tribes live mostly in forest areas and form a sizable portion of forest labour. With a view to assuring that scheduled tribes are paid fair wages, Government have fixed minimum wages for work in forest areas of Maharashtra State. There were, in all 444 forest labourers' co-operative societies functioning in the State having more than 53043 members in 1971-72. 821 coupes were allotted to the forest labourers' co-operative societies for exploitation in 1971-72. During 1971-72 two new societies have been organised and 46 forest labourers' co-operative societies were given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes

The co-operative housing societies of backward classes are granted financial assistance so as to enable them to construct their own houses. In addition to this Government land is given free to these societies and in case Government land is not available subsidy towards purchase of land or, for acquisition of private land is given to backward classes. Besides this, the co-operative housing societies in municipal areas are also eligible for loan for development expenditure.

During 1972-73 Rs. 27·82 lakhs were spent on extending financial assistance to backward classes co-operative housing societies.

Tribal Research Institute

A Tribal Research Institute was established in the State in 1962-63 under a Centrally sponsored programme, with the object of studying the problems of scheduled tribes and of tribal areas. The Tribal Research

Institute undertakes survey and research in problems of the scheduled tribes. The Institute has developed a library with 2,004 books mostly on Anthropology and Sociology. A Museum depicting the culture of tribals of Maharashtra has also been organized on scientific lines. At present, there are 360 exhibits in the Museum. During 1972-73 the institute organized four tribal organization training courses for Social Welfare Officers, Vimukta Jatis Welfare Officers, Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers and Social Welfare Inspectors of the Social Welfare Department. The Tribal Research Institute is playing a vital role in the field of tribal research and training in Maharashtra State.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a Corporation called 'Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation' for the economic uplift of the scheduled tribes in the co-operative sector. The Corporation has been registered under the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. It is a Government sponsored organization for the economic advancement of the scheduled tribes.

This Corporation started working from 31st January 1972. Some of the main objects of the Corporation are as shown below:

- (1) To promote and aid advancement of the economic conditions of tribal members.
- (2) To arrange supply of daily requirement of tribal members through its multipurpose primary units.
- (3) To stand surety to tribal members to derive benefits from other Government, Semi-Government and non-Government organization.
- (4) To arrange purchase, sale and marketing of permissible forest and agriculture produce from and to tribal members at fair prices.
- (5) To advance loans for productive and non-productive purposes to tribal members.
- (6) To extend legal assistance to tribal members to safeguard their genuine rights and save them from all types of exploitation.

Harijan Welfare Board

A State advisory board for the welfare of Harijans has been constituted by the Government of Maharashtra. The Minister for Social Welfare is the ex-officio Chairman, the Director of Social Welfare is the Member-Secretary

of the Board. The Board advises Government on all matters pertaining to the welfare of Harijans, particularly in respect of the following:

- (i) Assessment of the requirements of scheduled castes and formulation of schemes for them.
- (ii) Periodical review of the working of the scheme sanctioned for the Harijan welfare and appraisal and evaluation of benefits derived therefrom, with a view to suggesting improvements or changes in the schemes wherever necessary.

During 1972-73, the Harijan Welfare Board held meetings and made a number of recommendations to accelerate the welfare programme for scheduled castes.

Tribal Advisory Council

A Tribal Advisory Council has been constituted for the Maharashtra State with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. The function of this council is to advise Government on matters concerning the welfare and advancement of scheduled tribes as may be referred to it by the Governor. The Governor is also empowered to make regulations for ensuring peace and good Government in the scheduled areas. He has, however, to consult the Tribal Advisory Council before any such regulation is made. During the year 1972-73 the Tribal Advisory Council made a number of recommendations for effective implementation of programme for scheduled tribes.

Legislature Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Legislature Committee for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes consisting of 15 members (eleven from Assembly and four from Council) was constituted in Maharashtra in 1970-71 for the following purposes:

- (i) To consider reports submitted by the Commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under Article 338 (2) of the Constitution, in so far as they relate to the State of Maharashtra and to report to both the Houses, the measures that should be taken by the State Government in respect of matters within the purview of the State Government.
- (ii) To examine measures taken by the State Government to secure representations of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in service and posts under Government control.
- (iii) To report to both the Houses the action taken by the State Government on measures proposed by the Committee.

(iv) To consider generally and to report to both the Houses all matters concerning the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which fell within the purview of the State Government.

(v) To examine such of the matters as are specifically referred to it by the speaker.

The committee enquired into the implementation of recommendations relating to education and representation of backward classes in services and submitted its report on the latter to the Legislature in October 1971.

State Level Committee for Removal of Untouchability

A Committee consisting of seven members, with the Minister in charge of Social Welfare as its Chairman has been constituted in the Maharashtra State for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and to ensure that offences under the Act are promptly investigated and cases are put up to the Court, as expeditiously as possible.

Government has also appointed four committees, one in each division, consisting of five non-official members of each division and Divisional Social Welfare Officer as its member-secretary.

The tenure of these committees is for two years. During 1970-71 a total of six complaints have been entrusted to these committees for enquiry.

State Level Employment Committee

The Government of Maharashtra have appointed a committee consisting of 11 members under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to take review of representations of the backward classes in service and posts under the State Government and Local Bodies/Corporations/Boards under the control of the State Government.

In its meeting held on 5th May 1971 the Committee discussed the existing facilities in the matter of recruitment and made various recommendations to enhance the same. On one of such recommendations the period of carrying forward of vacancies in respect of backward classes has been raised to five-years instead of two years. Three meetings of this Committee were held during the year 1972-73.

Welfare of Children, Women and Handicapped

For the welfare of children, women and handicapped a number of activities have been undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra with the co-operation of voluntary agencies. Some of these activities are

conducted within the framework of social legislation like the Children's Act, Prevention of Begging Act, Probation of Offenders Act, etc., while other welfare activities are of a non-statutory nature and aim at meeting the felt needs of the community. The voluntary agencies play an important role in the implementation of the welfare programmes and Government encourages these agencies by payment of grants-in-aid. In fact, the programmes conducted by Government and those by voluntary agencies are complementary to each other and the needs of different types of welfare programmes are so great that whole-hearted efforts in the State as well as the voluntary sectors are necessary if the services are to be really effective. The welfare activities conducted by the Government through its Directorate of Social Welfare are described below, in brief:

Child Welfare

The Bombay Children's Act which is applicable throughout the State provides for shelter and protection to neglected and victimised children as well as youthful offenders. When a child is taken charge of under the Children's Act, he or she is admitted to a remand home where his or her case is studied by a probation officer. The juvenile court then considers his/her case along with the report of the probation officer, and if he/she needs institutional treatment, he/she is committed to a certified school or fit persons institution where he/she is kept until he/she attains the age of 18 years. There are at present 34 remand homes, 37 certified schools and 73 fit persons institutions in Maharashtra providing total accommodation for nearly 10,000 children. The total expenditure on work under the Children's Act is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 110 lakhs.

A programme of juvenile guidance centres aiming at prevention of juvenile delinquency has been organized. There are 29 such centres working in slum and semi-slum areas in cities where children are likely to go astray if they are not kept wholesomely occupied during leisure hours. The programme organized at the centres under the supervision and guidance of a trained organizer and games teacher, includes indoor and outdoor games, reading room facilities, excursions, lectures, story telling, cultural programme, etc. Cases of children with disorderly behaviour, those whose attendance is irregular at the school etc. are investigated by the organizer and suitable action is taken in consultation with parents and teachers. Difficult cases are referred to the child guidance clinics where

services of a psychologist and a psychiatrist are available. Needy children attending the juvenile guidance centres are given financial assistance up to Rs. 50 each for purchase of school books, medical treatment, purchases of spectacles, etc. These centres are run by voluntary agencies which are paid grant-in-aid up to Rs. 3,000 per year per centre.

Grants-in-aid are also paid to voluntary agencies, running institutions for the care and education of orphans and destitute children not covered under the Children's Act. There are 23 such institutions in the State giving shelter to more than 1,000 children.

Women's Welfare

For giving protection, shelter and training to women in moral danger or in distress the State implements a programme of social danger and moral hygiene, under which 13 institutions (three State homes and 10 reception centres) are being conducted accommodating about 400 women. In addition to these Government institutions, there are 10 rescue homes run by voluntary agencies giving shelter to about 450 women rescued from moral danger. These agencies are paid grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month per case.

A protective home for women has been organized at Chembur, Bombay, for admitting cases under the Supervision of Immoral Traffic Act. At present, accommodation for thirty women has been provided.

Prevention of Beggary

The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, is at present applicable to the cities of Bombay and Poona. The beggars taken charge of in these cities and needing institutional treatment are sent to beggars' homes in different parts of the State. There are in all 24 beggars' homes in the State, including two special homes for the leprosy-affected persons. The beggars' homes provide for care, medical treatment and training in vocations like agriculture, carpentry, weaving, brick-making, tailoring, etc. The total number of inmates in the beggars' homes at the end of 1972 was about 3,000 out of which about 500 were female beggars. The total expenditure on the work under the Beggars' Act is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 46 lakhs which includes grant-in-aid to recognised beggars' homes run by voluntary agencies. Work camps have been organized for beggars on the work of repairs to roads, agriculture, etc. to inculcate work-habits among the able-bodied beggars.

A scheme of grant-in-aid to homes for the aged and infirm was introduced during the Third Five-Year Plan. Under this scheme voluntary agencies giving shelter and treatment to old and infirm persons are paid grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month per person. There are at present 11 such homes accommodating about 380 persons. This programme helps the prevention of beggary by taking care of destitute old and infirm persons.

Probation of Offenders

The Central Probation of Offenders Act has been made applicable in all the districts of the State. This Act provides for release of certain offenders on bond with or without supervision, instead of sending them to jails. The work of conducting enquiries in respect of such offenders and submitting reports to courts has been entrusted to the probation officers appointed under this Act.

Welfare of Handicapped

The term 'Handicapped' includes persons who are physically handicapped, such as, the blind, deaf, mute and the crippled as well as mentally handicapped persons.

For the handicapped children, the main programme is education by trained teachers. In addition there is training in crafts suited to the particular handicapped children. Crippled children need continued medical treatment as also surgical operations. These facilities are extended with the co-operation of the local Government hospitals. At the end of 1972 there were ten Government schools for the handicapped children, four for blind children, three for deaf and mute children and three for crippled children. One more school for blind children has been started at Malwan in Ratnagiri district. In addition there are 37 schools for the handicapped run by voluntary agencies which are paid grants-in-aid.

Physically handicapped children staying in their homes and attending recognised educational courses are given scholarships by Government at varying rates depending on the stage of education and the type of handicapped. By the end of 1972-73, 500 such physically handicapped children were receiving scholarships. It is proposed to encourage the system of integrated education of the handicapped children who would attend the schools meant for normal children and prosecute their studies with the help of teachers appointed to help them in their studies.

For the adult handicapped persons, there are two types of programmes, viz. training centres where the handicapped would be trained in suitable trades and sheltered workshops where the physically handicapped persons can work and get wages. These centres and workshops provide conditions in which the persons can work safely and efficiently in spite of the handicap. There is one Government training centre for the adult deaf at Ulhasnagar while Government sheltered workshops have been started at Nagpur and Aurangabad. As there is need for more training centres and sheltered workshops for the handicapped, some more centres would be started during the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to expand the existing training centres and sheltered workshops.

The work done by the voluntary agencies plays an important role in the welfare of the physically handicapped. Such agencies run a number of schools as well as sheltered workshops for the handicapped. They receive grants-in-aid from Government.

The physically handicapped persons are helped to become self-supporting persons by supplying them with artificial limbs and appliances. About 50 physically handicapped persons were given such appliances during 1972-73.

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SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

IN ORDER to ensure proper co-ordination and development of activities relating to sports, physical education, youth welfare and youth services for students and non-students youth, including schemes such as Scouting and Guiding, National Cadet Corps, National Service Schemes etc., Government set up in July 1970, Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, under the administrative control of the former Education, Sports and Social Welfare Department. Subsequently these activities were transferred to the new Department of Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism which was created by Government from 1st December 1971.

This Department has the benefit of advice and guidance of five State Level Committees as mentioned below :

- (1) The Maharashtra State Sports Council;
- (2) The State Board of Physical Education and N. F. C.;
- (3) The State Youth Welfare Board;
- (4) The State Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps; and
- (5) The State Advisory Committee for National Services Scheme.

These Boards and Committees consist of a large number of non-official educationists and workers in the field of sports and youth services. The concerned officials are also included in these advisory bodies.

In order to implement various programmes and schemes in the field of sports and youth services, adequate technical and administrative staff at the H. Q. has also been sanctioned. Further, Government has appointed a District Sports Officer in each district for the purposes of organising sports and youth services programmes in districts. Besides there are five Divisional Sports Officers at the level of the Directorate for giving technical guidance to the Directorate Staff and also for organising various programmes and activities at the State level.

This Department is entrusted with the following subjects :

(1) Physical Education at primary, secondary and collegiate stages of education.

(2) Training of teachers in physical education, sports, recreation etc.

(3) Sports for students.

(4) Youth welfare for students and non-students and youth organisation such as Scouting and Guiding, National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme.

(5) Physical education for non-student youths and adults.

(6) Sports for non-student youth and adults.

(7) Development of organisation for games, sports and recreation.

(8) Promotional literature, pertaining to physical education, sports recreation, health education, etc.

(9) Encouraging research in all such activities.

(10) Fitness programme and fitness tests.

(11) The Sports Advisory Council together with its functions of co-ordination of activities carried out by gymnasia, akhadas/sports organisations, sports clubs etc. and encouragement to these bodies by way of grant-in-aid.

(12) The responsibility for construction and management of sports stadia.

(13) Encouragement to activities such as camping, hiking, mountaineering, aquatics, conducting of tournaments, organisation of sports festivals, games and recreation.

(14) Organisation of sports festival for non-students and youths.

(15) Youth welfare and youth services.

(16) The administration and management of playgrounds in Bombay city such as Oval Maidan, Cross Maidan and Azad Maidan.

(17) Administrative work relating to the public trust known as Maharashtra State National Sports Fund.

(18) Wrestling.

Some of the important developments in the field of sports and games and youth services in Maharashtra are as under—

(1) *Re-organisation of Maharashtra State Sports Council*—The Maharashtra State Sports Council which was established in 1957 has been reconstituted from time to time. The present council which is an advisory body consists of 78 members under the following categories :

- (a) Ex-Officio members
- (b) District representatives
- (c) Experts in games and sports
- (d) Lady representatives
- (e) Promoters of Sports in Universities/Colleges.

(2) *Games recognised by the M. S. S. Council*—The Council has so far recognised 25 games for promotion and financial assistance to the bodies promoting these games.

(3) *Recognition to Sports bodies*—Upon the recommendations of the M. S. S. Council Government has recognised the following types of sports bodies :

- (1) Single Game State/Regional Sports Associations
- (2) Single Game District Sports Associations
- (3) Multi-game District Sports Associations
- (4) Institutions, Clubs, Associations (multigame/single game) at local level.

Rules of Grant-in-aid

Grants are paid by the M. S. S. Council under the following three Heads:—

- (1) Maintenance grants
- (2) Grants for development of playground
- (3) *Ad-hoc* grants for development of facilities, such as stadium, galleries, sports guest house, indoor hall, swimming pool, recreation room, purchase of equipment, conduct of tournaments.

Development of Stadia and Playgrounds

Government has undertaken an ambitious programme of developing open air stadia at divisional and district head quarters and playgrounds within the districts. Under this scheme grant-in-aid upto maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs for divisional level stadium (western games) Rs. 3·50

lakhs for divisional level stadium (Indian games) Rs. 2.00 lakhs for district level stadium and Rs. 50,000 for taluka or rural level stadium is admissible. The agencies receiving grants have to contribute an equal amount.

Scholarships to Talents in Sports and Games

Government has instituted scholarships sports and games from 1970-71. The scholarships are distributed districtwise and have been reserved for rural and urban areas and also for boys and girls, separately. Each scholarship is worth Rs. 20 per month for VIII and IX standards, Rs. 30 per month for X and XI standards and Rs. 50 per month for college students.

Shri Chhatrapati State Awards in Sports and Games

Government has instituted from the year 1969 scheme for State Awards in Sports and Games on the lines of Arjun Awards of the Government of India. Each award consists of a certificate and a memento with a Head gear of Shiv Chhatrapati, a Sword and Jari Patka placed in a tray supported by wooden stand. For the year 1972-73, 22 sportsmen and 3 workers in the field of sports, were awarded the State Awards.

Coaching Scheme

The Government of India has revised its coaching scheme from 1971-72. In accordance with the revised scheme, one regional coaching centre and three district coaching centres, have been established so far.

State Sports Festival

The following sports festivals are organised every year :

- (a) State Sports Festival for secondary school children.
- (b) State Sports Festival for non-student youths being organised by the M. S. National Sports Fund.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

The Maharashtra State participates every year, in the N. P. E. Drive sponsored by the Government of India. There are about 250 centres in which the tests of the drive are held. About a lakh of people participate in the drive. The purpose of this drive is to create consciousness and enthusiasm amongst the people for physical fitness and more healthy living.

Sea-Swimming Competition

Government has accepted a donation of Rs. one lakh from Hari Om Ashram, Nadiad and decided to organise an All India Sea-Swimming

Competition in the open sea of Bombay. The expenditure on arranging these competitions is incurred by the State Government and the medals awarded out of the amount of interest accruing on the donation amount.

Other Developments

The State has also various programmes for the development of gymnasia, wrestling, Yoga education and adventurous sports such as gliding, mountaineering, etc.

National Service Scheme

This is an alternative to N.C.C. and the College students are expected to participate in this scheme as a part of extra-curriculum activities. This is a Government of India Scheme and is operated by the State Government, the expenditure being borne by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 70 : 50 per student. During 1972-73 various works were undertaken under this scheme in the drought-affected areas.

Youth Welfare

Maharashtra has a State Youth Welfare Board advising Government on all matters pertaining to youth welfare and youth services. The Chief Minister is the President of the Board. This Board has the following Committees at the State Level :

- (1) School Youth Welfare Committee.
- (2) University Youth Welfare Committee.
- (3) Non-Student Youth Welfare Committee.
- (4) Funds Committee.

The School Youth Welfare Committee and the University Youth Welfare Committee work under the Minister for Education and Sports as its Chairman.

The Non-Student Youth Welfare Committee and the Funds Committee work under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Revenue and Indian Games.

White Paper on Youth Development

Government of Maharashtra has held a workshop on youth welfare in the month of July 1973 for preparation of draft White Paper on Youth Development Programme for Maharashtra for formulating a long-term policy for the next 15 years for Youth Development programme. The report of the workshop is under consideration of Government.

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REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE IN DISTRESS

WEDDED AS IT IS to the policy of welfare state, the State Government considers it its primary duty to see that people uprooted from their homes and hearths by natural calamities or dislodged from their traditional avocation by any Government measure, are well resettled. The displaced persons from East Pakistan who arrived between 1st January 1964 to 25th March 1971 were an unfortunate lot and according to the policy laid down by the Government of India they are being rehabilitated in suitable areas in the different parts of the country.

The Government of Maharashtra offered to rehabilitate about 6,000 migrant families from the former East Pakistan on agricultural lands and 2,000 families in non-agricultural professions. For the settlement of agriculturist families, B-Class forest land from Markhanda, Ghot and Pedigundam ranges of Chandrapur district were selected. The batches of new migrants from the former East Pakistan started coming into the State from April 1964 and the State Government opened transit camps at the following places for accommodating them pending their eventual settlement in the agricultural or non-agricultural pursuits :

- (i) Birsi, (ii) Chandrapur, (iii) Bhadravati, (iv) Babupeth and (v) Laggam.

The relief camps at Bhadravati and Laggam have now been closed and the Birsi is turned into a Home for permanent liability families.

Arrangements in Camps

In the camps, the migrants are housed in temporary tenements. These camps are equipped with internal roads, street lights, schools, sanitary and recreational facilities. Besides, the camp has a dispensary. Fair price shops are also opened in the camp to supply food-grains to the migrants. Rice is sold at a subsidised rate of 57 paise per kilogram, this being the staple food of the migrants. The migrants are paid cash doles if no work is provided to them. The present camp population is 1,258 families.

Survey

All B-Class forest lands offered by Government for rehabilitation of these migrants is not suitable for cultivation. The Government has, therefore, set up a survey team consisting of officers of the Revenue, Forest and Irrigation and Power Departments for conducting a detailed survey and selection of lands suitable for cultivation. Cultivable land is reclaimed after exploiting the valuable timber thereon. The survey team has so far surveyed 32,736 hectares, out of which 14,558 hectares have been found cultivable.

Reclamation

It was not possible to reclaim the land with manual labour or ordinary machinery. The Government of India has therefore given fully mechanised units of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation for this purpose. Twenty-five per cent of the reclaimed land is placed at the disposal of the Collector for allotment to the local landless tribals.

Agricultural Resettlement

After reclamation, the lands are demarcated and bunding and contour bunding is done. It is then allotted to the migrants for cultivation. Each agriculturist migrant gets approximately 1.21 hectares (3 acres) of cultivable land, a loan of Rs. 850 for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements, a loan of Rs. 1,250 for construction of a house, and a loan of Rs. 400 for purchase of seeds and fertilizers. He is also given a home-stead plot in the village. Those who dig wells in their home-stead plots get Rs. 300 as loan. Needy agriculturists get Rs. 300 as a short-term loan for bullock carts. An amount of Rs. 85 is also given for weeding as a short-term loan every year. Each village is provided with one or two tube-wells and an equal number of open wells according to village

needs and a community centre-cum-school building. Internal and approach roads are also constructed. A mobile dispensary for providing medical aid to these people is also provided. Nistar tanks are being constructed at the rate of one tank for each village.

The Government has chalked out a phased programme for setting up of villages. As many as 4,357 agriculturist families have accordingly been resettled in 45 villages set up in the project area under phases 'A' to 'J' programme, 4,000 more families are proposed to be resettled under phase 'J' programme in Bhandara district in 1974-75.

Loans

So far, loans amounting to Rs. 2,37,29,495 have been advanced under various loan schemes to the migrants. The break-up is as follows :

			Rs.
(1) Urban loan scheme	..	..	14,86,844
(2) Agricultural loan schemes	..	..	88,50,894
(3) House building loans	..	..	61,09,460
(4) Business loan scheme	..	..	9,21,731
(5) Short-term additional loan	..	..	22,58,440
(6) Maintenance assistance loan	..	..	1,945
(7) Land Demarcation loan	..	..	22,78,825
(8) Paddy Bunding	..	..	18,21,356
			2,37,29,495

Construction Work

As many as 4,676 houses have so far been constructed in these villages. 76 tube-wells, 84 open wells, 24 Nistar tanks have been constructed and forty-four school-cum-community centres are being constructed. So far, internal roads having a length of 129.53 km and approach and link roads having a length of 53.953 km. have been constructed and the work of 9 km of internal roads and 37.322 km of approach and link roads are in progress.

Settlement of Small Traders' Families

Each small trader migrant family gets a loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000 for petty trades, business etc. in rural and urban areas. The minimum limit is Rs. 200. He also gets subsidised ration and maintenance assistance for three months in the first year of settlement. A loan of Rs. 4,100 is also

given for construction of a residential house and another loan up to Rs. 500 is given for construction of a shop. Up to November 1973, 490 families are rehabilitated in small trades and 186 small traders' families are still awaiting resettlement in this State.

Educational and Social Welfare Activities

In all 44 Bengali primary schools have been opened in all the rehabilitation villages and the Chandrapur camp by the Zilla Parishad of Chandrapur. A proposal to open a secondary high school at Ghot with hostel facilities for 50 students is under consideration. At present, education from VIII standard and above is made available to erstwhile East Pakistan migrant students in Hindi in the high school at Chandrapur. Arrangements for the residence of the students coming from rehabilitation villages are made in the barracks of the Chandrapur relief camp. Such students get a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. One rupee per family per annum is sanctioned as a grant for the social and educational activities in the villages. With a view to educate migrant ladies in sewing, two tailoring centres have been opened, one at Chanda and the other at Ghot. The family planning work is also carried out with help of the medical staff. A woman welfare officer is appointed in the Chandrapur camp for the purpose.

Employment

Able-bodied migrants are provided with different types of work such as bunding, road work etc. Some of the migrants are also appointed as teachers, peons, drivers etc. according to their qualifications and physical fitness.

Resettlement of Tibetan refugees in Bhandara District

The scheme for settlement of Tibetan refugees has recently been introduced in this State. 140 Tibetan families have been settled on land near Gothangaon in Sakoli Tahsil of Bhandara District. However because of the climatic conditions being unsuitable to the Tibetans, it has been decided to settle migrants from former East Pakistan on land earmarked for Tibetans.

LAW AND ORDER

IN THE POST-INDEPENDENCE ERA, the concept of police duties has undergone a complete change. In a democracy like ours, the police have to act as servants of people and even more. While maintenance of law and order continues to be their chief function, the police are now called upon to render various kinds of help to people in exigencies like national emergency and natural calamity. They have thus come to be regarded as friends of the people, which has been the main object of the police reforms undertaken by Government from time to time.

The duties and responsibilities of the police are mainly prevention, investigation and detection of crime, protection of person and property, maintenance of law and order and regulation of traffic. In recent years, however, the scope of police duties and responsibilities has considerably enlarged, as new tasks in the field of social legislation, civil supplies regulations, the drugs law etc., have been assigned to them. Even more significant is the fact that the police are now called upon not only to preserve internal security, but also the country's territorial integrity by guarding its borders. In the matter of guarding natural borders, the Maharashtra State Police have played their role well whenever their services were requisitioned for that purpose.

The Inspector-General of Police is the head of all the Police Force in the State including Bombay City Police. He is the head of Police Department and the adviser to the Government on all questions of police administration. He is responsible for the internal economy, general training and discipline, of the Police Force and for its efficient organisation, as a means of preventing and checking crime and preserving law and order. He is assisted by officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police, designated as Assistant Inspector-General of Police and other officers and a legal adviser. Now one more post of I. G. P. has been created to assist the Inspector-General of Police.

Greater Bombay Police Force

The Commissioner of Police is the executive head responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Greater Bombay. He exercises powers and performs functions and duties in matters connected with the administration of the Police Force such as strength, recruitment, promotion, uniform, armament etc. subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Police. He is assisted by a number of Deputy Commissioners of Police and other officers.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence

The Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was established under the control of a Director, with the specific object of eradicating the evil of corruption and bribery and ensuring a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government. Now officer of the rank of I.G.P. has been appointed as a Director of Bureau.

Police Commissioners, Poona and Nagpur

The growing population and industrialisation of Poona and Nagpur cities had created new and complicated problems of law and order, as well as crime control and police administration. With a view to ensuring effective handling of these problems, the cities of Poona and Nagpur along with their suburbs have been placed in charge of Commissioners of Police since 1965. The Commissioners of Police, in addition to their powers as police officers exercise almost all the powers of the District Magistrate in the matters of law and order so far as these cities are concerned.

State Reserve Police Force

With a view to providing an armed force which may be required to deal with any disturbances or emergency, the State Reserve Police Force trained and equipped more or less on military pattern has been organised

in this State. This force is governed by "The Bombay State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951." This force is divided into eight groups stationed at different places. Each group is under the control of a Commandant who is an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police. All these groups are under the administrative control of an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who is designated as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces. In addition, five battalions of the State Reserve Police Force had been raised and sent on deputation to Assam for duties on the border, out of which three battalions have been merged into the Central Reserve Office and one battalion is merged into the Border Security Force. Remaining one battalion was returned to the State. One battalion of State Reserve Police Force has been sent on deputation to Tripura in July 1971.

Training Institutions

For the initial training of officers of and above the rank of sub-inspector and the refresher training of the constabulary in police duties, there is a Police Training College at Nasik. It is in-charge of a Principal who is of the rank of Superintendent of Police. For the training of constabulary Regional Police Training Schools have been established at Khandala, Nagpur, Jalna and Akola, each school being in-charge of a Principal ordinarily of the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

All these training institutions and also the motor transport and wireless establishment are under the administrative control of an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police which is designated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Training and Special Units, Bombay.

There is also a Police Training School at Naigaum, Bombay, where training is imparted to the men of the Greater Bombay Police Force. This school is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Police Wireless

In each district, Police Wireless Stations have been established at the head-quarters of the district as also at other important centres with the necessary staff and equipment in order to facilitate quick communication of intelligence pertaining to law and order.

Police Wireless Grid

In order to facilitate a communication pertaining to law and order, between police units in this State and other States, a Police Wireless

Grid has been established. This grid is under the control and supervision of an officer of the rank of a Director.

A training school in Wireless Telegraphy exists for the training of Police Wireless Operators at Poona. It is under the administrative control of the Director of Police Wireless, Poona.

State Armed Reserve

An Armed Reserve known as 'State Armed Reserve' consisting of a fixed number of armed police is stationed at the head-quarters of certain districts for use in emergency situations. It is always kept ready for duty anywhere in the State at short notice as and when required.

Emergency Company

At the head-quarters of each district, a body of not more than a company out of the armed strength at head-quarters is selected to constitute an "Emergency Company". The object aimed at is to have in each district a picked body of well-armed and reliable shots available primarily for special work against armed decoits in the district.

Railway Police Force

The Railways which run through the State have been constituted into two units (Districts) for all purposes of Police Administration, viz. (i) Central, Southern and Western Railways and (ii) Central, South Eastern and Western Railways. The Railway Superintendents of Police of these units have their head-quarters at Poona and Nagpur. A Detective Branch under an Inspector of Police exists in each of the Railway Police Districts.

Local Crime Branch and Local Intelligence Branch

In order to give sustained attention to the investigation of important crime and particularly in crime where the activities of the local criminals extend over than one police station and in order to collect and analyse information regarding crime and criminals in the district a sort of miniature Criminal Investigation Department known as Local Crime Branch has been established in each district.

Women Police

Women Police Branches consisting of the staff of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constabulary have been created in almost all the districts. The main functions of this branch are to help in the recovery of abducted women, to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at important railway stations, important fairs, etc. and to apprehend

and search female offenders, to help in the administration of the Bombay Children's Act, to man the Police Telephone Exchanges and to keep vigilance at places of worship or entertainment.

Prosecuting Staff

The police prosecutors conduct prosecution of police cases and give advice to police officers in the investigation of such cases. In addition, in the district, head constables known as Court Jamadars conduct prosecution in case of minor or petty nature. An officer drawn from the cadre of Selection Grade Police Prosecutors designated as Legal Adviser to Inspector General of Police assists Inspector General of Police in legal matters. For Greater Bombay there is a separate cadre of Police Prosecutors. An officer of the rank of Chief Police Prosecutor assists the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay in legal matters.

Prohibition Squad

A task force consisting of a certain number of Sub-Inspectors and constabulary has been established in districts to deal effectively with prohibition crimes. In Greater Bombay, each police station has a Prohibition Squad.

Police Advisory Committee

Police Advisory Committees have been set up in districts consisting of the District Magistrate as Chairman, Superintendent of Police as Vice-Chairman and some non-officials as members. The work of the committee is purely honorary and of an advisory nature. These committees are found useful for improving the relations between the police and the public. They serve as a medium through which the administration as well as the difficulties of the Police Department are made known to the public and their co-operation is obtained.

Traffic Advisory Committee

Traffic Advisory Committees consisting of official and non-official members from various departments and agencies representing a cross-section of the public have been established in Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, with a view to assisting the police in policy matter pertaining to traffic control and tendering advice on the various problems connected therewith. These committees function in a purely advisory capacity and on an honorary basis and play a significant role in traffic reforms and in establishing good public relations, as all representative viewpoints are considered prior to actual implementation of traffic policies.

Criminal Investigation Department

The Criminal Investigation Department of the State is controlled by two officers of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. There are four Criminal Investigation Department units one for each range under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Criminal Investigation Department is divided into two main branches (i) Intelligence branch and (ii) Crime branch and Railway, each in charge of a Deputy Inspector General.

There are four Regional Units with head-quarters at Poona, Nagpur, Bombay and Aurangabad.

Police Research Centre

The centre studies the socio-economic development in the State with particular reference to the impact they have on the "Law and Order" position and devise ways and means to check the incidence of crime.

Finger Print Bureau

The Finger Print Bureau, Poona is in charge of an officer of the rank of a Director.

Handwriting and Photographic Bureau

The main bureau is located at Poona and is in the charge of the Chief State Examiner of documents.

Police Motor Transport

In order to facilitate quick movement of the Police Force in the State and to make the force self-sufficient in the matter of transport required for the performance of duties especially in times of emergency, a separate Police Motor Transport Section for districts functions under the control of a Superintendent of Police. There is a separate Police Motor Transport Section in Greater Bombay which works under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay.

Traffic Control Department

A State Traffic Branch under the control of a Superintendent of Police Traffic Branch has been set up with head-quarters at Bombay. This branch is equipped with motor vehicles and works under the direct control of Inspector General of Police.

Village Police

The village police organisation constituted under Village Police Act is functioning under the control of the Home Department. A Police Patil

appointed under the Act is a Village Police Officer for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 45 of Criminal Procedure Code. In addition to the above, an organisation known as village defence parties exists in a number of villages in the State. The main functions of the village defence parties are the protection of persons, the security of property and public safety of the village.

Police Dog Units

There are Police Dog Units at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The dogs have been trained mainly for tracing criminals, patrolling along the coastline, parks, open places, ware houses, etc.

Police Welfare

In order to provide amenities and comforts to policemen and their families by way of medical aid, educational facilities to their children, recreational facilities, etc. a 'Police Welfare Fund' has been started. The Fund is raised from the half-yearly contribution from Police officers and men. The State Government gives a contribution of Rs. 5,00,000 per annum to improve the financial position of the fund and to facilitate undertaking welfare activities. Other avenues are also explored to augment the fund, viz. occasional benefit performances, profits realised from sale-proceeds of grain shops, police co-operative societies, etc.

Several welfare activities are started at the district headquarters from the fund e.g. tailoring classes, vegetable gardens, poultry farms, flour mills, library and reading rooms, literacy classes, recreational centres, cheap grain shops, provision stores etc.

The State Government also gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum to the Police Maternity Hospital at Worli, Bombay which is run from the welfare fund of the Greater Bombay Police Force.

Police Housing

Police officers of and below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to the concession of rent-free accommodation as a condition of service or to house-rent allowance in lieu thereof. With this end in view, an extensive building programme is being undertaken regularly since 1956-57 and funds are also being provided in the budget every year. The Government of India has also been sanctioning a loan assistance to the State Government for financing Police Housing Schemes since 1956-57.

Police—Public Relation

A Bureau of Public Suggestions has recently been set up in the office of of the Inspector-General of Police under the control of one of Assistant Inspector General of Police to examine the suggestions received from the members of the public for the improvement of the police administration. Each and every suggestion is examined of its merit, verified and tested and if found useful in enhancing the efficiency of the administration even in a small measure, it is implemented.

In order to ensure prompt dissemination of information, prompt publicity of good piece of work done by the police and also prompt contradiction of incorrect news, the following officers have been appointed as Press Liaison Officers at the district, Range and State level:

- (1) The Home Police Inspector at district Head-quarters.
- (2) The Assistant Commissioner of Police in Poona and Nagpur.
- (3) The Reader to the Deputy Inspector General of Police at the Cities Range level.
- (4) The Assistant Inspector General of Police (II) at the State-level.

In Greater Bombay, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Crime, functions as the Press Liaison Officer. An officer from each police office is appointed as Public Relations Officer and allotted the work of public relations in addition to this normal duties. In the mofussil, the senior most Sub-Inspector of Police at each police station is designated as "Public Relations Officer". In Greater Bombay, the duty of Public Relations Officer is assigned to Deputy Inspector of Police. Recently steps have taken to arrange seminars and lectures at educational institutions and broadcasts by distinguished persons on suitable subjects with a view to bringing about an improvement in the public attitude towards the police.

Home Guards

The Home Guards' Organisation in the State of Maharashtra is formed under at Act of the Legislature, which was enacted by the State Government in 1947. The Organisation was first started in Bombay in December, 1946. Realising the useful role that the Home Guards could play, it is now established in all the districts of the State. There are 232 Taluka Units and 125 Sub-Units. The strength of the Home Guards in the State as on 31st March 1973 was 49,342.

The Organisation comprises of men and women drawn from various walks of life who undertake to receive specialised training outside their normal hours of work and agree to place their services voluntarily at the disposal of Government during times of necessity. The main functions of the organisation are as follows :

- (1) Assistance to the Police in maintenance of law and order.
- (2) 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, communications, electricity, water works and other "Essential" services, when the normal services are not functioning.
- (5) To assist in the social welfare schemes of the Government.

In Emergency

The Home Guards are trained to assist in emergency relief like rescue, fire-fighting and first-aid. The Organisation played an important part after declaration of emergency in 1962 and provide its mettle. In the context of Civil Defence, the Home Guards Organisation has been the backbone of the Civil Defence Organisation of the State during the Indo-Pak Wars in October 1965 and December 1971.

The Home Guards Organisation in the State is under the Command and Control of the Commandant General, who is appointed by the State Government. He is directly responsible to the State Government for all matters concerning the Home Guards recruitment, training etc. The functions of the Commandant General, who is an honorary officer, are to co-ordinate the work of the various units under his Command, guide the district Commandants in all matters concerning the Organisation, such as enlistment, discipline, equipment and training of the Home Guards and exercise overall supervision. He is assisted by several Officers on his staff who are also honorary workers, each being responsible for a different subject such as administration, training, stores and supply, accounts etc.

The Organisation in the districts and in Greater Bombay is commanded by Commandants who are also appointed by the State Government on the recommendation of the Commandant General. The Commandants are also voluntary workers and are responsible to the Commandant General for all matters under their charge concerning the Organisation.

The Home Guards personnel have helped the Government and the public in several ways during calamities such as fires, floods, break down of essential services etc. They have also assisted in the maintenance of law and order on innumerable occasions. Its voluntary concept has been accepted as a pattern in all the States.

Civil Defence

General Information.—The object of Civil Defence is to minimise to the effects of hostile attack by providing emergency relief services to save life and property, to keep up the morale of citizens and to ensure continuity of production and essential services, which is vital to defence efforts.

In the wake of the Chinese Invasion in 1962, the Civil Defence Services were constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government of India has now enacted the Civil Defence Act, 1968, which has come into force from 10th July 1968. The Government of Maharashtra has constituted the Civil Defence Corps under the Civil Defence Act. The Corps is a voluntary Organisation and members of the public and can participate in Civil Defence by enrolling themselves as members of Civil Defence Corps.

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Brig. B. G. Deoskar, to be the Director of Civil Defence, State of Maharashtra, to co-ordinate the activities of the Controllers of Civil Defence in Greater Bombay and in the districts.

The Additional Commissioner of Police, Bombay has been appointed as the Controller of Civil Defence, Greater Bombay and the Collectors as the Controllers of Civil Defence in their respective districts. The post of Additional Controller of Civil Defence and a Deputy Controller for each of the four areas have been created in Greater Bombay. Deputy Controllers have been appointed in selected districts.

Civil Defence measures are undertaken in strategic towns, plants, installations, and include warning system, warden's services, communication, fire fighting, rescue, casualty and welfare services.

Enrolment, Training etc.

Any person who is a citizen of India and has completed 18 years of age and passed at least IV standard examination can enrol himself as a member of Civil Defence Corps to receive training and perform Civil

Defence duties in an emergency. The volunteer can join one of the following services :

- (a) Warden's Service.
- (b) Communications Service.
- (c) Casualty Service.
- (d) Welfare Service.

The members of Civil Defence Corps are entitled to pocket allowance of Re. 3 per day when they are called out for training, exercise, rehearsals or duty. They are also paid Rs. 1 if they have to travel more than 8 km. from their normal head-quarters for performing Civil Defence duty.

Basic training in Civil Defence is imparted to Civil Defence volunteers at the local level. The members of the public desiring to enrol themselves as Civil Defence volunteers of seeking information in that regard may approach the nearest Civil Defence Office.

Civil Defence Training Institute.—A Civil Defence Training Institute has been established in Bombay for imparting advanced training to Instructors, Teachers and Senior Officers from Government Offices, Essential Service Undertakings, Industrial Establishments etc. who are responsible for planning and organisation of Civil Defence in their establishments. A certificate is awarded on completion of Civil Defence Courses.

Civil Defence Units.—Civil Defence Units have been set up in large Government offices, Essential Service Undertakings, Industrial Establishments etc. to ensure that these services continue to work in the event of hostile attack.

Mobile Civil Emergency Column.—With a view to having a nucleus of whole time trained staff for development any where in the State in case of an emergency, a Civil Defence Mobile Civil Emergency Column has been established in Bombay since 1965. The Mobile Civil Emergency Column has rendered valuable and meritorious service during major fires, house collapses and natural calamities.

Forensic Science Laboratories

The idea of a Forensic Science Laboratory, which uses objective scientific aids in crime detection work, first came up in the State Home Minister's Conference held in Delhi in 1955. It directed all State Governments to establish at least one Forensic Science Laboratory in the State. Accordingly, the Maharashtra Government set up its State Forensic Science

Laboratory in Bombay in 1958, which is one of the best equipped laboratories of this kind offering scientific assistance to the police in their crime investigation work, comparable to laboratories in advanced foreign countries. It is manned by highly qualified and well-trained personnel handling for more extensive work than any such laboratory in the country.

As recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, this laboratory has all the four Divisions, viz. Toxicology, Biology, Physics and Ballistics and in addition, it has a General Analytical Section.

It has been equipped with both indigenous as well as imported modern instruments. Also, efforts are being made to procure other essential instruments from abroad to keep pace with the latest development.

It is the first and the only State laboratory having a Serological Section for examining blood, semen and other stains in crime cases. Till 1963, work was handled only by the Government of India's Central Serological Laboratory at Calcutta for the entire country. In that year Maharashtra established a serological section of its own laboratory, which now prepares all biological re-agents required for the work. The working technique of the preparation of re-agents has attained a stage of high efficiency, so that blood-stains of even closely related species can be distinguished e.g. sheep's blood-stain from goat's blood stain, cows blood stain from buffalo's blood stain and human blood stain from monkey's blood stain. Such close identification of stains is not being done in any other laboratory in the country so far.

Since the year 1966 the laboratory has also established a Ballistics Section of its own. This work was earlier entrusted either to a private consultant at Nagpur or to the Government of India's Chief Inspectorate of Armaments at Kirkee, Poona.

Maharashtra is again the first and the only State in the country to have established a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory to provide such facilities to remote places in the State. It has a Regional Forensic Laboratory at Nagpur which offers facilities to the local police and caters to the twelve districts more easily accessible either by rail or road to Nagpur than Bombay. These are (1) Buldana, (2) Akola, (3) Amravati, (4) Yeotmal, (5) Wardha, (6) Nagpur, (7) Bhandara, (8) Chandrapur, (9) Nanded, (10) Parbhani, (11) Dhulia and (12) Jalgaon. The Government

has further approved the scheme of establishing similar Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Poona. The land for the Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Poona has been acquired and the work of preparation of plans and estimates of the building will start soon. The Government has also decided to build its own building for Nagpur Laboratory as at present it is housed in a hired premises. A plot of land has been allotted for the purpose and the work of preparation of detailed plans and estimates of the proposed building is in progress.

Every year batches of police officers both from Bombay City and the mofussil are given a short course of training on the practical application of scientific aids and by now about 1,560 officers have already been trained in the laboratory at Bombay.

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PRISON ADMINISTRATION

THE PRISON SYSTEM formulated in India in the pre-independence period was a corollary of the British Judicial System. It underwent several changes as a result of the various commissions and committees appointed by the Government of India from time to time to suggest ways and means to improve conditions in jails.

The present "Prison System" in Maharashtra has evolved as a result of the implementation of various recommendations of the Bombay Jail Reforms Committee of 1946 and of the All India Jail Manual Committee of 1957. The jail reforms introduced in furtherance of the recommendations of the Bombay Jail Reforms Committee, were mainly based on the idea that as Mahatma Gandhi said, "Crime is but a sign of diseased mind and that imprisonment should aim primarily at treating a prisoners' diseased mind and making him fit to go into society after release to lead an honest life". Through the implementation of the recommendations of the All India Jail Manual Committee, a new humanism was introduced in the prisons. While the process of humanisation of prisons was going apace, steps were taken to develop various phases of discipline, care, welfare, education, training and treatment of the offenders. The ultimate aim and object of imprisonment has been laid down by the Government

of Maharashtra as correction for rehabilitation of the offender. Thus, the emphasis of the prison administration in Maharashtra is now on reform and rehabilitation of criminals ; rather than on mere custody and control as in olden days.

Concept of Correctional work

In Maharashtra, correctional work is being viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from prevention, control, care, training and treatment and ending in after care. Through a phased programme, the mass approach in prisons is being replaced by an individual approach, through a system of diversified institutions, classification of prisoners on a systematic and scientific basis and development of work, training, educational and cultural programmes. In short, endeavours are being made to develop a wholesome atmosphere of opportunities in various institutions for the self improvement of prisoners. Endeavour has also been made to develop a system of positive and constructive discipline in prisons so that through the combination of such discipline and the various educational and training opportunities, prisoners can imbibe useful social values for their ultimate rehabilitation in the free community.

Classification and Diversification of Prisons

(i) Under the Maharashtra Classification of Prisons Rules, 1962, various prisons in the State were classified as Central Prisons, District Prisons, Class-I, II, and III on the basis of the average population as indicated below :

Class of Prisons	Average Population
Central Prison ..	.. 800 prisoners and above.
District Prison, Class-I ..	.. Between 300 to 799 Prisoners.
District Prison Class-II ..	.. Between 151 to 299 Prisoners
District Prison, Class-III ..	.. Less than 151 Prisoners.

(ii) There was substantial increase in the average population of some prisons continuously for a number of years since the year 1962. It was, therefore, necessary to revise the classification of the prisons on the basis of the norms of classification as indicated in para (i) above. Accordingly, the prisons, where the average population was continuously more than the prescribed standard, were reclassified in the month of August 1972.

The total number of institutions in the Prison Department is as indicated below :

Central Prisons (including Open prison at Paithan)	..	7
District Prisons, Class-I	..	7
District Prisons, Class-II	..	9
District Prison, Class-III	..	17
Taluka Sub-Jails	..	178
Open Colonies for prisoners	..	2
Jail Officers' Training School, Yeravda	..	1
Borstal School	..	1
Total ..		222

(iii) Programme of diversification of prisons on systematic lines has been undertaken and a net-work of diversified institutions has been reorganized. Some prisons have been classified for long-term prisoners, some for adolescents, some for habitual prisoners, etc. A hospital prison is functioning in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where specialised medical examination and treatment are made available to the prisoners from all over the State. A system of diversified open institutions is also fitted into the general plan of classified prisons by setting up semi-open and open prisons and also open colonies for prisoners. The system of classified institutions is not static. It is constantly under review and is being modified and adjusted to the practical needs of the Department.

Open Prisons

Yeravda Jail Farm—(i) This open institution has been started in 1956. Its nomenclature has since been changed as Prison Farm Yervada. It is a prison without walls. Prisoners are selected for the open prison on a highly selective basis. Only such prisoners who can adequately respond to a programme based on trust and responsibility are selected for being admitted in the open prison. Agricultural work is the principal activity in this prison and great stress is laid on self-discipline. One Jailer and two Guards look after the work of this institution. During the last 17 years, there has not been a single escape or any untowards incident in this prison. This by itself is a testimony to the success of the programme of the open prison.

(ii) *Open Central Prison at Paithan*.—(a) The starting of the Open Central Prison at Paithan in the year 1968 is an important land-mark in

the history of prison administration of Maharashtra. At this institution, foundation for the development of a new correctional approach has been laid. The object is to save lifers and long-term prisoners from the ill-effects of prisonisation and continuous exposure to criminal culture of close prisons having traditional walls. To this end, an atmosphere of opportunities is created for education, vocational training and self-discipline in open prisons. In short, attempt is made to develop a different type of regime and atmosphere in the open prisons so that the inmates can derive benefits through their self-effort for their ultimate rehabilitation in society.

(b) Most of the buildings of the prison at paithan have been constructed by the prisoners themselves. Utmost economy has been effected in the construction of this prison. Apart from purely economic considerations, there cannot be any doubt that over the last five years, this institution has justified itself in gaining the acceptance of society for a completely new idea and in arising the interest of the country in the prisoners who were to a large extent a forgotten part of our society.

(c) The prisoners have also been employed on the Godawari river project work, such as digging of canals and drains, loading murum, etc. The prison farm has been set-up near the prison where food-grains and vegetables are grown for the use of prisoners. The experience so far gained is encouraging. About 900 prisoners have so far gone out of this institution and settled in society as law abiding citizens. There was only one instance of an escape from this prison during the last five years or so.

Open Colonies for Prisoners

(i) There is a prison colony at Atpadi in Snangli district, where huts have been constructed in a farm without any enclosure or fencing. Prisoners who have shown good progress in the open prison and who can be trusted in conditions of more freedom are released on parole and sent to this colony which is called "Swatantrapur" Colony.

(ii) On the auspicious day of Gudi-Padwa on 16th March 1972, the Government has set-up an open air colony at Kanhergaon in Chandrapur district to keep alive the interest of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life and long-term prisoners after they derive the maximum benefit from the various prison programmes in the closed prisons and open prisons.

The prisoners are released on parole for a period of two to three years and are allowed to stay in the colony. They are also permitted to bring their family members to stay with them in the colony. At present, there are 65 prisoners in this colony, out of which 20 prisoners are residing with their family members. The prisoners and their family members are provided with work through the Forest department and they are paid wages at the prevailing market rates. The inmates of this colony have to maintain themselves and their family members out of the earnings they get for the work they do in the forest areas. The Government is not required to incur any expenses towards the maintenance of the prisoners. Though the prisoners are working alongside free labour nothing untoward has so far happened in this colony. It is, however, worthwhile to note in this context that 'a son of' a prisoner entered into wedlock with a daughter of another prisoner. Thus, the experiment of treating prisoners in open conditions alongside free labour is having good results in terms of their social and occupational rehabilitation in society which is one of the major objectives of a progressive Prison Administration in a Welfare State.

Staff Organization

Head-quarter staff organization—The Inspector General of Prisons is appointed under section 5(1) of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894). He exercises, subject to the order of State Government, general control and superintendence over all prisons and sub-jails in the State. The Inspector General of Prisons is the Controlling officer for all the jails (except the Civil Jails and Police Lock-ups). His office is located in Poona. In his office, he is assisted by the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons (Headquarters); Research Officer; Superintendent of Jail Industries; Superintendent of Prisons Textile Industries; the Personal Assistant and Organization Methods Officer; Office Superintendents ; Auditors and other staff.

Regional staff organization—The Regional Deputy Inspector General of Prisons are appointed under section 5(2) of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), and they exercise carry out or discharge all or any of the powers, duties and functions of the I.G. in respect of the prisons and jails in their respective regions, as are delegated to them by the Inspector General of Prisons with the prior approval of the Government. The Regional Deputy Inspector General of Prisons is assisted by the Personal Assistant, Office Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and other staff in the discharge of his functions relating to the prisons and jails in his region.

Training of Prison Personnel

As recommended by the Bombay Jail Reforms Committee, Jail Officers' Training School was established at Yeravda in 1955 to impart theoretical as well as practical training on a scientific basis in all fields of correctional work to prison officers and guarding staff. The Principal of the School is appointed by selection and is assisted by Jailor-cum-Instructor, other instructors and ministerial staff. Lecturers from Poona University and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, are invited to deliver lectures on subjects like law, public administration, sociology, social group work, social case work techniques etc. The course for prison officers is of one year's duration. The training is imparted in such a way that the prison officers acquire adequate knowledge in criminology and other social sciences and also get practical experience in prison management. Emphasis is laid on practical work in every branch of the Jail Administration. Two hundred and forty-four prison officers (i.e. Superintendents and Jailors) have so far received training at the School. The officer trainees are sent for a study tour of correctional institutions in other States as well. An in service training programme is organised for prison guards for a period of three months and 1,486 guards have so far been trained at the School. A six months training course in Prison Management is also organized for newly recruited guards. Examinations are held and only those guards, who pass the examination are continued in service. Accordingly, 435 newly recruited guards have so far received the training at the School.

Training and Treatment Programmes for Prisoners

At each Central and District Prisons Class I, Classification Committees have been set-up. Training and treatment programmes as designed by the Institutional Classification Committee are implemented through various recreational, cultural and vocational training programmes in the institution. The training programme mainly consists of work on the job training and vocational training.

Work

Useful and meaningful work has been treated as the central and focal point, around which all institutional activities and training programmes, are developed. The old concept of making work in prisons as punitive and afflictive as possible has been discarded. Work in prisons has now become a useful and meaningful activity. Work programmes in the various

institutions have been so designed that the inmates can draw useful social values in terms of their social readjustment and also for their rehabilitation in society as law abiding and useful citizen. Through the organization of useful work programmes, prisoners are given opportunities for on-the-job training, vocational training and also for absorbing a wholesome discipline of work and good habits of hard and sustained work.

On-the-job Training

With a view to improving the skills of prisoners, on-the-job training programmes have been organized in various industries such as textile, carpentry, leather work, tailoring, agriculture, etc. A nucleus of inmate instructors has been set-up. The technical staff impart training to the inmate instructors as to how to give on-the-job training to prisoners working in the various production units. The inmate instructors conduct on-the-job training classes under the supervision of the technical staff of the prison department. It is observed that by imparting on-the-job training, not only the skills of prisoners have improved; but the quality of prison products has also improved.

Vocational Training

Vocational training classes have been organized in various prisons in carpentry, textile, sheet metal and other trades. Vocational training classes are conducted twice a week and they are closely dovetailed with institutional work programmes.

Education

It is recognised that through properly organized and diversified educational programmes, prisoners can be re-educated for a better and useful way of social living. In 1966, the entire prison educational system, was reorganized. A diversified educational programmes for prisoners, having various educational levels, have been set-up. Education is now a compulsory activity in all prisons. Every prisoner has to undergo an educational programme so that his educational level will be improved. In the morning before work starts, education is imparted to all prisoners for one period. So also in the evening after lock-up, two periods are devoted for educational activities. The educational programme consists of academic education, health education, social education and moral education. Regular classes from the first to the fourth standards have been set-up. Swadhyaya classes, consisting of small groups, have also been organized for prisoners

studying from the fifth to the S.S.C. standard. Prisoners are also encouraged to pursue college education. Likewise, they are encouraged to appear for English, Sanskrit and Hindi examinations conducted by the various educational organizations. Details of the inmate prisoners who have passed various university and board examinations are as under :

Examination	Year			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
(i) S.S.C.	2	3	1	4
(ii) Pre-degree	2	3	4	4
(iii) B.A. (Part I to III) ..	3	....	2	3
(iv) M.A. .. ..	....	....	1	....
(v) M. Com.	1	....	....	....

A regular school programme has been organized for the Borstal lads and also for adolescent offenders kept in the Dhulia District Prison. At some prisons, training classes for inmate teachers have been organized. The various educational programmes are conducted by inmate teachers under the supervision of teachers.

Health Education

In the compact community life of a prison health education assumes a special significance. At various stages, prisoners are educated regarding the necessity of observance of personal cleanliness, institutional cleanliness environmental sanitation, clean habits of living, personal health etc. Emphasis is laid on keeping the prisoners in trim health. They are imparted physical training and drill. Health education is imparted through films, posters, talks on health problems given by medical personnel, distribution of health literature and by giving information about family planning.

In brief, attempts are being made to make prisoners conscious about their personal health, community health and environmental sanitation.

Social Education

Social education is recognised as an important channel of the correctional process. Social education programmes are organised through lectures, exhibition of films on social problems and distribution of literature on social education topics.

Social Adjustment through Recreational and Cultural Activities

In the monotonous and humdrum routine of an institution (like the prison) recreational and cultural activities (such as films, drama, folk dances,

bhajans, powadas, radio programmes, games of various types, reading of books, newspapers and magazines etc.) are organised, likewise, the Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti are celebrated in prisons. Second October is observed as Prisoners' Welfare Day in all the prisons every year. The various recreational and cultural activities are utilised as opportunities for social readjustment of prisoners. It is hoped that through these programmes, the inmates would imbibe important values of social readjustments which would be useful to them after their release from the prison.

Guidance and Counselling

(i) In a correctional institution, proper attention has to be paid to the individual problems of the inmates. These problems can be multifarious such as, welfare of family members, contacts with family and community, economic problems, landlitigation, legal help, institutional adjustment etc. Prison Officers, Liasion Officers, Probation Officers and Aftercare Workers, attend to the various individual problems of the prisoners so that their resettlement in society becomes smooth.

(ii) Through a systematic study of prisoners, individual problems of the inmates become known to staff members. Prison personnel can guide and counsel prisoners through the social case work approach. Every officer is expected to guide and counsel the inmates in his charge. Every day each officer is expected to devote some time for this work.

Prisoners suffering from Leprosy

Prisoners suffering from leprosy and requiring special care and tratment, are released on parole and sent to Shri Jagdamba Kushtha Niwas, Amravati, The Government pays maintenance charges the rate of Rs. 50 per month per prisoner to the institution.

Prisoners suffering from Tuberculosis

Separate tuberculosis wards have been organised at the Yeravda Central Prison, Nasik Road Central Prison, Nagpur Central Prison and Amravati District Prison for the treatment of Prisoners suffering from tuberculosis.

Prison Panchayat

With a view to training prisoners to live in a co-operative, democratic and disciplined manner and to inclucate a sense of responsibility and self reliance amongst them, panchayats of convicted prisoners have been set-up at central prisons and district prison, class-I. Function of the prison

panchayat is to help prison administration in matters like sanitation, hygiene, cleanliness, culinary service, distribution of food, medical and recreational activities etc.

Prisoners' Welfare Fund

This fund has been organised at all central and district prisons with a view to extending necessary help to the needy prisoners. Prisoners are allowed to contribute to this fund on a voluntary basis.

Prison Discipline

Great emphasis is laid on maintenance of proper discipline in prisons. Discipline is treated as a foundation on which prison programmes have to be built up. Negative discipline (i.e. harassment and nagging of prisoners) is avoided. Emphasis is laid on the development of a positive and constructive discipline. In other words, prisoners who misbehave and violate prison rules are firmly dealt with. Likewise prisoner who abide by the prescribed standards of behaviour and who make endeavours for self-improvement are encouraged to take advantage of the various opportunities and programmes organised for the benefit of prisoners.

Canteen

In addition to the canteens, which were established in the year 1949 at central prisons and class-I district prisons, departmental canteens have also been introduced in the year 1969 in district prisons class-II and class-III. With a view to proper functioning of the departmental canteens, sub-canteens have been introduced in central prisons and district prisons class-I. The prison canteen meet with normal demands of prisoners in the articles of daily need (such as tea, post-cards, tobacco, tooth powder, soaps etc).

Prison Industries

(i) The following industries have been organised :

- (a) Handloom textiles,
- (b) Power-loom textiles,
- (c) Cot tape and narrow tape
- (d) Pinja and pile carpets,
- (e) Loom carpet,
- (f) Hand spinning,
- (g) Dyeing of cotton yarn,
- (h) Carpentry,

- (i) Wood turning,
- (j) Wooden toys and fruits,
- (k) Manufacture of leather articles, shoes, sandals etc.,
- (l) Laundry,
- (m) Tailoring,
- (n) Hand made paper, card sheets and straw boards,
- (o) Bakery,
- (p) Sheet metal (Mechanised),
- (q) Washing soap and carbolic soap,
- (r) Phenyle and ink,
- (s) Bamboo works,
- (t) Brick making,
- (u) Braille work,
- (v) Bidi making,
- (w) Printing press work,
- (x) Book binding,
- (y) Smithy.

(ii) These are in fact production-cum-training units as prisoners gain practical knowledge of the working of the industries in which they work. The working knowledge of different trades so gained by prisoners helps them to earn their livelihood on their release from prison.

(iii) Articles manufactured in the prison industries are supplied to other Government Departments, Semi-Government bodies and are also sold to public. It is worthwhile to mention here that wooden hangers manufactured in prison industries are being exported to U.K. for sale since the last year.

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

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

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

(vi) About 4,000 prisoners are employed daily in the various industries. Work in the prison industries is managed by the factory Jailer with the help of technical and ministerial staff under the control of Superintendent of the prison.

Prison Agriculture

Greater attention is being paid to the reorganisation and development of prison farms so as to achieve self-sufficiency in regard to the requirements of vegetables and foodgrains. In order to achieve this, the following efforts have been made :

- (i) Development of seed nurseries at certain prisons;
- (ii) Deepening wells in prison lands for increasing irrigation facilities;
- (iii) Blasting and boring operations in consultation with the concerned authorities and digging of new wells;
- (iv) Lift irrigation scheme at prisons where such facilities are available;
- (v) Procurement of more lands for agricultural cultivation;
- (vi) Purchases of oil engines, pumping sets etc. and
- (vii) Manufacture of gur from the sugar-cane grown on the farms at Visapur District Prison has been undertaken. In the year 1972 about worth of Rs. 55,225 gur was manufactured.

Advisory Boards

Advisory Boards have been appointed for central prisons, consisting of official and non-official members. The boards consider and recommend to Government cases of long-term prisoners for premature release. It has been decided to appoint a social scientist and a social worker on these boards so that the cases of the prisoners can be reviewed properly and systematically.

After-care of Prisoners

(i) After-care of prisoners has to be viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from the prisoner's admission in the prison and extending during his stay in the institution and finally after his release. The Nava Jeevan Mandal at Poona and Nasik are doing very valuable work in regard to after-care of prisoners. The district probation and after-care association, district shelter and state homes etc. are also being utilised for the settlement of prisoners.

(ii) In furtherance of the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board for Correctional Services and also of the State Advisory Board for Correctional Services, in the month of July 1973, the work of probation and after-care of adult prisoners has been made a statutory function of the Prison Department.

Statistics, Research and Plannings

(i) In the year 1971, a statistical and research unit has been organised in the office of the Inspector General of Prisons. The object of this unit is to develop crime statistics and to undertake research projects to evaluate various prison programmes.

(ii) The statistical data was collected, compiled and collected in terms of socio-economic conditions of the prisoners, sentenced to one year and above and admitted to prisons during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972. The results of the comparison cannot be given here in detail for want of space. However, the result of comparison of the admissions of prisoners sentenced to one year and above, with the State population for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 is as given below :

93,205 convicted criminal prisoners, with terms of imprisonments varying from one day to imprisonment for life, were admitted to Central, Special and District Prisons in the State, during the year 1972 as, against 95,279 in 1971 and 95,449 in 1970. The State population as per 1971 Census was 5,04,12,235 and the rate of population growth in the State for the 1961-70 decade was 2.72 as against the mean average of 1.73 for the past six decades. The assumed State population for the year 1972 would be roughly 5,17,83,447. The ratio per cent of the directly admitted convicted criminal prisoners in the year 1972 works out to 0.18 as against 0.18 and 0.19 for the years 1971 and 1970, respectively. Thus, there is no change in the ratio percentage of directly admitted

prisoners, sentenced to one year and above to the State population during the year 1972.

Reorganisation of Prison Department

In the month of July 1972, the three offices of the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons were set-up at Yeravda, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Three independent posts of regional Deputy Inspector General of Prisons have been created so that they may be able to pay undivided attention to supervision and control of administration of the prisons in their respective regions.

Festivities in Prisons

(i) In the year 1973, on the Coconut Day, "Raksha Bandhan" ceremony was celebrated at Yeravda Central Prison and Dhulia District Prison. Ladies from the cities took part in this programme enthusiastically. On this occasion, the prisoners were advised to prepare themselves for leading an honest life on their release from the prison. The only tangible and expected result of this occasion was that the prisoners were convinced that they were not forgotten and lost to the society; and it is now upto them to make best use of their stay in prison by acquiring good work habits so that they can stand on their own and start afresh on their release from the prison.

(ii) On Dassera Day, students from a college in the Satara City visited the Satara District Prison and distributed "Sone" to the inmates of the jail. They also arranged variety entertainment and recreational programmes for the inmates.

(iii) On 13th August 1972, outsiders were permitted to visit the part of jails, where martyrs and freedom fighters, were kept and to pay homage to them as a part of celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the freedom movement. The function was carried out at the following jails :

(a) At Nasik Road Central Prison, the quarantine yard, where Pujya Sane Guruji was kept, was selected to pay homage. In all 770 citizens were present and the function was carried out very peacefully.

(b) In Sholapur District Prison, in all 316 citizens visited the barrack, where Mallappa Dhanshetti and other Revolutionists were kept for some time. Photographs of the martyrs were kept in the said barrack. Mayor of Sholapur lighted four candles in presence of the relatives of the Martyrs.

(c) The Government has decided to erect common memorials/plaques in jails in the form of pillars or platforms in the memory of those who embraced gallows or who suffered imprisonment during the struggle for independence.

Borstal School

There is a Borstal School at Kolhapur, where vocational training programmes have been organised for the benefit of borstal lads. Educational classes are organised upto the 11th Standard. Besides, classes for Hindi, Urdu etc. are also conducted. Similarly, other cultural activities have also been organised at the School. It is proposed to undertake a scientific study of the Borstal System in vogue at the School in order to find out as to whether the treatment programmes at the school are really conducive to the social and occupational rehabilitation of the offenders.

15 to 20 lads are being sent to the Government Polytechnic for further training. In 1973, one of the lads in the Borstal School, Kolhapur appeared for the State I.T.I. competition and stood first in the examination.



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

IN ORDER TO ENSURE proper co-ordination and development of various cultural activities in the State, the Government has created in 1970, a separate department of Cultural Affairs i.e., Directorate of Cultural Affairs. The Directorate of Cultural Affairs now executes all Governmental Cultural schemes.

There are three State-owned theatres under the administrative control of this office i.e. Rang Bhavan, Ravindra Natya Mandir both in Bombay and Keshavrao Bhosale Natya Griha in Kolhapur. The management of Cawasji Jahangir Hall in Bombay has also been transferred to the Directorate.

State Natya Mahotsava

As part of its policy to encourage dramatic art, drama competitions among amateur drama institutions in four languages, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Sanskrit, are organised by the Government, and institutions as well as individual artistes outside Maharashtra State have also been allowed to take part in the competitions. The first festival was organised in 1955. This activity has considerably helped the development and growth of the stage in the State with the result that on an average 150 Marathi, 10 Hindi and 15 Sanskrit dramatic institutions are participating in the festival annually. The Mahotsava has created an atmosphere in

favour of dramatic art throughout the State. The Natya Mahotsava has also encouraged writing and production of new dramas and bringing in limelight new artistes and stage technicians. A separate rural Marathi drama competition is being organised from 1969-70. A festival of children's dramas in Marathi is also organised as part of the Natya Mahotsava. The Government has also started separate Marathi musical drama competition as part of the State Natya Mahotsava. The Government annually spends about Rs. 2 lakhs on the organisation of this festival.

State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava

The Government organises the State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava at various selected places in the State. The main purpose behind this festival is to popularise the Indian classical music and dances among masses. These music festivals have now become very popular and a large number of people are taking benefit of this facility of hearing classical musicians of India at low rates of admission. This scheme also extends Government patronage to artistes and at the same time it gives encouragement to budding artistes as an opportunity is given to them in these festivals. It also creates taste for classical music among the people. The activity has helped a great deal in popularising classical music and dances among masses. The Government spends over Rs. 75,000 annually on this festival.

State Tamasha Mahotsava

Tamasha Mahotsava is also organised at selected places every year by the Government. Tamasha is an old folk-art of Maharashtra and Government has been organising this festival for the last nine years in order to popularise Tamasha among the educated urban people and to give Tamasha artistes a social status. Selected Sangeet Baris and Dholki Phads are invited to participate in the festival and they are paid Dakshina and other allowances. The Government spends annually over Rs. 50,000 on this festival.

Grants to Cultural Institutions

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

attention to the growth and development of arts, besides providing healthy entertainment to people.

Grant-in-aid is given to these institutions to expand their activities. The grantee institutions are also asked to give majority of their programmes in rural and backward areas. The Government spends annually over Rs. 1,30,000 on this scheme and over 125 cultural institutions are paid grant-in-aid.

Financial Assistance

The scheme is intended to help those artistes and authors who once rendered meritorious service in the field of drama, literature, music, tamashas, etc., during their life but who are now not in a position to maintain themselves and their families due to old age and poor financial conditions. Under this scheme, about 280 artistes are annually getting assistance from the Government. The Government spends annually over Rs. 1,25,000 on this scheme. In addition, the State Government pays its share of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government of India under a similar scheme.

Training in Dramatic Art

Under this scheme, a 45-day camp for training in dramatic art is held every year in Bombay. The idea behind starting the camp is to impart modern and scientific training in all aspects of dramatic art. The artistes and institutions which are awarded prizes in the State Natya Mahotasava are given training in acting, decor, back-stage work, make-up, stage-lighting, direction, etc., at the camp. On an average about 25 artistes get the benefit of scientific training both practical and theoretical, in dramatic art at the camp annually. About 100 lectures are delivered by veteran experts on the various aspects of the dramatic art. The Government spends annually Rs. 15,000 on this scheme. So far, over 257 trainees have taken the benefit of the scheme.

Festival of Marathi Films

The Festival of Marathi Films is mainly organised to give some kind of State recognition to the Marathi film industry and to appreciate and encourage its endeavour to produce high standard films. The first festival was organised in 1962-63. Under this scheme, cash awards are given to best films, artistes and technicians. The Government spends annually Rs. 90,000 on the organisation of this festival out of which about

Rs. 63,000 are spent on awards. In addition to new films, old Marathi outstanding films are exhibited in the Festival.

Festival of Folk Art of Maharashtra

In pursuance of its policy of encouraging folk arts of Maharashtra, the Government has been holding Festival of Folk Arts annually. The festival includes traditional folk arts, tribal dances, festival dances etc. This festival is designed to help the revival of old folk arts of Maharashtra which are on the verge of extinction.

Museum of History of Marathi Drama

The Marathi stage has a history of over 125 years. The origin of the Marathi stage can also be traced to the eighteenth century when the rulers of Tanjore had written several Marathi dramas, scripts of which are still available in the Saraswati Mahal Library at Tanjore. The Government has acquired some manuscripts, books, etc., of the various Marathi dramas, photographs of scenes from old dramas, pictures or paintings of eminent playwrights and their diaries, the costumes worn by actors in those days, other material like handbills, newspaper clipping, etc. They will be exhibited in a museum.

Library of Tape-recorded Music

The Government has in its possession about 250 tapes on which programmes of all the participants in the State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava, held after the creation of Maharashtra, have been taped. A few gramophone records of musicians of yester years like Bal Gandharva, Abdul Karim Khan, Master Deenanath, Sawai Gandharva, Bai Sunderabai, Bapusaheb Pendharkar, Master Krishnarao have been transferred on the tape. A library of tape recorded music with these tapes as nucleus has been established at Ravindra Natya Mandir, which will start functioning very soon.

Other Activities

With the creation of the Directorate of Cultural Affairs the following additional subjects have been transferred to the new department of Cultural Affairs :

- (1) Grant-in-aid to dance, drama and music schools.
- (2) Work relating to foreign performing delegations sponsored by the Government of India.
- (3) Sending of dramatic troupes for participation in the National Drama Festival.

- (4) Sending a troupe of folk dance for participation in Republic Day celebrations at Delhi.
- (5) The establishment of Film City in Bombay.
- (6) Organisation of cultural programmes on the occasion of Maharashtra Day and Republic Day in Bombay.

State Board for Literature and Culture

The State Board for Literature and Culture was set up in 1960 by the Government of Maharashtra with the main object of encouraging research and publication in Marathi with a view to protecting the rich heritage, Maharashtra has in the fields of literature, history, culture and fine arts. The functions of the State Board include assisting, initiating and undertaking various schemes of publications in Marathi on sciences, modern technology, subjects falling under "Humanities", as also language, culture and history of Maharashtra and thus, enlarging the scope for development and enrichment of Marathi language and literature. In pursuance of the objective in view, the State Board has from its inception, launched upon a manifold programme of literary activities and is giving due attention to the task of providing inexpensive original books and translations of classics or standard works so that they become vehicles of knowledge and culture and keep abreast of the progress of modern sciences and technology. The Board has so far published 69 titles on the various subjects, written by experts in the respective fields and care is taken to see that a certain minimum standard of production is maintained and the books are made available at moderate prices, as far as possible.

Literary Activities

The State Board, to start with, has set for itself the following main programme of literary activities :

(1) *Compilation of a General Encyclopaedia in Marathi (i.e. the Vishwakosha)*—The State Board's most important and prestigious literary project is for the compilation of a general encyclopaedia in Marathi (i.e. the Vishwakosha.)

The Vishwakosha is being compiled on the lines of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in twenty volumes of 1,000 pages each, of which the last three volumes will each comprise (a) two-way glossary of technical terms adopted for the Vishwakosha, (b) maps and (c) complete index of words. Each page of the Vishwakosha will contain an average number of 750 words and all the volumes will also be suitably and adequately illustrated

with diagrams, pictures, photographs, maps, charts, graphs etc. The Vishwakosha compilation is being carried on at the Vishwakosha Unit, Wai, under the supervision, guidance and direct control of Tarkateertha Shri Laxmanshastri Joshi, Chairman of the Board. The project of Vishwakosha in the compilation of which co-operation of many scholar-writers in Maharashtra is obtained, has made good progress. Thus, by August 1973 writing work running to 14,400 pages has been entrusted to scholars, written articles amounting to 1,26,000 pages have been received from them and of these letters, 7,650 pages have been turned into press-copy after editorial processing. Actually, press-copies of the first four volumes of the Vishwakosha are now ready, fully illustrated and the printing of Volumes 1 and 2 is expected to be over by March 1974. The remaining editorial/printing work will be carried on during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period and will probably be over by the end of that period. The Vishwakosha Volume 18 (i.e. the Terminology Volume) which is basic to the understanding of the scheme of terminology adopted for the entire Vishwakosha has been published by the Board in September 1973, Volume 1 is under print and is expected to be ready by March 1974.

(2) *Books on Sciences*—In this series an attempt is made to publish standard books on scientific and technical subjects, at a cheaper price for the general reader in Marathi. Under this series, a list of subjects and topics in sciences and technology has been prepared by the Sciences Committee of the Board for preparing books thereon. Briefly, books in this series will form a kind of supplementary reading material besides the text books on scientific and technical subjects. The State Board has so far published 27 books under this series, out of which the following are the latest publications :

(i) Katan Yantrache Antarang (i.e. Lathe : its construction and working).

(ii) Vanshreesrushti—Parts I and II (i.e. The World of Nature).

(iii) "Manavi Deha"—Part II (i.e. Human Body).

(iv) Srushtidyan Akash Darshan Atlas (i.e. An Atlas of the Night Sky).

(v) Paschyatya-Roga-Chikitsa—Volumes I and II and

(vi) Record Player.

It is most encouraging to note that because of public demand the Board has to bring out the third edition of "Radio Durusti" so soon after its first publication.

(3) *History of Maharashtra and Publication of Historical Records Pertaining to Maharashtra*—In this project, the State Board proposes to publish the History of Maharashtra from pre-historic to the modern times, in five volumes of 500 pages each, viz. (1) Ancient period, (2) Medieval Period, (3) Maratha Period, (4) Peshwa Period and (5) Modern Period, covering not only the political, but also the social, cultural and other aspects and will be compiled by following the modern historical methods and making use of all the latest available source material on the subject. Besides, the State Board has undertaken the scheme for translation and publication of records in Portuguese, French, Urdu, Persian and Rajasthani relating to Maratha History and will bring out valuable reference works and throwing light on the history of Maharashtra. Under this series the Board has recently published “A History of Maratha Navy and Merchantships” which is a most valuable reference book on the subject.

(4) *Survey of Marathi Dialects*—This series aims at publication of the “Survey” of some of the prominent local dialects, conducted according to the modern method of descriptive analysis and offering broad points of reference for an analytical study of a selected number of Marathi dialects and linguistic research of a more comprehensive nature so as to give a fairly good picture of the dialects themselves as a whole, and to open the door for the study of local culture and folk literature. So far, the following dialects have been thus “Surveyed” and the surveys have been published :—(i) Konkani of south Kanara, (ii) Kudali, (iii) Kunbi of Mahad, (iv) Cochin, (v) Konkani of Konkan, (vi) Warli of Thana, (vii) Marathi of Kasargod and (viii) Gavadi of Goa. The “Survey” of “Koli” dialect of Thana District is under print.

(5) *Anturbharati-Vishwabharati*—This series has been planned to provide for the Marathi readers, at a modest price, the means for the study of other Indian and foreign languages, in the form of bilingual dictionaries, (i.e. “Gujarathi-Marathi” “and Marathi-Gujrathi”), “Readers” (i.e. “Bengali Sahitya Parichaya”) and “Teachers” (i.e. “Bengali Bhasha Pravesh”) with Marathi as the common base, to facilitate the study of Indian languages other than Marathi and also some prominent foreign languages. Besides the “Gujarathi-Marathi Dictionary”, “Urdu-Marathi Dictionary”, “Kannad-Marathi Dictionary” and “Gujarathi Bhasha Pravesh”, the Board has recently brought out the “Kannad Bhasha Pravesh”, “Bengali Bhasha Prevesh” (in two parts), “Bengali

Sahitya Parichaya ” and “ Kannad Sahitya Parichaya ”, under this series, and the printing of 6 books is in progress.

(6) *Translation of classics*—This series has been planned to make available to the average Marathi readers in the Marathi language simple translations of the great literary master pieces on various subjects in other languages, including foreign language which have made an outstanding contribution to the world thought in various fields. A list of 300 classic from English, Russian and French, as also from Sanskrit and other Indian languages, other than Marathi has been prepared as a part of a core-programme and a sizeable number of well-known titles are being translated. Under this series, out of 16 translations, so far published by the Board, the following are the recent publications :

- (1) “Abhinaya Sadhana” (Translation of “An Actor Prepares” by Stanislavski-Russian classic).
- (2) “Mataji ” (Nikhilanda Bharati’s “Holy Mother”).
- (3) “Swatantryavishayee ” (J. S. Mill’s “On Liberty”).
- (4) “Sangeet Va Kalpakata ” (Copland’s “Music and Imagination”).
- (5) “Samajik Karar ” (Rousseau’s “Social Contract”).
- (6) “Arthik Siddhant Va Ardhavikasit Pradesh ” (Gunnar Myrdal’s “Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions”).
- (7) “Pt. Shivanathshastri Yanche Atma Charitra ”.
- (8) “Paschyatya Roga Chikitsa ”—Volume I and II (Beaumont’s “Medicine Essentials for Practitioners and Students”).
- (9) “Swatantryottar Bharateeya Stree ” [“Changing Status of Women in Post-Independence India” by Dr. (Smt.) Chandrakala Hate].

The printing of the translations of 26 other books is in progress.

(7) *Grant-in-aid for publication*—Under this scheme of the State Board, grants-in-aid are paid to individual authors, literary and research institutions or publications of their standard literary works on various subjects, such as sciences, technology and humanities. It must enlarges the scope of the Board’s literary activities by associating voluntary contribution/effort from private individuals/public institutions with its own. Over 500 titles on various subjects have so far been published under this scheme of publication aid. Some of the most important literary/publication activities being pursued by the voluntary agencies in

Maharashtra (i.e. institutions and individual research scholars) with substantial financial aid from the Board are mentioned below :

(i) *History of Marathi Literature in seven volumes*—The work has been undertaken by the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.

(ii) *Marathi Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*—This is an encyclopaedia of all major world philosophies, in Marathi, being published by the Marathi Encyclopaedia of Philosophy Council, Poona in 3 volumes of 500 pages each.

(iii) *Marathi Lekh-Soochi upto 1950*—This is a descriptive catalogue of Marathi articles and their authors published in various Marathi journals and magazines in the past 150 years (upto 1960 A.D.) being carried on by the Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bombay.

(iv) "*Prachin Kavita*"—Publication of old poetical works of Marathi poets of the mediaeval period, undertaken by the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay.

(v) "*Bharateeya Sanskriti Kosha*"—(i.e. an Encyclopaedia of Indian Culture) undertaken by the Bharateeya Sanskrit Kosha Mandal, Poona under the editorship of Pt. Mahadeo Shashtri Joshi.

(vi) "*Prachin Bharateeya Charitra Kosha*" and "*Prachin Bharateeya Sthala Kosha*"—(i.e. "A biographical encyclopaedia of ancient India" and "An encyclopaedia of the Cultural Geography of Ancient India" respectively) undertaken by the Bharateeya Charitra Kosha Mandal, Poona.

(vii) Publications brought out by the Samaj Probodhan Sanstha, Poona, under its scheme of "Publication of books" on various subjects in social sciences and humanities.

(viii) Publications brought out under the "*Samaj Shikshan Mala*" series by the Samaj Shikshan Mala Institute, Poona, for neo-literates.

(8) *A companion volume to Marathi literature*—This project is a sort of an encyclopaedia of Marathi literature on the lines of "Cassel's Encyclopaedia of Literature", "Dictionary of Literature" and "Encyclopaedia of Poetry and Poetics" edited, respectively, by Stenborg, Shipley and Preminger, and is expected to be useful, as a reference book to a scholar, a general reader or even a student of Marathi literature. The proposed companion volume is being compiled in the following four compact

volumes:—(i) literature and literary criticism, (ii) and (iii) Marathi authors old and modern, (iv) Critical appraisal of important literary works.

(9) *A Modern Marathi Dictionary*—This project will fulfil an urgent need for a comprehensive analytical dictionary of the Marathi language, i.e. a Marathi Mahashabdakosh, in the context of a modernized Marathi language, to make it a fit vehicle for the present scope and content of human knowledge and also for free and adequate expression of the thoughts of the modern man in Marathi. Over one lakh words to be included in this dictionary, are being collected and collated from various dictionaries, literary works, both old and modern. The collected words are also editorially processed in order to determine their physical data i.e. their linguistic and regional origin, history of their development and their various usages.

(10) *Research and Publication in Fine Arts and Preservation of Worthy Art Specimens and Traditions*—This scheme emphasises and encourages research, development and preservations of old, rich and best historical traditions having a bearing on Maharashtra as rich contribution to the arts of music, dance, theatre, arts, drawing, sculpture, painting. Under this scheme, the Board maintains a library of art and literature, in order to provide a rich source of reference material to scholars and research workers in the fields of fine arts, undertakes publication of translation of plays, research works and other standard works in Sanskrit, English and Marathi on music and musicology, drama and dramaturgy and other visual arts ; and helps the private institutions and individuals engaged in this kind of research and publications by providing them suitable grant-in-aid. Under this scheme, the State Board, shortly proposes to take out microfilmed copies of old manuscripts (about 1,000) lying in the Saraswati Mahal Library at Tanjore and having a bearing Maharashtra's rich contribution to the arts of dance, drama, music as also subjects like Ayurveda.

(11) *Reprint of old, rare and important literary works*—The Board undertakes publication of outstanding literary works of prominent and reputed writers of the 19th century and the early twenties of the 20th century, which have greatly influenced the literary and cultural history of Maharashtra as also the social life of Maharashtra, have gone out of print and are not easily available to the Marathi readers.

Thus, the State Board is fulfilling its literary role by publishing numerous books on various academic subjects as supplementary to the text-books and also as supplementary reading material, in general or special subjects, for the average educated man, by working actively for the development of Marathi language and literature by fostering and co-ordinating literary activities undertaken by the individual scholars and reputed literary/research institutions in order to promote through them all high literary standards and the cultural unity of the State and the country.

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MARATHI AS STATE LANGUAGE

IN MAHARASHTRA, MARATHI, has been declared as the State language to replace English. The Directorate of Languages is entrusted with the task of bringing about this linguistic switch-over in administration.

The linguistic switch-over in administrative and other spheres is no longer a new concept. The Directorate of Languages has done much of pioneering work in bringing about this change over smoothly. This is of course a formidable task. The administration today is more a complex than what it was twenty years ago. The activities of the Government have increased manifold, and unless the State language develops in stature and in vocabulary, the communication between the Government and the masses will not take place effectively. The Directorate, therefore, devoted all its attention in its formative years to evolving proper terminology.

Administrative Terminology

The modern life is growing more and more complex, giving rise to new concepts and new ideas. Unless we, therefore, adopt workshop method for coining new words for new things and new ideas, our language would not be communicative and would cease to be useful. The Directorate has therefore, undertaken a number of projects of fixing and augmenting administrative terminology, with the help and guidance of the Language Advisory Board. This Board comprises reputed lexicographers,

grammarians and litterateurs. The first project, completed by the Directorate, was Padanamkosh or dictionary of designations. The next project taken up by the Directorate was " Prashasan Vakprayoga " a dictionary of 5,000 usages and phrases in administration. A drafting manual, in Marathi by name " Prashasanik Lekhan " has also been complied.

Although these three publications were quite useful for carrying on day-to-day official work in Marathi, a need for an exhaustive dictionary of official as well as general words was keenly felt. In the meantime the question of framing terminology for administrative use was reviewed scientifically and the Directorate published this study in Marathi under the title " Shasan Vyavaharat Marathi ".

The Official Language Commission has, in its report, given priority to dictionaries, legal, scientific and technical, Pursuant to the said policy, the Directorate prepared a " Shasan Vyavahar Kosh " and submitted it for scrutiny of distinguished authors, litterateurs, lexicographers and secretariat departments. Critical remarks have been received from some of them and their suggestions have been included in the revised draft of this dictionary. This dictionary will be published soon.

It is proposed to work out a dictionary of synonyms and cognate series on the lines of Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms.

Departmental Glossaries

The Directorate also proposes to take up the compilation of glossaries of technical phrases and terms used in various Government departments. A glossary of terms and phrases used by the Finance Department has been printed.

In the year 1967, the texts of translations of certain Central Acts, as approved by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission, were received by the Government of Maharashtra for their opinion and comments. The said texts, in the opinion of the Language (Legal) Advisory Board suffered from certain defects which had crept in on account of a close coping of Hindi versions of Acts. The Board, therefore, in the first instance, recast and finalised the translation of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The Law Sub-Committee subsequently appointed in 1969 for the purpose has since approved Marathi rendering of 15 Central Acts including the Constitution of India.

The task of translating all these Acts was a stupendous and delicate one inasmuch as there was no standard legal terminology available in Marathi. The first and foremost task before the Sub-Committee was to evolve a legal terminology. The Official Language Commission had already evolved a uniform legal terminology intended for all India use. Although the principle of uniform terminology was acceptable to the sub-committee, it discovered that many terms were not suitable and therefore made several exceptions to the principle with a view to precision and in consonance with the genius of Marathi. So, it proceeded with the work of compiling a law lexicon. It has so far finalised the alphabets A, B and C amounting to 1,600 terms. But soon, it found that instead of coining terms isolated from context it would be beneficial to evolve them in the course of translation. It, therefore, decided to lay more emphasis on translations.

The performance of the sub-committee in 1972-73 is as follows :

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872.
2. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
3. Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
4. Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
5. Special Marriage Act, 1954.
6. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
7. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Legal Translations

The Directorate is also entrusted with the translation of State Acts, Legislature bills, Notifications containing rules framed under various Acts and regulations, bye-laws and statutory orders into Marathi and Hindi. Besides, it has to bring up-to-date reprints in Marathi of State Acts and Rules. Marathi and Hindi translations of 109 Maharashtra Legislative Bills, 11 Maharashtra Government Ordinances, 50 Maharashtra Acts, 1 Joint Committee reports of the Maharashtra Legislature and 498 notifications (only in Marathi) of the various departments of the Government of Maharashtra were done during the last year. In addition, the following reprints were prepared by the Directorate :

- (1) Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Maharashtra Boilers Rules, 1962.
- (2) Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (3) Maharashtra Education (Cess) Act, 1962.
- (4) Maharashtra Agriculture Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961.

Some of the copies of the above reprints are already made available to the public and the rest are under print and will be available soon.

In order to give currency to the legal terminology in Marathi, prepared and finalised by the Language Advisory (Legal) Board, the same is used in the translation of Bills and Acts.

The Directorate also undertakes the work of Marathi translation of those bills of the Parliament which are circulated or eliciting public opinion.

Scientific and Technical Terminology

All the schemes of education would be futile if they are not co-ordinated with the rapid growth of science and technology. Teaching of science in a foreign language strains the mental capacities of young growing children and retards assimilation of knowledge. Teaching of Sciences in the regional languages, especially in the mother-tongue up to graduate level, is one of the rational ways of making science popular among the youths of this country. With this end in view, the Government of India has announced financial aid to the States for translating standard science books and for preparing original science books in regional languages. A conference of Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities of Maharashtra held in January, 1967 at Kolhapur resolved that the State Government should provide a suitable Marathi scientific and technical terminology and with the help of this uniform terminology, the Universities should undertake the project of translating or preparing standard text-books in Marathi. The responsibility of providing a uniform scientific and technical terminology in Marathi at the University level thus developed on the Directorate of Languages.

For this purpose the Directorate of Languages constituted sub-committees for each of the science subjects. In these sub-committees the Universities are represented by their distinguished teachers. The Maharashtra Secondary Education Board and other voluntary organisations in the State have also delegated their representatives on these sub-committees. These sub-committees select, adopt or coin new terms in the first instance. The terminology thus finalised by each sub-committee is referred to Boards of Studies of all the Universities in Maharashtra. The terminology along with the comments received is to be placed before the Language Advisory Boards (Scientific and Technical) for final approval.

The project of scientific and technical terminology was inaugurated by late Shri H. V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University in October, 1968. The sub-committees for sciences such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, commerce, sociology, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering education, agriculture and anatomy have started functioning and large number of terms in these subjects have been collected and finalised. The work in all these subjects except education and agriculture is almost over. The work of evolving Marathi equivalents of all technical terms relating to all these fourteen branches have so far been finalised by the Directorate. The Directorate expects to finalise the terminology in all these sciences by 1975. After this, glossary for each subject would be published.

In addition to the above subjects, the Directorate proposes to form sub-committees, for other subjects as well, such as, Civics, Psychology Ethics, Medicine, Surgery, Architecture etc.

General Dictionary

The Directorate proposes to take up an ambitious plan to carve out a General Dictionary, after the completion of the work in hand. The general dictionary is contemplated to serve as an able guide to a layman as well as administrative and non-administrative offices and also to meet the requirements of post-graduate students, teachers and authors of scientific and academic works in Marathi. Keeping this aim in view, the Directorate intends to incorporate in it all kinds of terms literary, academic, administrative scientific and technical. It is estimated that about 4,50,000 terms will find place in the proposed dictionary. Webster's New International Dictionary, being a standard and exhaustive work, has been accepted as the basis. The preliminary work has been started recently with the help of many other current dictionaries.

Translation of Budget Publications

Since 1965-66, the Directorate of Languages has been translating Budget publications of Finance Department. During this year, about 12 Budget publications involving 4,600 pages were translated into Marathi.

Administrative Translations

All the departmental manuals are at present in English. As the departments have now to carry on their business in Marathi, it is imperative that rules and regulations of these departments are in Marathi. The Directorate has, therefore given a top priority for the translation of departmental

manuals and has completed the translation of eight departmental manuals. During this year the Directorate has translated various reports etc. receiving from secretariat departments (pages 1,000 approximately). During this year about 303 special forms were translated and sent to respective departments.

A majority of printed forms in use in the business of the State had been in English. This impeded the progress of Marathi as a State Language. The Directorate, therefore, opened a section for translation of forms in Marathi. The forms used in Government offices consist of standard forms, special forms and those prescribed under Rules and Manuals. These are approximately 8,500. Out of these standard forms are about 2,700 and the Directorate has taken up the translation of standard forms, since January 1969. As regards the forms of others categories, 2,866 have been translated and are awaiting the approval of the respective departments. Thus out of 8,500 forms, 4,869 forms have been translated so far.

Training Programme

Typists and Stenographers are pivotal in modern administration. The implementation of Marathi as a State Language will be greatly hampered if the existing typists and stenographers are not trained in Marathi Typewriting and Stenography. The Directorate has made adequate arrangements in this regard. So far, training of typists was arranged through recognised commercial institutes mainly at district places. For some time, the training classes were held in various Government offices. The Directorate has published a Marathi Typewriting self-instructor. With the help of this book, a novice can pick up Marathi typewriting fairly quickly and can acquire a reasonable speed of 30 words per minute within three months of practice.

Training in Marathi Shorthand was imparted at Divisional places through qualified Government instructors. The scheme was extended to district places also. In the absence of qualified Government instructors at district places, efforts were made to impart the training through the Government recognised commercial institutions.

The Directorate also imparted training in Marathi language to officers both gazetted and non-gazetted whose mother-tongue is not Marathi. 112 gazetted officers and 1,921 non-gazetted officers have been trained so far. To accelerate the training programme, a scheme of full-time intensive

language training for a period of 3 months was implemented. Ten batches, each comprising of about 30 non-gazetted officers, have been trained. The Directorate has also published a book, "Rajabasha Parichaya". This book has been specially compiled for those whose mother-tongue is not Marathi. The book is so designed as to cover all the salient features of the structure of Marathi language. The Government has since introduced Marathi language examination for non-gazetted Government servants also.

Regional Officers

Article 347 of the constitution provides for the protection of interests of minority languages. It is imperative that the State Government should provide translation of Government notifications etc., in the minority languages (spoken by more than 15 per cent of the Population of the region). For this purpose, the Directorate has opened regional offices at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Poona and Bombay. The post of Languages Officer (Gujarati) has been filled in, in the Divisional office at Bombay thus facilitating the Gujarati translation of important notifications, orders, etc.

Library

The Directorate has set up a good reference library with nearly 4,200 books. To facilitate the study of languages and terminology research, a few periodicals are also subscribed to.

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TOURISM

INDIA WITH ITS UNIQUE CULTURE, colourful festivals, social customs and ornate architecture, possesses tremendous potential for promoting tourism on modern lines. Lately tourism has emerged as the world's largest and fastest growing industry. However, India earns only a small fraction of the tourism turnover of the world. The Government of India has, therefore, given high priority to the development of tourism in the country. The target of attracting 10 lakh tourists by 1980 has been fixed by the Union Ministry of Tourism.

Maharashtra has a vantage position in the tourist map of India. Bombay City, its capital, is a gateway to India. The position of Maharashtra State in the world of tourism is, therefore, very important. The State has all that the country has to offer to tourists-world famous archaeological monuments, historical forts, ancient temples, beautiful sea beaches, scenic hill resorts, thick forests and varied wild life, modern cities, hospitable people, colourful fairs and festivals.

One very popular aspect of our State is the medieval caves. About 80 per cent of the finest caves in the country are in Maharashtra. Besides, there are historical forts such as Shivneri, Sinhgad, Raigad, Sindhudurga, Rajgad, Panhala, Pratapgad etc. which stand a monument to the martial glory of our ancestors. The thick forests that occupy large areas and

foster wild life are found at Tadoba near Chandrapur, Bhandardara in Ahmednagar district and Navegaon in Bhandara district. These forests are well maintained and taken care of. The wild life so rare in the world except in Africa, is a fascinating feature of the State. Maharashtra has a vast coastline and the beaches at Janjira-Murud, Ganpatipule, Kihim, Nagaon, Guhagar, Dahanu, Erangal and many other places are very beautiful. These beaches are being developed as sea-side resorts.

There are certain mountain resorts that take one away from the exhausting heat into the green and cool hilly areas. Mahabaleshwar, the best of all, has been the favourite haunt of tourists. There are many other resorts such as Panchgani, Chikhald, Lonavala, Khandala, Amboli, Matheran, Toranimal etc. Apart from scenic beauty and old monuments, Maharashtra has a fertile land. Agriculture is breaking new grounds and industrialisation is on way to progress. Modern technological projects like Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, M.I.G. Aircraft Factory at Nasik, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Factory at Rasayani and many others in Poona, Thana, Nagpur and Aurangabad have been started during the last few years. Maharashtra has thus all the aspects that can satisfy all kinds of tourists.

Directorate of Tourism

Formerly a nucleus cell in the Directorate of Publicity looked after tourism in the State. Realising the increasing importance of tourism and the tremendous potential possessed by the State, the Maharashtra Government set up a separate Directorate of Tourism in 1969. The main functions of the Directorate of Tourism are :

- (i) to promote domestic and foreign tourism,
- (ii) to coordinate the activities of organisations connected with tourism,
- (iii) to publicise touristic spots in the State,
- (iv) to carry on such special activities as holiday camps and conducted tours,
- (v) to develop infrastructural facilities at tourist places,
- (vi) to help hoteliers get land, loans, telephones and other facilities,
- (vii) to develop new tourist spots such as tourist townships and beaches,
- (viii) to disseminate tourist information by producing literature and publicity material such as souvenirs, maps, portfolios etc.

With the formation of a separate Directorate of Tourism many new schemes have been introduced and the old ones have been pursued more vigorously.

Holiday Camps

To bring tourism within the reach of middle and lower income groups, the State has started 17 holiday camps at various tourist attractions, viz. Akloli, Amboli, Aurangabad, Bhandardara, Chikhaldra, Fardapur, Karla, Khinsey Talao, Mahabaleshwar, Mahismal, Matheran, Murud-Janjira, Panchgani, Panhala, Toranmal, Vajreshwari and Wardha. These can be classified as under:

- (i) Hill station camps : Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Matheran, Panhala, Amboli, Chikhaldra, Mahismal, Toranmal.
- (ii) Seaside camps : Murud-Janjira,
- (iii) Camps near caves : Karla, Aurangabad, Fardapur
- (iv) Hot—spring camps : Akloli, Vajreshwari
- (v) Camps near lakes : Bhandardara, Khinsey Talao
- (vi) Camp near Sevagram : Wardha

The bed capacity of these holiday camps is well over 1,500. The camps are fully occupied during the season. The holiday camps are playing an important role in promoting internal tourism. This activity has received an overwhelming response from the tourists. During the year 1972-73, 43,201 tourists took advantage of these holiday camps, paying the Government a total rent of Rs. 3,10,000. To meet the increasing demand for accommodation, more twin cottages have been constructed at Mahabaleshwar, Chikhaldra, Amboli and Murud. Construction of twin cottages at Toranmal and Matheran is in progress. At Aurangabad vertical expansion of some blocks has been carried out.

Conducted Tours—Another popular scheme of the Directorate is the conducted tours. Previously the Directorate operated three local inter-naries in Bombay.

- (i) City sight seeing (daily except Monday)
- (ii) Around Bombay (Sunday and Public Holidays)
- (iii) Elephanta (Thursdays and Sundays)

The Directorate has purchased a 35 seater De Luxe tourist bus now. At present conducted tours are organised from Bombay to Mahabaleshwar, Aurangabad, Ajanta-Ellora, Nasik-Shirdi and Goa. This Directorate also undertakes study tours and special group tours. During

the year 1972-73, 418 tours were conducted in which 6,333 tourists participated and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 93,000. Conducted tours are also organised from Aurangabad, Nagpur, Poona and Goa.

Divisional Offices—Divisional offices have established at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad and a tourist information office at Panaji in Goa for coordination of tourist activities, organising package tours and disseminating tourist information.

Souvenirs—The scheme of production of tourist souvenirs pioneered by this Directorate in our country was continued during the year 1972-73 due to tremendous response it received from all quarters. Other State Governments have also shown keen interest in this scheme. Besides retail sales, large orders were received and executed for airlines, hotels, travel agents, Government Departments such as Air India, Government of India, Tourist Office etc. These souvenirs continue to reach an increasing number of foreign countries thus publishing touristic assets of India and Maharashtra in particular. The great demand generated for these souvenirs encouraged this Directorate to go in for the production of new and varied types of souvenirs. At present, the Directorate produces replicas of the famous Maheshmurti in Elephanta Caves, Gateway of India and Victory Pillar at the Kailas Temple in Ellora Caves in Wood; Padmapani, Vajrapani, a belle, flying Gandharva, the famous panels from Ajanta Caves, Donors Couple from Karla Caves and the replica of Shri Geanesh in brass reliefs; three dimensional Maheshmurti in oxidised brass in three sizes; Gateway of India, Tourist Map of Bombay, Apsara and Padmapani or Ceramic Tiles; portfolios of Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta and Barahmasa; glass receptacles with needle-fine sketches of Maheshmurti, Padmapani, flying Gandharva and Apsara; wall hangings depicting the Apsara and Padmapani done in wool and jute, Ellora and Ajanta silk scarves, colour blow-ups on various subjects and several other small items.

Assistance to Hotel Industry—The hotel industry has been accepted as the priority industry for promotion of tourism. This Directorate has recommended several cases of hotel projects for loan and other facilities. Up till now this Directorate has received 93 loan applications out of which 81 applications have been recommended to the loan giving agencies. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (M.S.F.C.), State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (S.I.I.C.O.M.) and the

Hotel Development Loans Board have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1.95 crores, Rs. 1.30 crores and Rs. 4.36 crores respectively.

Exhibition—In 1972-73, the Directorate participated in a number of exhibitions fairs, conventions etc. including ASIA '72 fair at Delhi. Counters for display and distribution of publicity material and sale of souvenirs were put up at these exhibitions.

Plan Schemes 1972-73—During the year 1972-73, due to financial stringency, the total plan outlay stood reduced to Rs. 31.75 lakhs; however, by utilising the savings of Buildings and Communications Department by way of reappropriation, the Directorate has been able to achieve good progress in the schemes which were taken up during last year. The schemes undertake during the year of report along with their progress are as follows :

(i) Construction on approach road at Erangal : The work of construction of approach road to survey No. 131 through survey No. 129 and 130 is in progress. A plan allocation of Rs. 4,01,000 was made available to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for this purpose.

(ii) Integrated Development of Elephanta : The work of electrification and the water supply for the tourists visiting Elephanta was nearing completion. An amount of Rs. 5,81,500 has been spent on these works.

(iii) Construction of Holiday camp at Akloli : The work of construction of a holiday camp at Akloli has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,27,000.

(iv) Vertical expansion of the holiday camp at Aurangabad : The work of expansion of holiday camp at Aurangabad has been completed.

(v) Canteen-cum-dining hall at Karla : The work of construction of canteen-cum-dining hall is in progress. A plan allocation of Rs. 80,000 was spent for this purpose during 1972-73.

(vi) Construction of twin cottages at Mahabaleshwar : The construction work of five twin cottages out of eight twin cottages is nearing completion and the work of remaining cottages is to be started. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 has been incurred for this purpose during 1972-73.

(vii) Construction of twin cottages at Toranmal, Chikhald, Mathe-ran, Murud and Amboli : The work of construction of twin cottages at Chikhald, Murud and Amboli is completed. The work of twin

cottages at Toranmal is nearing completion while that of Matheran is under progress. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,55,000 has been incurred during the year under review.

(viii) Beautification and provision of amenities and facilities to the Government Holiday Camps : The work of beautification in all the holiday camps has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,94,000 during 1972-73.

(ix) Youth Hostel at Aurangabad : The work of construction of youth hostel at Aurangabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,96,000 is in progress. This scheme has been financed by the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 62,000 has been incurred on this work during the year of report.

(x) Lion Safari Park at Borivali National Park : The construction work of Lion Safari Park at Borivali National Park is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 2,20,000 has been incurred on this scheme during the year 1972-73.

Information and Publicity

Publicity and tourist information play an important part in promotion of tourism. Good quality publicity literature is necessary for attracting tourists. The Directorate has, therefore, undertaken an ambitious programme for producing attractive publicity material of all types *viz.* inserts, brochures, folders, write-ups, posters, guide books, picture post cards, portfolios and maps. The Directorate has already brought out beautiful maps of Maharashtra and Bombay. These are priced publications, the price being Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 2.50 per copy respectively with a transparent plastic cover. Similar maps on Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad, Ajanta-Ellora as well as an atlas of Bombay are proposed to be brought out in the near future. Picture post cards are being used by the tourist the world over for sending goodwill messages. Therefore they are a good publicity medium. Quality picture post cards on about 50 subjects have been produced by the Directorate and more are under production. This Directorate has also produced a 20-minute audio-visual presentation on Maharashtra for being shown to potential tourists at home and abroad.

Tourist Information Bureaux : Tourist information bureaux of the Directorate are functioning at the following places for guiding the tourists on the spot and distributing publicity material.

1. Directorate of Tourism, Express Towers, Ninth Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 001. Tel. Nos. 296389, 296489, 296096.
2. Divisional Tourist Office, Bombay, C.D.O. Hutments, Opp. L.I.C. Building, Yogakshema, Madam Cama Road, Bombay 400 020. Tel. No. 296241.
3. Bombay Central Railway Station, Bombay. Tel. No. 392633.
4. Bombay V.T. Station, Tel. No. 298659.
5. Railway Station, Matheran, Tel. No. 17.
6. Near Railway Station, Lonavala, Tel. No. 302.
7. State Transport Bus Stand, Mahabaleshwar, Tel. No. 271.
8. Municipal Office, Panhala.
9. Near Post Office, Panchgani.
10. Railway Station, Aurangabad.
11. Aurangabad Airport, Aurangabad.
12. Ellora Caves.
13. Ajanta Caves, Fardapur.
14. Maharashtra Tourist Information Bureau, Tourist Hotel, Panaji-Goa, Tel. No. 3369.
15. Divisional Tourist Office, Directorate of Tourism, Central Building, Poona, Tel. No. 26697.
16. Divisional Tourist Office, Directorate of Tourism, Aurangabad, Tel. No. 2259.
17. Divisional Tourist Office, Directorate of Tourism, Divisional Commissioner's Office, Nagpur, Tel. No. 33325. Apart from above, the holiday camps located at touristically strategic places also disseminate information pertaining to tourism.

DEFENCE EFFORTS

THE CHINESE AGGRESSION on our northern frontier in 1962 and the Pakistan aggressions in 1965 and 1971 called for an intensive and ceaseless effort, both by the Government and people, to build up the country's defence on a solid footing and accordingly this was given the topmost priority in the tasks before the nation. National defence came to be regarded as the highest and noblest service people could render to the motherland and the Government policies and programmes were oriented to achieve that end.

In 1963, the Government of India entrusted to the State Government the execution of civil engineering and ancillary works required in connection with the following defence projects:

- (1) One MIG Airframe Factory at Ozar (Nasik),
- (2) Three ordnance factories, one each at Varangaon (Bhusawal), Bhandak (Chandrapur) and Ambajzari (Nagpur).

A defence projects wing was set up in the General Administration Department for the execution of these projects. The civil works of the above defence projects have since been completed.

All Government lands required for these projects have been given free by the State Government, as also private lands acquired for the MIG Project.

Upto the end of the financial year 1972-73 an expenditure of Rs. 50·51 crores was incurred on the civil works of the projects.

In order to encourage young persons to join defence services, the Government extended various concessions to them, ranging from recruitment in Government service, to grant of agricultural land for cultivation. These concessions in a way also meant a recognition of the meritorious service rendered to the nation by those who joined defence services when the call came.

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FOOD SUPPLY

THE LAST DECADE was difficult for Maharashtra in respect of supply of foodgrains due to various reasons. After having touched the lowest level in 1965-66 the position, however, improved towards the close of the decade, but the production level of 1961-62 could not be reached. The improvement in the situation was mainly due to favourable weather conditions as also due to the production programme of the State Government. Efforts for getting more supplies from local procurement and from outside the State were continued. Also in the year 1969 and 1970 witnessed further relaxation in control on movement and gradual relaxation of certain restriction orders due to increased supply position all over the country. However, this had lasted for a while only, for the subsequent three years beginning from 1970-71, witnessed continuous droughts. The year 1972 witnessed an unprecedented drought and food position was very critical as supplies from the Central Government were not commensurate with our needs and a very little could be procured locally.

Available Foodgrains

The supplies from the Government of India during the calendar year 1972 were 14.12 lakh tonnes as against 13.06 lakh tonnes during the calendar year 1971. The allotments from the Government of India are received on monthly basis.

In addition to the receipts of foodgrains from the Government of India, supplies from local procurement during the period of 1972-73 (i. e. November 1972 to October, 1973) were 0.94 lakh tonnes of paddy, 0.33 lakh tonnes of jowar, 0.1 lakh tonnes of wheat and 23 tonnes of nagli. The procurement of nagli is implemented as a welfare scheme.

The foodgrains received from the Government of India and locally procured were made available through public distribution system such as fair price shops in the districts and ration shops in Bombay.

Procurement

The Government embarked upon the scheme of monopoly purchase-cum-procurement of paddy, rice and jowar and monopoly purchase of nagli during 1965-66. Under the scheme, the private trade in these foodgrains has been completely banned. This has on the one hand encouraged the cultivator to increase his production and on the other it has enabled the Government to supply foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable rates through the public distribution system. The work of purchase of paddy, rice and jowar has been entrusted to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited. The distribution of the procured grain is handled by the Government. The scheme is extended to wheat during 1973 rabi season.

The scheme for paddy/rice, jowar and nagli has been continued during 1973-74 season. The scheme has been extended to bajri during the current season by imposing a levy on cultivators and 30 per cent levy on traders. It has also been decided to purchase moog and urid by way of 50 per cent levy on traders on the stocks purchased by them in Maharashtra State.

Distribution Machinery

Foodgrains are distributed at controlled rates through a net work of fair price and ration shops throughout the State numbering over 27,000. The distribution is done at issue prices fixed on an extremely limited margin to the Government and retailers.

Statutory Rationing

The Statutory rationing exists, only in Bombay and in Industrial Complex of Thana District.

The quantum of ration was maintained at 13 kgs. per adult per month in the Districts upto September 1972. This was gradually reduced to 6 kgs. in Bombay Rationing Area and 7 kgs. in other areas of the State with

effect from 1st February, 1973. The informal fair price shops scheme system with statutory backing is continued.

Supply of Essential Items

Under the voluntary price control the wholesalers were persuaded to charge fixed margins over the prices of groundnut oil prevailing in Gujrat, Tamilnadu etc. The Vanaspati manufacturers were requested not to buy groundnut oil in this State and the Apex Federation purchased 4,000 quintals groundnut oil and distributed in June-July, 1972 at the instance of the Government. As the production of groundnut and other oilseeds declined very much during the season 1972-73, in spite of measures taken by the Government, prices started rising since October, 1972. Efforts were made to obtain supplies of groundnut oil from Gujrat and other States and quota of imported soyabean/sunflower oil from the Government of India but no quota could be obtained due to general scarcity of edible oils. At the instance of State Government, the Government of India issued orders restricting the use of groundnut oil for manufacturer of Vanaspati in the Western and Northern Zone to 45 per cent and making it compulsory for them to use of minimum of 15 per cent of cottonseed oil in manufacture of Vanaspati.

Sugar

As the monthly quota of levy sugar allotted by the Government of India to the State is not sufficient for distribution even at the rate of 800 grams per adult per month in urban areas, the Government of India was requested to allot increased quota to the State. They could not, however, make allotment as per the State's requirement. With a view that the prices of sugar are kept in check and that sufficient sugar is made available to the consumers, especially during festival months, the State Government with the co-operation of the co-operative and joint stock factories in the State, distributed 2/3 quota of free sale sugar released from the factories during September, October and November, 1972 through authorised ration/fair price shops and to the bulk consumers at a fixed price, substantially lower than the market price. This had a salutary effect in market prices of sugar.

Kerosene, Fodder, Cloth etc.

(a) *Kerosene*—The State is receiving adequate supplies of Kerosene. No shortage of kerosene was experienced except in a few districts which were mainly due to the transport difficulties and not due to lack of supplies.

The selling prices of kerosene are statutorily fixed throughout the State under the Kerosene (Fixation of ceiling prices) Orders, 1970. In the beginning of the year, there was a slight change in the price of kerosene due to an increase in the excise duties. However, since then, the price remained constant.

(b) *Fodder*—The fodder position in the State has become acute due to drought situation and also due to the banning of movement of fodder from Gujrat State by the Government of Gujrat. The Government, therefore, issued the Maharashtra Cattlefeed (Transport Control) Order, 1972 which prohibits inter-district movement of fodder except an authorisations issued by the Collectors of the districts to which the order is made applicable.

The Order was initially made applicable to the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara. From 18-1-72, the order has been made applicable to all the remaining areas of the State.

(c) *Cloth*—The Fair Price Cloth Shops Scheme was introduced by the Government in Greater Bombay in 1963 and thereafter extended to the districts.

Under the scheme, textile mills supply controlled and uncontrolled cloth to approved co-operative shops and the retail cloth shops directly at ex-mill prices plus 16 per cent *i.e.* 4 per cent less than the rate in shops not attached to the scheme. In November, 1972, the Government of India decided to distribute all controlled varieties of cloth through Government agencies. Accordingly, the controlled varieties of cloth are since then distributed through the co-operative shops in the districts and through the central wholesale stores and shops attached to representative associations of approved retail shop-keepers in Greater Bombay. About 1,125 co-operative shops have been approved in the districts and Bombay Rationing Area as Fair Price Cloth Shops. The Central Consumers Stores/District Marketing Institutions have been appointed, as semi-wholesalers at each district level to enable the retail shops (which are co-operative societies) to obtain their quotas. Financial assistance is being given to the semi-wholesalers and Primary Co-operative Societies to enable them to make purchases of controlled varieties of cloth. The controlled varieties of cloth are to be sold at an ex-mill price plus 12½ per cent. With the appointment of the district semi-wholesalers, the distribution of controlled cloth in the districts is making much headway.

Wheat Products

There are in all 10 R. F. Mills in Maharashtra with a total milling capacity of 43,418 M. T. Per month. From 16th August, 1972, this Government imposed control on distribution of wheat products produced by the Roller flour Mills. Under the controlled distribution system all the wheat products, viz. atta, maida, rawa and bran are required to be distributed by the mills on the basis of allotment orders issued by the Government. The distribution is regulated by issue of permits to bulk consumers and on Ration/Foodgrains card to household consumers. Since 1st January, 1973, wheat products forms a part of ration quantum.

Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958

The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 is a Central Act and is administered by the State Government under the delegated powers. The State Government is empowered to issue permits for new or defunct rice mills on the receipt of an application in the prescribed form under Section 5 of the Act. The licences are issued and renewed every year by the District Magistrates in the Districts and Deputy Director of Civil Supplies in Greater Bombay.

The total number of licenced rice mills in the State by the end of March, 1973 are 5,451 (Shellers 288, combined huller-shellers 512 and huller 4,651.) Total milling capacity is 1,16,076 quintals.

The Government of India has now amended the Act with a view to ensure that the old type of rice mills using out moded technology are converted into modern units within the specified time to increase their productive capacity with better quality. The Government has already issued instructions to the District Magistrate to give effect to the amendment act at the earliest.

Storage

The food policy implemented by the Government necessitated the construction of adequate storage capacity needed for storing grains purchased locally as well as those received from outside. The total storage capacity (including hired godowns) at the disposal of the Government as on 30th June, 1973 was about 7.19 lakh tonnes. This capacity includes godowns which are completed under the phased programme of construction of godowns. The third phase of construction of 387 godowns with a total capacity of 1,86,300 tonnes was commenced from 1966-67. Out of it, godowns with capacity of about 1,70,200 tonnes have been completed.

Prices

Upto July, 1972, the general price level was more or less steady with minor fluctuations. However, since August, 1972 with the erratic behaviour of monsoon allover the country and particularly its failure in Maharashtra, the open market prices of essential commodities registered a steep increase. Prices of edible oils and sugar increased considerably. This steep increase continued throughout the year and was mainly due to short supply owing to failure of both kharif and rabi crops in the State. The increase was not confined to Maharashtra alone but was an all India phenomenon.

PROHIBITION

OUR STATE has been in the forefront in the country in introducing total prohibition which existed for nearly 25 years. The Government sacrificed a large excise revenue for a reform which is for the betterment of the people especially the weaker sections of the society. However, the experiences gained on similar experiments of prohibition in the world at large were very discouraging.

In India itself there is no uniform policy followed in the various States. It was, therefore, not possible for the Government of Maharashtra to implement its policy with requisite success. The general apathy towards the reform and the human weakness to intoxicants contributed to the people having lost sight of the long term beneficial effects of prohibition. This resulted in anti-social activities like illicit distillation, bootlegging and smuggling of such drinks. The police were, therefore, required to handle the situation on their own. Without the active co-operation from the public, the police could not, inspite of their commendable efforts check nefarious activities of illicit distillers, bootleggers and smugglers.

Considering the general apathy of the people towards this beneficial reform and after the tragic and ghastly experience of Khopoli, and also considering that there is no uniform policy of prohibition throughout

the country the Government of Maharashtra decided to have a purposeful and realistic approach in its Prohibition Policy.

The following modifications were announced in the policy by the Government from 8th August 1972 :

(i) The Government is determined to pursue vigorously the policy of prohibition by educating the people against the evil effects of drinking by prohibition propaganda and by starting ameliorative activities for the benefit of the poor, to wean them away for this evil.

The Government will encourage by giving financial assistance to all recognised non-official agencies which will engage themselves in temperance activities in both urban and rural areas.

The Government will also encourage and help right minded social workers who would assist the Government in any way in implementing the policy of temperance, especially among the weaker sections of our society.

(ii) The existing permit system will be liberalised forthwith. All those above twenty one years of age and desirous of consuming liquor will be freely given permits without any conditions. Arrangements will be made all over the State for the issue of such permits through a Government agency. No other restrictions will be attached to such permits. However, no licence for sale or consumption of liquor will be permitted in the vicinity of a religious or educational place or any factory and any person violating this restriction will be subject to deterrent punishment.

(iii) Country Liquor would be made available to persons above 21 years of age who are desirous of it, and it would be made as cheap as possible and manufactured and sold under Government supervision so that it could combat effectively illicit distillation and smuggling.

(iv) It is proposed to impose sufficiently deterrent penalty for those found drunk and disorderly in the public.

(v) The Government will take other steps considered suitable for curbing the use of illicit hard drinks.

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ECONOMIC SURVEY

MAHARASHTRA WITH 3·08 lakh sq. km. of its area and 5·04 crores of population in 1971, is the third largest State in the country both in area and population. It accounts for 9·20 per cent of India's population. The population of Maharashtra has increased from 3·95 crores in 1961 to 5·04 crores in 1971, giving a decadal growth percentage of 27·45. Maharashtra State is the most urbanised State in the country having 31·2 percentage of its total population as urban population, while the corresponding proportion for the country is 19·9 per cent. The working class population of the State is 1·84 crores i.e. 36·5 per cent of the population. The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers comes to about 65 per cent of the total working population displaying the agrarian character of the economy.

Economic situation in the country

The year 1972-73 has been another critical year in succession for the country's economy. Drought conditions prevailed during the agricultural year 1972-73. The drought in 1972 was greater and more widespread than that of 1971. Due to the set-back in agricultural production, and due to the inflationary pressures, prices particularly of food articles and industrial raw materials rose appreciably.

The quick estimates of National Income for 1972-73 shows an increase in the National Income by 0.4 per cent over that in 1971-72 at the constant (1960-61) prices. The low growth is because of the widespread scarcity conditions in the large part of the country. In 1971-72 also, the increase in the growth of National Income was estimated to be 1.7 per cent.

The agricultural production in 1972-73 on the whole was smaller than in the previous year. The production of foodgrains in 1972-73 (provisional) was about 100 million tonnes as compared to 104.7 million tonnes in 1971-72. Sugarcane production for 1972-73 is placed at 12.6 million tonnes (in terms of gur) as against the final estimates of 11.6 million tonnes for 1971-72. Cotton production is estimated to be at 54.9 lakh bales (180 kg. lint) in 1972-73 as against 65.6 lakh bales in the preceding year.

The general index number of All-India Industrial Production stood at 201.8 by March 1973 as compared to 200.5 in March 1972. The index number of industrial production during the calendar year 1972 has shown a welcome sign in growth rate. The index number with 1960=100 was 180.8 in 1970, 186.1 in 1971 and 199.5 in 1972.

The price situation during 1972, is causing considerable concern. The All-India wholesale price index (1961-62=100) stood at 219.9 by March 1973 as against 192.2 by March 1972 i.e. it is higher by 14.41 per cent compared to in March 1972. The wholesale price index for food articles increased by 17.16 per cent for the same month i.e. from 216.2 to 253.3. The index for industrial raw material has however, increased by 30.57 per cent i.e. from 182.2 in March 1972 to 237.9 by March 1973. The average consumer price index for industrial workers (with 1960=100) was 201.8 for 1972 as against 189.6 during 1971 i.e. it is increased by 6.43 per cent.

As regards foreign trade, the value of exports of merchandise during the year 1972 amounted to Rs. 1,876 crores showing an increase of Rs. 344 crores or 22 per cent over exports in 1971. On the other hand, the value of imports during 1972 is placed at Rs. 1,695 crores which is lower by Rs. 122 crores or by 6.7 per cent than 1971. Thus, in 1972, India had a trade surplus of Rs. 181 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 285 crores in 1971.

Economic situation in Maharashtra

The State Income at constant (1960-61) prices during 1972-73 estimated to have gone down by 2.4 per cent over the earlier year i.e. from Rs. 2,135 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 2,084 in 1972-73. This is because of the third consecutive drought in 1972-73. The drought affected the agricultural production and industrial production because of restrictions of electricity consumption and scarcity of agricultural based raw material etc. The sectoral structure of the State Income over the period 1960-61 to 1972-73 brings out another significant change over this period. The share of primary sector comprising agriculture and allied activities has fallen from 41 per cent in 1960-61 to 23 per cent in 1972-73 whereas the share of secondary sector representing manufacturing and the construction activities and tertiary sector consisting of trade, transport and other services which accounted for 27 per cent and 32 per cent in 1960-61 have increased in 1972-73 to 38 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. At the National level, the percentage share of these three sectors remained more or less stable around 50, 20 and 30 respectively since 1960-61. The following table presents the trends in estimates of total State Income and National Income and per capita State and National Incomes at 1960-61 prices for different years :

Trends in State Income and National Income at 1960-61 prices

Year	Maharashtra		India	
	State Income (Rs. in crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)	National Income (Rs. in crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61 ..	1,597 (100.0)	409.0 (100.0)	13,284 (100.0)	306.1 (100.0)
1961-62 ..	1,596 (99.9)	398.6 (97.5)	13,740 (103.4)	309.5 (101.1)
1962-63 ..	1,643 (102.9)	400.6 (97.9)	14,008 (105.5)	308.5 (100.8)
1963-64 ..	1,712 (107.2)	407.4 (99.6)	14,771 (111.2)	318.3 (104.0)
1964-65 ..	1,767 (110.6)	410.4 (100.3)	15,896 (119.7)	335.4 (109.6)

Year	Maharashtra		India	
	State Income (Rs. in crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)	National Income (Rs. in crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66 ..	1,704 (106·7)	386·3 (94·4)	15,025 (114·1)	309·8 (101·2)
1966-67 ..	1,794 (112·3)	396·8 (97·0)	15,267 (114·9)	308·4 (100·8)
1967-68 ..	1,888 (118·2)	407·7 (99·7)	16,694* (125·7)	329·9* (107·8)
1968-69 ..	2,007 (125·7)	422·9 (103·4)	16,815* (126·6)	324·6* (106·0)
1969-70* ..	2,064 (129·2)	424·7 (103·8)	18,038 (135·8)	341·0 (111·4)
1970-71* ..	2,074 (129·8)	416·4 (101·8)	18,708 (140·8)	345·8 (113·0)
1971-72* ..	2,135 (133·6)	418·4 (102·3)	19,033 (143·3)	343·6 (112·2)
1972-73* ..	2,084** (130·5)	398·7** (97·5)	19,101† (143·8)	337·5† (110·2)

* Provisional.

** Preliminary

† Quick Estimates.

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to 1960-61 figures.

Agriculture—The agricultural production received the severest blow in 1972-73. Due to the failure of rains successively for the third year, the production of foodgrains which was of the order of about 68 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 came down gradually to 49 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 and touched the lowest level of 31 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. The same trend is observed in other agricultural commodities such as sugarcane, groundnut and cotton. The sugarcane (in terms of Gur) production which was 16 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 came down to 13 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. The production of groundnut which was 5·8 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 came down to nearly 2 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (Lint) came down to 1·90 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 from the level of 2·17 lakh tonnes of 1969-70.

The Maharashtra State continued to retain its predominant position in industrial activity in the country. The productive capital in industry has increased from Rs. 619 crores in 1961 to Rs. 1,755 crores in 1971.

Similarly the value of output increased from Rs. 1,078 crores in 1961 to Rs. 3,355 crores in 1971 and the value added by the manufacture increased from Rs. 317 crores in 1961 to Rs. 847 crores in 1971. The number of registered factories increased to 10,382 in 1972 as against 8,233 in 1961 showing an increase of 26·10 per cent while the average daily factory employment increased to 10·07 lakhs in 1972 as against 7·87 lakhs in 1961, an increase of 27·92 per cent.

The index numbers of industrial production are being compiled at the All-India level and not at the State level. The index numbers for 1972 for the industrial groups important to Maharashtra show that the index number (calendar year's average) of sugar declined upto 132·5 from 141·7 in 1971. For cotton textiles, it is increased to 112·5 from 105·2, for chemicals it went upto 293·8 from 252·7, for electrical machinery it rose to 435·0 from 404·8. However, as a result of the imposition of power cut in 1972-73, the industrial production in the State has declined. On the basis of a recent study conducted in the State on a rough basis, the estimated decrease in the value of output of the industries in the factory sector between the period of October 1972 and June 1973 is Rs. 100 crores.

The mineral production in 1972 was higher by 8 per cent than that in the earlier year. Total estimated output in 1972 was Rs. 12·7 crores and this is about 2·7 per cent of the value of mineral production in the country. The important minerals registering increase were, coal, Kyanite, Limestone, Chromite, Silica sand and Iron Ore.

Price situation—The price situation was alarming in the year 1972-73. The All-India index number of wholesale prices went upto 207·0 in 1972-73 from 188·4 of 1971-72 i.e. it increased nearly by 10 per cent in one year. However, the index number of food increased by about 14 per cent in the same year, i.e. from 210·3 to 239·6. The index of retail prices in urban areas of Maharashtra State showed a rise of 21 per cent in 1972-73 from 1971-72 i.e. the general price index number for urban Maharashtra was 175·77 in the month of March 1972 and it increased to 212·98 in the month of March 1973. The same index for food is however, increased by about 28 per cent over the same period.

The Plan

The anticipated outlay on the development programme for 1972-73 is Rs. 211·72 crores in the State Plan. Break-up of this outlay is Rs. 39·37

crores for agricultural programmes including minor irrigation, Rs. 13.20 crores for co-operation and community development, Rs. 33.98 crores for irrigation and flood control, Rs. 42.28 crores for power, Rs. 9.68 crores for industry and mining, Rs. 18.79 crores for transport and communications, Rs. 50.36 crores for social services, Rs. 2.50 crores for miscellaneous programmes. The anticipated complementary outlay from various financing institutions and co-operative bodies is Rs. 11.21 crores and the anticipated outlay for Centrally-sponsored schemes in 1972-73 is Rs. 38.51 crores.

Small Savings

The National Savings movement has been in existence in the country for the last 25 years. Since the very inception, Maharashtra has occupied a leading position in the small savings movement. From 1957-58 in particular, the movement gathered great momentum and the small savings targets prescribed from year to year were not only achieved but exceeded by a handsome margin.

Maharashtra has in the last 2 or 3 years, however, often been subjected to the vagaries of nature. Conditions of drought or floods and excessive rainfall and the like have greatly hampered its development. Some unforeseen difficulties such as the Bangla Desh Refugee problem, the 1971 conflict with Pakistan, to some extent also affected the country's economic progress and these had their impact on Maharashtra's development. It can however, be proudly stated that due to the all-out efforts made by Maharashtra, taking full advantage of the great public enthusiasm for helping the country's defence efforts in the conflict with Pakistan, not only was the small savings movement not affected but on the other hand the tempo of the movement was accelerated. As a result of this, a record collection of Rs. 47 crores was made in 1971-72. The financial year 1972-73 was also unique from the point of view of small savings collections in several respects.

For the year 1972-73 a target of Rs. 40 crores was adopted for the State. This target was achieved by the end of October 1972. The State achieved a net total collection of Rs. 56 crores exceeding the target by about Rs. 16 crores. This performance was all the more remarkable because acute scarcity conditions existed in almost all the districts of the State. A number of districts not only achieved their target almost 4 months before the end of the financial year but exceeded it by a good

margin. The organisation of the small savings drive both in urban and rural areas, laid stress on securing sustained investments in long term securities such as the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, Recurring Deposit Scheme, 7 years National Savings Certificates and the Time Deposit Scheme and these ensured that the State would continue to retain its position as the leading State in the country.

The magnificent results achieved in 1972-73 have been due to all-round efforts made in all the developmental fields of small savings as indicated below :

- (1) Increasing the number of Cumulative Time Deposit and Recurring Deposit Accounts which bring steady and sustained collections.
- (2) Increasing the number of Postal Savings Bank accounts and Time Deposit Accounts.
- (3) Securing maximum investments through the sale of National Savings Certificates.
- (4) Strengthening the Pay Roll Savings Scheme.
- (5) Activising Small Savings Agents.

The progress made by the small savings movement in the year 1972-73 has revealed another interesting feature. Firstly, the per capita net saving per annum in Maharashtra amounts to Rs. 14·00 against Rs. 5·00 for the entire country. It is clear that the per capita savings in Maharashtra is almost three times that of all-India figure. This is not necessary because the people of the State have higher incomes as compared to other States, but it is largely due to the sense of dedication to the national cause displayed by the people of Maharashtra.

For 1973-74, a target of Rs. 35·88 crores has been fixed for the State. The collections to the end of November 1973 are Rs. 18·70 crores. The total Small Savings target of Rs. 35·88 crores is expected to be achieved by the end of the financial year. This Government has laid great stress on another scheme known as 'Sanchayika'. Sanchayika is a savings bank for school children, which is run solely by the school children themselves for the school children. Apart from helping to raise resources the scheme aims at inculcating the habit of thrift and money management amongst school children who will be the future citizens of this great country. Upto 31st March 1973 about 59,769 students have joined the Sanchayika contributing a total sum of Rs. 95,000. The total number of Sanchayikas existed at the end of December 1973, is about 600.

To sum up, it can be stated that the small savings movement has now assumed a very vital role in Maharashtra in the mobilisation of internal resources for financing development plans. The scheme also serves the dual purpose of inculcating the habit of thrift amongst the people and enabling them to have a sense of participation in the effort for achieving economic and social justice.

Maharashtra State Lottery Scheme

In order to mobilise additional resources for the State's Development Plan, the Government started the Maharashtra State Lottery in 1969. The State earned a net income of Rs. 13.42 crores from its commencement till the 31st March 1973. It is expected that the net income from lottery during 1973-74 and 1974-75 will be about Rs. 1.87 crores and Rs. 1.84 crores respectively. Two draws are held every month.

The Maharashtra State Lottery Board, headed by the Minister for Finance, administers the scheme. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Small Savings and State Lottery. In Greater Bombay, the Director is in the overall charge of the scheme, while in the districts, he is assisted by the Collectors and the District Lottery Officers under them.

Grants of Rs. 3.45 crores and Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been asked for under "268, Miscellaneous—General-service-State expenditure—State Lotteries" for this scheme for the year 1974-75. The gross receipts for 1974-75 have been estimated at Rs. 5.00 crores, giving a net income of Rs. 1.48 crores.

The Government has now started Mini-Lottery scheme on experimental basis from 31st March 1974. This scheme will be in addition to the present Lottery Scheme in force but the tickets will be sold only in Bombay City. The Draws of Mini Lottery are being held on every alternate day exclusive of public holiday.

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INFORMATION SERVICES

THE STATE DIRECTORATE General of Information and Public Relations discharge of two-way functions of keeping the people informed of the work of the Government in various spheres of administration and development activities and in turn, of keeping the Government informed of the public opinion and needs and grievances of the people. It has a State-wide field organisation, with a Regional Publicity Officer for each of its six regions, viz. Nasik, Nagpur, Poona, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Amravati and a District Publicity Officer for each district, who carry out these functions of publicity at the regional and district levels, respectively, under the guidance of the headquarters office.

The Directorate at the headquarters has formed different units to carry out its various functions as briefly narrated here.

News

The News Unit is mainly responsible for the dissemination of news through press notes and news items on matters of policy and important Government decisions, as for giving publicity to various developmental activities. It thus feeds newspapers in the State and outside, day in and day out, with press releases, feature articles, important policy statements, contradictions etc., in all the prominent languages of State, viz. Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and Urdu.

For speedy dispatch and receipt of news from the regional headquarters, the news unit has a teleprinter link with all the six regional offices, and two district offices at Akola and Nanded.

The information office attached to the unit, does the work of security of newspapers and reports to the Minister, the Minister of State or the Deputy Minister or the department concerned about it, by sending cuttings to them. On many an occasion, contradictions are issued in respect of certain press reports, by acquiring relevant information from the concerned department.

A full-fledged photographic section with a dark room is attached to the unit.

Equally important is the work regarding Press Accreditation, which is also done by this unit. This involves work in the form of scrutiny of the application, verification of antecedents of the applicant, etc. The accreditation cards are then issued to such eligible pressmen and press-photographers on the recommendation of the State Accreditation Committee and sanction of the Government.

Publications

The Directorate General has a full-fledged Publications Unit, which gives publicity to the developmental activities of the Government by bringing out publicity literature in the form of books, pamphlets, folders, posters, etc. The Directorate General also publishes Lok Rajya a fortnightly in English and Marathi and Qaumi Raj in Urdu.

Films

The Film Unit produces monthly news reel and documentaries. News reel is a departmental production which covers important functions and developmental activities held in the districts of Maharashtra State. About 15 documentaries on various subjects are made annually through the outside agencies as well as departmentally. The movies are initially produced in 35 mm and then 16 mm copies are taken out for the benefit of rural population. Both news reels and documentaries are exhibited in the theatre through the Films Division, Government of India, as per recommendations of Film Advisory Board *i.e.* Maharashtra Circuit or All India Circuit. On an average one monthly news reel and two documentaries are released thus giving an opportunity to lakhs of people to know the policies and schemes of the State Government.

16 mm prints are exhibited in various localities of Bombay proper with the help of mobile Unit of the Directorate General and in the Districts by Zilla Parishads. The Film Unit has a film library of both 35 mm and 16 mm prints of the films produced by this Directorate General and prints are given on loan free of charge to those desirous of conducting free shows.

The Film Unit has a small airconditioned Preview Theatre where films are shown to the officials, non-officials and V. I. Ps. visiting the State.

The unit has a small workshop which looks after the maintenance of cine-equipment and carries out minor repairs to the projection equipment, camera, etc.

Public Relations

The Unit has been entrusted with multifarious duties such as liaisoning work, organisation of information centres, issue of advertisements, Research and Reference Section and the Central Library.

The liaisoning section attached to this Unit is housed at the entrance of the Sachivalaya, where all the enquires personal, telephonic and postal in respect of various matters connected with the Government are attended to.

Issue of display advertisements as well as classified advertisements is entrusted to the Advertisement Section attached to this Unit. The information centres are looked after by this unit. There are two major information centres one at Bombay and the other at Nagpur. Besides, at every district headquarter, there is an information centre. These centres have been established for promoting better understanding and appreciation of the Five-Year Plan, their objectives and achievements.

Research and Reference

The work entrusted to Research and Reference Section under the Directorate General is to scrutinise all the daily papers and periodicals and preserve the clippings on important topics and burning issues for ready reference to offices of this Directorate General. The following are the main items on which the section functions.

Scrutiny of Papers—Scrutiny of papers and periodicals is done by marking on all important issues and articles and cutting are taken out. 67 periodicals are subscribed for this purpose. Among them 38 are dailies, 13 are weeklies, 6 fortnightlies and 10 monthlies. These clippings are classified according to subject list and are maintained in various files.

The section also prepares a bulletin containing list of important articles and editorials for each month in English and Marathi and the same is circulated to all concerned for information.

Collection and Compilation of Statistical Information—This section is also entrusted with the work of collection and compilation of statistical information from various sources including Government departments. After due compilation this information is supplied to the Government of India for their "India a Reference Annual" and to the Times of India Directory, Statesman Yearbook, London and Almanack Annual Directory, London. Another important work assigned to this section is to collect and compile information required for this Directorate General Publications 'Maharashtra at a Glance' and Reference Annual Maharashtra.

Library—The Section's library contains over 2,000 books which are used for reference purpose.

Central Library

The Sachivalaya Central Library, headed by the Chief Librarian, is an institution by itself. With a high-power committee of management headed by the Chief Secretary to guide its policy and administration, the Central Library caters to the needs of the Sachivalaya departments for the purpose of reference. The books and publications in the library number over 34,000 and is increasing in stock day by day.

Exhibitions and Cultural Programmes

The State Government through this Unit, participates in various major and minor exhibitions organised in India by the Central Government either at National or International level. The unit also participates in the different exhibitions organised by the State Governments and other private or semi-Government agencies. The work involves various aspects like planning, booking of the site, visualisation of the subject to be projected through various publicity medias, preparation of the layout plan, construction of the pavilion, its illumination, water arrangements, electricity supply, telephone, animated models, photographic displays etc.

Besides the major exhibitions, the unit organises a number of small exhibitions at regional and district levels. For this, exhibits are supplied by the unit on different developmental activities carried out at district level.

This unit is also advising and giving guidance to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities for organising exhibitions and cultural programmes.

The Directorate General of Information and Public Relations being the central agency for organising exhibitions advises and organises exhibitions for different State Government departments also.

The Unit has also been entrusted with the work of giving publicity to Five-Year Plans and other developmental activities through cultural programmes. This involves contacting various cultural troupes, giving them topical subjects for preparing items of cultural programmes and to co-ordinate in organising the performances at different places with the help of the District Publicity Officers. The scheme is suspended since October, 1972 due to scarcity conditions in the State.

Participation in the Drama Festival organised by the "Songs and Drama Division" of the Government of India at Delhi, is also one of the annual functions of the unit.

Asia '72 Trade Fair, New Delhi

During November/December 1972, the State Government participated in the Asia 1972 Trade Fair on a big scale. The exhibition was for a period of six weeks. In the State Pavilion, the emphasis was given on industrial development, export, cash-crop position, electrification and cross sectional representation of small and medium scale industries. The total products displayed in different sections like engineering, electronics, chemicals, leather, rubber and plastic, textile and handicrafts were about 6,500.

The total number of people who visited the pavilion were about 20 lakhs and the State Pavilion was awarded the Gold Medal and Certificate of Appreciation. The Pavilion was highly praised by everybody.

Other Exhibitions

The Unit also organised about 55 exhibitions at district level and participated at the National Exhibitions (1) All India Congress Committee Session at Gandhinagar (Ahmedabad), (2) Summer Festival (Simla). Both the participations were very much useful in order to project the image of the State Government, in other States.

Community Listening and Mass Communication

The Community Listening Scheme operates on a contributory basis villages concerned bearing a part of the expenditure involved for the installation and maintenance of the receivers. The scheme is very popular and there has been a steady increase in the demand from the villages from year to year. Over 30,600 community radio sets have been installed

throughout the State and this net-work has so far covered over 74 per cent of the villages and nearly 83 per cent of the population of the State. As a long term perspective, it is proposed to cover all the villages in the State under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme.

Organisation

The entire work of manufacture of Radio sets, their installation and maintenance is managed by the Statewide organisation of the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting, which has suitably qualified technical personnel at the various levels. The organisation comprises of the Head Office, Central workshop and the Central Stores at Bombay, four Divisional Offices at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur, Sub-Divisional Offices and 98 Maintenance Units in the various districts of the State. Each of these maintenance Units is provided with adequate staff, equipments and a vehicle.

Besides the Rural Broadcasting Scheme, the other schemes and the activities undertaken by the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting are as follows:

Adivasi Scheme

1,400 community radio sets have been installed and are being maintained on a "Free basis" in an equal number of Adivasi villages.

Provision of Radio Sets for Intensive Educational District Development Project

Under this Project, sponsored on a pilot basis by the Government of India, radio is being used for intensive education and 71 specially developed transistorised radios for indoor listening, have been installed and are being maintained in an equal number of primary schools in Jalgaon district. This project has been found to be very useful and more and more radio sets are being installed in the schools henceforth under the rural Broadcasting new Group Listening Scheme.

Group Listening Scheme

The above newly developed radio sets are being installed on a regular basis from the year 1972-73, in the primary and secondary schools under the new Group Listening Scheme of this Directorate.

16 mm Cine Sound Projector Repairs Scheme

The repairs and maintenance of 16 mm. cine sound projectors, petrol engine generators and other various audio-visual equipments belonging

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to the Government and semi-Government Institutions, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities are carried out under this scheme on a contributory basis. The repairs work is now decentralised and is being undertaken at the 4 Divisional Workshops of this Directorate, located at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

Radio Rural Forums Scheme

Another very useful scheme being operated by this Directorate is the Radio Rural Forums Scheme under which regular listening-cum-discussion groups are formed at the various Community Listening Centres, thereby providing the effective two-way channel of communication between the listeners (who are mostly progressive farmers) and the respective broadcasting stations. This scheme is now being intensified in close co-operation with the Directorate of Agriculture through the Agricultural Assistants operating under the Intensive Cultivation Programme.

Television Scheme

This Directorate has embarked on yet another new project viz. installation and maintenance of Community Television receivers in the service areas of the Bombay T. V. Centre and the Poona T. V. relay Centre. This is very effective audio and visual media of mass communication. Under this Scheme, 25 Community T. V. sets have already been installed in the Greater Bombay, Thana and Kolaba districts. With the inauguration of the Poona T. V. relay centre shortly, another 25 community T. V. sets are proposed to be installed in and around Poona T. V. stations service area. It is envisaged to install an additional 150 community T. V. sets in these service areas by the end of the year 1973-74. The entire expenditure on the installation and maintenance of these 200 sets is being borne by the Government. It is also envisaged to install additional 600 community T. V. receivers on a contributory basis in the areas served by the Bombay and Poona T. V. transmitters during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. The officers and staff of the Rural Broadcasting Directorate are being trained at All India Radio Staff Training School, New Delhi for looking after the installation and maintenance of these community T. V. receivers.

Manufacture of Radio Sets Departmentally

The Community Radio sets which were formerly available under the mass procurement scheme of the Government of India could not be secured in adequate quantities for the expansion under the Rural

Broadcasting Scheme, and as such for ensuring continuous availability of reliable quality radio sets, the manufacture of Community Radio sets was undertaken departmentally. Out of nearly 190 items of components which go into the production of the Community Radio sets, all the components required are obtained from the indigenous sources and 35 vital components are fabricated in the Manufacturing Division of this Directorate. This Division has an Assembly Section, A Fabrication Section, a Paint Section and Electro-plating Section, Winding Section and Tool Room and Stores Section and a Planning Section. 3,000 community radio sets are being manufactured annually in this Division.

This Directorate has also developed a low cost transsistorised radio set for indoor listening by small groups such as school children, mahila mandals, etc. The regular manufacture of 1,500 such sets has also been taken up.

Upto the end of 1972-73, 11,860 community radio sets and 400 group listening sets have been manufactured in the Division.

Some other State Governments have shown keen interest in procuring the radio sets manufactured by this Directorate and accordingly 1,615 and 15 community radio sets have been sold to the Gujarat State and Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli respectively. Additional 85 and 51 groups listening sets have been sold to the States of Punjab and Bihar for installation in the primary schools in those States under the Intensive Educational District Development Programme.

The Directorate of Rural Broadcasting has thus been serving the rural population of Maharashtra for the last 29 years in their day-to-day spheres of activity like agriculture, social, education, family planning, social welfare, etc.

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF Central Government undertakings located in Maharashtra State. While the State Government offers land, power supply and such other facilities to the undertakings, they help the economy of the State in a number of ways, more especially in making available employment opportunities to the local people. Some of the more important of these are described below :

Atomic Energy

Major atomic energy establishments in India are located in Maharashtra. These include India's first nuclear power station at Tarapur, about 100 km north of Bombay, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre—the national centre for research and development in the nuclear sciences—at Trombay, and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, a national centre for nuclear sciences and mathematics.

Tarapur Atomic Power Station

The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was commissioned in October 1969. It generates about 400 MW of electricity which is shared equally by Maharashtra and Gujarat. This station has two reactors of 200 MW each fuelled by enriched uranium and moderated and cooled by ordinary water. Next to the station Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Unit is being built for processing reactor wastes.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is the erstwhile Atomic Energy Establishment set up at Trombay in 1957. Its facilities include four research reactors, viz. CIRUS (40 MW), APSARA (1 MW), ZERLINA (100 W) and PURNIMA, a zero energy fast reactor which was commissioned in May 1972. Besides these reactors, the Centre has a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaf accelerator, a Uranium Metal Plant, a Fuel Element Fabrication Plant, a Plutonium Plant and special laboratories.

The Centre prepares over 350 radio-active products some of which are exported. It has developed a large number of applications of radioisotopes in industry, medicine, agriculture, etc.

In early 1974, ISOMED—a plant for radiation sterilisation of medical products will be commissioned at Trombay. This plant will be the first of its kind in the country.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was founded in June 1945. It has two schools—the School of Mathematics and the School of Physics. Special facilities include a National Computation Centre with a CDC 3600-160A computer system, a Balloon Fabrication and Flying facility, a Radio-carbon Dating Laboratory, a Tritium Laboratory for hydrological studies, an Electron Microscope, a 1 MeV Cascade Generator, a 3.5 MeV Electron Linear Accelerator, X-ray Units, an Electro-magnetic Mass Separator, and Liquid Nitrogen and Liquid Helium Plants.

Besides these institutions, there is the Radiation Medicine Centre of the BARC where research is conducted on applications of radioisotopes and where medical personnel are trained in the use of radiation techniques of diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases. Another important institution in the State, administratively responsible to the Department of Atomic Energy, is the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) at Bombay. The TMC comprises two institutions : the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Cancer Research Institute. Besides being one of the foremost cancer treatment centres in the country, it also conducts extensive research on the disease.

Life Insurance Corporation

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has continued to register significant growth from year to year and the year 1972-73 is also no exception. This year will go down not only in history of the LIC but in the entire public sector also as one in which the Corporation achieved the most

spectacular rate of growth. It took the LIC fourteen years to reach just first Rs. 1,000 crores whereas next 1000 was accomplished in only three years. Doubling of new business from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 crores just in three years notwithstanding the difficulties such as droughts, power cut and general fall in industrial production in several parts of the country is no doubt remarkable. For the first time, the Corporation crossed the Rs. 2000 crores mark in the procurement of New Business by completing a record business of Rs. 2075 crores. The increase over the previous years' business was to the extent of Rs. 534 crores which is the highest in the annals of the Corporation. Yet another land-mark during the year was the issuing of a single Group Insurance Policy covering 2,34,000 Primary and Secondary School Teachers in Uttar Pradesh. Perhaps, this is the biggest single policy issued in the world in respect of the number of lives covered under Group Insurance.

The number of policies in force have shot up from 4.7 million at the time of nationalisation to nearly 17 million by March, 1973. The business in force has also increased from Rs. 1200 crores in 1956 to Rs. 9325 crores in March, 1973. Its total life fund has increased from Rs. 410 crores in 1957 to over Rs. 2358 in March 1973. Maharashtra's contribution to LIC's New Business last year has been Rs. 392.80 crores on 3,26,323 policies ; through the five divisions of LIC at Bombay, Nasik, Poona and Satara. While urban areas contributed Rs. 360.35 crores on 2,69,935 policies, the share of rural areas has been Rs. 32.45 crores on 56,388 policies.

In 1972-73, as many as 6,43,284, policies were issued to people in rural areas assuring a sum of Rs. 441.45 crores i.e. 31.9 per cent of total New Business.

In the field of investments, LIC has developed into an imposing National Credit Institution and the largest single long term investor generating over a crore of rupees per day for the building up of New India. The aim of the Corporation investment policy is to primarily uphold the interests of the policyholders and invest in projects which further the prosperity of the nation.

The total book value of its investments in India amounted to over Rs. 2095 crores. Public Sector has been the recipient of over Rs. 1565 crores accounting for nearly 75 per cent of the total investments. Private sector received over Rs. 291.34 crores (13.9 per cent) and co-operative sector, 235.64 crores (11.3 per cent).

It was in 1959 that a beginning was made in making investments directly in socially desirable projects of, or sponsored by Government. These usually comprise loans to Government for housing, loans to various Co-operative Apex Housing Finance Societies schemes, loans to State Electricity Boards for their various projects etc. LIC's Investments in these socially oriented investments amounted to over Rs. 173 crores during 1972-73.

A small beginning was made in the year 1962-63 for granting loans to Municipalities and Governments for water supply schemes. The quantum of such loans has progressively increased as can be seen from the fact that in the year 1972-73 loans of Rs. 29.08 crores were granted under these schemes. The amount of loans granted to State Governments for housing has increased from Rs. 4.10 crores, when such loan was first granted in the year 1959, to Rs. 16 crores in the year 1972-73. Loans to Co-operative Housing Finance Societies and other authorities for financing housing have increased from Rs. 2.50 crores in 1960 to Rs. 33.75 crores in 1972-73. By granting loans to Electricity Boards and subscribing to their bond issues, LIC has been actively helping these Electricity Boards in their attempts to meet their targets of electrification of villages and energisation of pump sets, thereby accelerating the pace of the green revolution. Loans to Electricity Boards against mortgage of properties were first granted in the year 1964-65 with a modest amount of Rs. 5 crores and this has progressively increased in subsequent years, the loan granted in 1972-73 being Rs. 63 crores.

One of the greatest problems facing the country is the acute housing shortage and LIC has taken significant steps to alleviate this to a large extent. Apart from helping the policyholders to have their own homes under "Own Your Home" Scheme and the ordinary Mortgage Scheme, the LIC has advanced substantial loans to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. Other schemes for financing housing include (i) loans to Co-operative Housing Finance Societies, (ii) loans to Public Limited Companies for the purpose of providing housing to their employees, (iii) Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Employees of Public Limited Companies and (iv) loans to its own Employees' Co-operative Housing Societies. The Corporation's financial assistance to housing projects amounted to over Rs. 425 crores as on March 1973.

In addition to all this, the Corporation is continuing with its efforts to build self contained town-ships for the benefit of its policyholders. The

first phase of 1,120 flats of the proposed 4,000 flats at Jeevan Bimanagar Project at Borivali, a suburb in Bombay has been completed and the second phase is nearing completion. A large number of flats have been occupied and Jeevan Bimanagar is now buzzing with activity. The Corporation has also undertaken another township of 3,000 flats/houses at Banglore and the work is fast progressing. Similar townships are being planned in other metropolitan cities where housing shortage is acute.

Some of LIC's Investments in the State of Maharashtra

	Advanced during 1972-73	Total advanced upto 31st March 1973
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1. State Government Housing Schemes ..	100	1,606
2. Maharashtra Co-op. Housing Finance Society Ltd. (29,634 houses already constructed & 41,215 under construction).	900	5,817.86
3. Maharashtra Housing Board (thousands of people have also availed of loans directly from LIC from its 'Own Your Home' Scheme).	300	300
4. Sugar Co-operatives	52.50	243.00
5. Industrial Estates	44.74	157.51
6. Electricity Board	600.00	3,100.00
7. To 138 Municipal Committees for water-supply (nearly 6 lakhs of people have been benefited).	147.88	1,448.54
8. To 25 Zilla Parishads for water-supply. ..	6.47	17.18
9. Govt. of Maharashtra for Aurangabad Water-Supply Scheme.	50.00	50.00

Book Value as on 31st March 1973

10. Holdings in Govt. Securities	1,099.68
11. Holdings in Approved Securities other than Govt. Securities.	4,209.04
12. Shares and Bonds of Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	459.29
13. Stock Exchange Securities	11,599.26

Port of Bombay

The Port of Bombay, the premier port of India, has long been its principal gateway. Although the Port of Bombay, as we know it today, is comparatively modern, its magnificent harbour, which is the key-stone of its prosperity, has held its pride of place for centuries. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 revolutionised the maritime trade of Bombay and enhanced its importance. With the commissioning of the Marine Oil Terminal in 1955-56, there was a further spurt in the Ports traffic. Bombay's claim to be the premier port of India is based on the facts that it is the leading oil port with over 45 per cent of the traffic, and the leading general cargo port with about 38 per cent of the traffic, the leading port for the Indian Navy. The Bombay port bore the brunt of overseas passenger traffic and the main base of the heavy foodgrains imports of the last decade, handling as much as 35 per cent of the imports in the peak period.

The Port of Bombay is situated almost midway along the west coast of India and is gifted with a natural deep water harbour of 70 sq. miles protected by the mainland of Konkan at its east and the Island of Bombay on its west. The deep waters in the harbour provide secure and ample shelter for shipping. This gift of nature has been developed by the enterprise of men with vision and purpose, with the result that in the matter of natural facilities for shipping, Bombay is one of the most fortunate of the world's ports.

Administration

The Port of Bombay is administered by a statutory, autonomous corporation known as the Bombay Port Trust, which was set up in 1873 by the Government under an Act and comprises the Chairman appointed by the Government of India and a Board of 24 Trustees presided over by the Chairman. Ten Trustees are nominated by the Government and the remainder are the elected representatives of various shipping and commercial interests connected with the Port. The day-to-day administration of the Port Trust, is carried on under the supervision and control of the Chairman, assisted by the General Manager.

Finance

The revenue of the Port increased from Rs. 5.50 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 30.44 crores in 1971-72. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 4.36 crores in 1947-48 to Rs. 25.21 crores in 1971-72. At the end of the financial

year 1971-72 the Port has accumulated an amount of Rs. 35.0 crores in its General Reserve Fund and other funds.

Port Traffic

There has been an appreciable increase in Bombay's seaborne trade in the last 25 years, in both volume and value. In 1938-39, the cargo handled at the Port amounted to about 5.2 million tonnes, made up of 3.3 million tonnes of imports and 1.9 million tonnes of exports. In 1966-67, the traffic rose to the peak level of 18.2 million tonnes with 13.2 million tonnes of imports and 5 million tonnes of exports. In 1971-72 the total traffic handled at the Port was 16.13 million tonnes comprising 12.42 million tonnes of imports (with reduced imports of foodgrains) and 3.71 million tonnes of exports. There is also a noticeable change in the composition of the trade and the Port now handles a much larger variety of cargo than it had done in the past. In terms of volume, the Bombay Port handles about 26 per cent of the total traffic of the major ports.

There has also been an increase and the number of ships using the Port and the trend is towards the use of larger vessels carrying larger tonnage for individual ports.

Year		Ships entered	Net registered tonnage of ships	Total dead weight tonnage handled
1950-51	..	2,946	7,120,751	6,997,000
1959-60	..	3,051	10,474,361	13,357,000
1971-72	..	2,493	10,745,121	18,468,000

Bombay is served by a number of shipping lines, whose ships ply regularly between Bombay and Africa, the Middle East, Europe and America, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Australia and Japan. In addition, there are numerous steamer services which operate along the coast of India.

Development Scheme

The Alexandra Dock now renamed as the Indira Dock was found to be inadequate to handle the increase in traffic in the post-independence period. To meet the increase in demand for berths, as a stop-gap expedient, two major schemes, Dock-Expansion Scheme and Ballard Pier Extension berth were embarked upon in 1965 and have since been completed. The schemes provide following additional facilities :

- (1) Four deep water berths in the Indira Dock basin and three medium type deep water berths along the harbour wall with an annual cargo handling capacity of 1.5 to 2 million tonnes.

- (2) An additional berth at Ballard Pier for passenger vessels, where cargo can also be worked when necessary.
- (3) 31,000 sq. metres of reclaimed area.
- (4) 16,072 sq. metres of covered storage space in five transit sheds.
- (5) Two repair berths for coastal vessels.

The four berths in the Indira Dock basin were commissioned on 23rd August 1969. The three new berths at the Harbour Wall were also commissioned a little later. The new Ferry Wharf was commissioned on August 15th, 1969. Ballard Pier Extension berth has been commissioned in July 1971.

Future Development

On the basis of detailed traffic forecasts, made on the strength of extensive economic studies, an articulated Master Plan is being finalised for the balanced development of the Port in the next 50 years, with due regard to the need of the new modes of marine transportation, such as use of large bulk-carriers, container vessels, LASH etc. The major development works recommended in the Master Plan are :

- (1) One additional berth at the Marine Oil Terminal capable of receiving tankers of 80,000 dwt.
- (2) a satellite port at Nhava-Shava, on the eastern side of the harbour, to cater mostly for dry bulk cargoes and containers. This is to be developed in stages to match with the traffic build-up.
- (3) dry dock and ship repair facilities for vessels of 100,000 dwt.
- (4) a free trade zone.

Bombay Telephones

The Bombay Telephone is the largest metropolitan telephone system in India. It serves an area of approximately 560 sq. kms. comprising Greater Bombay and a small portion of Thana District. On 31st January 1974, the system had a capacity of 1,76,000 lines working from 25 Exchanges, 20 strowger and 5 cross-bar. The present telephone penetration is, however, very low, only about 3.5 telephones per 100 persons.

Local Services

At present, the Bombay Telephone System has approximately 1,54,000 working lines while there are 1,45,000 applications on the Waiting List for new connections. The system capacity will reach 1,86,000 lines at the end of the 4th Plan and the Waiting List is expected to rise to 1,50,000 lines.

Development of Net Work

For the last two decades the rate of growth of telephone demands was very rapid, 8.5 per cent in the first decade rising to approximately 12 per cent in the last decade. Most of the exchange buildings which were constructed in the early sixties are now full to capacity and the large scale building programme is being undertaken in the fifth plan. It is proposed to construct 21 new buildings involving an outlay of about Rs. 22 crores. This will enable further addition of 1,32,000 lines in the 5th Plan.

External Cable Net Work

This comprises of more than 6,000 kms. of underground cable. Annually about 500 kms. of cable will be added. It is also proposed to introduce more sophisticated transmission systems like the PCM and Co-axial in the local net work in the 5th plan improving the security of the cables and reducing number of faults. Pressurisation and Ducting for the cables will also be resorted to.

Trunk Services

Manual Trunk Services—A new 250 position trunk Exchange was commissioned last year in the Fountain Telecom Building. The Exchange now handles about 12,000 booked calls everyday on normal basis. The "Demand Service" is available from a separate trunk exchange at Home Street which handles about 2,000 calls per day. The "Demand Service" is now available to Calcutta, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhiwandi, Dombivli, Panvel and Nasik etc. and will be further extended to Sikan-darabad, Kalyan and Ambernath etc. The Demand Exchange will be expanded to 50 positions from the existing 21 positions.

Standard Services—Standard Services through 2,500 line Automatic Trunk Exchange is now available to Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad on regional dialling basis and to Delhi and Madras on point to point basis. The exchange handles more than 3,50,000 calls per day. Point to Point STD through the strowger equipment is now available to Nagpur and will be further extended to Belgaum, Panjim, Panvel, Nasik and other stations also. Special provision has been made for connecting new Bombay on long distance no delay service during 1974-75.

Telex—There are about 2,130 Telex subscribers in Bombay which forms 1/5th of the capacity in the country. Plans are afoot to double the capacity of the Telex exchange.

With a Telex connection, the subscriber can dial any other telex connection in the country and communicate with recorded information. Subscribers can also book inland telephone trunk calls on telex No. 4393.

With the Telex connection, the subscriber can get most of the countries in the world through the INTELEX Exchange and International Automatic Telex Exchange which operates *via* Arvi Earth Station and the Sattelite.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Sub-Station, Bombay

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, a pioneer organisation in marine fisheries research in India, is having a Sub-station at Bombay since 1947. The Institute functioned under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, from 1946, and subsequently it was transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, an autonomous body, in 1967 with a view to providing adequate freedom and greater mobility to the research programmes, so essential for any research organisation. The main function of this Sub-station with a Unit at Veraval is to assess the marine fisheries potential along the Maharashtra-Gujarat coasts. In the initial years the scope of investigations was limited to evolving a statistical methodology to estimate the marine fish landings and surveying the off shore and demersal resources of Bombay-Gujarat waters. A good deal of research work has been done on these problems and the results have been reported in scientific periodicals. At present the Sub-station is having under its supervisory control a Unit at Veraval and six Survey Centres along the Maharashtra-Gujarat coasts. Currently a dozen problems related to the marine fisheries of the area are under investigation. A brief account of the achievements based on the researches conducted is given below:

Demersal Fisheries Investigations

Studies on trawl fishery resources of the Maharashtra Gujarat Waters have shown the existence of rich demersal fishing grounds within the continental shelf. The regions off Dwarka and Kutch, have productive trawling grounds, comparable to some of the richest grounds in the world both in quality of fish and in quantity as well. Table fish like pomfrets, 'Ghol', 'Koth', 'Dara', and 'Wam' are abundant in these regions while prawns, India's prime foreign exchange earning seafood, abound the southern areas of Goa and Ratnagiri. The survey covering an area of 68,000 square miles of trawl fishing grounds, indicates that the overall

catch per hour returns are generally high in the post-monsoon period of October-March. While many of the individual groups of fish show marked seasonal fluctuation in abundance, catfish and elasmobranchs (sharks and rays) are obtained in good quantities throughout the year 'Wam' and prawns are a monsoon speciality. The 30-40 metre depth zone is found to be the richest for demersal fish.

The data gathered through these years are particularly relevant in the present context since greater stress is being given, as never before, to deep sea fishing in our waters.

Bombay Duck ('Bombil')

This is a midpelagic fish occurring mainly along Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts, accounting for about 10-12 per cent of India's marine fish catch and is the mainstay of the fishery in this region. Caught in 'dol' nets, this fish is carnivorous and even cannibalistic; grows to a maximum length of 330 mm., attaining sexual maturity at the age of 2 when the average size is 210 mm. Though Bombay duck is a continuous breeder, the peak spawning period is from December to March.

Indiscriminate fishing of Bombay duck by traditional methods, especially after the introduction of mechanisation of fishing craft, has resulted in overfishing and the depletion of stocks which is round the corner may end up in total catastrophe. To prevent this, rational methods need be introduced in the exploitation of the resources. With this in view, a detailed study on the stock and racial composition of Bombay duck, estimation of mortality rates at post-larval and juvenile stages has already been initiated.

Threadfins or Polynemid Fishes ('Dara'—'Rawas' and 'Shende')—

Of the 9 species of threadfins recorded, 'Dara', 'Rawas' and 'Shende' are the most common in Bombay waters. Highly-priced and excellent table fish, 'Dara' and 'Rawas' are bigger in size, growing upto 140 cm. and 180 cm. in length respectively, while 'Shende' attains a bare 27 cm. They are carnivorous and sometimes cannibalistic. Though hermaphroditism is observed in all these species, each has its own sexual characteristics. 'Dara' matures in the fourth year, attaining of length of the about 85 cm. 'Shende' attains maturity by the end of second year at about 13 cm. in length. These fish spawn round the year with individual peak seasons and different spawning grounds.

Investigations on other Demersal Fishes

Studies on the perch ('Karkara'), the ('Wam'), the Jew fish Ghol and the croaker ('Koth') have yielded valuable information regarding their age and rate of growth, age and size at maturity, fecundity and spawning, food and feeding habits, their seasonal and depthwise distribution, magnitude of fisheries, general size, range of fish which support the commercial catch, etc. 'Karkara' grows to 70 cm, 'Wam' 227 cm, 'Ghol' 125 cm and 'Koth' 160 cm. Whereas 'Dara' and 'Koth' abound the landward side of the 40 metre depth line, 'Karkara', 'Wam' and 'Ghol' are generally found towards the seaward side of the line. The age of these fishes have been determined by studying the rings or annuli found on the scales, earstones (otoliths), vertebrae and such other skeletal structures.

Prawns

Maharashtra accounts for about 50 per cent of India's marine prawn landings. Of this about 78 per cent are the small sized non-penaeid prawns, the bulk of which is composed of 'Kardi' or 'Ambad', and 'Jawla' (*Acetes indicus*). Though there are about 30 species of prawns in Maharashtra waters, only 10 are of commercial value. The magnitude of landings and the intensity and sequence of occurrence of various species are being assessed. Studies conducted on the relative abundance in the regional, seasonal and depthwise distribution of prawns between 16° N and 24° N latitudes show an increase in the catch from April to October with peak season in July-September. Prawns are more abundant as we move southwards along the coast. Biological studies on growth, food and feeding habits, spawning and migration of 10 important species reveal that some penaeid prawns move away from inshore waters, for spawning while the young ones of some species move shoreward for feeding. The relative growth rates are different in the two sexes of the same species. In one species the females outnumber the males, the ratio being two females for every male.

Oceanographic and Marine Biological Studies

The hydrographical observations indicate that surface temperature and salinity of Bombay-Saurashtra waters show clear seasonal trends associated with the southward and the northeast monsoons. Waters north of 20° N have higher salinity and lower temperature than waters south of 20° N. These variations are associated with coastal upwelling, an important

oceanographic phenomenon by which the nutrient-rich deep waters rise to the surface thereby enriching the fertility of the surface layers where most of the marine primary production takes place. Studies on phytoplankton and primary production have very clearly shown that the post-monsoon months are very productive. It is during this period that upwelling takes place and the reserve plant nutrients (phosphates, nitrates and silicates) built up during the monsoon are brought up to the well-illuminated surface layers.

Observations on zoo plankton reveal that peak production takes place from October through December coinciding with high fish landings in that period. A secondary peak in March accounts for good landings in May. In Bombay region, zoo plankton forms the main food of juveniles of the commercially important fishes.

Central Labour Institute, Bombay

The Central Labour Institute, Bombay is under the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Government of India.

This National Institute has been designed to function as a Socio-economic Laboratory dealing with the scientific study of all aspects of industrial development as relating to the 'man-at-work'.

The Institute's objective is to promote safety, health and welfare in the factories and docks through training, research and consultancy and thereby assist in achievement of higher productivity, better morale, improved work environment etc. for industrial growth and development.

The Institute has three wings, viz. Training, Research and Safety under which allied disciplines are grouped. The highlights of the activities of the sections for the year 1972 are as follows :

The Staff Training Centre whose main objective is to conduct training programmes for various levels in the industry, developed a Comprehensive Supervisory Trainers' Programme in modification of their existing TWI scheme and also conducted a trainers' course for officers of the Indian Air Force. They conducted in-plant Supervisory and Management Development Programmes for private and public enterprises. Besides, the Centre rendered services for Productivity Councils and Training Establishments of industrial organisations.

The Centre is proposing to set up a Training Research Cell to survey training needs of various levels in industry.

The Productivity Centre provides consultancy services on rationalisation of wage structure and conducts training programmes in the disciplines of Industrial Engineering. It has completed ten such projects and conducted allied training programmes. The Joint Labour-Management approach to the problems of rationalisation has helped in harmonising labour-management relations and smoothening implementation of the projects. It plans to strengthen and expand its activities in the field of agriculture productivity.

The Industrial Psychology Division which carries out attitude surveys and organisation development studies. They conducted such studies in private and public enterprises and organised Human Interaction Laboratory for Executives.

They propose to set up a well-equipped laboratory with closed circuit TV system for sensitivity and experience-based learning.

The Industrial Physiology Section which helps evaluate the physiological strain in industries, studied the problems of fatigue among the gold miners and thermal stress in foundry operations, besides conducting environmental studies in cement, textiles, gas works and caustic soda plants in collaboration with other disciplines of the wing. They organised a seminar on 'Man at Work.'

The Safety Centre conducts training programmes for management personnel and workers. Besides, they have conducted safety survey for cotton textile industry. The wing has a safety exhibition with machines and appliances illustrating safety in the design and operations and section on personal protective equipment to be used in hazardous operations.

A Training School for Dock Workers is proposed to be set up in Bombay. In order to optimise and humanise work, an Ergonomics Laboratory is being set up.

The functions of the Directorate General Factory Advice and Labour Institutes are to bring about a measure of uniformity in the administration of the Factories Act with regard to the working conditions in the factories. Besides, they organised the National Safety and Shram Vir National Schemes.

The Inspectorates of Dock Safety look after the administration and implementation of the Dock Safety Regulations.

The Regional Labour Institutes at Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras work in close co-ordination with the various disciplines of the Central Labour Institute for carrying out the similar work in their respective regions.

Films Division

The main aim of the Films Division is to use the medium of films to disseminate information to the broadest spectrum of Indian and foreign audiences and to focus attention on important aspects of the country's life, with a view to bringing about enlightened participation in the affairs of the nation and objective appreciation of facts, events and personalities. Films produced for use abroad are intended to reflect an objective image of the country's efforts and policies to secure proper appreciation. Another aim of the Films Division is to assist the growth and development of the documentary film as a medium of education and communication.

The Division was set up at Bombay in 1948. Release of films started in 1949. It was a modest beginning with the production of only 33 documentary films, 12 compilations and 52 news-reels with a total expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs in 1949-50. The documentaries and the news-reels were then made only in English and five Indian languages. Over the past 25 years the Division has grown steadily and incurs an annual expenditure of about Rs. 240 lakhs. It now makes about 120 documentary and training films, 52 national news-reels, 52 regional news-reels and a number of special issues of the news-reels. The documentary films and the news-reels are made in English and 14 Indian languages. On an average, each week about 50 million people see the Films Division documentaries and news-reels, both in cinema houses and outside.

Documentaries

The subjects for Films Division documentaries are selected in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments and other organisations interested in documentary and short films. The Division handles the production programme through its own units and through independent producers on contract. At present one-fourth of the total output is commissioned to independent producers. These films are produced under the general guidance and supervision of the Division. The Division also acquires suitable films by purchase or through donation.

In addition to the headquarters production units at Bombay, there are two production units of the Films Division at New Delhi-Defence Films wing and Agrifap Unit.

The Agrifap Unit produces training films for the benefit of farmers. It also produces research films sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Films produced by the Unit were also made available to a few foreign countries. During April to December, 1973, 29 films were supplied to the Government of South Vietnam and 16 films to the Government of Sri Lanka. The Government of Saudi Arabia have also expressed a desire to purchase prints of some of these films.

During this period the Division produced 57 films (91 reels), purchased 11 films (15 reels) and accepted two films (3 reels) as donation. Of these 57 films, 39 (including 3 animation films) were produced by the Films Division's unit and the remaining 18 films were produced by outside producers on contract. The films produced deal with a variety of subjects like untouchability, national integration, family planning, drought and famine conditions and include training films produced for the Ministries of Agriculture and Defence.

News-reels

Films Division releases one National and one Regional Newsreel every week. At present each of the four regions of the country gets a chance of a regional news-reel only once a month. During the period 1st April 1973 to 31st December 1973 the following news-reels were released :

(1) National Edition	..	..	..	39
(2) Regional Edition	..	..	..	34
(3) Special Newsreels on Grain Trade Take-over, Rabi Crop, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, Prime Minister's Visit to Canada, Prime Minister's Message to the Nation on the Fifth Five Year-Plan, Petroleum Price Hike and Six Point Formula.				7

Besides release of normal short news items in the Indian News Reviews, special arrangements are made for detailed coverages of foreign dignitaries visits to India. During the period April to December 1973 special detailed coverages were done in respect of the visits of Mr. L. Breznev, Dr. Gustav Husak, Her Excellency Madam Farideh Diba of Iran and Mr. Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. Similarly, when important Indian personalities go abroad special record films are also prepared. During the period under review two compilations were made. These included the Vice-President's visit to Afghanistan and the Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka.

Distribution of Films

The Division has its own machinery for distribution of films and news-reels in India and abroad. Distribution branches look after and ensure regular supply and smooth screenings.

Besides exploitation of the Division's films through the cinema houses and by the Ministries of Agriculture and Defence for specialised audiences, many films made by the Division are shown extensively in the rural areas by the Directorate of Field Publicity. It is through this channel that the vast population in the country in the rural and tribal areas gets exposed to this vital medium of information and communication.

Some of the documentary films are selected by the Ministry of External Affairs for supply to the Indian Missions abroad.

Film Festivals and Awards

Another channel for introducing the Division's films to important audiences of film-makers and likely customers in foreign countries is through participation in the various International Films Festivals and Film Weeks. Every year, on an average, the Division receives 30 to 40 awards and certificates of participation in the International Festivals. During April to December 1973, the Division participated in as many as 27 International Film Festivals with 78 films and received three awards for the films, Vishva-karma-The Creator, India To-day and Wild Life in India. Besides, as many as 19 diplomas/certificates of participation were received.

In India, the Division received four awards, three National and one special award from the Uttar Pradesh Film Journalists' Association. The National awards went to the films, 'The Inner Eye', 'You Said It' and 'Transcendence'. The first two films were made by independent producers for the Films Division and the third film is the Division's own production.

Central Board of Film Censors

During the period January to December 1973, the Central Board of Film Censors examined 2,861 films. Seventy-one films were referred to the Revising Committee. The Board granted 961 "U" and 26 "A" certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding number in respect of Indian films being 1,714 "U" and 51 "A" certificates. The number of films in respect of which certificate was refused was 29. Of these nine were foreign and 20 Indian. The total length in metres excised from the films was 15,120·71. Nine hundred and twenty-nine films were declared by the Board as predominantly educational.

Five hundred and four films whose certificates were, more than 10 years old were re-certified by the Board during the above period. Of these 17 were granted "A" certificates. Re-certification was not refused in the case of any feature film.

In view of the growing tendency to depict violence, sex and vulgarity in films, Government has asked the Board to be more strict in censorship.

Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship

An Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship had been set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Justice G. D. Khosla. It had submitted its report on July 31, 1969. One of its major recommendations regarding the re-organisation of the Board has been incorporated in the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973. The Bill has been passed in the Rajya Sabha and is pending introduction in the Lok Sabha.

Children's Film Society

The Children's Film Society was set up in May 1955 to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate production, distribution and exhibition of films suited for children and adolescents. The Society functions with the advice of educationists, writers, film makers, etc, and has been in the field for the last 18 years.

A major portion of the Society's expenditure has so far been met by Government grants. During 1972-73, Government had paid Rs. 6 lakhs under Non-plan and Rs. 2.50 lakhs under plan schemes for production of films in regional languages. During 1973-74, the Revised Estimates for payment of grant-in-aid to the Society are Rs. six lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 2.50 lakhs under Plan schemes for production and dubbing of children's films in regional languages. During the year, the Society has already produced three films. Three more short films are in the final stages of production and a cartoon film will also be produced during the year. The Society has also dubbed its films, Bharat Darshan and Anmol Moti, in various regional languages. Two more films which have proved popular among the child audience have also been taken up for dubbing during the year.

Since its inception, the Society has produced 86 films. Out of them, 12 films have won national or international awards.

Its films are screened far and wide for the benefit of children. The Children's Film Week is organised every year by the Society all over the

country coinciding with the Children's Day, 14th November. For the first time, the Society organised a festival of foreign children's films at Lucknow and Kappur in the month of November, 1973. Similarly, a festival of Czechoslovak Children's films was also organised at 10 centres in the country. The Society also participated in the Educational Children's Film Festival at Calcutta, which was sponsored by the institute of Children's Films, Calcutta, and the film "Raju Aur Gangaram," received an award of "Certificate of Merit".

The Society continued to show its films regularly at Tarabai Hall, Bombay, and Sapru House, New Delhi on Sundays and public holidays. The TV Centres at Delhi and Bombay also continued to telecast the Society's films in the children's programme. Under the 16 mm Film Library Scheme, the Society continued to enrol various schools, social welfare clubs, factories, etc. The members of this library are supplied the Society's films in 16 mm. size for regular screening in their premises for the benefit of children.

In 1972-73, the Society conducted 3,467 shows as against 3,132 shows in 1971-72 non-commercially. In the non-commercial circuit, the shows were attended by over 12.50 lakhs children and adults. The Society arranged shows of its films on Children's Day on 14th November, all over the country.

Film Finance Corporation

The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. came into existence in March 1960, to finance production of quality films in order to raise the general standard of films produced in the country.

During the period April 1 to December 31, 1973, the Corporation received thirty-four applications for loans. It sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 8.21 lakhs to five applicants. This includes one application for documentary films amounting to Rs. 50,000 and additional loans of Rs. 1.05 lakh in four cases. Thirty-seven applications for loans of Rs. 86.32 lakhs were pending as on December 31, 1973. The actual disbursements and repayments during the said period amounted to Rs. 7.70 lakhs and Rs. 3.31 lakhs respectively. Besides, recovery towards interest amounted to Rs. 1.98 lakhs. Four films were released during the period from April 1 to December 31, 1973.

In the recent films financed by it, the Corporation has successfully shifted the emphasis from the so-called box-office formula to more

valid cinematic values, setting new trends of great artistic and social significance.

In the National Awards for 1972, three Corporation-financed films won awards.

Film and Television Institute of India (Poona)

The Film Institute of India was established in 1961 on the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri S. K. Patil. The Institute is located at Poona in the premises of the old Prabhat Studios.

The Institute was redesigned as the Film and Television Institute of India after it was decided to introduce course in Television training also at the Institute. However at present, T. V. Courses are being taught at the Television Training Centre at Mandi House, New Delhi. At present training in Television Courses is imparted to in-service candidates and outside candidates are not admitted.

The Institute (Film Wing) offers the following six courses :

1. Film Direction.
2. Motion Picture Photography.
3. Sound Recording and Sound Engineering.
4. Film Editing.
5. Film Acting.

The Film and T. V. Institute of India is well-equipped with studios where students do their practicals and shoot films under professional guidance. The students are also provided ample opportunities to make contacts with important film personalities who visit the Institute as Guest Lecturers, Examiners. etc. The Institute has modern sound recording studio, Editing department, Camera department and up-to-date Processing Laboratory both for 35 mm and 16 mm work. The Institute Library has over 12,000 books dealing with both technical and non-technical subjects.

There are separate modern hostels for boys and girls. The boys' hostel has accommodation for 150 boys; girls' hostel can accommodate 30 girls.

Most of the State Governments grant scholarships to the students coming from their States. Some private organisations have too instituted scholarships for the students. Apart from these scholarships, the Institute also awards scholarships to one student in each course and two in the case of Acting Course, one for boy and one for girl on merit-cum-need basis.

The training at the Institute is exhaustive. As a part of the training the students make various kinds of short films like short fiction films (diploma films), documentary films, advertisement films and song picturisation. During the current year 1972-73, the students made 15 Diploma films, 21 Documentary films, 15 song Picturisations, 15 Advertisement films. The Institute enters students' films at various International Film Festivals. A good number of students' films have won merit certificates/awards.

Since its inception, 506 students have passed out of the Institute including 37 foreign students. At present, there are 182 students in the Institute of which 16 are foreign students. A large number of diploma holders have already made a name in the private film industry. Some of our students have won national and international awards.

The Institute is a full member of the CILECT (International Liason) Centre for Film and Television School) and the standard of teaching are comparable to that of the best film teaching schools of the world.

Institute for Design of Electrical Measurement Instruments, Bombay

With the growth in industrialisation in India, there has been an increasing demand for electrical measuring and process control instruments in the country. Till two decades back these instruments were entirely imported. Manufacture of electrical measuring instruments was indigenously started around 1950, while that of process control instruments industry, around 1960. Among the different branches of instrument the prime position is now taken by the Electrical Measuring and Process Control Instruments groups. For a planned growth of the industry, it was essential to provide institutional service to the industry. The Government of India with the collaboration of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has, therefore, established the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI) at Saki Naka, Bombay-72. The main objective of the Institute is to provide to the industry extension service to :

(i) Make available technical know-how and information to improve quality and increase productivity.

(ii) Conduct research and development in the field of instrumentation with a view to develop up-to-date indigenous designs and prototypes adaptable to Indian manufacturing conditions.

(iii) Provide testing, calibration, laboratory and work-shop facilities to the industry.

(iv) Conduct Training Programmes in designing and production of electrical measuring and process control instruments for engineers, technicians and skilled workers and

(v) Support and help the industry to develop and produce highly specialised instruments and their components.

During a short period of the last three years effective working, the Institute provided 900 on-the-spot technical consultations by visiting manufacturing units. Besides, 800 entrepreneurs visited the Institute for technical advice. The Workshop and Tool Room of the Institute developed about 100 prototypes of instruments and fabricated 200 tools. Calibration and testing of 500 instruments was undertaken. Instrument and Tool designing was completed for 180 jobs, and training in the various areas of instrument technology was imparted to 350 participants.

Provision of these extension services by the IDEMI has gone a long way to improve the quality of the existing product lines of the industry and helped it achieve produce diversification by taking up new lines of production in electrical measuring and process control instruments.

Overseas Communications Service

Historical background—The submarine telegraph services and the Wireless Telegraph and Radio Telephone services were operated by a private company known as the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. till 1947. This was nationalised on 1st January 1947 and constituted into a Government organisation named the Overseas Communications Service.

The Overseas Communications Service is a Commercial Department of the Government of India under Ministry of Communications and is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and operation of India's Overseas Telecommunication Services.

Through its four international gateway-centres in Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras the O. C. S. provides Telephone, Telegraph, Telex, Phototelegraph and leased Telegraph Service. It also provides Broadcast and reception services for the India Government and Press.

The foreign telegram booked by the P & T Department offices from the regions are routed to the O. C. S. traffic offices for onward transmission

to foreign countries. Similarly in the reverse direction foreign telegrams received by O. C. S. are passed on to the P. & T. for delivery to the addressees.

To meet the ever rising public demands and to provide improved telecommunication facilities, the O. C. S. has set up its first Satellite Earth Station at Arvi which is operating since 26th February 1971.

The Earth Station is linked by "Line of Sight" microwave relay system with Videsh Sanchar Bhavan at Bombay and there are three repeater stations between Bombay and Arvi. The signals from the last repeater station are picked up by the antenna supplied on a 45 metre high tower installed on top of the Videsh Sanchar Bhavan. Videsh Sanchar Bhavan has the necessary equipment for international telegraph circuits, telephone and T. V. and telex exchanges to overseas terminals. It is also equipped to receive and transmit coloured television programmes.

List of Services operated as on 1st September 1973 are given below.

(A) *Via Satellite—*

1. Telephone Services to Australia, Bahrain, Canada, East Africa, France, W. Germany, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, U. K., U. S. A.
2. Telegraph Services to Australia, Canada, East Africa, W. Germany Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Singapore, Switzerland, U. K., U. S. A. (WUI, RCA).
3. Telex Services to : Australia, Austria, East Africa, W. Germany, Italy, Hongkong, Japan, Kuwait, Singapore, Switzerland, U. K., U. S. A. (WUI, RCA, ITTCOM).
4. Phototelegraph Services to : Australia, East Africa, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, U. K.

(B) *Via HF—*

1. Telephone Services to : Aden, Afghanistan, Burma, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USSR, Viet Nam (South).
2. Telegraph Services to : Aden, Afghanistan, Arab Rep. of Egypt, Burma, China, France, Hongkong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, USSR, Viet Nam (North), Viet Nam (South), Yugoslavia.

3. Telex Services to : Hongkong, Iran, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, UK, USSR.
4. Phototelegraph Services to : Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Poland, USSR.

Through these direct and switched operation the telephone service is available to 170 foreign countries, telegraph service practically to all countries of the world, telex service with 163 countries and phototelegraph service to 54 countries.

(C) *Leased Circuits*—54 private and Government organisations have been provided with leased teleprinter channels.

(D) *Press Broadcast Transmission*—In addition to above service, O. C. S. provides multi-address news transmissions on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs for the benefit of the Indian Consular posts abroad.

O. C. S. also provides multi-address transmission facilities to the press agencies and carries out reception of foreign radiotelegraph press-broadcasts on behalf of them.

(E) *Programme Transmission Service*—Facilities are also provided on the Overseas Telephone circuits for the transmission and reception of "Programme Transmission" by representatives and correspondents of broadcast organisations for re-broadcast on their parent broadcast network.

Traffic

Communications by satellite provides a very high quality of service and due to this new facility the demands of growing industry and trade has multiplied extensively so that the volume of traffic has nearly trebled specially on the telephone and telex traffic streams.

As of today, the O. C. S. operates 76 telephone channels, 42 telegraph channels, 107 telex channels.

Indian Standards Institution

Indian Standards Institution completed twenty-five years of its service to the nation on 6th January 1972. The Institution has rendered its services in the industrial and economic growth of the country on a planned basis. Standardization has played a vital role in streamlining and increasing productivity, simplifying production processes, substituting imports, promoting exports and making optimum use of the scarce resources in

men and material. The work of the Institution includes preparation of national standards, operation of ISO Certification Marks Scheme, in-plant standardization activity and the various training programmes have helped in developing standardization and quality control at company level as well as training of Standards Engineers.

The total number of Indian standards in force as on 30th June 1973 crossed the figure of 7,300 covering many important subjects in different industries. 75 percent of the Indian standards have been adopted by Central and State Governments and industries in both public and private sectors.

The ISI Certification Marks Scheme which protects consumer interest registered considerable progress. 3,462 licences have been granted as on 30th June 1973 covering goods with an annual production value of over Rs. 3,500 million. The object of ISI Certification Marks Scheme is to provide assurance to the purchasers that the things bearing ISI Mark have been produced under controlled conditions and tested and inspected for compliance with the relevant Indian Standards.

The Institution takes active part in the work of standardization at the international level. It helps developing countries by imparting training and standardization techniques to the Standards Engineers.

The Institution's Head Office is located at New Delhi and the Branch Office at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras.

Subscribing membership of ISI confers certain rights and privileges on organizations and individuals enrolling themselves, the benefits accruing depend upon the class of membership. There are five classes of subscribing membership of ISI, viz. Patron, Donor sustaining Associate an Individual open to industrial and business houses institutions, chambers of commerce as well as individuals. The total number of members as on 30th June 1973 is 2,520.

Indian Institute of Geomagnetism

Colaba Observatory, Bombay, one of the oldest scientific institutions in the country, was established in the year 1823. Meteorological observations commenced in 1826 and systematized from 1841. Besides meteorological observations, correct time was determined and disseminated to ships at about the same time. On the recommendation of the Royal Society, London, a magnetic observatory was established at Colaba, in 1841.

Regular magnetic observations with eye-reading instruments commenced in 1846 and photographic magnetographs were introduced in 1871. The magnetic observatory continued to function at Colaba till 1906 when, due to the introduction of electric traction in the city of Bombay, it had to be shifted to Alibag, district Kolaba, about 29 kilometres south-east of Bombay, where the magnetic observatory functions to this day. The Colaba-Alibag magnetic data is homogenous and is unique in the world, extending over a period of more than 120 years.

The Colaba and Alibag Observatories, formerly part of the India Meteorological Department, was constituted by the Government of India into an autonomous institute under the name "Indian Institute of Geomagnetism" from April, 1971.

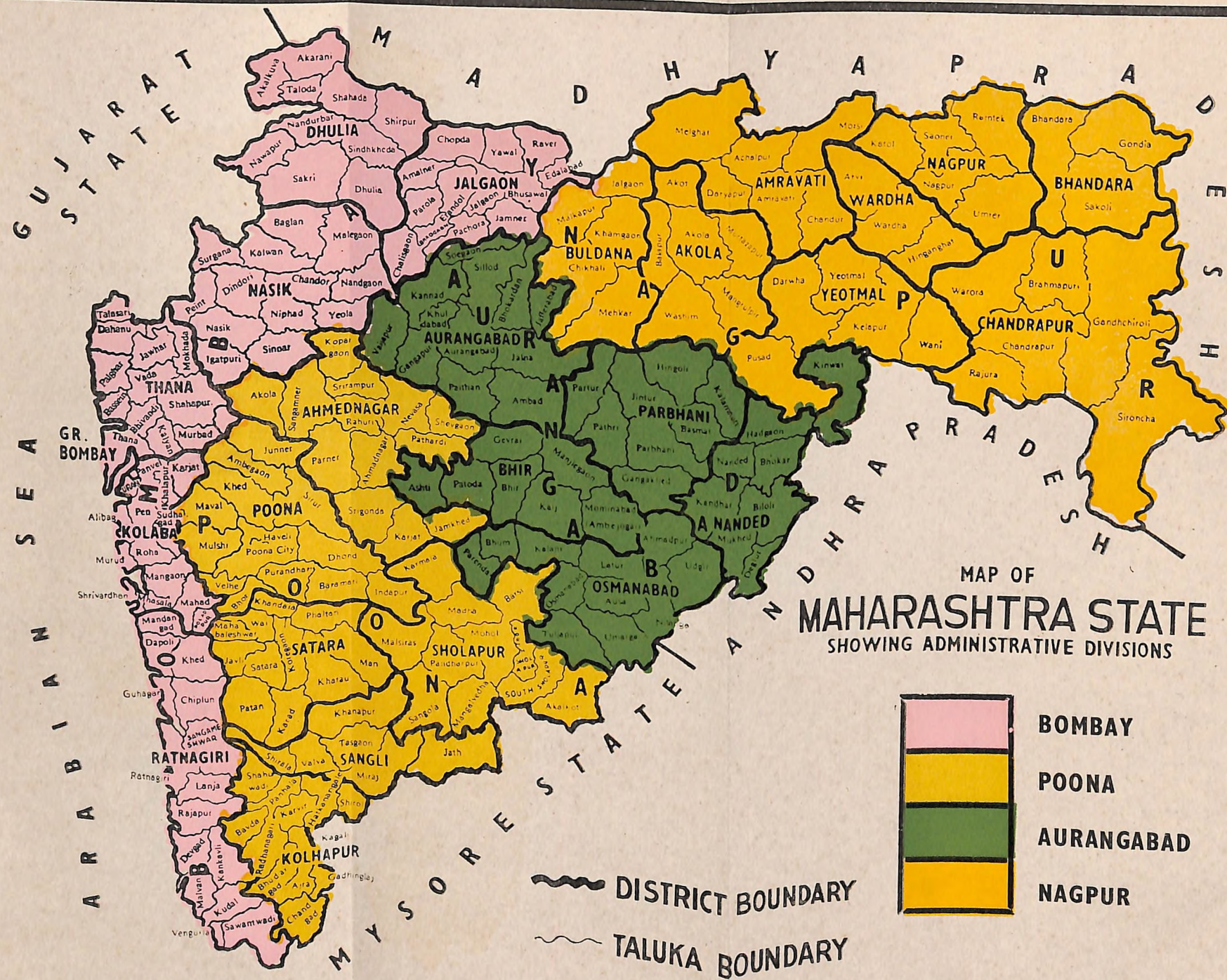
Besides the Primary Magnetic Observatory at Alibag, the Institute maintains two more magnetic observatories one at Annamalainagar and the other at Trivandrum and proposes to start in the near future magnetic observatories at Shillong and Port Blair.

Activities of the Institute

The data from the magnetic observatories are published in annual volume and disseminated to scientific community and institutions in India and abroad on exchange basis. The Institute continues with research activities in the field of geomagnetism and solar-terrestrial physics and functions as a recognized institution of the University of Bombay for imparting post-graduate instruction for M. Sc. and Ph. D. degree. A World Digital Data Centre for Geomagnetism has been established in the Institute. Apart from world-wide exchange of annual volumes, the Institute supplies indices of geomagnetic disturbance to the Central World Organization at De Bilt and to interested parties. The Institute also participates in International Scientific Programmes.

The Institute maintains and rates standard clocks and supplies accurate time to the public institutions, Railways, Port Trust, Power Stations and individuals. In addition, time signals in the form of six pips are broadcast over the Bombay Station of the All India Radio, twice a day, at 0845 and 2045 I. S. T. In addition the chronometers and deckwatches of the Navy are maintained and rated by the Institute.

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APPENDIX I

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Governor: Shri Ali Yawar Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CABINET MINISTERS

1. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Planning, Information and Publicity, Protocol and Rural Development.
2. Shri V. B. Patil, Irrigation and Power (Hydro-Electric).
3. Shri S. B. Chavan, Agriculture and State Road Transport Corporation.
4. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Finance, Small Savings and Forests.
5. Shri N. M. Tidke, Industries, Labour, Electricity, Printing Presses and Legislative Affairs.
6. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Public Health, Urban Development and Aukaf.
7. Shri Y. J. Mohite, Co-operation and Housing.
8. Shri H. G. Vartak, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Khar Lands, Food and Civil Supplies, and Indian Games.
9. Shri A. R. Antulay, Buildings and Communications, Law and Judiciary and Fisheries.
10. Smt. Pratibha Patil, Social Welfare and Cultural Affairs.

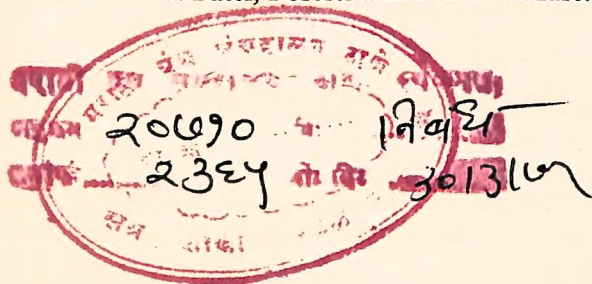
11. Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Education and Sports (except Indian Games.)
12. Dr. M. B. Popat, Prohibition.

Ministers of State

1. Shri K. P. Patil, Industries, Electricity, Forests and Tourism.
2. Shri S. B. Patil, Finance, Rural Development and Labour.
3. Shri S. A. Solanke, Revenue and Co-operation.
4. Shri S. G. Pawar, Home, Publicity, Rehabilitation, Sports and Protocol, Food and Civil Supplies.
5. Shri R. J. Deotale, Agriculture, Irrigation and State Road Transport Corporation.
6. Smt. Prabha Rau, Education and Planning.
7. Shri G. S. Sarnayak, Urban Development, Public Health, Buildings and Communications.
8. Shri D. T. Rupavate, Housing, Social Welfare and Fisheries.

Deputy Minister

Shri R. M. Patel, Forests and Social Welfare.



APPENDIX II

MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Names of the Members as on 16th July 1973)

Speaker : SHRI S. K. WANKHEDE

Deputy Speaker : SHRI R. V. BET

AHMEDNAGAR

1. *Ahmednagar (North)* : Shri Kisanrao Balaji Mhaske (Cong.)
2. *Ahmednagar (South)* : Shri Navnitdas Narayandas Barshikar
[R. L. A. G. (Ind.)]
3. *Karjat* : Shri Eknathrao Buvasaheb Nimbalkar (Cong.)
4. *Nagar Akola (ST)* : Shri Yashwant Sakharam Bhangare (Cong.)
5. *Parner* : Shri Shankarrao Deorao Kale (Cong.)
6. *Pathardi* : Shri Ganpat Rajaram Mhaske [L. S. A. G. (Ind.)]
7. *Rahuri* : Shri Punjaji Bapuji Kadu [S. A. L. G. (Com. C. P. I.)]
8. *Sangamner* : Shri Bhikajirao Jijaba Khatal (Cong.)
9. *Shevgaon* : Shri Vakilrao Baburao Langhe [S. A. L. G. (Com. C. P. I.)]
10. *Shirdi* : Shri Shankarrao Genuji Kolhe [L. S. A. G. (Ind.)]
11. *Shrigonda (SC)* : Shri Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Ind.)
12. *Shrirampur* : Shri Govindrao Wamanrao Adik (Cong.)

AKOLA

13. *Akola* : Shri Jamanlal Shriramji Goenka (Cong.)
14. *Akot* : Shri Manohar Bhikaji Tayade (Cong.)
15. *Balapur* : Shri Govindrao Sheshrao Sarnayak (Cong.)
16. *Borgaon-Manju* : Shri Nilkantha Shridhar Sapkal (Cong.)
17. *Mangrulpur* : Shri Gajadhar Ramsing Rathod (Cong.)
18. *Medshi* : Shri Ramrao Gopalrao Zanak (Cong.)
19. *Murtizapur* : Smt. Pratibhadevi Bhagvantrao Tidke (Cong.)
20. *Washim (SC)* : Shri Bhimrao Mahadeo Katke (Cong.).

AMRAVATI

21. *Achalpur* : Shri Narsingrao Sheshrao Deshmukh (Cong.)
22. *Amravati* : Shri Dattatraya Nagorao Metkar (Cong.)
23. *Badnera* : Shri Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Cong.)
24. *Chandur* : Shri Sharad Motiram Tasare (Cong.)
25. *Daryapur* : Smt. Kokila Jagannath Patil (Cong.)
26. *Melghat (ST)* : Shri Ramu Mhatang Patel (Cong.)
27. *Morshi* : Shri Malhar Ganpat Mahulkar (Cong.)
28. *Walgaon* : Shri Uttamrao Bhagwantrao Mahalle (Cong.).

AURANGABAD

29. *Ambad* : Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope (Cong.)
30. *Aurangabad (East)* : Shri Vishwanathrao Suryabhan Jadhav (Cong.)
31. *Aurangabad (West)* : Dr. Rafiq Zakaria (Cong.)
32. *Bhokardan* : Shri Bhaurao Narsingrao Gawande (Cong.)
33. *Gangapur* : Shri Balasaheb Ramrao Pawar (Cong.)
34. *Jalna (North)* : Shri Bajirao Sheshrao Chavan [S.A.L.G. (Ind.)]
35. *Jalna (South)* : Shri Shankarrao Raghunath Rakh (Cong.)
36. *Kannad* : Shri Narayan Girmaji Patil (Cong.)
37. *Paithan* : Shri Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Cong.)
38. *Sillod* : Shri Gangaram Shivram Mankar (Cong.)
39. *Vaijapur* : Smt. Shakuntalabai Vinayakrao Patil (Cong.)

BHANDARA

40. *Adyal* : Smt. Manoramabai Mahadeorao Dhote (Cong.)
41. *Amgaon* : Shri Swarupchand Jethmal Ajmera (Cong.)
42. *Arjuni-Morgaon* : Shri Adkuji Sonuji Paulzagade (Cong.)
43. *Bhandara* : Shri Govind Ramji Shende [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]
44. *Gondia* : Smt. Rajkumari Gopalnarayan Bajpai (Cong.)
45. *Goregaon* : Shri Ramchandraji Tulshiramji Harinkhede (Cong.)

46. *Sakoli* : Shri Martand Ramji Kapgate (Cong.)
47. *Tiroda* : Shri Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Cong.)
48. *Tumsar* : Shri Keshavrao Atmaramji Pardhi (Cong.)

BHIR

49. *Ashti* : Shri Shripatrao Limbajirao Kadam (Cong.)
50. *Bhir* : Shri Safaderali Sujatali Deshmukh (Cong.)
51. *Chausala* : Smt. Kesharbai Sonaji Kshirsagar (Cong.)
52. *Georai* : Shri Sundarrao Abasaheb Solanke (Cong.)
53. *Kej* : Shri Baburao Adaskar (Cong.)
54. *Manjalegaon (SC)* : Shri Savalaram Nathuji Tribhuvan (Cong.)
55. *Renapur* : Shri Raghunathrao Venkatrao Munde (Cong.)

BULDANA

56. *Buldana* : Shri Ramsing Deosing Bhonde (Cong.)
57. *Chikhali* : Shri Bharat Rajabhau Bondre (Cong.)
58. *Lonar* : Shri Jagarao Ravji Chavan (Cong.)
59. *Malkapur* : Shri Arjun Awadhut Wankhede [R. L. A. G. (J.S.)]
60. *Shegaon* : Shri Kashiram Raibhan Patil [S.A.L.G. (P and W.)]
61. *Mehkar* : Shri Sitaram Chinkaji Lodhe (Cong.)
62. *Khamgaon* : Shri Manikrao Pralhad Gawande (Cong.)

CHANDRAPUR

63. *Armori (ST)* : Shri Baburao Narayan Madavi (Cong.)
64. *Bhadrayati* : Shri Ramchandra Janardan Deotale (Cong.)
65. *Brahmapuri* : Shri Baliram Marotirao Gulpude (Cong.)
66. *Chandrapur* : Shri Eknath Pandurang Salve (Cong.)
67. *Chimur* : Shri Ghanshambapu Motirambapu Birje (Cong.)
68. *Gadchiroli (ST)* : Shri Vishweshwarrao Dharmarao (Ind.)
69. *Rajura* : Shri Vithalrao Laxmanrao Dhote (Cong.)
70. *Saoli* : Smt. Yeshodharabai Bhagirath Bajaj (Cong.)
71. *Sironcha (SC)* : Shri Mukundrao Vithoba Alone (Cong.)

DHULIA

72. *Dhulia (North)* : Shri Sadashiv Shankar Mali (Cong.)
73. *Dhulia (South)* : Kamalabai Chhaganlal Ajmera (Cong.)
74. *Nandurbar (ST)* : Shri Ramesh Panya Valvi (Cong.)
75. *Navapur (ST)* : Shri Surupsing Hirya Naik (Cong.)
76. *Sakri* : Smt. Gojarbai Ramrao Bhamre (Cong.)
77. *Shahada (ST)* : Shri Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (Cong.)
78. *Shirpur* : Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil (Cong.)

79. *Sindkheda* : Smt. Lilabai Uttamrao Patil (Cong.)
80. *Taloda (ST)* : Shri Dilwarsing Dongarsing Padvi [R. L. A. G. (J.S.)]

GREATER BOMBAY

81. *Andheri* : Shri Ramnath Mahavir Pandey (Cong.)
82. *Bandra* : Shri George D'Souza (Cong.)
83. *Borivali* : Shri Dwarkanath Govind Palkar (Cong.)
84. *Byculla* : Shri Vasant Ranganath Hosing (Cong.)
85. *Chembur* : Shri Vishwanath Krishna Tembe (Cong.)
86. *Colaba* : Smt. Aloo Jal Chibber (Cong.)
87. *Dadar* : Dr. Waman Shankar Matkar (Cong.)
88. *Dhobitalao* : Shri Mohanlal Bhavanbhai Popat (Cong.)
89. *Ghatkopar* : Shri Rammanohar Vishnunarayan Tripathi (Cong.)
90. *Girgaon* : Shri Pramod Navalkar [R.L.A.G.(S.S.)]
91. *Khetwadi* : Shri Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Cong.)
92. *Kumbharwada* : Shri Ziyauddin Burhanuddin Bukhari [S. A. L. G. (M.L.)]
93. *Kurla* : Shri Prabhakar Kashinath Kunte (Cong.)
94. *Lovegrove (SC)* : Shri Ramchandra Anaji Khaire (Cong.)
95. *Mahim* : Shri Fredrik Michael Pinto (Cong.)
96. *Malad* : Smt. Mrinal Keshav Gore (S.)
97. *Matunga* : Smt. Kamala Raman (Cong.)
98. *Mazgaon* : Shri Vithalrao Krishnaji Toraskar (Cong.)
99. *Mulund* : Shri Dattatray Narayan Samant (Cong.)
100. *Nagpada* : Shri Umar Abdul Aziz Kazi (Cong.)
101. *Naigaon* : Shri Vilas Vishnu Sawant (Cong.)
102. *Parel* : Shri Gajanan Shankar Loke (Cong.)
103. *Santacruz* : Shri Jagesh Desai (Cong.)
104. *Sewree* : Shri A. T. alias Bhai Bhosle (Cong.)
105. *Umarkhadi* : Shri Gulammahmood Haji Noormohammad Banatwala [S. A. L. G. (M.L.)]
106. *Vile-Parle* : Smt. Kantaben Chandulal Shah (Cong.)
107. *Walkeshwar* : Shri Harishkumar Narbheshankar Trivedi (Cong.)
108. *Worli* : Shri Sharad Shankar Dighe (Cong.)

JALGAON

109. *Amalner* : Shri Jagatrao Vyankatrao Pawar (Cong.)
110. *Bhusawal* : Shri Prabhakar Senu Mahajan (Cong.)
111. *Chalisgaon (SC)* : Shri Dinkar Diwan Chavan (Cong.)

112. *Chopada* : Smt. Sharadchandrikabai Suresh Patil (Cong.)
113. *Edlabad* : Smt. Pratibha Devising Patil (Cong.)
114. *Erandol* : Shri Digamber Shankar Patil (Cong.)
115. *Jalgaon* : Shri Madhukar Atmaram Patil (Cong.)
116. *Jamner* : Shri Narayan Kisan Patil [R.L.A.G. (Ind.)]
117. *Parola* : Shri Bhaskarrao Rajaram Patil (Cong.)
118. *Pachora* : Shri Krishnarao Maharu Patil (Cong.)
119. *Raver* : Shri Madhukarrao Dhanaji Choudhary (Cong.)
120. *Yawal* : Shri Jivaram Tukaram Mahajan (Cong.).

KOLABA

121. *Alibag* : Shri Narayan Kanhoba Bhagat (Cong.)
122. *Khalapur* : Shri Balkrishna Limbaji Patil (Cong.)
123. *Mahad* : Shri Digamber Vinayak Purohit (S.)
124. *Mangaon* : Shri Ram Vithal Mahalunge (Cong.)
125. *Panvel* : Shri Dinkar Balu Patil [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
126. *Pen* : Shri A. T. Patil [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]
127. *Shriwardhan* : Shri Abdul Rehman A. Gafoor Antuley (Cong.).

KOLHAPUR

128. *Chandgad* : Shri Vasantryao Abasaheb Desai (Cong.)
129. *Gadhinglaj* : Shri Baburao Satgauda Patil (Cong.)
130. *Hatkanangale* : Shri Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjire (Cong.)
131. *Kagal* : Shri Sadashiv Dadoba Mandlik [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]
132. *Karvir* : Shri Shipatrao Shankarrao Bondre (Cong.)
133. *Kolhapur* : Shri Tryambakrao Sitaram Karkhanis [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
134. *Panhala* : Shri Dnyandeo Yeshwantrao Patil (Cong.)
135. *Radhanagari* : Shri Krishnaji Gangaram More [L.S.A.G.(Ind.)]
136. *Shahuwadi* : Shri Udaysingrao Nanasaheb Gaikwad (Cong.)
137. *Shirol* : Shri Ratnappa Bharmappa Kumbhar (Cong.)
138. *Vadgaon (SC)* : Shri Namdeorao Laxman Vhatkar (Cong.)

NAGPUR

139. *Kalmeshwar* : Shri Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Cong.)
140. *Kamptee* : Shri Sulemankhan Abdulakhan Pathan (Cong.)
141. *Katol* : Shri Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Cong.)
142. *Nagpur* : Shri Navalchandra Giridharlal Toksiya (Cong.)
143. *Nagpur (North) (SC)* : Shri Daulatrao Husanji Ganvir (Ind.)
144. *Nagpur (East)* : Shri Narendra Ramchandra Deoghare (Cong.)

145. *Nagpur (West)* : Dr. (Smt.) Sushilabai Balraj (Cong.)
146. *Ramtek* : Shri Gunderao Fakiraji Mahajan (Cong.)
147. *Saoner* : Shri Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Cong.)
148. *Umrer* : Shri Adkuji Laluji Waghmare (Cong.).

NANDED

149. *Bhokar* : Shri Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan (Cong.)
150. *Biloli* : Shri Jairam Gangaram Ambekar (Cong.)
151. *Degloor (SC)* : Shri Pitaji Satwaji Sabne (Cong.)
152. *Hadgaon* : Shri Ganpatrao Rangrao Palkar (Cong.)
153. *Kandhar* : Shri Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
154. *Kinwat* : Shri Kisanrao Champatrao Pachpute (Cong.)
155. *Nanded* : Shri Sayyad Faruk Pasha Sayyad Makdum Pasha (Cong.).

NASIK

156. *Baglan* : Shri Mothabhau Gorakh Bhamre (Cong.)
157. *Chandor* : Shri Janardan Kedu Aher [S.A.L.G. (Ind.)]
158. *Dabhadi* : Shri Baliram Vaman Hiray (Cong.)
159. *Deolali* : Shri Nivruttirao Bhikaji Gaidhani [S.A.L.G. (Ind.)]
160. *Dindori (ST)* : Shri Kacharu Bhau Raut (Cong.)
161. *Igatpuri (ST)* : Shri Vithal Ganpat Ghare (Cong.)
162. *Malegaon* : Smt. Ayisha Chiragh Hakim (Cong.)
163. *Nandgaon* : Shri Hirubhau Manku Gawali (Cong.)
164. *Nasik* : Shri Vilas Murlidhar Lonari (Cong.)
165. *Niphad* : Shri Dulaji Sitaram Patil [S.A.L.G. (Ind.)]
166. *Sinnar* : Shri Ramkrishna Narayan Naik (Cong.)
167. *Surgana (ST)* : Shri Arjun Tulshiram Pawar [S.A.L.G. (B.K.D.)]
168. *Yeola* : Shri Nivritti Ramji Bhorkade [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]

OSMANABAD

169. *Ahmedpur* : Shri Kishanrao Nanasaheb Deshmukh [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
170. *Ausa* : Shri Keshav Sitaram Sonawane (Cong.)
171. *Kalam* : Shri Sangram Ganpatrao Mankanikar Suryavanshi (Cong.)
172. *Latur* : Shri Shivraj Vishwanath Patil (Cong.)
173. *Nilanga* : Shri Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Cong.)
174. *Umerga* : Shri Bhaskarrao Shivram Chalukya (Cong.)
175. *Osmanabad* : Shri Gautamrao Ramji Survase (Patil) (Cong.)

176. *Paranda* : Shri Vasudeo Anandrao Deshmukh [S.A.L.G. (Rep.)]
177. *Tuljapur* : Shri Shivajirao Shahajirao Patil (Cong.)
178. *Udgir (SC)* : Shri Vithalrao Bapurao Khadiwale [S.A.L.G. (Rep.)]

PARBHANI

179. *Basmath* : Shri S. Ekbal Husain (Cong.)
180. *Gangakhed (SC)* : Shri Trimbak Maroti Sawant (Cong.)
181. *Hingoli* : Smt. Ashatai Marotiappa Tale (Cong.)
182. *Jintur* : Shri Sheshrao Apparao Deshmukh [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
183. *Kalamnuri* : Shri Vithalrao Champatrao Mhaske [S.A.L.G. (Com. C.P.M.)]
184. *Parbhani* : Shri Raosaheb Bapusaheb Jamkar (Cong.)
185. *Partur* : Shri Haribhau Ramrao Barkule [S.A.L.G. (P. & W.)]
186. *Pathri* : Shri Sakharam Gopalrao Nakhate (Cong.)

POONA

187. *Ambegaon* : Shri Kisanrao Baburao Bankhele [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]
188. *Baramati* : Shri Sharadchandra Govindrao Pawar (Cong.)
189. *Bhavani Peth (SC)* : Shri Tikamdas Daduram Memjade (Cong.)
190. *Bhor* : Shri Anantrao Narayan Thopate [L.S.A.G. (Ind.)]
191. *Dhond* : Smt. Ushadevi Krishnarao Jagadale (Cong.)
192. *Haveli* : Shri Martand Dhondiba Magar (Cong.)
193. *Indapur* : Shri Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Cong.)
194. *Junner* : Shri Shrikrishna Ramji Tambe (Cong.)
195. *Kasba Peth* : Smt. Lilabai Merchant (Cong.)
196. *Khed-Alandi* : Shri Sahebrao Vithalrao Bute Patil (Cong.)
197. *Maval* : Shri Krishnarao Dhondiba Bhegade [R.L.A.G.(J.S.)]
198. *Mulshi* : Shri Namdeorao Ramkrishna Mate (Cong.)
199. *Poona Cantonment* : Shri Shivajirao Dhere (Cong.)
200. *Purandhar* : Shri Sursinha Jyotyajirao Jadhavrao (S.)
201. *Shivajinagar* : Shri Ravindra More (Cong.)
202. *Shukrawar Peth* : Shri Ramchandra Kashinath Mhalgi [R.L.A.G. (J.S.)]
203. *Sirur* : Shri Popatrao Haribhau Kokare (Cong.).

RATNAGIRI

204. *Chiplun* : Shri Parshuram Krishnarao Sawant (Cong.)
205. *Dapoli* : Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Cong.)
206. *Deogad* : Shri Rajabhau Govind Mirashi (Cong.)
207. *Guhagar* : Shri Shridhar Dattaray Natu [R.L.A.G. (J.S.)]

208. *Kankavli* : Shri Keshavrao Vyankateshrao Rane (Cong.)
209. *Khed-Bandar* : Shri Hussain Misrikhan Dalwai (Cong.)
210. *Lanja* : Shri Shivajirao Sawant (Cong.)
211. *Malvan* : Shri Vijaysinh Gopalrao Prabhugaonkar (Cong.)
212. *Rajapur* : Shri Sahadeo Mukund Thakare (Cong.)
213. *Ratnagiri* : Shri S. E. Hassanain (Cong.)
214. *Sangameshwar* : Smt. Laxmibai Babaji Bhuwad (Cong.)
215. *Sawantwadi* : Vacant
216. *Vengurla* : Shri Sitaram Narayan Desai (Cong.).

SANGLI

217. *Atpadi-Kawathe Mahankal* : Shri Annasaheb Udhav Lengre (Cong.)
218. *Jath (SC)* : Shri Shivarudra Thabajirao Bamane (Cong.)
219. *Khanapur* : Shri Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Cong.)
220. *Miraj* : Shri Narsinha Ramchandra Pathak [L. S. A. G. (Ind.)]
221. *Sangli* : Shri Pandurang Bapurao Patil (Cong.)
222. *Shirala* : Shri Bhagwanrao Bhausaheb Patil (Cong.)
223. *Tasgaon* : Shri Babasaheb Gopalrao Patil (Cong.)
224. *Walwa* : Shri Rajaram Anant Patil (Cong.).

SATARA

225. *Jaoli* : Shri Lalasingrao Bapusaheb Shinde (Cong.)
226. *Karad* : Shri Baburao Ramchandara Kotwal (Cong.)
227. *Karad (South)* : Shri Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Cong.)
228. *Khatav* : Shri Keshavrao Shankrao Patil [L. S. A. G. (Ind.)]
229. *Koregaon* : Shri Dattajirao Bhausaheb Barge [L. S. A. G. (Ind.)]
230. *Man (SC)* : Smt. Prabhavati Gangadhar Shinde (Cong.)
231. *Patan* : Shri Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Cong.)
232. *Phaltan* : Shri Krishnachandra Raghunathrao Bhoite (Cong.)
233. *Satara* : Shri Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap (Cong.)
234. *Wai* : Shri Prataprao Baburao Bhosle (Cong.)

SHOLAPUR

235. *Akkalkot* : Shri Baburao Tulsiram Mane (Cong.)
236. *Barshi* : Smt. Shailaja Chaturbhuj Shitole (Cong.)
237. *Karmala (SC)* : Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane (Cong.)
238. *Madha* : Shri Vithalrao Marutirao Shinde (Cong.)
239. *Malshiras* : Shri Changojirao Abasaheb Deshmukh (Cong.)
240. *Mangalwedha* : Shri Kisanlal Ramchandra Marda (Cong.)

241. *Mohol* : Shri Shahajirao Shankarrao Patil (Cong.)
242. *North Sholapur* : Shri Abasaheb Baburao Killedar (Cong.)
243. *Pandharpur* : Shri Audumbar Kondiba Patil (Cong.)
244. *Sangola* : Vacant
245. *Sholapur City (North)* : Shri Ramkrishna Venkatesh Bet (Cong.)
246. *Sholapur City (South)* : Smt. Nirmala Shankarrao Thokal (Cong.)
247. *South Sholapur* : Shri Virupakshappa Guruappa Shivadare (Cong.)

THANA

248. *Bassein* : Shri Hari Govind Vartak (Cong.)
249. *Bhiwandi* : Shri Ridwan Burhansaheb Haris (Cong.)
250. *Dahanu (ST)* : Shri Mahadeo Gopal Kadu (Cong.)
251. *Jawhar (ST)* : Shri Ramchandra Gopal Bhoje (Cong.)
252. *Kalyan* : Shri Nakul Pundlik Patil (Cong.)
253. *Kasa (ST)* : Shri Rajaram Vithal Sumda (Cong.)
254. *Murbad* : Shri Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Cong.)
255. *Palghar* : Shri Vinayak Sitaram Patil (Cong.)
256. *Shahapur (ST)* : Shri Shrirang Rama Shinge (Cong.)
257. *Thana* : Smt. Vimal Khanderao Rangnekar (Cong.)
258. *Ulhasnagar* : Shri Sanmukh Chuharmal Israni (Cong.).

WARDHA

259. *Arvi* : Shri Dhairyashilrao Vinayakrao Wagh (Ind.)
260. *Hinganghat* : Shri Kesharao Motiramji Zade (Cong.)
261. *Pulgaon* : Smt. Prabha Rau (Cong.)
262. *Wardha* : Shri Vasantao Janardan Karlekar (Cong.).

YEOTMAL

263. *Darwha* : Shri Ali Hasan Mamdani (Cong.)
264. *Digras* : Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil (Cong.)
265. *Kelapur* : Shri Trimbakrao Dattatraya Deshmukh (Parvekar) (Cong.)
266. *Pusad* : Shri Vasantao Phulsing Naik (Cong.)
267. *Ralegaon (ST)* : Shri Anandrao Khushalrao Deshmukh (Cong.)
268. *Umerkhed* : Shri Shankarrao Ajaji Mane (Cong.)
269. *Vani* : Shri Dada Sitaram Nandekar (Ind.)
270. *Yeotmal* : Shri Narsingrao Ramchandra Gharphalkar Kadu (Ind.)

NOMINATED

271. Shri Dennis Laurence Amore.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Names of the Members as on 16th July, 1973.)

Chairman : SHRI V. S. PAGE. *Deputy Chairman* : SHRI R. S. GAVAI

Elected by the Legislative Assembly

1. Shri Vaman Pandurang Bapat (Cong.)
2. Shri Pundalik Ganapati Bhanarkar (Cong.)
3. Shri Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Cong.)
4. Shri Govindrao Punjaji Buchake [S. A. (Ind.)]
5. Shri Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh (Lahankar) (Cong.)
6. Shri Laxmanrao Shankarrao Deshmukh (Cong.)
7. Shri Ramkrishana Suryabhanji Gavai (Rep.)
8. Shri Annasaheb Ramchandrarao Gavane [S. A. (P. & W.)]
9. Shri Haribhau Purnaji Gole (Cong.)
10. Shri Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande [S. A. (P. & W.)]
11. Shri Appasaheb Ramchandra Jadhav (Cong.)
12. Shri Narayan Waktu Karwade (Cong.)
13. Shri Anandiram Modiram Kumath (Cong.)
14. Shri Motiram Udebhan Lahane [R.L. A. (J. S.)]
15. Shri Laxman Eknath Manal (Cong.)
16. Shri Ram Krishna Meghe (Cong.)
17. Shri Vithal Sakharam Page (Cong.)
18. Shri Bajirao Nana Patil (Cong.)
19. Shri Govindrao Bapurao Patil (Cong.)
20. Shri Madhav Gotu Patil (Cong.)
21. Shri Narayan Dnyandeo Patil [S. A. (P. & W.)]
22. Shri Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Cong.)
23. Shri Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Cong.)
24. Shri Damodar Tatyaba Rupavate (Cong.)
25. Shri Pandurang Bapuji Salunkhe (Cong.)
26. Shri Bhausahab Laxmanrao Shirole (Cong.)
27. Shri Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonavane (Cong.)
28. Shri Dattatraya Blakrishna Tamhane [S.A. (S.)]
29. Shri Dasharath Hiranman Tayade [S.A. (P. & W.)]
30. Shri Sadashiv Krishnarao Vaishampayan (Cong.).

Elected by the local authorities

31. Shri Jatiram Chaitram Barve (Cong.)
32. Shri Vasudev Narayan Bhruguwar (Cong.)
33. Shri Devrao Anandrao Chaudhari (Patil) (Cong.)
34. Shri Prabhakar Damodar Dalal (Cong.)
35. Shri Madhukar Laxman Dandekar [S.A. (Ind.)]
36. Shri Narayan Uttam Deshmukh (Cong.)
37. Shri Marutrao Shankarrao Ghule (Cong.)
38. Shri Mulchand Shrimal Gothi [S.A. (B.K.D.)]
39. Shri Chhedilal Budhanlal Gupta (Cong.)
40. Shri H. Mohad. Usman Farooqui Mohd. Umar (Cong.)
41. Shri Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Cong.)
42. Shri Baburao Govindrao Jadhav (Cong.)
43. Shri Manohar Gajanan Joshi (Shiv Sena)
44. Shri Sambhajirao Sahebrao Kakade [R.L.A. (Cong. O.)]
45. Shri Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri (Cong.)
46. Shri Chitrasen Rajaram Khanolkar (Ind.)
47. Shri Manikrao Padmanna Mangudkar (Cong.)
48. Shri Manikrao Shankarrao Maske (Cong.)
49. Shri Dhanaji Ravaji Patil (Cong.)
50. Shri Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Cong.)
51. Shri Linganna Puttal Pujari (Cong.)
52. Shri Sadashivrao Annasaheb Shinde (Cong.).

Elected by the graduates' constituencies

53. Shri Govind Kashinath Athavale [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
54. Shri Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhari [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
55. Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
56. Prof. Gajanan Bhalchandra Kanitkar [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
57. Dr. Vasantkumar Ramkrishna Pandit [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
58. Shri Uttamrao Laxman Patil [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
59. Shri Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan [S.A. (S.)].

Elected by the teachers' constituencies

60. Shri Mahadeo Narsyya Anjekar (Ind.)
61. Shri Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe [R.L.A. (Ind.)]
62. Shri Dhondo Vithal Deshpande [R.L.A. (Ind.)]
63. Shri Haribhau Sakharajji Hatwar (Ind.)
64. Shri Mukund Tryambak Kulkarni [R.L.A. (Ind.)]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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2. Shri Pundalik Ganapati Bhanarkar (Cong.)
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4. Shri Govindrao Punjaji Buchake [S. A. (Ind.)]
5. Shri Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh (Lahankar) (Cong.)
6. Shri Laxmanrao Shankarrao Deshmukh (Cong.)
7. Shri Ramkrishana Suryabhanji Gavai (Rep.)
8. Shri Annasaheb Ramchandrarao Gavane [S. A. (P. & W.)]
9. Shri Haribhau Purnaji Gole (Cong.)
10. Shri Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande [S. A. (P. & W.)]
11. Shri Appasaheb Ramchandra Jadhav (Cong.)
12. Shri Narayan Waktu Karwade (Cong.)
13. Shri Anandiram Modiram Kumath (Cong.)
14. Shri Motiram Udebhan Lahane [R.L .A. (J. S.)]
15. Shri Laxman Eknath Manal (Cong.)
16. Shri Ram Krishna Meghe (Cong.)
17. Shri Vithal Sakharam Page (Cong.)
18. Shri Bajirao Nana Patil (Cong.)
19. Shri Govindrao Bapurao Patil (Cong.)
20. Shri Madhav Gotu Patil (Cong.)
21. Shri Narayan Dnyandeo Patil [S. A. (P. & W.)]
22. Shri Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Cong.)
23. Shri Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Cong.)
24. Shri Damodar Tatyaba Rupavate (Cong.)
25. Shri Pandurang Bapuji Salunkhe (Cong.)
26. Shri Bhausaheb Laxmanrao Shirole (Cong.)
27. Shri Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonavane (Cong.)
28. Shri Dattatraya Blakrishna Tamhane [S.A. (S.)]
29. Shri Dasharath Hiranman Tayade [S.A. (P. & W.)]
30. Shri Sadashiv Krishnarao Vaishampayan (Cong.)

Elected by the local authorities

31. Shri Jatiram Chaitram Barve (Cong.)
32. Shri Vasudev Narayan Bhругुwar (Cong.)
33. Shri Devrao Anandrao Chaudhari (Patil) (Cong.)
34. Shri Prabhakar Damodar Dalal (Cong.)
35. Shri Madhukar Laxman Dandekar [S.A. (Ind.)]
36. Shri Narayan Uttam Deshmukh (Cong.)
37. Shri Marutrao Shankarrao Ghule (Cong.)
38. Shri Mulchand Shrimal Gothi [S.A. (B.K.D.)]
39. Shri Chhedilal Budhanlal Gupta (Cong.)
40. Shri H. Mohad. Usman Farooqui Mohd. Umar (Cong.)
41. Shri Sahebrao Dadarao Hangarekar (Cong.)
42. Shri Baburao Govindrao Jadhav (Cong.)
43. Shri Manohar Gajanan Joshi (Shiv Sena)
44. Shri Sambhajirao Sahebrao Kakade [R.L.A. (Cong. O.)]
45. Shri Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri (Cong.)
46. Shri Chitrasen Rajaram Khanolkar (Ind.)
47. Shri Manikrao Padmanna Mangudkar (Cong.)
48. Shri Manikrao Shankarrao Maske (Cong.)
49. Shri Dhanaji Ravaji Patil (Cong.)
50. Shri Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Cong.)
51. Shri Linganna Puttal Pujari (Cong.)
52. Shri Sadashivrao Annasaheb Shinde (Cong.).

Elected by the graduates' constituencies

53. Shri Govind Kashinath Athavale [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
54. Shri Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhari [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
55. Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
56. Prof. Gajanan Bhalchandra Kanitkar [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
57. Dr. Vasantkumar Ramkrishna Pandit [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
58. Shri Uttamrao Laxman Patil [R.L.A. (J.S.)]
59. Shri Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan [S.A. (S.)].

Elected by the teachers' constituencies

60. Shri Mahadeo Narsyya Anjekar (Ind.)
61. Shri Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe [R.L.A. (Ind.)]
62. Shri Dhondo Vithal Deshpande [R.L.A. (Ind.)]
63. Shri Haribhau Sakharamji Hatwar (Ind.)
64. Shri Mukund Tryambak Kulkarni [R.L.A. (Ind.)]

65. Shri Prakash Ganesh Mohadikar [S.A. (Ind.)]
66. Shri Nagorao Balkrishna Sapate (Ind.).

Nominated by the Governor

67. Kum. Shantabai Dhanaji Dani (Rep.)
68. Shri Jawaharlal Amolackchand Darda (Cong.)
69. Smt. Maniben Nanubhai Desai [R.L.A. (Cong. O.)]
70. Dr. J. Leon D'Souza (Cong.)
71. Shri Shamrao Sakharam Kadam (Cong.)
72. Shri Narhar Waman Limaye (Cong.)
73. Shri Gajanan Digambar Madgulkar (Cong.)
74. Shri Jethmal Kisanlal Maheshwari (Cong.)
75. Shri Pandharinath Vithoba Patil (Cong.)
76. Shri Tushar Pandurang Pawar (Cong.)
77. Shri Madhavrao Krishnaji Sagale (Cong.)
78. Shri Charudatta Chaturbhai Shah (Cong.).

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APPENDIX III

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM MAHARASHTRA STATE

LOK SABHA

<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
1. Shri Vasantrao Purshottam Sathe (Cong.)	Akola
2. Shri Annasaheb Pandurang Shinde (Cong.)	Ahmednagar
3. Shri Krishna Gulab Deshmukh (Cong.)	Amravati
4. Shri Manikrao Palodkar (Cong.)	Aurangabad
5. Shri Raghunath Keshav Khadilkar (Cong.)	Baramati
6. Shri Jwalaprasadji Vishwambhardas Dube (Cong.)	Bhandara
7. Shri Sayajirao Trimbakrao Pandit (Cong.)	Bhir
8. Shri Shrikrishna Vaijanath Dhamankar (Cong.)	Bhiwandi
9. Vacant	Bombay Central
10. Shri Rajaram <i>alias</i> Raja Gopal Kulkarni (Cong.)	Bombay North-East
11. Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Cong.)	Bombay Central South
12. Shri Hari Ramchandra Gokhale (Cong.)	Bombay North-West
13. Dr. N. N. Kailas (Cong.)	Bombay South.

<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
14. Shri Yadav Shivram Mahajan (Cong.)	Buldana
15. Shri Abdul Shafi (Cong.)	Chandrapur
16. Shri Krishnarao Dagoji Thakur (Cong.)	Chimur
17. Shri Dumada Laxman Kakadya (Cong.)	Dahanu (ST)
18. Shri Chudaman Ananda Patil (Cong.)	Dhulia
19. Shri Dattajirao Baburao Kadam (Cong.)	Hatkanangle
20. Shri Krishnarao Madhavrao Patil (Cong.)	Jalgaon
21. Shri Baburao Janglu Kale (Cong.)	Jalna
22. Vacant	Karad
23. Shri Arjun Shripat Kasture (Cong.)	Khamgaon (SC)
24. Shri Anantrao Vithalrao Patil (Cong.)	Khed
25. Shri Shankar Babaji Sawant (Cong.)	Kolaba
26. Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar (Cong.)	Kolhapur
27. Shri Eknath Vithalrao Vikhe (Cong.)	Kopergaon
28. Shri Tulshiram Dashrath Kamble (Cong.)	Latur (SC)
29. Shri Zamru Manglu Kahandole (Cong.)	Malegaon (ST)
30. Shri Tukaram Hurji Gavit (Cong.)	Nandurbar
31. Shri Jambuwantrao Bapurao Dhote (Forward Block)	Nagpur
32. Shri Venkatrao Baburao Tarodekar (Cong.)	Nanded
33. Shri Bhanudas Ramchandra Kavde (Cong.)	Nasik
34. Shri Tulshiram Abaji Patil (Cong.)	Osmanabad
35. Shri Nivrutti Satvaji Kamble (Cong.)	Pandharpur (SC)
36. Shri Shivajirao Shankarrao Deshmukh (Cong.)	Parbhani
37. Shri Mohan Manikchand Dharia (Cong.)	Poona
38. Shri Madhu Dandavate (S.)	Rajapur
39. Vacant.	Ramtek
40. Shri Ganapati Tukaram Gotkhinde (Cong.)	Sangli
41. Shri Shantaram Laxman Peje (Cong.)	Ratnagiri
42. Shri Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan (Cong.)	Satara
43. Shri Surajratan Fatechand Damani (Cong.)	Sholapur
44. Shri Jagajiwanrao Ganpatrao Kadam (Cong.)	Wardha
45. Shri Sadashivrao Bapuji Thakre (Cong.)	Yeotmal

RAJYA SABHA

1. Smt. Sarojini Krishnarao Babar (Cong.)
2. Shri Shankarrao Bajirao Bobade (Cong.)
3. Shri Babubhai M. Chinai (Cong. O.)
4. Smt. Shushila Adiverkar (Cong.)
5. Shri Tryambak Gopal Deshmukh (Cong.)
6. Shri Sikandar Ali Wajd. Abdul Gafoor (Cong.)
7. Shri Vithal Narhar Gadgil (Cong.)
8. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray (S.)
9. Smt. Saroj Purshottam Khaparde (Cong.)
10. Shri Narayanrao Haribhau Kumbhare (Rep.)
11. Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni (Cong.)
12. Shri Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni (Cong.)
13. Shri Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar (Cong.)
14. Shri Gulabrao Raghunath Patil (Cong.)
15. Shri Pandharinath Sitaram Patil (Cong.)
16. Shri Dhairyashilrao Yeshwant Pawar (B.K.D.)
17. Shri Shriniwas Ganesh Sardesai (Com.)
18. Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak (S.M.S.)
19. Shri Mukund Labhshankar Vyas (Cong.)



REFBK-0020710

APPENDIX IV

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

Population figures are according to 1971 Census

Districts			Area in	Population	Headquarters
1			sq. km. 2	3	4
1. Ahmednagar	..	..	17,035	22,69,117	Ahmednagar
2. Akola	..	..	10,567	15,01,478	Akola
3. Amravati	..	..	12,210	15,41,209	Amravati
4. Aurangabad	..	..	16,200	19,71,006	Aurangabad
5. Bhandara	..	..	9,214	15,85,580	Bhandara
6. Bhir	..	..	11,227	12,86,121	Bhir
7. Buldana	..	..	9,745	12,62,978	Buldana
8. Chandrapur	..	..	25,641	16,40,137	Chandrapur
9. Dhulia	..	..	13,143	16,62,181	Dhulia
10. Greater Bombay	..	..	603	59,70,575	Greater Bombay
11. Jalgaon	..	..	11,771	21,23,121	Jalgaon
12. Kolaba	..	..	7,198	12,63,003	Alibag

Districts			Area in sq. km.	Population	Headquarters
1			2	3	4
13.	Kolhapur	.. ..	8,059	20,48,049	Kolhapur
14.	Nagpur	.. ..	9,928	19,42,688	Nagpur
15.	Nanded	.. ..	10,492	13,97,762	Nanded
16.	Nasik	.. ..	15,582	23,69,221	Nasik
17.	Osmanabad	.. ..	14,117	18,96,687	Osmanabad
18.	Parbhani	.. ..	12,489	15,06,771	Parbhani
19.	Poona	.. ..	15,640	31,78,029	Poona
20.	Ratnagiri	.. ..	13,040	19,90,583	Ratnagiri
21.	Sangli	.. ..	8,563	15,39,820	Sangli
22.	Satara	.. ..	10,492	17,27,376	Satara
23.	Sholapur	.. ..	15,021	22,53,840	Sholapur
24.	Thana	.. ..	9,553	22,81,664	Thana
25.	Wardha	.. ..	6,307	7,79,562	Wardha
26.	Yeotmal	.. ..	13,925	14,23,677	Yeotmal
Total—Maharashtra State			3,07,762	5,04,12,235	

Source.—Census of India 1971-Series-II.
Maharashtra Part-II-A-General Population Tables.

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APPENDIX IV

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

Population figures are according to 1971 Census

Districts			Area in	Population	Headquarters
1			sq. km. 2	3	4
1. Ahmednagar	..	..	17,035	22,69,117	Ahmednagar
2. Akola	..	..	10,567	15,01,478	Akola
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26.	Yeotmal		13,925	14,23,677	Yeotmal
Total—Maharashtra State			3,07,762	5,04,12,235	

Source.—Census of India 1971-Series-II.

Maharashtra Part-II-A-General Population Tables.

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