Scott. II-27—60,004—17-11-48

E.& P.H. (194 9) Department.

Education SERIES.

G.O. NO.	3803 Education
Dated	12.12.1949.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Budget Estimates - 1949-50 - Demand XV - Education - Grants to Non-Govt.Arts and Professional Colleges and Secondary Schools - Supplementary estimates - Papers recorded.

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

E.& P.H.(G.2)

Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1949-50 for token sums - Presentation to Legislature. - under Demand XV - Education -

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82243

Please see the Finance Department u.o. No. 70432/B.6/49-1.

A draft supplementary note in respect of the items relating to this department is submitted. May be sent to Finance for acceptance.

RS 24/10/49

MB 24.10.49.

24/10/49 Finance

Fin (B.G)

E&PH (G2)

EO No 82243 B2/G2-1 Edn

24/10/49.

The draft note on Supply Estimates below may be accepted, subject to the amendments indicated in pencil and the case returned to E&P.H. no.

MB 25/10/49

RS 25/10/49 E&PH

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 70432 B 24 OCT 1949 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

E&PH(G2)

Please see Finance side above. A clean typed copy with the additions made by Finance below. The note for Supplementary grants may now issue.

Finn. o 70432 B.6/49-1

25/10/49

RS 25/10/49

MB 25/10/49.

5/26/10 X

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 25 OCT 1949

vide Printed Draft below

The supplementary demands has been passed by the Legislature — the papers may now be

P.T.O.

2

Order/No 3803 Edn dt- 12.12.49

Recorded.

Sub:- Budget Estimates 1949-50 - Demand XV - Education - Supplementary estimate grants - Papers recorded.

Grants to non-Govt. Arts & Professional Colleges and Secondary Schools

G.O. 3185 Edn
13/12/48

E.& P.H.(G2).

GRANT XV - EDUCATION.

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR EXPENDITURE.

Voted. Rs. 300/-

Total of sums charged. Nil.

SUMMARY.

Major head.	Minor head.	Subhead of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.
i) 37-Education - University	c.Grants to Non-Govt. Arts Colleges.	(i)Excluding Post-War Reconstruction - B.Buildings & C.Equipment.	Nil	100/-
ii) 37-Education-University.	e.Grants to Non-Govt. Professional Colleges.	Teaching	Nil	100/-
iii)37-Education-Secondary.	g.Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.	A.General - 1.Teaching.	Nil	100/-
		Total.		300/-

Item (i). Till December 1948, there was a ban on the payment of building and equipment grants to newly opened Non-Government Arts Colleges for men. With a view to encourage private effort in higher education, the Govt. ordered in December 1948 that newly opened Arts Colleges for men should be admitted to aid towards the purchase of equipment and construction of buildings, subject to the usual conditions in the Grant-in-Aid Code and also subject to the following maxima:-

Building grant - The grant should not exceed Rs.75,000 in the case of First Grade Colleges, and Rs. 50,000/- in the case of Second Grade Colleges.

Equipment grant - The grant should not exceed Rs.10000 for any college.

In view of the above decision, the Govt. will have to incur additional expenditure by way of building and equipment grants to private Aided Colleges. Grants in respect of the institutions eligible for aid wi reference to these orders will be paid during the current year wherever necessary, funds being pro

in due course.

Item (ii). In April 1949, the Govt. approved the D.P.I's. proposal to make an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3,000/- to the St. Christopher's Training College, Madras, towards the appointment of Rev. E.W. Menzel, an American Professor, for a period of four months in each of the three years, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 to assist the students of the M.Ed. course engaged in research work in education.

Item (iii). In March 1949, the Govt. admitted the C.R.R. College, Eluru, for teaching grant, as from 1947-48 i.e., the grant for 1947-48 was payable in 1948-49. In Decr. 1948, the D.P.I. reported that the additional grant required for this purpose would be Rs. 8,500/-.

2. As the expre. ~~on each of the above items~~ has been treated as on a "New Service" a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the Supplementary Estimate, in respect of each of the above items. The actual expre. in the current year will be met from savings within the Grant, if any, or by obtaining a Supplementary Grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

GRANT XV - EDUCATION.

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR EXPENDITURE.

Voted. Rs. 300/-

Total of sums charged. Nil.

SUMMARY.

Major head.	Minor head.	Subhead of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged. Rs.	Voted. Rs.
(i) 37-Education- University.	c.Grants to Non-Govt. Arts Colleges.	(i)Excluding Post-War Reconstruction- B.Buildings & C.Equipment.	Nil	100/-
(ii) 37-Education- University.	c.Grants to Non-Govt.Professional Colleges.	Teaching.	Nil	100/-
(iii)37-Education- Secondary.	g.Direct grants to Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.	A.General - 1.Teaching.	Nil	100/-
		Total.		300/-

Item (i). Till December 1948, there was a ban on the payment of building and equipment grants to newly opened Non-Government Arts Colleges for men. With a view to encourage private effort in higher education, the Government ordered in December 1948 that newly opened Arts Colleges for men should be admitted to aid towards the purchase of equipment and construction of buildings, subject to the usual conditions in the Grant-in-Aid Code and also subject to the following maxima:-

Building grant - The grant should not exceed Rs. 75,000 in the case of First Grade Colleges, and Rs. 50,000/- in the case of Second Grade Colleges.

Equipment grant - The grant should not exceed Rs. 10,000 for any college.

In view of the above decision, the Government will have to incur additional expenditure by way of building and equipment grants to private Aided Colleges. Grants in respect of the institutions eligible for aid with reference to these orders will be paid during the current year wherever necessary, funds being provided in due course.

Item (ii). In April 1949, the Government approved the

Director of Public Instruction's proposal to make an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3,000/- to the St. Christopher's Training College, Madras, towards the appointment of Rev. F.M. Mennel, an American Professor, for a period of four months in each of the three years, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 to assist the students of the M.Ed. course engaged in research in education.

Item (iii). In March 1949, the Government admitted the C.R.N. College, Eluru, for teaching grant, as from 1947-48 i.e., the grant for 1947-48 was payable in 1948-49. In December 1... the Director of Public Instruction reported that the additional grant required for this purpose would be Rs. 8,500/-.

2. As the expenditure has been treated as on a "New Service" a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the Supplementary Estimate in respect of each of the above items. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the Grant, if any, or by obtaining a Supplementary Grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

J.M. LORD PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE

AND

DETAILED SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES THEREOF

FOR THE YEAR

1949-1950

As presented to the Legislature on the 15th November 1949

6

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM TO THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1949–50.

Section 81 of the Government of India Act, 1935, requires that if in respect of any financial year further expenditure from the revenues of the Province becomes necessary over and above the expenditure therefore authorized for that year, a supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that further expenditure should be laid before the Legislature, and prescribes further that the provisions in relation to the presentation of the annual financial statement and the procedure in respect of it in the Legislature shall have effect in relation to such supplementary statements also.

2. Prior to the 1st April 1937, supplementary demands had to be presented to the Legislature when—

(1) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant was found to be insufficient for the purposes of the year; or

(2) a need arose for expenditure upon some 'new service' not contemplated in the Budget.

In respect of expenditure of the latter class, the practice was to present a demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 if it was found possible to meet the balance of the expenditure by reappropriation from savings within the grant.

3. The Government of India Act, 1935, envisages the presentation of a supplementary statement only when it is anticipated that the total expenditure authorized for the year is likely to be exceeded, and does not specifically require the presentation of a supplementary statement for expenditure on new services not contemplated in the Budget.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly whose advice was sought, however, recommended that the procedure of presenting to the Legislature a supplementary statement for expenditure on new services not contemplated in the Budget should be continued.

4. The supplementary statements now presented to the Legislature relate to expenditure on 'new service' schemes already sanctioned in the course of the current year and for which there is no provision in the Budget Estimates for 1949–50 and 'new service' schemes which will be sanctioned after the Legislature has voted the supplementary demands.

Except in extremely urgent cases or where only a small expenditure not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum recurring or Rs. 20,000 non-recurring is involved, expenditure on new services is not ordinarily incurred before the supplementary demands relating to them have been voted by the Legislature. In the case of new schemes which are not treated as 'new services', the expenditure will be met from savings within the grant and a supplementary demand will, if necessary, be moved towards the end of the year, in accordance with the procedure recommended by the Auditor General of India and the Madras Public Accounts Committee.

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Financial Secretary.

12*th November* 1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1949-50.

Serial number. (1)	Original Grant number. (2)	Service or Administration to which the Grant relates. (3)	Head of account. (4)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50. *Charged.* (5)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50. Voted. (6)	Reference to pages in the detailed estimates below. (7)
			A. Revenue Account.	RS.	RS.	
1	I	Land Revenue ..	7. Land Revenue	..	200	4
2	II	Provincial Excise ..	8. Provincial Excise ..	..	100	4–5
3	IV	Forest	10. Forest	..	300	5–6
4	VII	Other Taxes and Duties.	13. Other Taxes and Duties ..	..	100	6
5	VIII	Irrigation	XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept —Working Expenses ..	..	2,600	6–10
			18. Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..			
			19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..			
6	IX	Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	25. General Administration—Secretarial Staff of the Governor, Staff and Household of the Governor, Ministers, and Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments	..	400	10–11
7	XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous ..	..	400	11–13
8	XII	Administration of Justice.	27. Administration of Justice.	..	100	13
9	XIII	Jails	28. Jails and Convict Settlements	..	200	13–14
10	XIV	Police	29. Police	..	500	15–16
11	XV	Education ..	37. Education	..	800	16–18
12	XVI	Medical	38. Medical	..	500	18–20
13	XVII	Public Health ..	39. Public Health	..	500	20–22
14	XVIII	Agriculture	40. Agriculture	..	1,300	22–25
15	XIX	Veterinary	41. Veterinary	..	700	25–27

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Original Grant number. (2)	Service or Administration to which the Grant relates. (3)	Head of account. (4)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50 *Charged.* (5)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50 Voted. (6)	Reference to pages in the detailed estimates below. (7)
			A. Revenue Account—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	
16	XX	Co-operation	42. Co-operation	..	200	27–29
17	XXI	Industries	43. Industries (excluding Cinchona and Fisheries) ..	..	1,300	30–32
18	XXII	Cinchona and Fisheries.	43. Industries—Cinchona and Fisheries	..	300	33
19	XXIII	Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift.	47. Miscellaneous Departments.	..	100	34
20	XXIV	Miscellaneous Departments.	47. Miscellaneous Departments.	..	100	34
21	XXV	Civil Works—Works..	50. Civil Works (excluding Grants-in-aid and Establishment and Tools and Plant)	..	800	35–37
22	XXVI	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	50. Civil Works — Establishment and Tools and Plant.	..	200	37
23	XXVII	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	50. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	..	400	38–39
24	XXVIII	Electricity ..	XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses	..	500	39-40
			52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..			
25	XXXII	Miscellaneous ..	57. Miscellaneous ..	..	400	41-42
			63. Extraordinary Charges			
			Total—A ..	..	13,000	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1949-50—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Original Grant number. (2)	Service or Administration to which the Grant relates. (3)	Head of account. (4)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50. *Charged.* (5)	Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure in 1949-50. Voted. (6)	Reference to pages in the detailed estimates below. (7)
			B. Capital Account.	RS.	RS.	
26	XXXIII	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	..	700	43–44
27	XXXV	Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	..	400	44–45
28	XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	..	2,000	45–48
29	XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.	85-A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading	..	100	48–49
			Total—B ..	..	3,200	
			C. Disbursements of Loans and Advances.			
30	XL	Loans and Advances bearing Interest.	Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	..	100	49
			Total—C ..	..	100	
			Grand Total ..	..	16,300	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th November 1949.

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Financial Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

(1) GRANT I—LAND REVENUE.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	200
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
(i) 7. Land Revenue.	a. Charges of Administration—Special Officer for Rent Reduction in Estates.	A. Pay of Officers.. ..	..	100
(ii) Do.	b. Survey, Settlement and Record operations.	B. Ranges and Mobile staff—1. Pay of Officers.	..	100
		Total ..	..	200

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—The Special Officer for Reduction of Rents in Estates commenced his work in February 1948. During the budget debates in March 1949, it was brought to the notice of the Government that the progress of rent reduction work was very slow. In order to speed up the rent reduction work, the Government sanctioned the employment of additional field staff and of additional staff in the office of the Special Officer for Reduction of Rents as shown below: —

Special Officer's Office.

One Senior Superintendent
Two Junior Superintendents
Six Upper Division clerks
Six Lower Division clerks
Two Typists
Two Peons

Field Staff.

Six Deputy Tahsildars
Eighteen Lower division clerks
Twelve peons

The cost involved is about Rs. 72,700 per annum.

Item (ii).—The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act provides for the appointment of a Director of Settlements and Settlement Officers to carry out survey and settlement operations in Estates and to introduce ryotwari settlement therein. The Settlement Officers require training before they are actually posted for settlement work. The Government have therefore sanctioned the appointment of the following staff :—

(1) a Director of Settlements in the senior scale of Indian Civil Service with one Personal Assistant in the Deputy Collector's grade and necessary subordinate staff.

(2) six Deputy Collectors as Settlement Officers with requisite subordinate staff ; and

(3) one Special Officer in the grade of a District Collector to train the Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers appointed for settling the estates on ryotwari principles.

The expenditure involved is about Rs. 1,62,000 per annum.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(2) GRANT II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
8. Provincial Excise.	b. District Executive Establishment.	I. Ordinary areas— B. Prohibition staff—2. Pay of establishments.	..	100

Explanatory Note.

In view of the termination of the Customs Union Agreement between the Government of India and French India from 1st April 1949, the Government sanctioned the employment of three Assistant Prohibition Officers, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Petty Officers and 204 Guards for a period of three months in the first instance to prevent the smuggling of liquor and drugs into this Province from Pondicherry. The Government also sanctioned the supply of 16 revolvers for the 16 Sub-Inspectors. Out of the staff mentioned above, 8 Sub-Inspectors and 88 Prohibition Guards have subsequently been ordered to be retained till 31st March 1950 and the remaining staff have been disbanded. The additional cost on account of the employment of 8 Sub-Inspectors and 88 Guards for a full year and the other staff for three months amounts to about Rs. 99,226. The cost of the revolvers is estimated to be Rs. 1,500.

As the expenditure on the staff is on a 'new service' a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure will be met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(3) GRANT IV—FOREST.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	300
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
(i) 10. Forest	a. General Direction ..	D. Other charges	..	100
(ii) Do.	b. Conservancy and Works.	I. Ordinary Areas— (i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—E. Conservancy and Regeneration—1. Regeneration	..	100
(iii) Do.	b. Do.	I. Ordinary Areas— (ii) Post-War Reconstruction— C. Extension of Casuarina Plantations	..	100
		Total ..	..	300

Explanatory Note.

Item (*i*).—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board on Forest Utilization consisting of official and non-official members with the Hon'ble Minister for Forests as President and the Forest Utilization Officer, Madras, as the ex-officio Secretary. The exact strength and the personnel of the Board will be fixed soon. The estimated expenditure on the Board is Rs. 7,000 per annum recurring. The expenditure likely to be incurred in the current year is about Rs. 1,700.

Item (*ii*).—As a result of the experience gained from the wattle plantations raised so far on the Nilgiris, both by the Government as well as private enterprise, the Chief Conservator of Forests considered that there was great scope to raise such plantations on the Nilgiris from a financial point of view. He, therefore, submitted a scheme to plant wattle over an area of about 6,000 acres at about 600 acres every year on a ten-year rotation in as many places as possible not exceeding 250 acres in each locality. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 11·05 lakhs including interest charged on the initial outlay. He reported that the entire area of 6,000 acres was likely to yield about 30,000 tons of wattle bark after ten years of its plantation which would fetch a revenue of Rs. 24,00,000. The Government of India also observed that owing to the cessation of trade relations with South Africa, the African wattle on which the Indian Tanning Industry very largely depended had become unavailable, and that India must develop the indigenous sources to meet her requirements. They, therefore, suggested that it would be expedient to arrange for the increased plantation of wattle in this Province under departmental management as private enterprise was bound to be shy at the initial stage. The Government, therefore, accepted the proposal of the Chief Conservator of Forests and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 26,800 per annum recurring for ten years towards maintenance and establishment charges and of Rs. 7,50,000 non-recurring. In the current year a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,800 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 is expected to be incurred.

Item (*iii*).—With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Forest Sub-Committee of the Post-war Reconstruction Committee for the planting of casuarina over a total area of 1,50,000 acres on a eight to ten year rotation for the supply of firewood to the factory designed to produce sulphate of ammonia and to the areas from which it will be feasible to release cattle dung for manure, the Government have sanctioned—

(*a*) the taking over by the Forest Department of 872 acres of Padugais on the banks of the Cauvery and the Coleroon which are under the control of the Public Works Department ;

(*b*) the transfer of (i) Point Calimere Reserved Forest, (ii) Talainayar Reserved Forest, (iii) Muthupet Reserved Forest and (iv) village forests near Kodaikadu which are at present under the control of the Revenue Department to the control of the Forest department;

(*c*) the formation of a new Forest Division with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli with necessary additional staff.

The total estimated cost of the proposals is Rs. 1,24,900 recurring and Rs. 41,200 non-recurring.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a "new service" token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(4) Grant VII—Other Taxes and Duties.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
13. Other Taxes and Duties.	b. Charges under the Electricity Acts.	A. Chief Electrical Inspector—1. Pay of officers		100

Explanatory Note.

In March 1949, the Government approved the proposal of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government for the appointment of an independent Government auditor in lieu of the existing Company auditors for auditing the accounts of the company electric licensees on behalf of the Government as this was a desirable change under the existing circumstances. The Government sanctioned the employment of the following staff for a period of one year from the date of appointment :—

One Audit Officer in the scale of Rs. 300–50/2–500;
One Accountant on Rs. 140–190;
Two upper division clerks, II grade;
One typist and
Two peons.

The probable expenditure that will be incurred on the above staff during the current year is Rs. 10,700. As the expenditure is on a 'new service' a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(5) Grant VIII—Irrigation.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	2,600
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept—Working Expenses—Irrigation Works—Productive Works.	a. Extensions and Improvements.	Godavari Delta System—Provision of Irrigation facilities to certain high level lands in Gangalakurru village, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	Krishna Delta System—Provision of Irrigation facilities to Pittalanka block in Divi taluk, Krishna district.	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	Krishna Delta System—Lowering sills of bridges across Nallamada drain in Guntur district.	..	100

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(iv) XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital accounts are kept—Working Expenses—Irrigation works—Productive works.	a. Extensions and improvements.	Tirukoilur Anicut System—Provision of falling shutters on either end of the Tirukkoilur anicut in South Arcot district.	..	100
(v) Do.	Do.	Cauvery Delta System—Drainage improvements to Cauvery Delta—Construction of a bridge at the straight cut of the Chakkalian Voikkal across the Nagapattinam-Vedaranyam road in Tanjore district.	..	100
(vi) Do.	b. Maintenance and repairs.	Kudimaramath works—Taking over by Government in respect of channels supplying more than one village and having an ayacut of more than 1,000 acres.	..	100
(vii) 18. Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues—Irrigation works—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	Public Works Department—a. Works—Major works.	Krishna—Restoration of Grandhivani tank in Madhavaram village, Vijayawada taluk.	..	100
(viii) Do.	Do.	Guntur—Construction of an anicut across the Chilakaleru vagu near Ramudupalem in Vinukonda taluk.	..	100
(ix) Do.	Do.	Nellore—Formation of a tank across Chinnavagu, a tributary of Nallavagu in Nandipad village, Udayagiri taluk.	..	100
(x) Do.	Do.	Nellore—Formation of a tank across Nallavagu in Vedanamparthi village, Rapur taluk.	..	100
(xi) Do.	Do.	Nellore—Restoration of the supply channel from Beeraperu to Gudipadu tank and improvements to Gudipadu tank.	..	100
(xii) Do.	Do.	Cuddapah—Restoration of Kanchalamma tank in Rayachoti taluk.	..	100
(xiii) Do.	Do.	South Arcot—Construction of an anicut across Thambipettai Odai in Cuddalore taluk.	..	100
(xiv) Do.	Do.	South Arcot—Reclamation of Kaliveli Swamp in Tindivanam taluk.	..	100
(xv) Do.	Do.	South Arcot—Excavation of a drain leading to Kaliveli Swamp in Uppuvelur village, Tindivanam taluk.	..	100
(xvi) Do.	Do.	Malabar—Construction of a dam across the Kundichira river in Kottayam taluk.	..	100
(xvii) Do.	Do.	South Kanara—Improvements to Ghantar Madaga tank in Udipi taluk.	..	100
(xviii) Do.	Do.	Coimbatore—Improvements to Siruvani Dam.	..	100
(xix) Do.	Do.	Malabar—Restoration of Aiyanikad dam in Kurumbranad taluk.	..	100
(xx)	b. Extensions and Improvements.	Nellore—Improvements to Kanigiri big tank in Kanigiri village, Kanigiri taluk.	..	100
(xxi) Do.	Do.	Nellore—Improvements to Siddaraju tank and the excavation of a supply channel thereto from Rallayeru in Navurpalli village, Atmakur taluk.	..	100

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
(xxii) 18. Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues—Irrigation works—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	b. Extensions and improvements.	Tiruchirappalli—Construction of an anicut across Naopalli vari to augment supplies to Puttur Peria eri in Kulithalai taluk.	..	100
(xxiii) Do.	f. Other charges ..	Irrigation Research experiments—Construction of permanent quarters—for one Assistant Engineer and eight subordinates employed in the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.	..	100
(xxiv) Do.	Minor Irrigation—Revenue Department—j. Works.—Voted.	D. Tank restoration and improvements to tanks, channels, spring ponds, etc.	..	100
(xxv) 19. Construction of irrigation navigation, embankment and drainage works—Irrigation works—A. Financed from ordinary revenues—Productive.	a. Works—Major works.	C. Krishna Delta System—Provision of drainage facilities to the wet lands lying between the Lallapudi and Kodur channels.	..	100
(xxvi) Do.	Do.	C. Krishna Delta System—Extension of Madepalli channel for the provision of additional irrigation facilities to Kallukuru and Manur villages in West Godavari district.	..	100
		Total ..	..	2,600

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—This scheme comprises the construction of channels along and branching from Pedapudi main channel and is intended to provide irrigation facilities to 336 acres of dry lands including old coconut gardens and also to provide occasional wettings in about 317 acres of young coconut and Batavia orange gardens. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 58,310.

Item (ii) —With a view to comply with the demands of the ryots in Pittalanka village in Divi taluk for provision of better irrigation facilities to their lands in the village, the Government have sanctioned in the current year, this scheme for taking a fullfledged channel along the existing bothie from mile 3/1-75 left bank of the north channel making a few alterations in its course. The scheme is expected to benefit a new extent of 273 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 37,112.

Item (iii).—This scheme is intended to benefit the existing ayacut. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 61,330.

Item (iv).—The scheme for providing 2 feet falling shutters for a length of 300 feet on either end of the Tirukkoyilur anicut across the river Ponniar is intended to improve the existing conditions in the area. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 87,172.

Item (v).—The new straight cut for the Chakkilian voikkal from Vedaranyam canal to the sea is one of the works under Scheme No. IX of the 12 Key Drainage Scheme in the Cauvery Delta sanctioned by the Government in April 1946. This cut crosses the Nagapattinam-Vedaranyam road which, as the only connecting link of the several coastal villages from Nagapattinam on the north to Vedaranyam on the south, is said to be an important one in the locality for commercial purposes with considerable volume of vehicular traffic in all parts of the year. The scheme estimate sanctioned for the straight cut did not provide for a bridge at the crossing but only for the provision for the syphon work for the Chakkalian Voikkal, which has been deferred. This work for the construction of a bridge has been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,000.

Item (vi).—Under the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, minor repairs, and maintenance of irrigation works known as kudimaramath have to be carried out by the ryots owning lands under the sources. As these works were, however, neglected in the recent past, the Government have ordered that, in the first instance, kudimaramath works in respect of all channels serving more than one village and having an ayacut of more than 1,000 acres be taken up at Government cost. It has since been decided to defer consideration till the end of 1951-52 of the question of levy of cess on the ayacut benefited in lieu of kudimaramath liability. The estimate of expenditure on account of this is about Rs. 1·5 lakhs per annum.

Item (vii).—This scheme is expected to benefit 150 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 91,150.

Item (viii).—This scheme will bring 200 acres under cultivation. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 58,600.

Item (ix).— This scheme is expected to benefit a new ayacut of 191 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 1,20,373.

Item (x).—As a result of the execution of this scheme, an extent of 175 acres will be brought under cultivation. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 46,839.

Item (xi).—This scheme to restore a supply channel from Beeraperu to Gudipadu tank which was reported to have existed previously, and to carry out improvements to Gudipadu tank is intended to benefit a new extent of 280 acres in addition to the existing ayacut of 520 acres of wet lands and 166 acres of tirvajasti lands. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 1,06,772.

Item (xii).—This scheme will bring under irrigation a new area of 104 acres and also will assure supply to the existing ayacut of over 120 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 3,93,790.

Item (xiii).—As a result of the execution of this scheme, an additional extent of 297 acres will be brought under wet cultivation in addition to providing better irrigation facilities to the existing ayacut of 616 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 1,44,289.

Item (xiv).—Under this scheme it is proposed to bring under irrigation, an extent of 1,000 acres, as a first step, by holding up water in the deep bed of the swamp and by excavating radial distributaries therefrom. The ryots will have to erect baling stands along the distributaries and lift water by country picotahs. An additional annual yield of 347 tons of rice is expected. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 4,29,355.

Item (xv).—This scheme for the excavation of a drain connecting all odais and leading it into the Kaliveli swamp in Uppuvelur village is intended to protect about 26 acres of existing wet and dry lands and about 8 acres of poramboke lands which get silted up by the silt brought up by the jungle streams. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 49,746.

Item (xvi).—The dam proposed to be constructed across the Kundichira river is intended to prevent the ingress of the tidal salt water from the sea and to head up the fresh spring flows on the upstream side for irrigation purposes. It is expected thereby to convert 315 acres of the existing ayacut into double crop land and 277 acres of dry land into double crop wet. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 97,581.

Item (xvii).—This scheme is expected to facilitate irrigation of second crop on about 243 acres of land. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 34,506.

Item (xviii).—This work contemplates the raising of the crest of the existing dam across the Siruvani river in Coimbatore district by 4 feet so as to increase the storage and divert water to the extent possible through the tunnel and let in the surplus water after meeting the requirements for the town water-supply into the Noyyal river to supplement irrigation under it. The scheme is intended to supply additional water to 3,500 acres of existing wet lands so as to ensure adequate supplies for their irrigation. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 67,660.

Item (xix).—Owing to the breach of the Aiyinikad dam which is a cross bund across a large drainage course flowing to the Agalapuzha river and the entry of salt water into the drain, 198 acres out of the existing ayacut of 518 acres are left waste and only a single crop is being raised on the remaining 320 acres. By the restoration of the dam it is expected that the entire 518 acres could be cultivated with two crops and that an additional extent of 39 acres of poramboke lands could also be converted into double crop lands. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 55,946.

Item (xx).—As a result of this scheme for the raising of the F.T.L. of the Kanigiri big tank, an additional ayacut of 52 acres will be brought under cultivation. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 40,365.

Item (xxi).—This scheme is expected to bring under wet cultivation 50 acres of dry land in Navurpalli village. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 46,788.

Item (xxii).—This scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Naopalli vari to augment supplies to Puthur Peria Eri through a new supply channel and increasing the capacity of the Eri by raising its F.T.L. by 1 foot is expected to bring under irrigation a new area of 70 acres in addition to giving facilities for raising second crop in the existing ayacut of 120 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 65,100.

Item (xxiii).—In view of the non-availability of residential quarters near Poondi for the staff employed at the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 9 permanent quarters. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 49,300.

Item (xxiv).—In October 1949, the Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 32,527 including direct and indirect charges for executing repairs to the Pichivakkam Kasam channel

in Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district. The Commissioner of Food Production was asked to include the scheme in the programme of the 'Tank Improvement' scheme for 1949–50 and to proceed with its execution. The repairs to the channel may enable an additional extent of 109 acres to be brought under first and second-crop cultivation. The additional foodgrains expected are 55 tons of rice.

Item (xxv).—This scheme is intended to benefit the existing ayacut. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 48,960.

Item (xxvi).—This scheme for extending the Madepalli channel in the Krishna Eastern Delta and taking over its control from the ryots has been sanctioned as, at present, only half of the block of 556 acres of land at the tail end of the channel is irrigated for wet crop. The scheme is intended to irrigate the remaining extent of 283 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 41,620.

All the above schemes have been sanctioned recently in connexion with the intensive cultivation of food crops. As the expenditure is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year in these cases will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(6) Grant IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	400
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 25. General Administration—Secretariat and Headquarters establishments.	j. Civil Secretariats.	A. Chief Secretariat—2. Pay of Establishments.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	B. Finance Secretariat—3. Allowances.	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	C. Revenue Department—1. Pay of Officers.	..	100
(iv) 25. General Administration—Commissioners	1. Board of Revenue—Financial Commissioners and Establishments.	A. Pay of Officers	..	100
		Total ..	..	400

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In 1947, along with the general revision of the scales of pay of all Government servants based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Salaries Committee, pay on a scale of Rs. 16—½(A)—25 was sanctioned for peons serving under this Government. In addition to basic pay in this scale, the peons are eligible to draw house-rent allowance and dearness allowance at the usual rates admissible to employees of this Government on similar pay.

Representations were received from peons pressing for the revision of their scales of pay. There were also interpellations in the Legislature about the inadequacy of the pay of peons. In the circumstances, it was decided to revise the pay of peons—both permanent and temporary in the Madras Inferior Service from Rs. 16—½(A)—25 to Rs. 18—½(A)—25 and all the peons were allowed an additional pay of Rs. 2 per mensem provided that the maximum of Rs. 25 was not exceeded in any case. The above concessions were made applicable to all posts borne on the regular establishment (i.e., excluding work-charged establishments and menials paid from contingencies) the pay of which is identical with the scale of pay of peons. The extra cost involved is Rs. 3,79,200 per annum recurring and the expenditure during the current year is Rs. 3,14,700.

Item (ii).—In 1948, the Government reviewed the then existing scheme of cost of living (war) and dearness allowance and came to the conclusion that the rates sanctioned needed revision. Accordingly, the Government enchanced the rates of dearness allowance with effect

from 1st January 1948. In that order, the officers on pay above Rs. 1,000 were not permitted to draw dearness allowance except those who came under the marginal adjustments. But, on reconsideration, the Government decided to sanction the dearness allowance to the officers on pay between Rs. 1,000 to Rs 2,000 with marginal adjustments. Orders were accordingly issued in July 1949 restoring the dearness allowance with effect from the 1st January 1949. The extra expenditure involved in this account is about Rs. 2·04 lakhs per annum.

Item (*iii*).—The Zamindari Abolition Bill received His Excellency the Governor-General's assent in April 1949. The Government decided that the provisions of the Act should be implemented as expeditiously as possible. With a view to deal with the various problems arising out of such implementation, it was considered that a separate section consisting of one Superintendent and two upper division clerks with one Assistant Secretary should be created in the Revenue Secretariat. The following staff was accordingly sanctioned for a period of one year from the date of appointment :—

One Assistant Secretary.
One Superintendent.
Two upper division clerks.
Two peons.

The staff was appointed with effect from 1st May 1949. The additional cost on account of the staff is Rs. 18,408 per annum. The expenditure in 1949–50 will be about Rs. 10,310.

Item (*iv*).—The assumption and management under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, of the vast proprietary area in the Province and the assimilation of that area in the ryotwari tract is a task of immense magnitude. The various administrative measures necessary for this purpose have to be devised and considerable spade work has to be done in order to implement the legislation speedily and effectively. The Board of Revenue is responsible for the administration of the Abolition Act In order to cope with the increased work, the Government accordingly sanctioned the employment of a Fourth Member to the Board of Revenue, an Additional Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and necessary subordinate staff to work under him at a cost of about Rs. 1,08,900 per annum.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(7) Grant XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	400
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 25. General Administration—District Administration.	s. General Establishments.	A. Collectors and Magistrates—2. Pay of establishments	..	100
(ii) Do.	t. Sub-divisional Establishments.	B. Pay of Establishments	—	100
(iii) 25. General Administration—Miscellaneous.	w. Miscellaneous ..	A. Provincial Broadcasting—1. Pay of officers and establishments.	..	100
(iv) Do.	Do. ..	H. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras)—2. Pay of establishments.	..	100
		Total ..	..	400

Explanatory Note.

Item (*i*) (*a*).—In 1947, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the assignment of five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry land, free of cost, to political sufferers. No appreciable progress was made in the disposal of applications from political sufferers for grant of land. Representations have been made to Government both in and outside the Legislature that immediate steps should be taken to complete the work expeditiously. The Government accordingly issued instructions to all Collectors to finish the work at least by the end of this year and they were

asked to apply for additional staff, if necessary, for the expeditious disposal of this work. Seventeen Collectors applied for additional staff at varying scales. The Board of Revenue recommended the employment of additional staff on a uniform scale with reference to the number of pending applications. The Government examined the Board's recommendation and sanctioned the employment of two Revenue Inspectors, two lower division clerks and two peons for a period of two months from the date of employment and five Deputy Tahsildars, 53 Revenue Inspectors, 53 lower division clerks and 58 peons from the date of employment till 31st December 1949. The above staff was sanctioned on the assumption that all the pending applications would be disposed of by 31st December 1949, that one Revenue Inspector would be able to attend to 50 applications per month and that one Deputy Tahsildar would be necessary to supervise the work of every five such Revenue Inspectors. Wherever the total number of applications has exceeded 1,000, a total of six Revenue Inspectors has been sanctioned irrespective of the total number of applications. The usual number of peons for Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars have also been sanctioned. One lower division clerk has also been sanctioned to correspond to every Revenue Inspector. The extra cost on account of the staff is Rs. 41,120.

Item (*i*) (*b*).—In September 1949, one batch of 33 estates along with the under-tenure estates included in them were taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The Government have to collect the reduced rates of rents fixed under the Act with effect from fasli 1357 till the estates are finally taken over by them. The measures already taken by the Government for the collection of reduced rents fixed under the Rent Reduction Act involves considerable scriptory work in the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildar's offices on account of the maintenance of a number of process registers. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned the appointment of the following staff for the administration of the estates and to collect the rents :—

(1) Four Managers in the grade of District Collectors and three Managers in the grade of Deputy Collectors with necessary executive staff.

(2) Additional staff in the Collectorate and Taluk offices in districts in which the notified estates lie.

(3) Special Revenue Inspectors.

(4) One lower division clerk in each of those Taluk and Deputy Tahsildars' offices in which the process registers have to be maintained.

The Government have also sanctioned the payment of commission to the headman, karnams and talayaris engaged on the collection work at 2 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, of the actual collections. The expenditure on account of the above item is estimated at Rs. 21·26 lakhs per annum.

Item (*ii*).—In April 1947, the section writers in the Special Deputy Tahsildar's office, Manamadura, Ramnad district, submitted petitions requesting among other things, that they might be given the same pay as that of the section-writers in the Registration Department whose pay was raised to Rs. 40 from January 1947. The request was examined in detail and it was considered that as the qualifications of section-writers in the Revenue Department were low when compared with the educational qualifications of the section writers in the Registration Department they might be allowed only Rs. 30 per mensem and orders were issued accordingly in September 1949. The ultimate extra cost involved in the proposal is estimated at Rs. 5,280 per annum.

Item (*iii*).—During the current year, the Chief Engineer (Highways) reported that the Provincial Broadcasting Department had installed about 89 set units (one battery set or two mains sets = one set unit) from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1949 and that it was not possible to take up the maintenance of these additional sets with the existing staff without impairing the efficiency of maintenance work. He also reported that about 200 panchayat boards and other private institutions had been waiting patiently for radio sets for over two years and that in order not to cause disappointment to them, he proposed to take up and complete the installation of 150 battery sets during the beginning of the current year. To cope with the increased work of maintenance and installation of sets, the Government have sanctioned the employment of sixteen Radio Supervisors and other establishment subject to the condition that the Chief Engineer (Highways) should appoint Radio Supervisors required for maintenance, only as and when necessary after satisfying himself that each additional supervisor would have not less than fourteen set units to maintain. Sanction has also been accorded for the purchase of furniture and equipment required for the additional staff. The expenditure anticipated during the current year is Rs. 25,100 under recurring expenditure and Rs. 17,600 under non-recurring expenditure and the ultimate additional expenditure on staff will be Rs. 42,600 a year.

Item (*iv*).—The Government deputed Sri G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Trivandrum, to visit the selected firkas and centres in Tamil districts to inspect the work done and to submit a report to Government giving his suggestions for improving the Firka Development work. The report sent by Sri G. Ramachandran in this regard was considered at a meeting of the Standing Advisory Sub-Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board in June 1949 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Minister for Rural Development. The Committee in endorsing the recommendations of Sri G. Ramachandran resolved that as the villagers had taken very

enthusiastically to the Firka Development work in the selected firkas and centres, the Firka Development Scheme should be nourished and carried forward speedily and that the scheme should be extended to two more firkas in each district, the two firkas being as far as possible contiguous to the existing selected firkas.

The Government accepted the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Sub-Committee and have accordingly ordered that two more new firkas in each district excepting Madras and Visakhapatnam and four firkas in Visakhapatnam be selected for implementing the Intensive Rural Reconstruction work. In connexion with the extension of the Firka Development Scheme to the additional firkas, the Government have accorded sanction to the employment of 125 Grama Sevaks of the status of Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem each, at the rate of five Grama Sevaks for the two new additional firkas to be selected in each district.

The ultimate cost on account of the new posts is Rs. 1,48,500 recurring. The Cost in 1949–50 will be about Rs. 61,875.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(8) Grant XII—Administration of Justice.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
27. Administration of Justice.	f. Civil and Sessions Courts.	B. Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts—Regular establishments— 1. Pay of officers		100

Explanatory Note.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of an additional District Judge with a staff of one translator, one typist, one lower division clerk with special pay for shorthand and three peons in the Tirunelveli district for four months in connexion with the trial of a counterfeit currency case. The cost involved is Rs. 10,100. There are 24 accused in the case and 157 witnesses for the prosecution besides some defence witnesses who have to be examined. Six hundred and thirty exhibits for the prosecution and 21 for the defence have been filed. As the volume of work to be done is reported to be very large, it is likely that the additional District Judge and his staff will be continued even after that period. In this view the ultimate extra cost involved will be Rs. 30,200 per annum and the expenditure will be on a 'new service'. A token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(9) Grant XIII—Jails.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	200
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 28. Jails and Convict Settlements.	a. Jails	C. Central Jails— 5. Other charges		100
(ii) Do.	Do.	G. Certified Schools— 5. Grants to Private Certified Schools and towards the establishment of detention homes. ..		100
		Total ..		200

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In May 1949 it came to the notice of the Government that adequate facilities did not exist for the conveyance of the jail staff between the Camp Jail at the site of the Tungabhadra Project Canal Works at Kaggalu in the Bellary district and Bellary town and it was therefore considered necessary to provide some suitable means of conveyance. As the need for transport facilities was considered very urgent, sanction was accorded in July 1949 to the purchase of a station wagon exclusively for the use of the Camp Jail at a cost not exceeding Rs. 11,500 including cost of chassis and body building.

In September 1949 sanction was accorded to the purchase of a lorry for the transport of rations, etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12,500 and to the appointment of a lorry driver for the lorry on Rs. 40—1—50 for a period of one year in the first instance for the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

Item (ii) (*a*).—The Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, is a registered body established in 1944. The Society is running at Kozhikode a Home for disabled destitutes, a Home for destitutes, a Home for destitute women, an orphanage, a rescue Home for fallen women, etc. The Society's Home is also used at present as a place to which the local magistrates commit juveniles under remand. There are at present 300 inmates in the various institutions under the Society's control. The Society has its own buildings and other properties. The Society's income is from donations from the public, subscriptions from members and grants from the Kozhikode Municipality, Malabar District Board, etc.

The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools proposed—

(i) that the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, might be certified under the provisions of the Children Act, as (*a*) as Junior Certified School for Boys, (*b*) a Junior Certified School for Girls and (*c*) a Senior Certified School for girls; that pupils whose mother-tongue is Malayalam might be committed to the Society's Home and that when the schools were started, only direct committals need be sent to the Home;

(ii) that the Poor Home Society might be declared as a place of suitable custody to which Malayalee pupils might be committed under section 29 of the Children Act;

(iii) that the Society's Home might be declared as Remand Home for juvenile undertrials;

(iv) that the Society might be paid a maintenance grant of Rs. 20 per head per mensem in respect of pupils detained in the Certified Schools and Remand Home under the Society and those who were committed to its custody under section 29 of the Children Act; and

(v) that the Society might be paid a maintenance grant of Rs. 20 per head per mensem in respect of two ex-Certified School girl pupils who were transferred to the Society's Home from Tanjore for their after care, for the period of their stay in the Home.

The above proposals have been accepted subject to the modification that the rate of maintenance grants under (iv) and (v) above be reduced to Rs. 18 per head per mensem and that the grant be paid under (v) above be limited to the period of the girls' stay in the Home subject to a maximum of one year and orders have been issued accordingly.

The additional expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 22,040 per annum.

(*b*).—Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, Agent, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Tamil Nad), is running a children's Home at Gandhi Gram, Chinnalapatti, Mathurai district. In December 1948, she reported that there were three destitute orphans and two poor children in the Home and that she would be prepared to take five more children below the age of five, and requested financial help from the Government for maintenance of the children and a half grant for the construction of a small building costing not more than Rs. 6,000. Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran subsequently took charge of five children who were found destitute orphans in the Mathurai Government Hospital. In this connexion the following proposals were made:—

(1) that five children below five years of age might be released on licence from the Junior Certified School, under the Madras Society for Protection of Children and transferred to the Children's Home run by Dr. (Mrs.) Ramachandran;

(2) that the Children's Home might be declared (i) as a Junior Certified School for Boys and Girls and (ii) also as a 'place of suitable custody', for Tamil Children under seven years of age; and

(3) that the pupils committed to the Home including the five orphans who were taken over from the Government Hospital, Mathurai, might be paid a maintenance grant of Rs. 18 per head per mensem and that the Children's Home might, in addition, be paid a half grant not exceeding Rs. 3,900 towards the cost of construction of a building.

The proposals were accepted by the Government and orders issued on 2nd July 1949.

The additional expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 3,000 non-recurring towards the building grant and Rs. 1,800 towards the cost of maintenance of ten children for ten months in the year of introduction. The ultimate recurring cost of the proposal is Rs. 5,400 per annum towards maintenance charges for a maximum number of 25 children.

The expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service'. Therefore token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure during the current year will be met either by reappropriation of funds from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(10) GRANT XIV—POLICE.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	500
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

	Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					RS.
(i)	29. Police ..	a. Presidency Police ..	A. Superintendence— 4. Office contingencies ..	..	100
(ii)	Do. ..	c. District Executive Force.	A. District Police—I. Ordinary Areas— 3. Pay of Police Force ..	..	100
(iii)	Do. ..	Do.	7. Clothing, Arms and Equipment	..	100
(iv)	Do. ..	h. Special Police ..	A. Malabar Special Police— 2. Pay of Establishments ..	..	100
(v)	Do. ..	Do. ..	C. Armed Police Units— 4. Contingencies	..	100
			Total ..	..	500

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, when he was Minister for Education suggested that in order to raise the level of films produced in the Province, Government might award prizes for the best pictures of a year. He proposed that the value of each prize might be not more than Rs. 500 and that, to start with, prizes might be confined to Tamil and Telugu films.

The Government have accepted the suggestions and orders have issued, accordingly on the 10th August 1949 sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 during 1949–50 on the grant of prizes to the best Tamil and the best Telugu films produced in 1949. An entrance fee of Rs. 50 will be collected in respect of each film entering the competition. The Government have also decided that this scheme of grant of prizes to the best Tamil and Telugu films should be in force for one year only and that the question of continuing the scheme should be decided after watching the result of the scheme at the end of the financial year.

The additional expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 1,000 during 1949–50.

Item (ii).—The following schemes have been sanctioned by the Government:—

(*a*) To effectively deal with the Communist activities in the districts of Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur, the Government have sanctioned—

(1) the formation of a new Police subdivision with headquarters at Nandigama in the Krishna district;

(2) the formation of seven circles and 36 Police stations in the districts of Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur; and

(3) the employment for a period of six months of one Deputy Superintendent of Police and other non-gazetted staff.

The total expenditure involved is Rs. 4,50,900 per annum recurring and Rs. 4,100 non-recurring.

(*b*) To accompany the Special Armed Police in their raids and to attend to the work relating to the investigation of cases, dealing with arrested persons, etc., the Government sanctioned in April 1949, a temporary additional staff of 2 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head constables and 20 constables in the Krishna district.

The estimated extra expenditure on account of the staff is Rs. 39,500 per annum recurring.

(*c*) In June 1949, the Government approved the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police for the reorganization of the Visakhapatnam circle in the Visakhapatnam South district on the principle of division of work into 'Law & Order' and 'Crime', and accordingly sanctioned the formation of a separate Crime Branch with a Central Crime Station and Record Section, and the formation of 3 Law and Order Stations, one each at Visakhapatnam, Maharanipeta and Waltair. To give effect to the above reorganization, the Government sanctioned an additional staff of 4 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Head Constables and 59 Constables.

The estimated extra cost involved is Rs. 66,600 per annum recurring and Rs. 1,200 non-recurring.

(*d*) The Government have approved the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police that the strength of the headquarters wing of each District Armed Reserve may be increased by the addition of two Constables to provide each district with a tailor-constable and an

assistant tailor-constable and that in each of the districts having more than 600 arms, an additional armourer-constable may be employed. The number of temporary additional constables sanctioned is 62. The extra expenditure involved is Rs. 46,500 per annum recurring.

Item (*iii*).—On the recommendation of the Army Officer, who inspected the Malabar Special Police in December 1947, the Inspector-General proposed the introduction of the battle inoculation course in the Malabar Special Police. The Government have sanctioned the introduction of the course in August 1949. The extra cost of the course is Rs. 8,300 per annum recurring.

Item (*iv*) —For the effective maintenance of the Motor Transport in the Malabar Special Police and the District Armed Reserves, the Government have sanctioned the employment of 5 Head Constable–Mechanics and 72 Constable–cleaners in the District Armed Reserves and 2 Havildar–Mechanics and 17 Constable–cleaners in the Malabar Special Police. The extra expenditure involved is Rs. 81,500 per annum recurring.

Item (*v*).—In 1946 and 1947, the Government sanctioned the purchase of 425 tents at a cost of Rs. 1,31,950 for the use of the Malabar Special Police and the District Armed Reserves. Those tents were found necessary because when the Malabar Special Police and the Armed Reserves went out on bundobust duty no accommodation was available for them and consequently they had to live on verandahs of store houses, taluk offices, station houses, etc. Six Special Armed Police Units have been formed on the same basis as the Malabar Special Police since 1948. The Inspector-General of Police proposed the purchase of 474 tents for the use of the 6 Special Armed Police Units of this Province at a total cost of Rs. 1,27,980 excluding freight charges, etc. The Inspector-General considers that the tents are essential because the Special Armed Police Units have to move frequently from one place to another according to necessity and the conditions on the Hyderabad border and at other places in the Province, and as tents are required to accommodate them in their camps. The Government have decided to supply to the Special Armed Police Units 380 tents at a total cost of Rs. 1,02,600 non-recurring excluding freight charges, etc.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a "new service", token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(11) Grant XV.—Education.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	800
Total of sums charged	Nil.

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.
(i) 37. Education—University.	b. Government Arts Colleges.	B. Arts Colleges—Women— 2. Pay of establishments ..	..	100
(ii) Do.	c. Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges.	B. Buildings	..	100
(iii) Do.	d. Government Professional Colleges.	E. Post-war Reconstruction— (ii) Engineering Colleges. Visakhapatnam and Anantapur— 4. Other charges	..	100
(iv) Do.	e. Grants to non-Government Professional Colleges.	Teaching	..	100
(v) 37. Education—Secondary.	g. Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	A. General— 1. Teaching	..	100
(vi) 37. Education—Primary.	l. Grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education.	A. Local Bodies—I. Ordinary Areas—(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction— 4. Teaching	..	100
(vii) 37. Education—Special.	m. Government Special Schools.	A. Training Schools—Masters— (i) Excluding Post-War Reconstruction— 1. Pay and allowances of Officers and Establishments.	..	100
(viii) 37. Education—General.	r. Miscellaneous ..	A. General—(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction— 8. Other grants	..	100
		Total ..	..	800

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Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—Early in 1949 the Government sanctioned the re-affiliation of the Queen Mary' College, Madras, in Geography in the B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass) Main and Subsidiary courses consequent on the revision of the syllabuses in Geography and also the affiliation of the College in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in the B.Sc. At the time, it was reported to the Government that these proposals would not involve any additional expenditure beyond the payment of affiliation fees to the University. But subsequently the University Inspection Commission stipulated the employment of some additional staff involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on equipment and the provision of some additional accommodation in connection with the opening of new courses. It was represented by the Principal that the previously existing courses were not popular and that the additional expenditure involved would be covered by the additional fee income that would accrue to Government on account of the new courses. The Government accordingly sanctioned in June 1949 the proposals for the employment of the additional staff and the incurring of additional expenditure on equipment as stipulated by the University. The ultimate expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 12,000 recurring and Rs. 3,000 non-recurring and the total expenditure in 1949–50 is expected to be about Rs. 7,000.

Item (ii).—Till December 1948, there was a ban on the payment of building and equipment grants to newly opened Non-Government Arts Colleges for men. With a view to encourage private effort in higher education, the Government ordered in December 1948 that newly opened Arts Colleges for men should be admitted to aid towards the purchase of equipment and construction of buildings, subject to the usual conditions to the Grant-in-Aid Code and also subject to the following maxima :—

Building grant—The grant should not exceed Rs. 75,000 in the case of First Grade Colleges, and Rs. 50,000 in the case of Second Grade Colleges.

Equipment grant—The grant should not exceed Rs. 10,000 for any College.

In view of the above decision, the Government will have to incur additional expenditure by way of building and equipment grants to private Aided Colleges. Grants in respect of the institutions eligible for aid with reference to these orders will be paid during the current year wherever necessary, funds being provided in due course.

Item (iii).—Recently the Director of Public Instruction reported to the Government that there was no gas tank in the Engineering College, Anantapur. Gas is necessary for practical work in the Physics and Chemistry laboratories. Last year, temporary arrangements were made to conduct the practical classes in the Government Arts College, Anantapur. This arrangement did not work properly as the distance between the two Colleges was nearly four miles and also as the gas tank in the Arts College was just sufficient to meet the needs of the latter college. So the Government have sanctioned the construction of a gas tank in the Engineering College at a cost of Rs. 15,300.

Item (iv) (*a*).—The Government were conducting a Physical Training Class in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. The class was transferred to the Y.M.C.A. College for Physical Education, the students using the library and other facilities in the college and the class was conducted by the Woman Specialist in Physical Education, and her Assistant. On Mrs. Buck, the Woman Specialist, resigning her appointment, the Government transferred the control of the class to the Y.M.C.A. College. They also agreed to meet the pay of the Woman Assistant to the class up to Rs. 375 per mensem. With this amount, the Y.M.C.A. College authorities had been employing full time Assistants and a part-time Assistant in Folk dances. Recently, the Director of Public Instruction recommended that this arrangement might be continued for another five years. He also recommended that some additional staff might be appointed for the class to make it more efficient. The Government approved the Director's proposals. The sanction involves the payment of a recurring grant of Rs. 5,500 per year to the Y.M.C.A. College. The extra expenditure in the current year is about Rs. 1,800.

(*b*) In April 1949, the Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to make an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 to the St. Christopher's Training College, Madras, towards the appointment of Rev. E. W. Menzel, an American Professor, for a period of four months in each of the three years, 1949–50, 1950–51 and 1951–52 to assist the students of the M.Ed. course engaged in research in education.

Item (v).—In March 1949, the Government admitted the C.R.R. College, Eluru, for teaching grant, as from 1947–48 ,i.e., the grant for 1947–48 was payable in 1948–49. In December 1948, the Director of Public Instruction reported that the additional grant required for this purpose would be Rs. 8,500.

Item (vi).—At a meeting of the Tea Plantation Labour Conference held in New Delhi in January 1947, it was suggested that adequate educational facilities should be provided to children in the tea-plantation areas of this Province. Accordingly, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to submit the necessary proposals on the matter The Director reported that facilities for education in the tea-plantation areas had been provided in the Nilgiris and Malabar districts. He, however, suggested that the District Boards, Malabar and the Nilgiris, might be asked to establish elementary schools in three of the estates and that the District Boards might be paid a subsidy (Rs. 5,328) towards the full cost of maintenance of the three schools. The proposals were approved by the Government.

Item (vii).—On account of the need for more trained teachers, sanction was accorded to the opening of seven secondary grade sections and six higher elementary grade sections in the Government Training Schools at Parvatipur, Madras, Kurnool, Mettur, Palghat, Ootacamund, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Masulipatnam, Eluru, and Narasapur during the current school-year and to the appointment of thirteen L.T. Assistants for the additional sections. The cost involved in the proposal is about Rs. 27,200 per annum recurring.

Item (viii).—In March last, the Government decided to acquire the copyright in the works of the late Poet C. Subrahmanya Bharathi with a view to making those works available to the public at large. An announcement to this effect was made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on the 12th March 1949. That copyright (except the right to reproduce the Poet's songs by broadcasting and sound-producing devices) vested in Sri C. Viswanatha Ayyar, the Poet's cousin, who was the proprietor of the Bharathi Prachuralayam. The right to reproduce the songs by broadcasting and sound-producing devices was with Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiyar. The Government have acquired the former right from Sri C. Viswanatha Ayyar on payment of Rs. 15,000 and have accepted the unconditional gift by Sri Meiyappa Chettiyar of the latter right. The necessary documents in respect of these transactions have been executed, and the payment of Rs. 15,000 stipulated has been made to Sri Viswanatha Ayyar.

When passing orders for the acquisition of the copyright in the Poet's songs, compositions and verses, the Government also passed orders to the effect that the Poet's widow and two daughters should together be paid Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 5,000 for each). This payment has also been made and a letter surrendering to the Government whatever rights they had in the Poet's work has been taken from them.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a "new service" token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(12) Grant XVI—Medical.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	500
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50.	
			Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 38. Medical ..	b. Hospitals and Dispensaries.	A. Presidency Hospitals (excluding the Hospital of Indian Medicine)—2. Pay of Establishments.	..	100
(ii) Do. ..	Do.	B. Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries—I. Ordinary areas—8. Other charges.	..	100
(iii) Do. ..	Do.	G. Grants to private medical institutions—1. Maintenance grants.	..	100
(iv) Do. ..	f. Charges in England.	II. High Commissioner for India. F. Post-war Reconstruction—Training of Nurses in the United Kingdom.	..	200
		Total ..	..	500

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—As an interim arrangement pending the opening of a Cancer Ward in the Government General Hospital, Madras, it was proposed to set apart two wards in the Hospital with 54 beds for the treatment of Cancer cases, to equip the existing operation theatre in the Barnard Institute of Radiology and to employ the necessary additional staff. The proposal was considered and approved as a Part II Scheme for 1949-50. Before orders were issued, the Surgeon-General submitted revised proposals for the provision of a very highly specialized service for the treatment of Cancer in the Government General Hospital. According to these proposals, 32 beds were to be provided at the Radium Institute and 12 more beds at the General Hospital in addition to the 54 beds already approved as a Part II Scheme. The additional cost involved in the revised proposals was Rs. 38,400 per annum recurring and

Rs. 39,600 non-recurring. The Government approved the revised proposals of the Surgeon-General. They were, however, kept in abeyance pending a rapid and thorough study of the problem regarding arrangements for the treatment of Cancer cases. Orders were later issued in September 1949 sanctioning the implementation of the proposals, subject to slight modifications.

Item (ii).—The Provincial Welfare Fund offered as a gift to Government eleven x-ray units—three stable units valued at Rs. 9,332 each and eight portable units valued at Rs. 3,424 each for distribution among the Government medical institutions in the Province. The Government accepted the offer, allotted the units to medical institutions where they were most required and sanctioned the incurring of a recurring expenditure of Rs. 32,263 per annum on staff, films, chemicals, etc., and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 52,500 on auxiliary equipment, considered necessary for working the units.

The Provincial Welfare Fund also offered a donation of Rs. 40,000 which it subsequently reduced to an amount not exceeding Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of a high-powered x-ray unit for the Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore. The Government accepted the offer and sanctioned the opening of an x-ray department in the hospital incurring a recurring expenditure of Rs. 17,531 per annum from the provincial funds on staff and equipment.

The Surgeon-General proposed that an ambulance might be purchased for the Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, to carry patients to and from the Wellesley Sanatorium, Bellary. He reported that though there was a fire service ambulance at Bellary it could not be used to carry tuberculosis cases, tuberculosis being an infectious disease, that the Tambaram Sanatorium and the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras, were already having ambulance like the one asked for, for the Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, and that if an ambulance was provided for the Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, it might be required to carry about 12 cases per day. The Government therefore sanctioned the purchase of an ambulance for the Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,525.

The Erskine Hospital, Mathurai, is now obtaining its supply of ice from the local market. What with the difficulty in conveyance, this has not been found a satisfactory arrangement. Further it is considered that bazaar ice is most dangerous to patients and that an ice plant is essential in any hospital particularly in a big institution like the Erskine Hospital, Mathurai. The Government have therefore sanctioned the purchase of an ice plant for the Erskine Hospital, Mathurai, at a cost of Rs. 14,400 and the employment of a driver on Rs. 40—1—50 and a cleaner on Rs. 15—20 to work the plant involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,340 per annum.

Item (iii).—Till recently, the Government have been paying maintenance grants to the three private Sanatoria in the Province at Madanapalle, Perundurai and Rajahmundry at varying rates. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalle was in receipt of an annual maintenance grant up to a maximum of Rs. 75,000, the grant being calculated on the balance of the maintenance charges after deducting the total income of the Sanatorium derived from fees, mission contributions, donations, etc. The Perundurai Sanatorium was being given capitation grant calculated at the rate of Rs. 125 per patient per annum subject to a maximum of 110 patients which will work out to Rs. 13,750. The Rajahmundry Tuberculosis Sanatorium was in receipt of the maintenance grant of Rs. 11,000 per annum, the grant in this case being calculated at half the net cost of maintenance.

Representations were received particularly from the authorities of the Perundurai Tuberculosis Sanatorium, that the inequalities in the payment of grants to their institution and the one at Madanapalle should be set right. The Government decided after careful consideration that grants to the three sanatoria might be paid on net cost basis with effect from the current year subject to the following maximum limits :—

	Rs.
Madanapalle Sanatorium	75,000
Perundurai Sanatorium	40,000
Rajahmundry Sanatorium	20,000

Item (iv).—The Government of India proposed to send abroad a batch of 24 certificated nurses (men/women) for post-graduate training in nursing during the year 1949 and they requested this Government to communicate the names of not more than four certificated nurses whom this Government desired to recommend for selection. The expenditure on candidates sent by Provincial Governments would be shared between the Central Government and the Provincial Government concerned in the ratio of 50 : 50. Out of the four nurses recommended by this Government, the Central Selection Committee selected two women nurses for the Industrial Nursing and Health Visitors' Courses of six months and one year's duration respectively and one man nurse for training in Genito-urinary and Venereal diseases for a period of one year. The proposal involves a total expenditure of Rs. 15,900 (non-recurring) and the approximate expenditure during the current year will be Rs. 6,700. As the selected candidates were asked to hold themselves in readiness to sail from Bombay on 27th August 1949, their deputation has been sanctioned.

The expenditure on each of the above items has been treated as on a 'new service' and token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(13) Grant XVII—Public Health.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	500
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 39. Public Health.	a. Public Health Establishment.	C. Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Engineers—2 Pay of establishments.	..	100
(ii) Do.	b. Grants for Public Health purposes.	A. General—I. Ordinary Areas—1 Grants for water-supply and drainage purposes.	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	2 Miscellaneous grants.	..	100
(iv) Do.	c. Expenses in connexion with epidemic diseases.	B. Other epidemics—Malaria—I. Ordinary Areas—Pay of Establishments.	..	100
(v) Do.	f. Works.	A. Sanitary works—Stock ..	..	100
		Total ..	..	500

Explanatory Note.

Item (i) (*a*).—In April 1949, the Government sanctioned the deputation at their cost of three Municipal Engineers and one Supervisor in the Sanitary Engineer's Office to undergo the course for the degree of the Master of Engineering (Public Health) of the Calcutta University held by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, from June 1949. The total period of the course is expected to be about two years. The total probable cost of the deputation of the four candidates is roughly Rs. 45,100 (non-recurring). No provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for meeting the expenditure on the deputation of these candidates.

(*b*) In July 1949 the Government ordered that as a preliminary to the formation of a separate Public Health Engineering Department which was recommended by the Water-supply and Drainage Committee appointed by the Government, the work of executing the Water-supply and Drainage Schemes should be transferred from the Public Works branch to the Sanitary Engineering branch and that the Sanitary Engineering branch should be reorganized into an independent unit in the Public Works Department. For this purpose, they have sanctioned the creation of three additional divisions, eight subdivisions, twenty sections and necessary additional staff for the reorganized branch. Assuming that the staff would be employed from 1st October 1949, the extra cost on this account in the current year was estimated to be Rs. 60,000 after deducting a sum of Rs. one lakh which would be recovered as centage. The entire staff has not been employed from 1st October 1949. The expenditure in the current year may therefore be even less.

Item (ii).—Due to the failure of the monsoons, the Corporation of Madras resolved to conserve the available city water-supply by undertaking certain emergent measures such as the purchase of lorries fitted with water tanks, cleaning and chlorination of private wells, provision of new wells, etc. The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 3·5 lakhs. The Corporation applied for a grant of Rs. 1·75 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 1·75 lakhs for the purpose. It gave effect to the scheme by a temporary diversion of funds from loan balances, pending the receipt of the loan and the grant applied for.

The Government agreed to the payment of a grant of Rs one lakh and of a loan of Rs. one lakh for the purpose. The payment to the Corporation of a grant of Rs. 1·00 lakh in 1949–50 has been sanctioned. The Corporation has submitted an application for the loan of Rs. 1 lakh and it has been published.

Item (iii).—The Director of Public Health submitted proposals last year for the opening of additional maternity and child welfare centres during 1949–50 by local bodies. As it was too late to consider them as Part II Scheme for 1949–50, the proposals were treated as a 'new service scheme for introduction in the current year. Orders were issued approving the proposals for the opening of 25 new centres by 8 local bodies. The grant payable to the local bodies would be about Rs. 18,000. No expenditure from Provincial funds will be incurred in the current year as the grant on account of the expenditure incurred by local bodies on the maintenance of the new centres is payable only in 1950–51.

The Government approved also the proposal of the Director of Public Health that Ayahs in maternity and child-welfare centres under local bodies who were paid at market rates be treated as inferior servants and paid a scale of pay of Rs. 12–½–16. The grant payable to local bodies will be about Rs. 3,500 a year. No expenditure from Provincial funds will be incurred in the current year as the grant on account of the increased expenditure by local bodies during the current year is payable only in 1950–51.

Item (iv) (*a*).—Malaria is highly endemic along the eastern foot-hill region of the South Kanara district. The Director of Public Health considered that malaria control measures were necessary for this area in the interests of public health and land development and that a comprehensive scheme of anti-malaria measures might be introduced in selected villages of Puttur taluk, the scheme being extended gradually to other taluks in accordance with the degree of endemicity of malaria in those taluks. He accordingly submitted detailed proposals for a scheme in selected villages of Puttur taluk and the Government approved his proposals.

In sanctioning the scheme, the Government pointed out that endemic conditions of malaria prevailed in certain villages in Karkal taluk also and requested the Director of Public Health to submit proposals in the second year of operations for the extension of the control measures to these areas also.

The Director of Public Health accordingly submitted proposals for the extension of control measures to some more villages in the Puttur taluk and also to the other villages outside the taluk referred to. He considered that to cope with additional work involved in extending the scheme, the following additional staff and expenditure were quite necessary :—

Staff.	Recurring. Rs.	Non-Recurring. Rs.
(1) One Health Inspector ..		
(2) One peon		
(3) Three Field Assistants ..	12,000	..
(4) Eighteen Coolies ..		
D.D.T., Insecticides, Emulsifiers ..	50,000	
Travelling allowance ..	8,500	..
Motor transport ..	..	12,000
Contingencies ..	10,000	..
Equipments ..	2,000	..

He also considered that in view of the hilly nature of the country, with villages and houses scattered widely apart, the provision of a motor transport was essential for the successful and efficient working of the scheme. The estimated cost of the scheme including the provision for the additional staff and a motor transport is Rs. 82,500 recurring and Rs. 12,000 non-recurring. The Government have sanctioned the continuance of the scheme with the additional staff.

(*b*).—Kurnool district is one of the worst malaria affected districts of this Province. With a view to control malaria in the District as a whole, a comprehensive scheme of anti-malarial measures was drawn up by the Director of Public Health in 1947 and submitted to Government. The details of the staff proposed to be employed for the scheme and the expenditure to be incurred in connexion with the scheme are as follows :—

Investigation Staff.

One Second-class Health Officer.
One Entomological Assistant.
One Laboratory Assistant.
Four Field Assistants.
Three peons.

Control Staff.

Three Health Inspectors.
Three peons.
Eight Maistris.
Forty-eight coolies.

Expenditure.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
	RS.	RS.
Establishments	34,900	5,000
Laboratory equipment	..	..
Travelling allowance of establishment (control staff) ..	1,000	..
Contingencies (control works)	250	..
Insecticides	15,000	..
Equipment	..	1,000
Travelling allowance (control staff)	1,000	..
Contingencies	250	..
Motor van with trailer	..	10,000
Pay of the driver and maintenance charges of the van ..	2,000	..
	54,400	16,000

Schemes of this kind should ordinarily be carried out by the local bodies concerned with the help, if necessary, of a one-third grant from the Government. As it was found that the Kurnool District Board could not meet even a portion of the cost of the scheme in 1947-48 and as the Government were also not then in a position to undertake the full financial liability for the scheme, the scheme was deferred.

In March 1948, the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health in answer to a supplementary question assured the Legislative assembly that the question of giving a liberal grant to the Kurnool District Board for anti-malaria measures would be considered. Accordingly, the Kurnool Anti-Malaria Scheme was taken up again for consideration. It was then found that the Board was in a position to meet easily its share of two-thirds of the cost of the scheme and the scheme was accordingly sanctioned in July 1949, the entire expenditure being met by the Government in the first instance and two-thirds of the expenditure being recovered later on from the Kurnool District Board. The estimated ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 54,400 recurring and Rs. 16,000 non-recurring, the cost in the current year being Rs. 32,600 recurring and Rs. 16,000 non-recurring.

Item (v).—In July 1949, the Government sanctioned the creation of a reserve stock of pipes costing not more than Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose of urban water-supply and drainage schemes. The Sanitary Engineer was also asked to take immediate steps to obtain the maximum quantity of pipes that could be purchased from within the country as it was difficult to obtain the pipes without which no progress could be made in important works. Fortunately, pipes were available and the Sanitary Engineer has placed an indent with a firm for the procurement of pipes. The cost will be finally recovered by adjustment to the urban water-supply and drainage schemes concerned.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(14). GRANT XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	1,300
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
(i) 40. Agriculture.	d. Agricultural demonstration and propaganda including public exhibitions and fairs.	I. Ordinary areas—(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—3. Purchase and distribution of seeds, manures, etc.—Cotton.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	Scheme for effective control and test of manure mixtures—Pay of establishments	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	Scheme for running of seed farms in ryots lands—1. Pay of officers and Establishments	..	100

Major head.	Minor head	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
(iv) 40. Agriculture.	d. Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda including public exhibition and fairs.	1. Ordinary areas—(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—Scheme for improvement of jonna and korra of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts ..	..	100
(v) Do.	e. Agricultural Education.	B. Post-war Reconstruction. (i) Agricultural College, Bapatla—4. Other charges	..	100
(vi) Do.	f. Agricultural Engineering.	1. Pay of officers	..	100
(vii) Do.	Do.	2. Pay of Establishments ..	..	100
(viii) Do.	Do.	4. Other charges	..	100
(ix) Do.	g. Agricultural Experiments and Research.	(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—B. Cotton Research—9. Scheme for the improvement of White Northerns Cotton ..	..	100
(x) Do.	Do.	(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—B. Cotton Research—Scheme for production of Long Stable American Cotton as Winter Crop	..	100
(xi) Do.	Do.	(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—W. W. Economic survey of oil-bearing plants and seeds—Pay of officers	..	100
(xii) Do.	Do.	(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—YYY. Scheme for Production of improved strains of millets ..	..	100
(xiii) Do.	m. Other charges ..	Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1948	..	100
		Total ..	..	1,300

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—The Director of Agriculture has reported that of late there has been a great demand for the purchase of H. 1 cotton seeds from the Guntakal area due to scarcity for cattle food in North India this year and that consequently the price of the cotton seeds has increased considerably. He also stated that if the seed-farm seed which was maintained pure at a high cost to Government is not purchased now, it would move to North India for cattle food and that there would be dearth of seed for sowing purposes in the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. He has therefore proposed that he may be permitted to purchase the full quantity of farm seed (about 4,000 bags, weighing 130 lb. each) at the ruling market rate plus the usual premium and to sell the same at the rates prevailing at the sowing time, the Government meeting the loss, if any, on the transactions. It is stated that the scheme will involve a loss of Rs. 20,000. The proposal of the Director of Agriculture has been agreed to. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 90,000 non-recurring.

Item (ii).—The present system of fixing and controlling the quality and price of the various manure mixtures marketed by the firms is found in practice to be defective, since frequent checks cannot be effectively done by the District Agricultural Officers in the midst of their multifarious duties. In order to have a more effective and systematic inspection of manure mixtures the Government have sanctioned a scheme with special inspection staff at headquarters and in the districts at a total cost of Rs. 37,800 for one year.

Item (iii).—(*a*) With a view to maintain purity of seed and running seed farms in ryots' lands, a special staff of 5 Seed Development Officers, 38 Assistants and other ministerial staff has been sanctioned in September 1949. The net cost of the scheme during 1949-50 comes to Rs. 78,900. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,55,400.

(*b*) With a view to reaching the targets fixed under the two-year plan for intensive cultivation, a staff of one hundred additional Agricultural Demonstrators has been sanctioned in September 1949. The cost of the scheme during 1949-50 is estimated at Rs. 1,01,900. The ultimate cost of the scheme per year is Rs. 3,02,760.

Item (iv).—With a view to evolve suitable strains of jonna and korra for cultivation in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, the Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Agriculture to undertake millet breeding work at the Agricultural Research Station at Nandyal with sub-stations at Nandikotkur and Dhone in Kurnool district and Prodattur in Cuddapah district at an estimated cost not exceeding Rs. 1,84,024 for a period of five years in the first instance.

Item (v).—(*a*) For the acquisition of the Guntur District Board buildings together with the appurtenant lands and certain private lands for the establishment of a permanent farm for the Agricultural College, Bapatla, a special staff of one Deputy Collector and other subordinate staff was sanctioned in May 1949. The net cost of the scheme during 1949–50 comes to Rs. 7,200. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 15,160.

(*b*) A special staff of one Supervisor, storekeeper, electrician and linemen was sanctioned in May 1949 for running and maintaining the electric generator sets installed in the Agricultural College at Bapatla. The net cost of the scheme during 1949–50 comes to Rs. 2,300. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 13,600.

Item (vi).—The Grow More Food programme includes a scheme for undertaking contour bunding and contour trenching operations in the heavily eroded areas of the Province to prevent soil erosion and to conserve rain water. As a first step, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for taking up the work over an area of 7,500 acres in the Hagari, Guntakal and Alur areas of the Ceded districts. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2·5 lakhs recurring and Rs. 8·19 lakhs non-recurring. The Government of India will bear 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure and of the interest and depreciation on the capital cost. The 50 per cent of the actual cost of bunding will be recovered from the ryots who will be benefited by the scheme, and the balance of the cost of the scheme will be met by this Government.

Item (vii) (*a*).—With a view to giving facilities to the agriculturists for securing electric motors, starters, switches, and other articles like pipes, sanction for the opening of a Central Agricultural Engineering Stores and Supply Centre was accorded in May 1949. The net cost of the scheme during 1949–50 comes to Rs. 22,66,000.

(*b*) An inspection staff consisting of two Assistant Agricultural Engineering Supervisors, two Foremen, two lower division clerks and two peons for the working of the tractors and bull-dozers was sanctioned in September 1949. The net cost of the scheme during 1949–50 comes to Rs. 5,000. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 19,416 per annum.

Item (viii) (*a*).—The establishment of two Tractor Workshops, one at Bapatla and the other at Coimbatore, was sanctioned in May 1949, to attend to the repair and maintenance of the tractors and other agricultural machinery maintained by the Agricultural Department. The net expenditure on the above scheme in 1949–50 comes to Rs. 76,620 (including cost of establishment). The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,14,800 per annum.

(*b*) The purchase of 'Pluto' pipe lines at a cost of Rs. 12,16,100 was sanctioned in June 1949 for sale to the public for agricultural purposes without loss to the Government. These pipes are expected to be purchased before 31st March 1950.

(*c*) In connexion with the Two-Year Plan of Intensive Cultivation to ensure self-sufficiency in food by 1951, this Government have sanctioned the purchase of 50 tractors together with equipment and spares during the current year at a cost of Rs. 17,00,000. They have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 towards fuel oils, transport charges, rent, etc., and the employment of necessary staff for a period of one year at a cost of Rs. 1,85,000.

Item (ix).—The Textile Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction General Committee recommended that steps should be taken by Government to supply pure seed to cotton growers, with a view to increasing the staple length and spinning value of the cotton grown in this Province. In that connexion, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of 'White Northerns' in this Province. The scheme will be spread over a period of five years and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,538. The scheme was forwarded to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for a grant. The Committee agreed to meet the expenses relating to the experimental cultivation and special contingencies and accordingly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 89,038 spread over a period of five years. The expenditure on buildings, deadstock, apparatus, materials, etc., amounting to Rs. 31,500 will be borne by the Provincial Government. The receipts from the scheme will be credited to the Provincial Government.

Item (x).—The Government have sanctioned the construction at Coimbatore of office buildings for the staff employed in connexion with the scheme for the breeding of Long Staple American Cotton as winter crop in the central districts and Sea Island Cotton in the West Coast of this Province. The scheme also includes construction of seed-farm stores, implement shed, cattle-shed, hot-culture shed, etc. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 35,000.

Item (xi).—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for conducting an economic survey of oil-bearing plants and seeds in this Province. The major oil seeds about which detailed information is already available will be excluded from the scheme which will be confined to other minor oil seeds. The expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 15,500 for twelve months of which 50 per cent will be borne by the Indian Oil-Seeds Committee.

Item (xii).—With a view to producing improved strains of millets, the starting of regional millet stations at Narasapatnam (Visakhapatnam district), Ongole (Guntur district), Ariyalur (Tiruchirappalli district) and Tiruppattur (North Arcot district) was sanctioned in March 1949. The scheme has been started only in the current financial year. The net cost of the scheme comes to Rs. 42,500 per annum.

Item (xiii).—With a view to control the quality of various fruit products manufactured in India, the Government of India promulgated the Fruit Products Order, 1948 and decided to transfer the administration thereof to the Provincial Governments from 1st January 1949. This Government accepted the decision of the Government of India and informed them that the Director of Agriculture would take over the enforcement work. As the proposals were specially urgent, orders were issued sanctioning the employment of two inspectors, one analytical chemist, one laboratory attender, one technical assistant, one accountant, one typist and one peon. Subsequently, the Government of India decided to entrust the administration of the order to the Provincial Governments with effect from 1st March 1949 only. The expenditure likely to be incurred during 1949–50 is Rs. 17,700.

As the expenditure on each of the above items has been treated as on a 'new service' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings from within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

ANT XIX—VETERINARY.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	700
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50.	
			Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
(i) 41. Veterinary.	d. Veterinary Education and Research.	G. Indigenous drugs scheme—1. Pay of Officers	..	100
(ii) Do. ..	Do. ..	Scheme for tubercuin testing of cattle.	..	100
(iii) Do. ..	f. Breeding operations.	E. Poultry Development scheme—Scheme for subsidising poultry farms.	..	100
(iv) Do. ..	Do. ..	F. Other charges—2. Contributions to the A. A. Mission, Katpadi.	..	100
(v) Do. ..	Do. ..	K. Scheme for Artificial Insemination of cattle.	..	100
(vi) Do. ..	Do. ..	L. Scheme for studying sterility of cattle.	..	100
(vii) Do. ..	g. Works ..	.. A. Madras Veterinary College ..	..	100
		Total ..	..	700

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—*Indigenous drugs scheme.*—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi offered to meet the expenditure on a scheme for collecting and collating all available and useful information, regarding indigenous drugs used in veterinary medicine, from ancient literature and Sanskrit manuscripts. The scheme is to be in operation for a period of one year and the Research Officer in charge of the scheme is of the grade of District Veterinary Officer. The Research Officer is allowed to have one typist clerk and one peon and the special staff is to work directly under the Director of Animal Husbandry with headquarters at Madras. The Government have accepted the grant of Rs. 10,000 offered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to meet the expenditure on the scheme, which was started on 1st June 1949. There is no expenditure from the Provincial funds in working out the scheme.

Item (ii).—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research offered to finance at a cost of Rs. 30,380 for one year a scheme to determine the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in the Province of Madras. The scheme will be worked in the city of Madras and the suburban villages of the Chingleput District under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry. The period of the scheme will be one year from the date of commencement and the technical programme will be settled by the Director of Animal Husbandry in consultation with the Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. A special staff of seven Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 120—250 per mensem each and six stockmen compounders on Rs. 35—1—60 per mensem each will be employed in the scheme. There will be no expenditure from the provincial revenues on account of the scheme immediately. The Government have accepted the offer of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Item (iii).—As its meeting held on 24th January 1948, the Provincial Livestock Improvement Board recommended to the Government that a scheme for subsidising poultry farms in the Province by the Government should be taken up. A scheme was accordingly prepared, to give financial assistance to such of the owners of poultry farms run and maintained by private

bodies as have been useful to the public in the improvement and multiplication of exotic breeds of poultry. The Government have approved the scheme of the Director. The following rates of subsidy have been sanctioned :—

(*a*) Subsidy at Rs. 3 towards the sale of each bird sold at five months age subject to the condition that the birds are sold to the public at Rs. 5 each.

(*b*) Subsidy at anna one for each egg sold subject to the condition that the eggs are sold to the public at annas four each.

A sum of Rs. 9,040 per annum has been sanctioned by the Government in connection with the scheme.

Item (iv).—The American Arcot Mission has been running poultry farms for demonstration of commercial poultry farming. The Director of Animal Husbandry submitted a scheme formulated by Mr. J. J. De Velois, Principal, American Arcot Mission, Katpadi for extension of poultry improvement work to three more centres in the neighbouring districts, viz , Arni in North Arcot district, at Muttathoor in South Arcot district, and at Punganur in Chittoor district. According to this scheme, each of these three centres is to have a poultry unit with 25 laying-hens from which eggs, cocks and breeding stock would be dispersed to the villages. The staff proposed for each centre is one poultry fieldman on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 per mensem (travelling allowance) to tour the villages. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2,625 non-recurring and Rs. 3,750 per annum recurring. The Government have approved the scheme for a period of three years.

Item (v).—The Director of Animal Husbandry submitted a scheme for the opening of three centres of artificial insemination of cattle. The main centre is located at the Madras Veterinary College and there are two sub-centres, one at each of the Livestock Research Stations, Hosur and Guntur. The main functions of the centres is the practical application of artifical insemination, viz., collection of semen and insemination. The centres would also undertake examination of the cause of infertility and sub-fertility and would suggest and adopt wherever possible appropriate remedial measures. A record of all animals inseminated and the case histories of these animals would be maintained at the centres. The following staff have been sanctioned in connection with the work :—

Madras centre.	Each of the Livestock Research Stations, Hosur and Guntur.
Two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 120—250 each.	One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 120—250.
One stockman-compounder on Rs. 35—60.	Two stockmon compunders on Rs. 35—60 each.
One laboratory attender on Rs. 24 per mensem.	One laboratory attendant on Rs. 24 per mensem.
Four bull attendents on Rs. 15 per mensem each.	Two bull attendants on Rs. 15 per mensem each.
Two messengers on Rs. 10 per mensem each.	

Sanction has also been accorded to the purchase of essential equipment of articles at a cost of Rs. 7,000 for each centre. The total cost involved in the scheme has been estimated to be Rs. 52,600.

Item (vi).—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has forwarded a skeleton scheme for studying cattle sterility, among their other breeds, of the Ongoles and Kangayams in this Province. The object of the scheme is to study the incidence and causes of cattle sterility with a view to find out suitable remedial measures. There is to be a central station at Izatnagar run by the Council. There are also to be regional stations, the one in Madras directing the work in Madras, Mysore, Bombay and Hyderabad. The cost of the regional station is to be shared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Provincial Government half and half. There will also be district centres which are to be run entirely at the cost of the Provinces. The incidence of sterility among the cows in the City of Madras is estimated at 20 per cent. The problem is thus a very serious one and a source of great economic loss to breeders and dairymen. A scheme for the Province has accordingly been prepared by the Director of Animal Husbandry. The work is to be done by the Special Officer for Artificial Insemination at the Madras Veterinary College. This centre will be converted in the third year into a regional centre. The cost for the first two years is estimated at Rs. 22,200. The total cost for the next three years is Rs. 1,07,500 of which 50 per cent or Rs. 53,750 is the share of this Government. The total cost of the scheme to the Provincial Government is thus Rs. 75,950. The scheme has been forwarded to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for its approval.

Item (vii).—The question of providing additional accommodation at the Madras Veterinary College and Hostel has been under consideration for some years. The proposal was considered as a postwar scheme in 1946 at a cost of Rs. 17·62 lakhs, but the scheme has not so far been executed as the Government of India's approval for meeting half the cost of the scheme has not yet been received. The University of Madras requires increased accommodation and facilities for training the increasing number of students that have been and are being admitted into the College. A Commission has been sent to inspect the College and report on the matter. The need for more accommodation both at the College and the hostel is thus great as well as very urgent. The cost for additional accommodation has been roughly estimated at about Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs. The Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) has, therefore

been asked to depute an officer specially to work out the actual requirements in consultation with the Animal Husbandry Department, to prepare plans and estimates and to begin execution of the work in anticipation of approval.

The Government have also decided that the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's course should be taught at Hosur. The Chief Engineer has also been instructed to work out the requirements of accommodation at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, to prepare plans and estimates, and to execute the work in anticipation of Government sanction so that the classes could begin functioning there on the date prescribed.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(16) Grant XX—Co-operation.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	200
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 42. Co-operation ..	b. Superintendence.	A. General—I. Ordinary Areas—2. Pay of Establishments.	..	100
(ii) Do.	c. Grants-in-aid ..	I. Ordinary Areas—(iii) Other Grants.	..	100
		Total		200

Explanatory Note.

Item (i) (*a*).—The Government have laid down the following standards for assessing the requirements of additional staff for the audit of co-operative societies :—

Agricultural credit societies—One Inspector for 60 societies.

Primary stores—One Inspector for 20 stores.

Depots and branches of stores—One Inspector for 12 depots or branches.

Weavers, marketing and milk-supply societies—One Inspector for 25 societies.

Other special types of societies—One Inspector for 20 societies.

They have also accepted the principle that while the staff for the audit of agricultural credit societies may consist of Junior Inspectors, half of the staff for the audit of other types of societies should consist of Senior Inspectors.

There has been an increase in the various types of societies, particularly weavers' societies, stores and milk-supply societies. The transanctions of these societies have also increased considerably and as a result it has not been possible to carry on the audit of co-operative institutions regularly and in time with existing staff. According to the standards fixed by the Government, 297 Junior Inspectors and 76 Senior Inspectors were required for the audit of 16,406 societies including depots and branches of stores as on 30th June 1948. As against this there were 257 Junior Inspectors and 56 Senior Inspectors employed on the audit of societies eligible for free audit. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, therefore, submitted proposals for the appointment of an additional staff of 40 Junior Inspectors and 20 Senior Inspectors for the audit of societies eligible for free audit. As it is important that audit should be done regularly and completed in time, the Government have sanctioned the additional staff asked for by the Registrar. The cost of the additional staff works out to Rs. 1,04,000 per annum recurring and Rs. 69,600 during the current year.

(*b*).—The Government have sanctioned a staff of 24 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 36 Senior Inspectors and 25 peons in the districts for the supervision of co-operative stores societies. They have also laid down the following standards for assessing the requirements of additional staff for the supervision of co-operative stores societies :—

(i) One Co-operative Sub-Registrar for districts where the number of stores including depots ranges from 20 to 30.

(ii) One Senior Inspector for every 25 stores including depots in excess of 30.

The Registrar has reported that according to the above, standards at least 120 officers are required to supervise the existing 3,600 stores and branches. But the existing staff consists of 60 officers only. Hence an additional staff of 60 officers are required for the

supervision of stores societies. Bearing in mind the need for economy and also the absolute need for additional staff in the districts for supervision of co-operative stores, the Registrar has submitted proposals for the appointment of an additional staff of 2 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 19 Senior Inspectors and 1 peon for the supervision of stores societies in the districts. The ultimate cost of the additional staff works out to Rs. 36,800 per annum recurring and Rs. 23,100 during the current year.

The Government have ordered that in order to meet the cost of the staff employed on the supervision of co-operative stores societies, fees should be levied from such of those stores societies which work at a net profit of Rs. 1,000 and more, at the rate of 5 per cent of the net profits subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 3,000. The additional staff asked for by the Registrar has also been taken into account in fixing the above rate. Hence the cost of the additional staff will be recovered from the stores societies according to the rates fixed by the Government.

The business in the co-operative stores societies has increased both in volume and variety especially that relating to procurement and distribution of foodgrains and mill cloth. Mismanagement and maladministration are likely to result if there is no adequate supervision. The Government have therefore sanctioned the additional staff asked for by the Registrar.

(*c*).—With a view to relieve the acute shortage of housing accommodation, the Government have organized Co-operative Housing Schemes in urban and semi-urban areas. In order to plan and push forward these schemes, they have sanctioned the following staff for the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and for outdoor work for a period of one year :—

Staff to work in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies :—

(1) Co-operative Sub-Registrar in the scale of Rs. 150—5—200 per mensem.

(2) Two Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the scale of Rs. 90—4—110—5—120 per mensem each.

(3) Two Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the scale of Rs. 65—2—85—1—90 per mensem each.

(4) One Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies with shorthand knowledge in the scale of Rs. 65—2—85—1—90 per mensem.

(5) One typist in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem.

(6) Four peons in the scale of Rs. 16—½ (A)—25 per mensem each.

Outdoor staff :—

(1) One Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the scale of Rs. 230—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700 per mensem each.

(2) One Co-operative Sub-Registrar in the scale of Rs. 150—5—200 per mensem.

(3) Two Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the scale of Rs. 90—4—110—5—120 per mensem each.

(4) One lower division clerk *cum* typist in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem.

(5) One steno-typist in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem.

(6) One draftsman, III grade, in the scale of Rs. 70—2—90—3—120 per mensem.

(7) Five peons in the scale of Rs. 16—½ (A)—25 per mensem each.

The estimated cost on account of the employment of the staff works out to Rs. 33,500 per annum recurring.

d).—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies submitted a scheme for the formation of a co-operative agricultural colonization society for the landlords and labourers at Marudur village in Kulittalai taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. According to the scheme an extent of 391·86 acres belonging to three landholders will be taken on lease by the co-operative society for a period of 20 years. Three hundred and eighty acres out of this will be parcelled out into economic holdings and leased to the colonists. It was considered that the scheme would go a long way to implement the Grow More Food campaign and also bring about cordial relationship between the landowners and tenants.

The Government have therefore sanctioned the formation of the co-operative agricultural colonization society with the following financial concessions :—

(1) A grant of Rs. 7,790 and an interest-free loan of Rs. 4,750 to the colonists towards the expenditure on share capital, manure, seeds and bulls.

(2) A loan of Rs. 80,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum repayable in 15 years to meet the capital expenditure of the society.

(3) A Government guarantee to the Central Co-operative Bank for the repayment of loans obtained by the society for cultivation operations up to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 per annum for a period of five years.

(4) Employment of a special staff of one Co-operative Senior Inspector and one Agricultural Demonstrator for the society at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4,000 per annum which will be shared equally by the Government and the society.

The Government of India have been addressed to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme, treating it as a Postwar Development Scheme.

(*e*)—Last year, the Government approved a proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for appointment by direct recruitment of 100 candidates as Senior Inspectors as a special case, in order to meet the growing needs of the Co-operative Department for Senior Inspectors. Later, the Government approved another proposal of the Registrar for selection, for appointment as Junior Inspectors of 148 candidates from among those who were interviewed by the Commission for special recruitment as Senior Inspectors in 1948 in order to make good the deficiency of candidates for appointment as Junior Inspectors In April 1949, the Registrar stated that the position regarding the deficiency of Senior Inspectors had not improved since the submission of his proposal for the special recruitment of Senior Inspectors last year. He stated that a situation had arisen where on the one hand there was a sudden and greater demand for Senior Inspectors due to the expansion of the activities of the Co-operative Department particularly in the direction of non-credit activities such as the starting of milk-supply societies and unions and jaggery manufacturing societies as part of the ameliorative programme under Prohibition and the starting of other Cottage Industries Societies, there was on the other hand an acute shortage of suitable Junior Inspectors. He therefore, proposed that another 100 candidates might be selected for appointment as Senior Inspectors from among those already interviewed by the Commission in the special selection of Senior Inspectors held in 1948. The Commission reported that it would be possible to meet the requirements of the Registrar for 100 candidates for appointment as Senior Inspectors as well as for 148 candidates for appointment as Junior Inspectors from among those who were interviewed by it in the special selection of Senior Inspectors held in 1948. The Commission, however, stated that it would not be possible to adhere to the communal requirements in preparing the lists of candidates for appointment. The Government accepted the Registrar's proposals for the direct recruitment of 100 Senior Inspectors on the same terms and conditions under which the direct recruitment of Senior Inspectors was held last year with the following modifications :—

(i) That the Senior Inspectors will be paid at the rate of Rs. 65 per mensem during the period of their training ; and

(ii) That the communal requirements should be adhered to as far as possible in selecting the candidates.

The expenditure involved in the proposal is on account of the creation of 100 supernumerary posts of Senior Inspectors to provide for the training of the candidates and it works out to Rs. 78,000 non-recurring.

Item (ii) (*a*).—In connection with the Provincial Report on the marketing of betel-leaves, it was suggested that such marketing could be improved by the co-operative method. The Director of Agriculture stated that there was scope for the establishment of co-operative societies to help the producers of betel-leaves in export trade by acting as their agents, as was being done by the Kodur Fruit-growers Co-operative Society. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was consulted, recommended the revival of the Betel leaves Growers Co-operative Society at Chennur in the Cuddapah district, which was started in 1940 but had suspended work since 1942 for want of railway booking facilities and due to competition from private merchants. There are about 300 acres under betel cultivation in this locality and the yield during each season from November to February is estimated at about Rs. 9 lakhs worth of betel leaves. The Society collected a share capital of Rs. 9,000 and applied for a subsidy of Rs. 11,500 being one half of the cost of two lorries for the transport of betel leaves and one pumping set for irrigation of lands under betel crop during summer. The total estimated cost of the two lorries (Rs. 18,000 at 9,000 each) and one pumping set (Rs. 5,000) is Rs. 23,000. The Registrar recommended a subsidy of Rs. 7,000 towards half the cost of one lorry (instead of two lorries) and a pumping set. He urged that the scheme might be sanctioned in the current year itself, so that the present enthusiasm of the members in having collected Rs. 9,000 as share capital might be availed of to the fullest advantage for pushing through the scheme and pointed out that a scheme of this kind which was calculated to benefit a backward region like the Ceded districts deserved urgent support. The Government have therefore sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 7,000 to the society towards half of the cost of one lorry, and a pumping set.

(*b*)—The Mariapuram Milk Supply Society, Cuddapah district, was started in February 1947. In order to increase the production of milk by supplying fodder to its members it undertook sileage operations on its own initiative under the technical supervision of Veterinary officers. Seven tons of grass were brought from the forest for ensilage and the ensilaged grass was distributed among 43 members free of cost. The society incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 373-9-6. As the society had no resources of its own, the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board sanctioned Rs. 50 towards the expenditure and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommended the sanction of a subsidy of Rs. 323 towards the balance of expenditure. The Government accepted the Registrar's proposal and sanctioned a free grant of Rs. 323 to the society.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met either by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(17) GRANT XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	1,300
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50.	
			Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
(i) 42 Co-operation.	d. Cottage Industries.	F. Glass Industry—3. Office contingencies and Other charges		100
(ii) Do.	Do.	H. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the fund for village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift, Madras—3. Office Contingencies and other charges		100
(iii) 43. Industries and supplies.	*a.* Industries.	A. Direction—5. Other charges—Miscellaneous expenditure.		100
(iv) Do.	Do.	B. District Executive Establishment—(1) Industrial Engineer—2. Pay of Establishments. ..		100
(v) Do.	Do.	K. Kerala Soap Institute—4. Other charges		100
(vi) Do.	Do.	M. Miscellaneous Experiments—5. Investigation of Lignite Deposits in South Arcot district		100
(vii) Do.	Do.	M. Miscellaneous experiments—13. Gut Industry		100
(viii) Do.	Do.	R. Post-war Reconstruction—Extensive Khadi Scheme. ..		100
(ix) Do.	Do.	R. Post-war Reconstruction—(*XVI*) Intensive Khadi Scheme—Pay of Establishments		100
(x) Do.	Do.	U. Andhra Paper Mills—2. Pay of Establishments		100
(xi) Do.	Do.	V. Scheme for the grant of rewards to workmen		100
(xii) Do.	g. Charges in England.	High Commissioner for India—(i) excluding Post-war reconstruction—Stores for India		200
		Total		1,300

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—It was pointed out that unless provision for the production of block glass, the essential raw material for the manufacture of glass bangles and beads, is made, the training imparted to the students at the Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre at Kalahasti, in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads will go to waste. It was also reported that the Training Centre at Kalahasti was handicaped for want of proper and sufficient block glass. At present glass bangles worth well over Rs. 60 lakhs are being imported into this Province every year from outside and the manufacture of highly specialised soft glass is the sole monopoly of a few industrialists of Firozabad in the United Provinces.

With a view to avoid this drain on the resources of this Province and to raise the Training Centre at Kalahasti to its full measure of usefulness, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce and sanctioned the establishment of a Block Glass Plant at Gudur for the production and supply of block glass to the Government Training Centre as well as to other consumers. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,01,200 on building, equipment, furniture, etc., and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,98,800 on staff, raw materials and fuels. The gross receipts are estimated at about Rs. 3 lakhs. Half of the surplus or positive balance will be distributed as rebate to all consumers of block glass at the end of the year and consequently the net anticipated revenue will be reduced by half.

Item (ii).—The Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, informed this Government in July 1949 that the Association would be training candidates in village industries in the method of Nai Talim from September 1949 and suggested that candidates from this Province might be deputated to take the training. He considers that one of the serious omissions in the Firka Development Scheme in this Province is the absence of organized village industries work and he is of the opinion that to secure personnel to organize village industries in the selected firkas on sound lines, an adequate number of well trained persons should be secured. Recently the Committee appointed by the Provincial Firka Development Board also have stressed the imperative need to have a small band of trained village industries organizers and suggested the deputation of young officers for undergoing the training organized by the All-India Village Industries Association at Wardha.

The Government have sanctioned the deputation of three Firka Development Officers and six grama sevaks for undergoing the training offered by the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, at an estimated cost not exceeding Rs. 4,900. The trainees on return will be employed either to run village industries centres or for imparting the training to other grama sevaks in batches. As the proposal *inter alia* involves the appointment of substitutes in the place of the three Firka Development Officers and six grama sevaks deputed for training, the extra cost involved works out about Rs. 19,300 roundly.

Item (iii).—The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to Sri V. Subramaniam, an artisan and a native of Bobbepalli, Guntur District for inventing new type of handpump for baling out water for agricultural purposes.

Item (iv).—(*a*) As much difficulty was experienced in securing suitably qualified men for operating the power drills in the Industries Department, the Government have sanctioned the scheme submitted by the Director of Industries and Commerce for training of 50 candidates in drilling work for a period of one year with a view to appointing them as drillers, assistant drillers in the District Engineering Branch of the Department of Industries and Commerce as and when necessary. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 44,600 non-recurring.

(*b*) In view of certain anomalies in respect of the scales of pay sanctioned for the staff in the District Engineering Branch of the Industries Department, the Government have sanctioned revised scales of pay for drillers, assistant drillers and borewell foremen. The total extra expenditure was estimated at Rs. 61,044 per annum and the expenditure during the current year at Rs. 2,321.

(*c*) The Government have sanctioned the creation of a post of Special Officer for power drills on Rs. 230—410 in the District Engineering Branch. The duties of the officer will be to inspect the working of departmental power drills, improving efficiency of drilling operations and to formulate a scheme for the manufacture of power drills, etc. The cost involved in the proposal was estimated at Rs. 5,048 recurring per annum.

Item (v).—In May 1949, the Government sanctioned the revival of the scheme for the preparation of pyrethrum extract in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode and the manufacturing of 500 gallons of pyrethrum extract every month in the Institute for supply to the Public Health Department. The scheme involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,24,092 per annum.

Item (vi).—In connexion with the investigation of the lignite deposits in the South Arcot District, the Officer-in-charge of the lignite investigation required urgently an Astoba Model Drill, a 750 Sizmo Drill and a mobile crane at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,11,500. The Government have sanctioned the purchase of these machinery.

The Government have also sanctioned the purchase of a 22 W. Well Drill immediately available from Messrs. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, at a cost of Rs. 46,000 to expedite the investigation.

For the same purpose the Government have also sanctioned the creation of the posts of one second-class Colliery Manager on Rs. 400–25–550 and one Head Mine Surveyor on Rs. 300–25–550 per mensem under the Officer-in-charge of the lignite investigation.

Item (vii).—The Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce for transferring the silk worm gut manufacturing section of the Department of Industries and Commerce from Palmaner to Coonoor and also the expansion of the section by the appointment of additional staff. The expenditure on the proposal was estimated at Rs. 48,560 per annum recurring and Rs. 19,500 non-recurring. The scheme is very remunerative and it is expected that a profit of 25 per cent will be realized.

Item (viii).—The Government, in their order issued in December 1946 approving the intensive Khadi Scheme for implementation in the seven selected centres envisaged the introduction of the extensive part of the Khadi Scheme in the firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work. The extensive part was to pave the way for the extension of the intensive part of the scheme to those areas. The Government have now sanctioned the extensive Khadi Scheme and it will be implemented in 18 firkas where the intensive rural reconstruction work is already in progress and where there is a bias for Khadi. The Government will pay subsidies to spinners to cover a part of the cost of the charkas and the wages payable to weavers on cloth produced from yarn spun by them for use by themselves or their families and also supply cotton to spinners at its cost price.

Sanction has been accorded to the incurring of a gross expenditure of Rs. 7,45,800 out of which a sum of Rs. 4,70,200 is expected to be recovered towards the cost of the cotton in full and of the charkas in part. The net expenditure will therefore come to Rs. 2,75,600. The entire expenditure on the scheme will eventually be met from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras).

Item (ix).—The staff required for implementing the intensive Khadi Scheme was drafted from the ranks of the All-India Spinners' Association and it was agreed that its members would be paid by the Government, according to the scales of pay fixed by the Association. Three categories of staff are working, apart from a few boy assistants, in the centres and sub-centres. They are designated (1) Centre Khadi Officers, (2) First Grade Assistants or Managers and (3) Second Grade Assistants. The maxima of pay (inclusive of all allowances) sanctioned in the original scheme were Rs. 100, 60 and 40 respectively for the three categories. But since then, the salaries of the workers have been revised by the All-India Spinners' Association in view of the increased cost of living. Further, more experienced workers who could take up the responsibility for handling large stocks of yarn and cloth had to be taken from the All-India Spinners' Association into the Government Centres in the interests of efficiency. The All-India Spinners' Association revised the salaries of its employees with effect from July 1948, and suggested that the maxima of salaries in Government Centres for the posts of the three categories mentioned above might be raised to Rs. 130, 100 and 70 respectively. It is only fair that the emoluments of the employees of the All-India Spinners' Association now serving in Government Centres should be on a par with the emoluments of those working under the All-India Spinners' Association. The Government have accordingly adopted the maxima suggested by the All-India Spinners' Association with effect from 1st July 1948. Several of the Centre Khadi Officers, First Grade Assistants or Sub-centre Managers and Second Grade Assistants have not reached the maxima allowed under the original scheme and it is proposed to grant increments to such of them as would be entitled to them under the rules in force in the All-India Spinners' Association, subject to the maxima now fixed. It is, however, not likely that all the present incumbents of the three categories of posts will be entitled to get the new maxima during the current year 1949-50. It is roughly estimated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 30,000 will have to be incurred in the payment of enhanced salaries to the members of the staff from 1st July 1948 as a result of the raising of the maxima. The additional expenditure will eventually be met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras).

Item (x).—The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, purchased by the Government, is now in partial production. The proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the employment of the staff required for putting the mills in full production have been sanctioned, subject to certain modifications. The expenditure involved is Rs. 3,13,000 per annum. A provision of Rs. 3,48,000 has already been made in the Budget Estimates for 1949-50 towards the cost of the staff and labour required for full production of the mills. Although the cost of the staff during the current year can be met from the existing provision, the expenditure is treated as on a 'new service' requiring the approval of the Legislature as the details of the proposals submitted by the Director of Industries and Commerce are at variance with the original budget proposals and as the cost of the staff as sanctioned exceeds Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Item (xi).—A scheme has been sanctioned for the grant of rewards to those workmen and technical staff in Government commercial undertakings whose suggestions for the improvement of products of the respective concerns are found to be helpful in increasing the production or in lessening the cost of production. The Commercial undertakings involved are:—

(1) Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode;

(2) Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode;

(3) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal;

(4) The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry;

(5) Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras; and

(6) Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.

A lump sum of Rs. 3,000 has been set apart during 1949-50 as a pool from which rewards in deserving cases (i.e. where suggestions from employees have in fact been found to be useful) should be paid and the Director of Industries and Commerce has been instructed to obtain the sanction of the Government for the grant of the rewards in each case.

Item (xii).—The Government have sanctioned the purchase from the United Kingdom of 500 ft. of 12-inch inside diameter pipes for casing boreholes to be put down in Kondur and other places in the Province in connexion with the Grow More Food Scheme. The estimated expenditure on this scheme comes to Rs. 13,000 including freight, insurance, etc., charges.

As the expenditure on each of the above schemes is on a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(18) Grant XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	300
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 43. Industries and Supplies.	d. Cinchona Plantations.	B. Quinine Factory—6. Other charges.	..	100
(ii) Do.	e. Fisheries	H. Inland Fishery Research ..	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	Q. Post-war Reconstruction—(xiv) Fish Preservation and Transport.	..	100
		Total ..	..	300

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—The Tripartite Conference on Plantation Labour held at New Delhi in March 1948, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, recommended enhanced rates of dearness allowance to the different classes of labourers with effect from 1st May 1948. On the recommendation of the Director, Cinchona Department, this Government also increased from 1st May 1948, the dearness allowance paid to the skilled and semi-skilled labourers employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam. The total recurring expenditure involved is about Rs. 25,000 per annum. The expenditure in 1949-50 is estimated at Rs. 45,800 out of which a sum of Rs. 10,900 will be recovered from the Government of India. Part of the expenditure is debitable to "72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—a. Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings—A. Cinchona" under Grant XXXIV.

Item (ii).—In May 1948, the Director of Industries and Commerce reported that the publication on 'Some South Indian Diatoms' by Sri G. Venkatraman, Lecturer, Vivekananda College, Mylapore, had been widely used in that Fisheries Department for the identification of diatoms and that there were many more fresh water diatoms which had not yet been studied and recorded. He stated that the Lecturer could not continue his research for want of facilities and therefore recommended that a grant of Rs. 3,700 might be sanctioned to the Lecturer from Provincial funds so as to enable him to pursue his research on diatoms.

The Government accepted his recommendation and sanctioned in June 1949, the payment to the Lecturer of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,028 for the purchase of apparatus and a recurring grant of Rs. 550 per annum for a period of three years towards meeting expenditure on chemicals and glassware and on other contingencies and tour charges.

Item (iii).—In April 1946, the Government sanctioned among other things the purchase of ten refrigerated lorries to be worked in conjunction with the two ice factories *cum* cold stores to be installed at Mangalore and West Hill on the West Coast. Only six lorries were purchased in pursuance of those orders and pending installation of the ice factories *cum* cold stores, four of them were being used for transporting fresh fish from Ennore and its suburbs to Madras City.

These vans were of the heavy duty type and gave only five miles per gallon of petrol. This consumption was considered abnormally heavy and the Director of Industries and Commerce submitted proposals for replacing the four old lorries with new ones and for disposing of the old lorries for what they were worth.

In May 1949, the Government accepted the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce and sanctioned a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 on the purchase of four lorries and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 18,000 per annum on the cost of fuel, lubricants, repairs, taxation, etc.

The expenditure on each of the above items constitutes a 'new service'. Token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(19) Grant XXIII—Labour Including Factories and Harijan Uplift.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
47. Miscellaneous Departments.	a. Labour	A. Direction— I. Commissioner of Labour— 2. Pay of Establishments .	..	100

Explanatory Note.

In November 1948, the Commissioner of Labour submitted proposals for the employment of eight Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the scale of Rs. 150—5—200 with one lower division Clerk (Rs. 45—90) and one peon (Rs. 18—25) for each of them and also necessary furniture. The staff was required for enforcement of the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and the Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947, in the eight municipalities of Guntakkal, Tiruvallur, Mettupalaiyam, Amalapuram, Bhimavaram, Chirala, Rasipuram and Melapalayam which have been newly constituted. The extra cost involved on account of the employment of these eight additional Assistant Inspectors of Labour with ministerial staff and equipment works out to Rs. 36,900 per annum recurring and Rs. 2,500 non-recurring. As the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and the Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947, were not enforced in these newly formed municipalities for want of staff, the proposal was treated as urgent and orders were issued sanctioning the employment of the staff and the purchase of furniture.

As the expenditure is on a 'new service' a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(20) Grant XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
47. Miscellaneous Departments.	g. Miscellaneous ..	The Rayalaseema Development Board—Pay of officers.	..	100

Explanatory Note.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Development Commissioner appointed in November 1947 for formulating a co-ordinated plan for the Economic Development of the Rayalaseema, the Government have passed orders abolishing the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board and constituting the Rayalaseema Development Board in its place. The Board consists of both officials and non-officials with Hon'ble Minister (Land Revenue) as Chairman. The Government have also sanctioned the post of a Development Commissioner to act as the Secretary to the Board and also the necessary staff to work under him. The cost of the staff is Rs. 38,228 per annum. The Development Commissioner will also be the ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government in the Development Department.

As the expenditure on the scheme has been treated as on a 'new service', a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the currrent year will be met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(21) Grant XXV—Civil Works—Works.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	800
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 50. Civil Works ..	a. Original Works—Buildings.	Excluding Post-War Reconstruction— I. Ordinary Areas— E. General Administration— 2. Other works—Major works.	..	100
(ii) Do. ..	Do.	G. Jails and Convict Settlements—Major works.	..	100
(iii) Do. ..	Do.	H. Police—Major works ..	..	100
(iv) Do. ..	Do.	R. Civil works	..	100
(v) Do. ..	Do.	T. Miscellaneous Departments —M.F.S.—Major works.	..	100
(vi) Do. ..	Do.	Post-War Reconstruction— I. Ordinary Areas— L. Medical—Major works ..	..	100
(vii) Do. ..	b. Original Works—Communications.	Post-War Reconstruction— I. Ordinary Areas— B. Provincial Highways—Major works.	..	100
		C. Major District roads—Major works.	..	100
		Total ..	..	800

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—As it has become necessary to improve the public address system in the Assembly Chamber by installing powerful microphones, etc., the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 40,500 for the purpose.

Item (ii) (*a*).—The Inspector-General of Prisons proposed the electrification of the Camp Jail at Tungabhadra Project Works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,000. The proposal was urged on the following grounds:—

(i) Electrification is quite necessary as the jail is a temporary one and located in an out-of-the-way place; and efficient lighting is necessary for a proper watch over the prisoners at night;

(ii) sheds constructed in the Camp Jail are of combustible materials and it will be dangerous to have the jail lighted with petromax lamps as it would be a major disaster, should a fire break out;

(iii) though the initial cost and working expenses of electrification will be costlier than petromax lighting, the depreciation in the value of electrical equipment on account of wear and tear will be negligible while the depreciation in the case of petromax lights will be high; and

(iv) the Public Works Department have, in anticipation, fixed everything for the electrification of the Camp Jail and it will be a waste of money if petromax lights are to be purchased now. A generator set is already at site and if connected up, lighting installation can be brought into use immediately.

As expenses had already been incurred for the electrification in anticipation of sanction, the proposal was considered very urgent and approved. The additional expenditure involved is Rs. 51,000.

(*b*) The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools submitted proposals to purchase the property known as "Silver Hills" situated within a mile of the municipal limits of Kozhikode (Malabar district) on the Wynaad road, for the use of the Certified Schools department. The property comprises 27·55 acres of land with coconut and other garden trees and three large and some small buildings. The buildings are electrified and have water-supply. According to the valuation statements prepared by the Public Works and Revenue Department officials, the property is worth more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The owner of the property, who is a business man residing at Bombay, agreed to sell the entire property in question at a concessional rate, for a net amount of Rs. 1 lakh, as it is proposed to be utilized by the Government for educational purposes and stipulated that the incidental charges such as stamp duty, registration fee, etc., in connexion with the transaction which came to about Rs. 500 should be met by the Government.

As the Certified Schools department is hard pressed for suitable accommodation for some of the institutions under its control, the Government agreed to purchase the property. Orders have accordingly been issued sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,500 towards the purchase of the property.

Item (iii).—In January 1947, the District Superintendent of Police, Salem, requested the Inspector-General of Police to address the Government to sanction the construction of temporary thatched huts near Sooramangalam in Salem district to provide accommodation for 42 head constables and 170 police constables of Salem town and to provide a lump sum of Rs. 85,000 for the purpose. The want of accommodation in Salem for the normal police staff was to a great extent due to the stationing in that place of two Armed Reserve platoons consisting of about 120 men who are earmarked for Coimbatore. As these 120 men would have to go to Coimbatore at any time it was considered that accommodation would be required for only 92 men at Salem and the Inspector-General of Police was asked to submit estimates so that the huts might be constructed either for 212 men or for 92 men as would be found necessary. The Inspector-General accordingly submitted two estimates for the construction of—

(1) 212 temporary huts at a cost of Rs. 97,000 ; and

(2) 92 temporary huts at a cost of Rs. 48,405.

The Government have approved proposal (2) above, namely, the construction of 92 huts in the poramboke land available at Sooramangalam at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,405.

Item (iv).—The Government have decided that the existing main roads in the Government House compound, Mount Road, should be provided with an improved surfacing of bitumen semi-grout surfacing at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,000. An expenditure of Rs. 48,000 has accordingly been sanctioned for the work.

Item (v).—In July 1949, the Government approved an expenditure of Rs. 32,000 (non-recurring) including 15 per cent solatium for the acquisition of the private sites on which eight static water tanks had been constructed in Madras City, for permanent use in peace-time.

Item (vi).—The existing arrangement under which the Hygiene department of the Medical College, Madras, is housed in the old Anatomy Block does not offer adequate facilities for the training of students in Hygiene. This arrangement has been adversely commented upon by the Inspection Commissions sent out by the Madras University and the Medical Council of India, and the need for a separate Hygiene Block for the college has been stressed by the successive Principals, College Councils and Surgeons-General. The Government have therefore sanctioned the construction of a separate Hygiene Block in the Medical College, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The scheme is included in the Government's five-year plan of Post-war Development.

Items (i) *to* (vi).—As the expenditure on each of the above items constitutes a 'new service', token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

Item (vii).—The works mentioned in the Appendix form part of the five-year plan for development of roads other than National Highways and are eligible for the block grant sanctioned by the Government of India for Post-war Development, Grow More Food, etc., schemes of this Province every year. They all lie on important through roads and the necessity for them is keenly felt. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned these works in the course of this year. Token sums are now included in respect of these works as the cost of each of them exceeds Rs. 30,000 and the expenditure is therefore on a 'new service.' The expenditure on the works will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

APPENDIX.

List of Works.

	Estimated cost.	Anticipated expenditure in 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Cement concreting the surface over the bridge across the Palar river in M. 119/3-6 of Cuddalore-Chittoor road in North Arcot district.	40,000	40,000
(ii) Constructing a bridge at M. 50/2 of Kanhangad-Cheruvathur road across the Nileshwar river in South Kanara district.	3,50,000	80,000
(iii) Constructing a bridge at M. 52/8 of Kanhangad-Cheruvathur road across the Ariadkaduva Hole in South Kanara district.	5,80,000	
(iv) Reconstructing the bridge at M. 49/3 of Mangalore-Agumbe road in South Kanara district.	64,000	34,000
(v) Improvements to culverts and bridges on Masulipatnam-Vijayavada road in Krishna district.	42,400	20,000

List of Works—*contd.*

	Estimated cost.	Anticipated expenditure in 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.
(vi) Reconstructing the Kalmadi bridge at M. 0/4 of Malpe-Udipi-Karkal road in South Kanara district.	1,80,000	20,000
(vii) Forming a road in the rear of the Purisai tank-bund between M. 31/2 and M. 32/1 of Arcot-Tindivanam road in North Arcot district.	45,000	20,000
(viii) Reconstructing bridge over the Buckingham canal at M. 0/3 of Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panjetti road in Chengleput district.	70,000	40,000
(ix) Construction of a bridge across the Cooum river at M. 27/5 of Tirumushi-Satyavedu road in Chingleput district.	2,60,000	40,000
(x) Constructing a bridge at M. 5/5 of Pappireddipatti—Mallapuram road in Salem district.	35,000	30,000
(xi) Reconstructing the bridge at M. 52/8 of Mangalore-Agumbe road in South Kanara district.	90,000	45,000
(xii) Reconstructing a bridge at M. 15/3 of Tirur-Malappuram road in Malabar district.	1,85,000	55,000
(xiii) Metalling Tiruturaipundi-Vedaranyam road at M. 32 to M. 36 in Tanjore district.	73,600	20,000
(xiv) Widening and metalling of Godavari flood bank from Kovvur to Tallapudi M. 6/3-330 to M. 15/4 in West Godavari district.	4,66,000	40,000
(xv) Reconstructing the bridge over the Yenamaduru drain at Bhimavaram at M. 5/3 of Pamarru-Palacole road in West Godavari district.	87,000	20,000
(xvi) Reconstructing—the bridge over the Gostanadhi drain M. 59/3 of Pamarru-Palacole road in West Godavari district.	90,000	20,000
(xvii) Metalling Avanigadda-Kodur road (8 miles) in Krishna district.	4,63,000	1,00,000

Note.—In respect of the work in item (xv) which lies in the Bhimavaram Municipal limits, a contribution of one-fourth of its cost will be recovered from that municipal council.

(22) Grant XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment, Tools and Plant.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	200
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
(i) 50. Civil Works. f.	Tools and Plant—Highways Department.	A. Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—1. New Supplies—I. Ordinary Areas.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	B. Post-war Reconstruction—1. New Supplies—I. Ordinary Areas.	..	100
		Total	..	200

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—The Government have sanctioned the purchase of a 'Mighty Midget' pavement breaker for use in the Highways Department at a cost of Rs. 11,300 excluding conveyance charge, sales-tax, etc.

Item (ii).—The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 81,07,500 for the purchase of 250 road-rollers for use in the Highways Department. Sanction has also been accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 per annum towards the maintenance cost of the road-rollers. As it is not known how many rollers will be received in this year, it is not possible to say now what amount will be required for the purpose. However, it is anticipated that the existing provision in the budget will be sufficient to meet the expenditure in 1949-50.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a "new service", token sums are included in the supplementry estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(23) GRANT XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	400
Total of sums charged	Nil.

Summary.

	Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriations.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
					RS.
(i)	50. Civil Works.	g. Grants-in-aid.	.. (1) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—A. Grants to local bodies for trunk roads.	..	100
(ii)	Do.	Do.	.. (1) —C. Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges (other than village communications).	..	100
(iii)	Do.	Do.	.. (1) —D. Grants to local bodies for village communcations.	..	100
(iv)	Do.	Do.	.. (ii) Post-war Reconstruction—C. Grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department.	..	100
			Total ..	..	400

Explanatory Note.

Item (*i*).—The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, requested that the annual Government grant for the maintenance of the Mount Road and the Poonamallee High Road might be increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 65,000 on account of the additional length of the roads transferred to the Corporation consequent on the extension of the City limits from 1st April 1946 and the prevailing high cost of road maintenance. The mileage of these roads maintained by the Corporation had increased from 8 to 13 from 1946–47. After careful consideration, the Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Corporation of Madras from the year 1949–50 onwards.

Item (*ii*).—The works shown as items 1 to 4 and 5 to 11 in the annexure were required in Hosdrug sub-taluk (South Kanara district) and in Chirakkal taluk (Malabar district) respectively for the maintenance of law and order. In view of the urgency, the Government have sanctioned grants to the South Kanara and Malabar District Boards, as mentioned against the works. Items 12 and 13 were two of the three important works which were urgently required in the Masulipatnam Municipality to mitigate dust nuisance. The Government, therefore, sanctioned a half-grant of Rs. 47,100 to the municipal council.

ANNEXURE.

Serial number and name of work.	Estimated cost.	Grant sanctioned.
	RS.	RS.
South Kanara District Board.		
1 Improvements to Vedanchal-Kunhangi road, mile 0/1 to 4/2	18,500	18,500
2 Metalling the unmetalled portion of Nileshwar-Maloth road	13,650	13,650
3 Converting the existing cart-track into a road from Chemini extending south towards Payyanur.	8,250	8,250
4 Constructing a bridge at Parambatta, 600 feet long	3,00,000	3,00,000
Malabar District Board.		
5 Special repairs to road No. 48 (Ulleri-Balusseri)	21,000	21,000
6 Special repairs to road No. 35-V (Manasseri to Kunnamangalam)	21,000	21,000
7 Improvements to the jetty at Kattampalli ferry	4,340	4,300
8 Special repairs to the jetty at Mambram ferry	5,300	5,300
9 Improvements to the jetties at Perumbai ferry	1,900	1,900
10 Constructing a jungadam for Perumbai ferry	4,600	4,600
11 Special repairs to road No. 179 (Manasseri to Mokkom)	3,900	3,900
Masulipatnam Municipal Council.		
12 Cement concreting portion of Contonment road	37,200	18,600
13 Cement concreting Sadak road	57,000	28,500

Item (iii).—The work of forming a road from Feroke to Kadalundi, *via* Karuvanthiruthi in Malabar district was sanctioned by the Government as a measure of internal security. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 35,000 against which the expenditure anticipated in 1949–50 is Rs. 30,000. As the financial position of the Malabar District Board is unsatisfactory, a full grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Board for expenditure on the work in the current year.

Item (iv) (*a*).—In order to augment the existing water-supply in the Visakhapatnam Municipality, the Gosthani military water-supply installation was purchased from the Government of India. As it was subsequently reported that benefit from the installation could not arise until proper pumps were installed and pipes laid out in certain areas, the Government sanctioned in May 1949, plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 3·38 lakhs in respect of certain improvements to the water-supply system in the municipality.

The municipal council is eligible for a half-grant (i.e., Rs. 1·69 lakhs). Necessary loan will be sanctioned to the municipal council to meet the other half of the expenditure. No provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 for meeting this expenditure.

(*b*).—Mangalore is assigned the first place in the list of municipal water-supply schemes to be newly provided in the southern circle, drawn up by the water-supply and Drainage Committee. In May 1949, the Government sanctioned the execution of the Mangalore Municipal Water-supply Scheme on the half-grant half-loan basis.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 48·41 lakhs to instal. The municipal council is eligible for a half-grant (i. e., Rs. 24·205 lakhs) towards the cost of execution of the scheme. The other half of the cost will be met by the council by taking a loan from the Government to the necessary extent. No provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1949–50 for meeting this expenditure.

(*c*).—Palayamkottai is assigned the third place in the list of Municipal Water-supply Schemes to be newly provided in the southern circle, drawn up by the Water-supply and Drainage Committee, and approved by the Government. According to the five-year plan for Muncipal Water-supply and Drainage Schemes recently approved by the Government, the Palayamkottai Municipal Water-supply Scheme is to be taken up in the current year. In September 1949, the Government sanctioned the execution of Water-supply Scheme for this municipality.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 28·18 lakhs to instal. The municipal council will be able to find a sum of Rs. 7·5 lakhs (inclusive of a loan of Rs. 4·5 lakhs from Government) towards the cost of the scheme. The balance (Rs. 20·68 lakhs) has to be given as a grant by Government.

As the expenditure on each of the above schemes is on a "new service", token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant, from the Legislature in March 1950.

(24) GRANT XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	500
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head. (1)	Minor head. (2)	Sub-heads of appropriation. (3)	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged. (4)	Voted. (5)
				RS.
(i) XLI—Receipts from Electricity schemes Working expenses—I Hydro Electric Schemes —A—Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme.	e. Establishments ..	1. Pay of Officers	..	100
(ii) 52-A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with electricity schemes.	a. Establishment charges.	(i) Excluding Post-war Reconstruction— 1. Pay of Officers	..	100
(iii) Do.	b. Miscellaneous Expenditure (including surveys).	1. Hydro-electric Survey—Works.	..	100
(iv) Do.	c. Charges in England ..	C. Post-War Reconstruction— (i) Leave salaries and deputation pay.	..	200
			..	..
		Total ..	..	500

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In May 1949, the Government sanctioned the employment till 31st March 1950 of the following staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,864 in connection with the reorganisation of certain sections and subdivisions in Coimbatore, Udamalpet and Tiruppattur areas of the Pykara Electricity System :—

(i) Assistant Engineers (Electricity)	2
(ii) Supervisors (Electricity), I Grade	2
(iii) Supervisors (Electricity), II Grade..	11
(iv) Lower Division Clerks	2
(v) Peons	4

The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the above staff during the current year is Rs. 10,000.

Item (ii) (*a*).—The Government sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,400 the employment of one Executive Engineer (Civil) and two peons for a period of one year from the date of appointment for the formation of a division for investigation of fresh sites for hydro-electric development, under the Special Officer for Hydro-Electric Surveys. The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the staff during the current year is Rs. 9,000.

(*b*) In May 1949, the Government sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,100 the employment till 31st March 1950 of the following staff in connection with the formation at Madras of a Stores Accounting Division for immediate and intensive supervision over work connected with the stores in the Electricity Department and their accounting :—

One Stores Accounts Officer.
One Examiner of Stores Accounts.
One Stores Analyst *cum* Expeditor.
One Chief Stores Keeper.
One Upper Division Clerk, Grade I.
Do. Grade II.
One Lower Division Clerk.
One Steno-typist.
One Typist.
Three peons.

The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the above staff during the current year is Rs. 28,100.

(*c*) In September 1949, the Government approved in principle the general scheme of reorganisation of the Accounts Branch of the Electricity Department subject to the remarks of the Accountant-General and sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,700 certain additional posts. The existing post of Chief Controller of Accounts is continued for another year and the pay of that post is fixed at Rs. 750—50/2—1,000 in lieu of the existing scale of Rs. 500—50/2—850. The employment of a senior Accounts Officer in charge of the new construction accounts division on Rs. 500—50/2—650 for six months initially has been sanctioned. The scale of pay of Chief Accountants is fixed at Rs. 340—40/2—500—50/2—600 in lieu of the existing scale of Rs. 300—35/2—440—40/2—560. The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the above sanctions during the current year is Rs. 20,600.

Item (iii).—In March 1949, the Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 3·08 lakhs for the detailed investigations and surveys of Kundah, Upper Bhavani and Varahapallam schemes and it provides for the employment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,93,000 of the following field and office staff for 36 months for which provision has been included in the estimate :—

Field staff—
One Assistant Engineer.
Seven Supervisors (Civil).
One Draughtsman, Grade III.
One Lower Division Clerk.
Nine peons.

Office staff—
One Upper Division Clerk, Grade II.
One Lower Division Clerk.

The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the above sanctions during the current year is Rs. 47,000.

Item (iv).—In March 1949, the Government sanctioned the deputation of two Officers of the Electricity Department to the United States of America and the United Kingdom for higher technical training in Electrical Engineering for a period of two years and one officer for a period of one year. The amount of expenditure that is likely to be incurred on account of the above deputations during the current year is Rs. 1,100.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a ' new service,' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure during the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant, from the Legislature, in March 1950.

(25) GRANT XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	RS.
Voted	400
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS.
(i) 57. Miscellaneous.	f. Contributions ..	B. Guarantee for unremunerative railway lines. ..		100
(ii) Do.	j. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	K. Miscellaneous		100
(iii) 63. Extraordinary charges.	a. Charges in India ..	D. Establishment for price control—(1) Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)— 2. Pay of establishments		100
(iv) Do.	Do.	3. Other charges		100
		Total		400

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In connexion with the proposal for the construction of a railway line from Dindigul to Gudalur, the Government of India demanded a guarantee against loss in the working of the line. The proposal was examined in conjunction with the proposal for the restoration of the dismantled Mathurai-Bodinayakkanur line (as it was allied to the proposal for the construction of the Dindigul-Gudalur line) and this Government recommended to the Government of India to take up the Mathurai-Theni portion of the dismantled line as the first phase of the combined proposal for the restoration of the dismantled Mathurai-Bodinayakkanur line and the construction of the new Dindigul-Gudalur line and then to extend it later on from Theni to Gudalur, Bodinayakkanur and Dindigul. As there was great demand for the early restoration of the line and as this Government's recommendations had to be sent to the Government of India in time to enable the Central Board of Transport to consider the proposal, this Government straightaway gave an assurance to make good any loss in the working of the Mathurai-Theni line. Actual guarantee amount has yet to be worked out and will have to be paid only after the line is constructed and is found to work at a loss. The Central Board of Transport have since decided that the Mathurai-Theni line portion should be restored on the basis of a guarantee of the net loss by this Government, and sanction accorded to construction of the Theni-Gudalur section, these two projects being included in the construction programme partly in 1950–51 and partly in 1951–52 and that the construction of the Theni-Bodinayakkanur section should be dropped.

Item (ii).—(*a*) The decision of the Government in regard to grant of financial assistance to political sufferers has been to sanction lump sum grants on an ex-gratia basis in deserving cases to the dependants or relatives of detenus or convicts who died in jails during their detention or imprisonment in connection with the Indian Satyagraha Movement, 1940–41 and the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1942. The scope of the above decision has also been extended to cover some deserving cases of persons who died shortly after release from jails or as under-trial prisoners or as a result of Police firings during the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1942.

(*b*) The Women's Indian Association, Madras, has represented to Government that Dr. Cousins and Mrs. Margaret Cousins have been serving India loyally and selflessly for over 33 years, that Mrs. Cousins worked to strengthen the Satyagraha movement resulting in her imprisonment for a year and that she was the first to organize the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Welfare and Child Welfare Work, etc. In appreciation of their valuable services to the country's cause and in view of their old age, the Association has requested that they may be granted a small pension or an award of a decent amount. The Government consider that this is a deserving case. They have therefore decided as a special case to sanction a lump sum grant of Rs. 5,000 to Dr. and Mrs. Cousins, as a gesture of goodwill.

Item (iii).—(*a*) Consequent on the reintroduction of intensive procurement and rural rationing, the jurisdictions attached to the Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies became heavy and close supervision over procurement and distribution of foodgrains became difficult.

In order to obviate this difficulty, the Government sanctioned in June 1949 the employment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the grade of Collector with a special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem and with a subordinate staff of one stenographer on Rs. 45—90 per mensem and three peons on Rs. 16—25 per mensem each. No officer was, however, appointed to the post. Meanwhile, in pursuance of their decision to overhaul the Grow More Food machinery, the Government directed that the Commissioner of Civil Supplies should be in charge of the Grow More Food campaign also and redesignated him as the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production. In order to afford relief to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and enable him to devote adequate attention to his duties as Commissioner for Food Production the Government ordered the creation of a post of Director of Civil Supplies to assist the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the place of one of the Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies sanctioned for work relating to the procurement and rural rationing of foodgrains. Sanction has therefore been accorded to the employment from the date of appointment to 31st March 1950 of a Director of Civil Supplies in the grade of Collector with a special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem and with a subordinate staff of one stenographer and three peons and the sanction already accorded to the employment of a fourth Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies and staff has been withheld. The expenditure on the staff is estimated to be about Rs. 22,000 per annum.

(*b*) Consequent on the reintroduction of statutory rationing in certain districts, the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) proposed the employment of 84 attenders on Rs. 24—35 per mensem each in certain Circle Rationing offices in the Province for work connected with the maintenance of records. The Government have accepted the proposals and have sanctioned the employment of the attenders till 30th June 1949. It is very likely that the staff will be continued beyond that date till 31st March 1950. Proposals of the Board in this regard are separately under consideration. The expenditure on this account is estimated to be about Rs. 50,000 recurring per annum.

(*c*) There has been much criticism both in the Press and in the platform about the unsatisfactory working of the Producers-Cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar district. The Government considered that the appointment of a special qualified field-staff for the periodical inspection of the stocks, scrutiny of the accounts and the rectification of the defects noted in the annual audit would improve the working of the societies in Malabar district. They accordingly sanctioned the following staff:—(i) 30 Inspectors on Rs. 40 per mensem each, (ii) 3 Upper Division Clerks on Rs. 80—110 per mensem each (one for the Office of the Collector of Malabar and one each for the District Supply Officer's Office). The cost of the employment of the staff is estimated at Rs. 35,500 per annum.

The Collector of Malabar has proposed to recover the cost from the societies in proportion to the financial position of each society at his discretion.

Item (iv)—(*a*). In April last, the Government issued orders authorizing the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) to purchase, by requisition and acquisition, 20 secondhand jeeps at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,500 each, to meet the additional requirements of the Civil Supplies department on the procurement side. After issue of orders, the Board came up with an alternative proposal for the purchase of 20 Land Rovers, instead of 20 secondhand jeeps, on the ground that Land Rovers were reported to have certain additional advantages over jeeps. After a careful examination of the proposal in all its aspects, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of 20 Land Rovers at a cost of Rs. 8,200 ex-Madras per vehicle.

The expenditure on the purchase of the Land Rovers is estimated to work out to about Rs. 1,71,700 non-recurring including general and special sales tax and about Rs. 56,000 recurring per annum.

(*b*) With a view to prevent the smuggling of foodgrains, 30 Civil Supplies lorries were deputed, at the rate of two each to fifteen districts of the Province for patrol work and sanction was accorded to the appointment of 30 drivers and 30 cleaners for the same. The expenditure on this account is estimated to be about Rs. 40,000 recurring per annum.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a "new service" token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in current year will be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(26) Grant XXXIII—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	700
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— Irrigation Works—Productive.	a. Works—	B. Krishna Delta System—Provision of irrigation facilities to Bhavadevarapalli block in Divi taluk, Krishna district.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	B. Krishna Delta System—Construction of a combined bridge and regulator across Chandrayya drain near Polukonda, Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district.	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	B. Krishna Delta System—Improvements to Marthotaparra channel in Singupalem village, Repalle taluk, Guntur district.	..	100
(iv) Do.	Do.	B. Krishna Delta System—Construction of a new Chillakalapudi block channel for the provision of irrigation facilities to the lands of Chillakalapudi, Gantasala, etc., villages in Divi taluk, Krishna district.	..	100
(v) 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Irrigation Works—Unproductive—Excluding Post-War Reconstruction.	e. Works—	Nellore—Construction of an anicut across Manneru and excavation of a supply channel to Gokula and Zammula tanks in Karedu and Chakicherala villages in Kondukur taluk.	..	100
(vi) 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Irrigation Works—Unproductive—Post-war Reconstruction—Tungabhadra Project.	e. Works—Major Works.	Electrification of Bairadevanahali and Kondanayakanahalli camps in Canals Circle.	..	100
(vii) 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Irrigation Works—Unproductive — Post-War Reconstruction.	f. Establishment ..	A. Special Establishment—I. Thungabhadra Project.	..	100
		Total	..	700

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—This scheme provides for the extension of the Central channel of Divi taluk by about 2 miles and the excavation of a new branch channel called 'the Central channel No. 4-A.' The scheme is expected to benefit an additional extent of 1,182 acres in Mandapakala and Bhavadevarapalli villages in Divi taluk. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 1, 29,690.

Item (ii).—The proposed regulator in the Chandrayya drain is intended to hold up water in the drain for supply to an extent of 1,100 acres of tail-end ayacut of Nehralli channel and also to facilitate the cultivation of a new extent of about 765 acres. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 2,05,000. The ryots have agreed to contribute Rs. 50,000 worth of materials required for the work.

Item (iii).—This scheme will provide irrigation facilities for about 572 acres (including the existing ayacut of 136 acres) of dry lands in Singupalem village, Repalle taluk, at the tail-end of Marthotaparra channel by constructing a head-sluice to the channel in the right bank of the Main Bank Canal so as to enable the drawal of extra supplies. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 61,600.

Item (iv).—This scheme for the exavation of a new channel from mile 7/7 on the right bank of the Beemanadhi channel will bring under irrigation an area of 1,311 acres of dry land in Chilakalapudi, Gantasala, Velamulli, Rudravaram and Kosur villages in Bandar taluk. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 88,630.

Item (v).—This scheme is for the construction of an anicut across the Manneru river and the excavation of a supply channel from Karedu tank supply channel for improvement of supplies to Karedu, Gokula and Zammula tanks in Karedu and Chakicherala villages, Kandukur taluk. The scheme is expected to benefit a new extent of 158 acres of dry lands besides assuring timely and adequate supplies to the existing ayacut of 2,220 acres under the three tanks. The sanctioned estimate of expenditure for the work is Rs. 5,14,760.

Item (vi).—This scheme is for the electrification of the labour camps in the Tungabhadra Project Canals circle. The sanctioned estimates of expenditure for the Bairadevanahalli and Kondanaya Kanahalli labour camps are Rs. 50,500 and Rs. 24,000 respectively.

Item (vii).— (*a*) Additional staff till 31st March 1950 has been sanctioned for the work connected with the experimental localization of the areas to be grown with different crops in the Tungabhadra Project area. The extra cost on account of the staff works out to Rs. 30,500 per annum.

(*b*) Additional staff till 31st March 1950 has been sanctioned to attend to the complicated nature of works in the Power Canal and in the first few miles of low level canal in the Tungabhadra Project. The extra cost on account of the staff works out to Rs 31,000 year annum.

All the above schemes have been sanctioned in the current year. Token sums are included in the supplementary estimate as the expenditure is on a 'new service'. The actual expenditure in the current year in these cases will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(27) Grant XXXV.—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	400
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	a. Original Works—Buildings—	B. Medical—Major Works—Construction of third flour in the Nurses' House, Madras.	..	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	Reconstruction of the Government Hospital, Tuticorin.	..	100
(iii) Do.	Do.	Construction of quarters for wardens of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	..	100
(iv) Do.	Do.	Post-war Reconstruction.—E. Industries—Major works—Construction of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Polytichnics.	..	100
		Total ..		400

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In June 1948, the Government sanctioned the construction of additional Nurses' quarters in the Stanley Hospital, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,93,000. The estimate was subsequently revised to Rs. 7,65,000. But, later, in order to avoid demolition of buildings, valued at Rs. 34,409, which are now existing on the site on which the Nurses' quarters were proposed to be built, it was proposed to accommodate 120 additional nurses in the new Nurses' Home now under construction at the Y.M.C.A. grounds by building a third floor. The cost of this third floor is approximately Rs. 3·5 lakhs. If this were built, the necessity to construct additional Nurses' quarters in the Stanely Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,65,000 would be obviated and, there would be a saving to Government of over Rs. 4 lakhs, taking into account the value of the existing buildings at Stanley Hospital, which were to be demolished. The Government have accordingly sanctioned the construction of the third floor.

Item (ii).—In 1942, the Government approved an estimate of Rs. 5·48 lakhs for the reconstruction of the Government Hospital, Tuticorin, on a site near the municipal reservoir on the Palamcottah Road and directed that the work should be proceeded with as far as possible with G.I. pipes and masonry so that it could be completed quickly when the controlled materials

became available. During the war years, work was done up to the basement level and an expenditure of Rs. 94,421 was incurred. When with the end of the war, the Government wanted to push through the work, it was found that the original estimate had become out of date. The Public Works Department have therefore prepared a revised estimate for the work adopting the current schedule of rates. The estimate is for Rs. 15·95 lakhs. The Government have approved the estimate and have directed that the expenditure should be spread over a period of five years.

Item (iii).—The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 62,000 on the construction of quarters for the two wardens attached to the hostels for men and women students of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. The work forms part of the comprehensive scheme for improvements and extensions to the Andhra Medical College and the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, drawn up with a view to increase the number of admissions to the M.B.B.S. course in the college from 55 to 100. This is one of the scheme designed consistent with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee for the expansion of medical education in the Province, undertaken as part of the Post-war Development programme of this Government. Some of the items of works included in the scheme are already under execution. The construction of quarters for wardens of the hostels attached to the college is proposed to be commenced during 1949–50.

Item (iv).—The Government have sanctioned revised estimates for the construction of buildings for the Kerala Poly-technic, the Karnataka Poly-technic and the Andhra Poly-technic in lieu of the estimates previously sanctioned by them as shown below :—

Name of the Poly-technic.	Original estimate.	Revised estimate.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerala Poly-technic	7·00	16·70
Karnataka Poly-technic	7·00	19·00
Andhra Poly-technic	7·00	16·74

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(28) Grant XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	2,000
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes I—Hydro-Electric Schemes (excluding Post-war Reconstruction)—				
(i) B. Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	a. Works	Installation of fourth transformer.	..	100
(ii) Do	Do.	Distribution of power in the Mettur System.	..	100
(iii) C. Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Schome.	Do.	Supply of power to Venkatasamudram and other villages.	..	100
(v) F. Bellary Scheme.	Do.	Acquisition of the Bellary-Municipal electrical under taking.	..	100
(v) A. Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. Moyar Scheme	a. Works	Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	100

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949-50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
81-A- Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes : Hydro-Electric Schemes —(excluding Post-war Re-construction)—				
(vi) B. Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme —Madars-Mettur inter-connection.	a. Works	Madras Mettur Inter-connection Scheme.	..	100
(vii) C. Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme—Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme (II Stage).	Do.	Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme (II Stages) Extensions.	..	100
(viii) E. Ceded Districts Scheme.	Do.	Extension of 11/33 KV line from Bellary to Rayadrug.	..	100
81-A. Capital Outlay on electricity schemes—II Thermo Electric Schemes (excluding Post-war Re-construction)—				
(ix) A. Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme.	a. Works	Purchase of two 600 K.W. diesel generating sets.	..	100
(x) B. Vijayavada Thermal Scheme.	Do.	Installation of Auxillary Diesel Generating Station.	..	100
(xi) Do.	Do.	Extension of power supply to Dendalur firka.	..	100
(xii) C. Kakinada Thermal Scheme.	Do.	Kakinada Diesel Generating Station.	..	100
(xiii) E. Kurnool Scheme.	Do.	Installation of Central Thermal Steam Electric Station.	..	100
(xiv) F. Madras Thermal Scheme.	d. Suspense	Improvements and repairs to 'Electricity, Department Officers in Army Clothing Factory, Mount Road, Madras.	..	100
(xv) H. Anantapur Scheme.	a. Works	Acquisition of the Anantapur Municipal Electrical Undertaking.	..	100
(xvi) I. Rajahmundry Scheme.	Do.	Taking over of Rajahmundry Electrical Undertaking, on lease.	..	100
81-A. Capital outlay on electricity schemes—II. Thermo Electric Schemes—Post-war Re-construction—				
(xvii) E. Tadpatri scheme.	a. Works	Installation of Thermal Station at Tadpatri.	..	100
(xviii) F. Nandyal scheme.	Do.	Installation of Thermal Station at Nandyal.	..	100
(xix) G. Cuddapah Scheme.	Do.	Installation of Thermal Station at Cuddapah.	..	100
(xx) H. Ongole Thermal Scheme.	Do.	Acquisition of Ongole Electrical Undertakings.	..	100
		Total ..	..	2,000

Explanatory Note.

Item (i).—In June 1949, the Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 6·27 lakhs submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the installation of a fourth 12,500 KVA transformer with connected switchgear and replacement of the existing " 5 per cent 5,000 KVA reactors " by " 10 per cent 10,000 KVA reactors " at Mettur Power House.

Item (ii).—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for extension of electricity for agricultural and industrial purposes at Mamandaputhur and ten other villages in Kadambuliyur firka, South Arcot district, selected for intensive rural reconstruction, and at Anathoor and two other villages in the same district adjoining Kadambuliyur firka. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 6,45,080 of which an expenditure of about Rs. 3,00,000 is expected to be incurred in 1949-50.

Item (iii).—The Government permitted the extension of supply of electricity to Venkatasamudram and certain other villages selected for intensive rural reconstruction in Tirumangalam firka, Papanasam Electricity System, to serve a load of 273 H.P. for 66 agricultural pump sets, 20·49 KW. for 144 house service connexions and 0·46 KW. for 10 street lights and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,34,330 for the purpose subject to the condition that the anticipated deficit in revenue of about Rs. 13,900 per annum arising out of the execution of the scheme is met from the fund for Rural Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift so as to make the scheme remunerative. i.e., yield a return of 10 per cent per annum on the capital outlay. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the current year is Rs. 62,800.

Item (iv).—The Government approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the acquisition and immediate improvement of conversion from D.C. to A.C., etc., of the Bellary Municipal Electrical Undertaking and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3·42 lakhs tentatively pending the preparation of a regular scheme providing for improvements and extensions in due course.

Item (v).—In supersession of the estimates sanctioned in November 1947, the Government sanctioned the revised estimate submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) amounting to Rs. 364·20 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 483·90 lakhs at the end of ten years for the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme. The expenditure that is likely to be incurred on this scheme during the current year is Rs. 1,42,02,500.

Item (vi).—In supersession of the estimates sanctioned in April 1945, the Government sanctioned the revised estimate submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) amounting to Rs. 123·94 lakhs for the Madras-Mettur Inter-Connexion Scheme. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during the current year is Rs. 12,74,700.

Item (vii).—In supersession of the estimates sanctioned previously, the Government sanctioned the consolidated revised estimate submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) amounting to Rs. 285·5 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 336 lakhs at the end of ten years for the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme (II Stage) Extension comprising the following items of work :—

Papanasam IV unit extensions.

Mathurai Thermal station.

Mathurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 KV. lines and sub-stations.

Mathurai-Sivaganga 66 KV lines including terminal equipment.

Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayattar extensions.

The anticipated expenditure on the schemes during the current year is Rs. 33,53,200.

Item (viii).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 6,80,500 submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the construction of a 11/33 KV. line to Rayadrug from Bellary sub-station to extend the hydro-electric power to be purchased from the Mysore Government for distribution in Ceded districts to Rayadrug and other villages en route. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the current year is Rs. 2,05,600.

Item (ix).—The Government sanctioned the proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the installation of a Diesel Generating Station with two 600 KW. sets in Visakhapatnam area and approved an estimate for Rs. 10·41 lakhs for the purpose. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the current year is Rs. 6,44,700.

Item (x).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 8·46 lakhs submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the immediate installation of a Diesel Generating Station with two 500 KW. sets in Vijayavada area to meet the serious power shortage position in the Vijayavada thermal system. The anticipated expenditure that is likely to be incurred on the scheme during the current year is Rs. 6,60,100.

Item (xi).— The Government have sanctioned a scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Dendulur firka selected for intensive rural reconstruction in the West Godavari district at an estimated cost of Rs. 10·81 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 14·52 lakhs in five years. An expenditure of Rs. 2·5 lakhs is expected to be incurred on the scheme in the current year. Under the scheme electric supply will be given to 26 villages in the firka for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes. The scheme will have a definite 'Grow More Food' value and will also help to intensify the wells-sinking scheme in the area.

Item (xii).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 10·126 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 14·799 lakhs in five years submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the installation in the Diesel Engine Electric Power Station at Kakinada of two 175 KW. sets and two 267 KW. sets with the necessary transformers, etc., in replacement of the existing two 80 KW. sets and one 50 KW. set. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the current year is Rs. 4,75,700.

Item (xiii).—The Government approved the estimate for Rs. 145·27 lakhs submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the installation of a Central Thermal Steam Electric Station at Kurnool with two 5,000 KW. generating sets in replacement of the existing oil engine sets with sub-stations at Dhone, Gooty, Pamidi and Anantapur. No expenditure is, however, likely to be incurred on the scheme during the current year.

Item (xiv).—The Government approved the proposal that Ordnance Clothing Factory premises at Mount Road, Madras, be transferred from the Public Works Department to the charge of the Electricity Department and sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 3·40 lakhs for improvements and repairs to the said premises, which includes provision for 200 fans. They also sanctioned the employment of one Assistant Engineer (Civil), two Supervisors (Civil), one lower division clerk and three peons for a period of one year from the date of appointment. The expenditure that is likely to be incurred during the current year is Rs. 3,13,500.

Item (xv).—The Government approved the proposal for the acquisition of the Anantapur Municipal Electrical undertaking by the Government and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4·48 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 9·56 lakhs in five years for the purpose. The anticipated expenditure on the above scheme during the current year is Rs. 85,400.

Item (xvi).—The Government approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the taking over of the Rajahmundry Company Licensed Electrical Undertaking on lease and for the improvement of supply at Rajahmundry and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 7·75 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 15·866 lakhs in five years. The anticipated expenditure on the above scheme is Rs. 2,58,200.

Item (xvii).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 6·55 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 11·06 lakhs within five years submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the erection and running of a Diesel Generating Station at Tadpatri to distribute electrical energy within the municipal limits to start with and later to neighbouring villages. This is a Post-War Reconstruction scheme. The anticipated expenditure on the above scheme during the current year is Rs. 11,900.

Item (xviii).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 11·38 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 14·92 lakhs in five years submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the installation of an oil engine generating station at Nandyal for the supply of electricity. This is a Post-War Reconstruction scheme. The anticipated expenditure on the above scheme during the current year is Rs. 13,400.

Item (xix).—The Government sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 142·08 lakhs in ten years submitted by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the construction of a Thermal Electric Station at Cuddapah to cater to the needs of Cuddapah, Siddavattam, Rajampet, Kodur, Kamalapuram, Proddatur and surrounding localities. This is a Post-War Reconstruction scheme. No expenditure is, however, likely to be incurred on the scheme during the current year.

Item (xx).—In August 1949, the Government approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) for the acquisition of the Ongole Electrical Undertaking from the licensee and its further management by Government and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5·52 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 8·35 lakhs in five years.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure during the current year, will be met from savings withint he grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant, from the Legislature in March 1950.

(29) Grant XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
(i) 85. A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.	a. Grain Supply Schemes.	D. Other grains—1 Cost of purchase of grain.	Nil.	100
(ii) Do.	Do.	G. Government depots for foodgrains—Works.	..	100
(iii) Do.	c. Other miscellaneous schemes.	Distribution of scrap iron and steel.	..	100
(iv) Do.	Do.	Purchase and sale of foreign silk.	..	100
(v) Do.	Do.	*Deduct*—Amount financed from ordinary revenue.	..	—300
		Total ..	..	100

Explanatory Note.

In June 1947, the Tanjore District Central Co-operative Stores, Limited, Tiruvarur, was appointed as wholesalers for procurement and distribution of pulses in the Tanjore district, and they were allotted pulses and gram for distribution. But before the Stores actually took delivery of the consignments, pulses and gram were decontrolled and consequently there was an appreciable fall in the prices and the Stores had to dispose of the stocks at reduced rates and to incur a loss of Rs. 74,713–4–11. The Stores claimed a subsidy to cover this loss.

The net loss of the Stores in 1947–48 was, however, only Rs. 36,763–10–0. Having regard to this and the unsatisfactory financial position of the Stores, the Government accorded sanction as a special case for the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 18,382 representing one-half of the net loss incurred in 1947–48.

Item (ii).—The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) represented that the problem of finding accommodation for storage of foodgrains in and around Madras had become very acute. The Board has been occupying four sheds at Avadi belonging to the Military Department with an overall capacity of 12,800 tons. These sheds are also utilized for holding some of the City stocks, as the godowns already secured for them in Madras have been stocked to their full capacity. Recently the Board has taken over two more sheds temporarily. The Military Department are pressing for the return of these sheds for their use. In these circumstances, the Board proposed the construction of 20 sheds with a total capacity of 10,000 tons for storage of foodgrains in R. S. No. 451/21 of the ex-firewood depot site at Egmore at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,54,000. This would also result in the saving of Rs. 33,240 which is being paid as rent for the Avadi godowns for a year apart from other advantages. Accordingly sanction has been accorded for constructing these sheds at a cost of Rs. 3,54,000.

Item (iii).—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the stocking and distribution of scrap iron and steel through the Industrial Schools attached to the Polytechnics at Kakinada, Bellary, Mathurai, Kozhikode and Mangalore. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 2,000 non-recurring for providing fences and Rs. 11,61,600 per annum recurring, for cost of materials including transport charges. The receipts from the scheme by sale of materials were estimated at Rs. 12,19,000 per annum recurring.

Item (iv).—The Government have sanctioned the import of one lakh pounds of raw silk on Government account at a total cost of Rs. 38·851 lakhs for sale in this Province. The receipts by sale of this imported silk is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs. It is, therefore, expected that there will be a net profit of Rs. 1·149 lakhs from the transaction.

Item (v).—As the net outlay on State Trading Schemes is transfered to the Revenue Account under the head "63. Extraordinary Charges" in the final accounts, minus appropriation of Rs. 300 is also included in the supplementary estimate.

As the expenditure on each of the above items is on a 'new service' token sums are included in the supplementary estimate. The actual expenditure in the current year will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.

(30) Grant XL—Loans and Advances bearing Interest.

Estimate of the amount required for further expenditure.

	Rs.
Voted	100
Total of sums charged	*Nil.*

Summary.

Major head.	Minor head.	Sub-heads of appropriation.	Estimated amount of further expenditure for 1949–50. Charged.	Voted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.
Loans to Municipalities Port, Funds etc.	f. Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.	F. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits sanctioned by the Education and Public Health Department ..	..	100
		Total ..	..	100

Explanatory Note.

As the Zamindar of Punganur was unable to maintain the Basavarajah High School at Punganur and the closure of the only High School in that backward area would cause considerable hardship to the pupils, the management of the school was transferred to the District Board, Chittoor, from 14th February 1949. As the district board was not in a position to meet the arrears of salaries of the staff outstanding on the date of transfer, the Government sanctioned as a special case an advance of Rs. 10,770 to the district board to meet this liability. The advance is to be repaid in ten equated instalments of Rs. 1,295 each, inclusive of interest at 3½ per cent per annum (provisional). As the advance is treated as on a 'new services' token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the supplementary estimate. The actual amount required will be met from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950.