

LOK SABHA

THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION
BILL, 1960

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Presented on the 14th April, 1960



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 1960.

Price : Rs. 1.50

Joint/Select Committee Report presented
to the Lok Sabha during the 10th, 11th
and 12th Sessions of Second Lok S^a

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Report</u>	<u>Date of presentation</u>
1.	Select Committee on the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill, 1959.	5.12.1960.
2.	Joint Committee on the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959.	8.2.1960.
3.	Joint Committee on the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959.	-do-
4.	Joint Committee on the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959.	-do-
5.	Joint Committee on the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959.	28.3.1960.
6.	Joint Committee on the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960.	14.4.1960.
7.	Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 with Evidence.	28.8.1960.
8.	Joint Committee on the Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960 with Evidence.	5.12.1960.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Composition of the Joint Committee	(iii)
2. Report of the Joint Committee	(v)
3. Minutes of Dissent	(ix)
4. Bill as reported by the Joint Committee	I
 APPENDIX I—	
Motion in the Lok Sabha for reference of the Bill to Joint Committee	65
 APPENDIX II—	
Motion in the Rajya Sabha	67
 APPENDIX III—	
Statement of memoranda/representations received by the Joint Committee	68
 APPENDIX IV—	
Minutes of the Sitzings of the Joint Committee	69

THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL, 1960

Composition of the Joint Committee

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Galwad
5. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
6. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
9. Shri H. C. Heda
10. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
11. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
12. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
13. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji
14. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
15. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
16. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
17. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
18. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel
19. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
20. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
21. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
22. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
23. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
24. Shri M. Shankaraiya
25. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
26. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
27. Shri M. S. Sugandhi

28. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
29. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
30. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
31. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

32. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
33. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
34. Shri K. K. Shah
35. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar
36. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
37. Shri V. R. Pandurang
38. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
39. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
40. Shri Vijay Singh
41. Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak
42. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
43. Shri Lalji Pendse
44. Shri Suresh Jamiatram Desai
45. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar.

Y|

DRAFTSMEN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman,
Ministry of Law.*

Shri G. R. Bal, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

12. *Clause 6.*—The Committee feel that the representation of the State of Maharashtra in the Council of States in accordance with the population of the proposed State should be raised from 18 to 19.

The other amendment made in this clause is consequential in nature.

13. *Clauses 7 to 9.*—The Committee are of opinion that the term of office of the member elected to fill the additional seat allotted to Maharashtra should be six years.

The other amendments made in this clause are consequential in nature.

14. *Clauses 10 to 18.*—The amendments made in these clauses are consequential.

15. *New clause 19.*—The Committee are of the view that on the expiration of the duration of the newly created Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, the strength of that Assembly ought to be increased to 154 and that the Election Commission should be empowered to delimit the assembly constituencies of the State.

Clause 19 has been inserted accordingly.

16. *New clause 20.*—The amendment made by this clause in article 168 of the Constitution is consequential in nature.

17. *Clause 25 (Original clause 23).*—The amendment made in this clause in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Bombay Legislative Council is clarificatory in nature.

18. *New clause 41.*—The Committee are of opinion that in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Bombay State Legislature, there should be a permanent Bench of the Bombay High Court at Nagpur consisting of at least three Judges.

This clause seeks to achieve that object.

19. *Clause 70 (Original clause 67).*—The Committee agree with the views expressed by the Bombay State Legislature that there should be a provision enabling the Government of Gujarat to constitute any time after the appointed day a State Financial Corporation, if they so desire.

The clause provides accordingly.

20. *Clause 71 (Original clause 68).*—The amendment made by the Committee in this clause is also in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Bombay State Legislature. This would enable the

State Government of Bombay to prepare a scheme for the reorganisation of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation even before the appointed day.

21. *Clause 72 (Original clause 69).*—The Committee are at one with the views expressed by the Bombay State Legislature that for the purpose of election to the Bar Council of Gujarat, the period for which a lawyer has practised in the High Court of Saurashtra should also be taken into account. The Committee further consider that the period for which a lawyer has practised in the Judicial Commissioner's court of Kutch should also be similarly taken into account.

The clause has been amended accordingly.

22. *New clause 73.*—This clause has also been suggested by the Bombay State Legislature and the Committee agree with their suggestion. It seeks to amend the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942, to provide that if the Board of Directors of any society as is specified in the Twelfth Schedule unanimously agree upon a scheme for the organisation of the society and the Government of Bombay certifies the scheme before 1st May, 1960, the scheme shall be binding on all the shareholders, creditors etc. of the society, subject to such further adjustments as may be made later.

23. *Clause 79 (Original clause 75).*—The amendment made in this clause has also been suggested by the Bombay State Legislature. It gives power to the Central Government to amend the Thirteenth Schedule so that any institution can be added to that Schedule for the purposes of providing such facilities both to Gujarat and Maharashtra.

24. *New clause 85.*—The amendment made in article 371 of the Constitution is consequential in nature.

25. *Clause 93 (Original clause 88).*—The amendment made in this clause is on the recommendation of the Bombay State Legislature. This amendment provides that the right of pleaders to practise in the same court in which they are practising at present shall continue for a period of one year instead of the shorter period of six months as originally provided in the Bill.

26. *The First Schedule.*—The amendments are verbal in nature.

27. *The Fifth Schedule.*—The amendment made in this Schedule seeks to provide for the delimitation of the three council constituencies of Maharashtra State by including Rajura district in them along with the Bhandra and Chanda districts of those constituencies.

28. *The Seventh and Eighth Schedules.*—The amendments to these Schedules are consequential in nature.

29. *The Twelfth Schedule (New).*—This Schedule has been inserted in pursuance of clause 73.

30. *The Thirteenth Schedule (Original Schedule 12).*—From this Schedule eight institutions have been deleted as similar institutions exist in both the States and it is not necessary to share the facilities between the two States.

Five institutions have been added to the Schedule as facilities which exist for the whole of the present State are required to be continued till both the States have separate facilities.

The above amendments have been suggested by the Bombay Legislature.

31. The Joint Committee recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

NEW DELHI;
The 13th April, 1960.

GOVIND BALLABH PANT,
Chairman,
Joint Committee

Minutes of Dissent

I

We welcome and agree with the basic feature of this Bill, namely, the bifurcation of the bi-lingual state of Bombay and the establishment of the two unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujerat. We are happy to note that at last the principle of carving out all the States in the Indian Union on the basis of language and contiguous territory has been given effect to in the matter of these two States. We are sure that the State of Maharashtra with its capital city of Bombay, its great industry and working people, will contribute now with greater enthusiasm to the development of our national economy and taking it in the direction of socialism which is the objective of all our people.

While the main problem has been resolved, we are sorry to note that the Bill contains certain features which militate against the interests of the new State of Maharashtra on certain vital matters.

These features mainly concern the question of the boundaries of the new State and the financial burdens imposed on it. These two features are embraced mainly by Part II and Part VI of the Bill, as adopted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Joint Committee.

Border Areas

We object to the borders as defined today because many Marathi-speaking villages which ought to be in the State of Maharashtra are being transferred to Gujerat. On this question, the healthy principle of taking the village as the unit, on the basis of the language spoken by the majority of the people in the village and its geographical contiguity to its own given linguistic State should be the guiding principle for demarcating boundaries. This principle is popularly known as the Pataskar formula. It is regrettable that when we are drawing the boundaries of the two States on the basis of linguistic principle, a large number of villages and tracts inhabited by people speaking one language are being transferred into another State of a different language. This would create not only problems for the State of Maharashtra but also for the State of Gujerat.

We specifically object to the transfer of the following villages and tracts to the State of Gujerat as provided for in Section 3 of Part II:

(ix)

17 villages of Umbergaon Taluka of Thana District, the whole district of Dangs and the Marathi-speaking tracts in Dharampur and Bansda.

The language of these villages and tracts is Marathi. The argument made by some people that the people in these areas, many of whom are Adivasis, speak a dialect which is not Marathi but is akin to Gujerati, and if not Gujerati, akin to something which is not known, is not a valid argument. But we do not wish to go into details in order to rebut this argument but would like to record our objection to the transfer of these villages to the State of Gujerat.

The case of Dangs was examined at least thrice and at each time it was declared to be Marathi area. Much is made today of the mutual agreement between the Chief and Finance Ministers of Bombay, but the same process was gone through in this case 12 years ago when the then Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister conducted an on-the-spot enquiry and agreed that the language of that district was essentially akin to Marathi. In a population of 48,000, there are hardly 2,000 Gujeratis. The Government of Bombay, on all considerations, decided that its official language was Marathi. Again in 1951, a dispute in regard to delimitation of constituencies arose and was decided by Tek Chand Committee. Considering all aspects of the question as well as the interests of the population, the Committee ordered that Dangs be joined to Nasik district for that purpose. In consideration of the weight of all these decisions, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, which suggested separate States of Gujerat and Maharashtra included Dangs in Maharashtra.

In spite of this, Dangs district has now been included in Gujerat on a plea that the D.L.B. elections resulted in favour of Gujerat. We challenged this plea and proved by producing election manifestoes and posters of successful candidates that elections were not run on that basis at all and the plea was fictitious. Some of the manifestoes of Gujerati candidates were printed in Marathi and none of them had referred to bifurcation of bilingual Bombay or to integration with Gujerat. This was clearly an after-thought.

Similarly, the argument used that some of the village panchayats in Umbergaon district asked for being included in Gujerat is also of no value inasmuch as one can put forward the argument that many of these panchayats are merely nominated bodies and also the fact that in the general elections which were held on the basis of the question of bifurcation of Bombay State, it was the Samiti which received a majority of votes.

We, therefore, are of the opinion that this provision should be cancelled and the 50 villages of Umbergaon Taluka and the whole of

Dangs district and the Marathi-speaking villages of Bansda and Dharampur should be included in Maharashtra.

It is stated that all this has been done on the basis of an agreement between the Chief Minister of Bombay State, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan and the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta who is proposed to be the Chief Minister of the new Gujerat State and that since the Bill has been adopted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, there should be no changes made, which would violate the agreement underlying the present Bill. We do not accept the validity of the argument because an agreement violating certain basic principles which should govern and do govern the demarcation of boundaries should not be considered sacrosanct. We, in fact, had proposed that the whole question of demarcation of boundaries should be handed over to a boundary commission, after the establishment of the two States and that the Commission should carry out demarcation on the basis of the Pataskar formula. We regret to note that this principle was rejected.

The second point on which the new State of Maharashtra suffers, not only in relation to loss of villages and tracts, but also in relation to the future development of some of its areas in the Tapti valley, relates to the question of the transfer of the villages in the Nawapur and Nandurbar talukas of West Khandesh district and the villages in Akkalkuwa and Taloda talukas of West Khandesh district.

These villages and tracts are being transferred to Gujerat, though it is admitted that they are Marathi-speaking tracts. They are being transferred on the plea that the Ukai project which is to build a dam on the Tapti river in order to provide irrigation to the State of Gujerat would sink these villages and tracts under water and that after the lake has been formed, an area of about two miles in depth surrounding this lake should go to Gujerat in order to guard the lake and the irrigation flowing from it.

In fact, it has been most uncharitably hinted in the speeches of the would-be Chief Minister of Gujerat, Dr. Mehta, that his two-mile tract is sort of a guarantee against disturbance from the surrounding Maharashtrian State to the building of the dam and later on, its safe use by the State of Gujerat. We need not waste our time in rebutting the uncharitable reflections that are cast on the Marathi people in such an attitude. Our objection is based on purely scientific grounds.

According to us, the Ukai project is not at all necessary for the State of Gujerat, whether it be for the supply of power or for supply of water. It is not necessary for power because Gujerat has found on its soil a vast supply of oil. Secondly, it is not necessary for

water because the schemes on the Narmada river are sufficient to supply the needs of Gujerat and the project at Ukai has been held by technical experts to be unprofitable from the point of view of supplying water to Gujerat. In the first place, the area proposed to be sunk will not impound the water that is required by the State of Gujerat, both for electricity and irrigation. And the height of the dam which is proposed to be built on the exploitation of impounding a large volume of water, will endanger large tracts lying upstream in Maharashtra. Thus the scheme would be hramful in two ways. It will not meet the needs of Gujerat but it will endanger the good food and raw material-producing areas of Maharashtra. The experts of the Central water and Power Commission and of the Planning Commission have not come to any agreement on this question and are in doubt as regards the technical data regarding rainfall, the storage of water and its run-off and the possibility of upstream damage. In view of this, we think that transfer of these areas on the assumption that the Ukai project is a necessity and that its structure has been finalised, is not correct.

Secondly, there is a wrong principle underlying this transfer. It is assumed that villages and tracts which are submerged in a lake should be transferred to that State which takes irrigation water from the given lake. This principle is a novel principle. Then one wonders as to what would happen to lakes formed by dams on rivers which run not only through one State but two or three States, as would happen in the case of dams on the Ganges or the Krishna, and so on. If the dam is at all found necessary, it could be built up without necessarily transferring the villages to be submerged in advance to the State of Gujerat.

The people living in these villages are Marathi people and they should be looked after and be under the jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra. Therefore, on the problem of transfer of these villages and the working out of the Ukai project, we hold that the Bill is taking a wrong direction and harming the interests of the State of Maharashtra, without in any way benefiting the State of Gujerat either.

A third harmful feature of the Bill is in regard to the financial provisions.

It has been stated that the new State of Gujerat is going to be a deficit State and that in view of the fact that the prosperous City of Bombay has a large surplus of income, the deficit of the State of Gujerat should be paid from the surplus of Bombay City or the State of Maharashtra, since the City now is included in Maharashtra.

Our main quarrel with this provision is not that money is being paid to the State of Gujerat. Our main quarrel is that it assumed as if the City of Bombay is not a legitimate part of Maharashtra and as such, when the Gujerat State is being formed, a part of the wealth of Bombay City must be shared with Gujerat, as of right. This approach is wrong in principle and therefore we do not agree with it.

Secondly, we do not think that the State of Gujerat would necessarily be a deficit State, if it were to restrict its activities to the normal functioning of a State. For example, Rs. 10 crores are to be contributed for the building of a new capital. We agree that Gujerat does require new buildings in order to house the Government but there is no reason why it should be done from the assets of the Maharashtra State. The State of Gujerat should get its legitimate share of the common assets of the old Bombay State and from that they could build whatever capital they like and with whatever cost they like.

Then it is a very novel procedure and provision that one State in the Indian Union should be asked directly to provide the deficit of another State. In the Indian Union, we have a provision that many of the taxes realised in the State are taken over by the Centre and the Finance Commission distributes them according to the needs of each State and a part of them being necessarily kept for the State from which the tax income is derived. If the State of Gujerat wanted more money to meet its needs, the legitimate course would have been to approach the Finance Commission for larger share of the national tax income. The Finance Commission's award runs for five years and the one in regard to Bombay State would expire by 1962. Therefore, it would be quite understandable if some *ad hoc* provisions were made now at the time of this reorganisation for the two remaining years. But the financial provisions incorporated in this Bill go beyond these two years and ask the State of Maharashtra to provide for the deficits of the State of Gujerat for the next ten years—a total liability of Rs. 40 crores.

It almost looks as if the new State of Maharashtra is buying its existence with the City of Bombay at the cost of Rs. 40 to 50 crores in cash and in several hundred Marathi villages being ceded to the State of Gujerat.

This does not appear to be the parting of two brothers with mutual goodwill, as some like to describe the separation of the two States. Even the financial burdens may be forgotten after few years. But the continuance of the Marathi villages in the other State would remain a living question for years to come. Because, it is a question of people, their livelihood, their language, their culture and not a

question of money. And the fact that while several hundred Marathi villages and a whole district are being transferred to Gujerat, the Marathi-speaking areas of Maharashtra such as Belgaum etc. which are still lying in other States are not being transferred to us at this stage, is also bound to act as a further irritating factor and retract from the all-round joy and satisfaction that should have arisen from the fact of the birth of the new State of Maharashtra.

Statements have been made quoting resolutions and talks between the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Mahagujerat Janata Parishad, in order to support the provisions regarding transfer of Dangs and payment of deficits. The papers regarding this question have been put before the Joint Committee and we have shown that there is no warrant for saying that the Samiti spokesmen agreed to meet the deficits for ten years or to give the areas to the State of Gujerat. The Samiti leadership abides by all that it has agreed to and does not go back on its word.

It is stated that the Samiti leadership agreed to meet the initial difficulties of a normal budget of the new Gujerat State, which were computed to be about Rs. 10 crores. And then it is argued that what the two leaders of Bombay State did was only to extend the same understanding to ten years, instead of two years. That certainly is a strange argument, because the Samiti was prepared to agree to this provision in order to secure unity in outlook and common struggle. It would not be correct to say that a sum of Rs. 40 crores logically follows from a suggestion to give Rs. 10 crores.

We therefore requested for the amendment of Parts II and V on these vital questions.

In the matter of this deficit, we have to point out that the State of Maharashtra is asked to meet the deficit for the whole State of Gujerat which now would include Saurashtra and Kutch. But so long, the deficits of Saurashtra and Kutch were being met by the Central Government because it had taken over certain tax incomes from those two areas. Now these deficits which were formerly being met from the Central Government are also being transferred to Maharashtra, which is asked to pay for them. This obviously is unjust.

It has been stated by some members that the statement of policy made by the Chief Minister in the Bombay Assembly regarding the special needs of the Vidarbha area and the needs of undeveloped areas like Marathwada, Konkan, etc. if possible, should form part of the Bill. In principle, we have no objection to the policy statements

made by the Chief Minister and supported by the Samiti in the matter of the Nagpur Pact being given a place in the structure of the Bill. But we are told that this would not be possible according to the Constitution and other legal difficulties and that the Maharashtra State Legislature should take appropriate steps in fulfilling those policies.

A policy statement referring to the special status of Bombay City has been made in the Legislative Assembly of Bombay and some members asked for special provisions for protection of linguistic minorities in Bombay City. We think, a demand to specially provide for the linguistic minorities only in the City of Bombay and only in the State of Maharashtra is not based on a correct approach. All major cities in India, in all States, have linguistic minorities, as for example, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Delhi, etc. Nobody therefore suggests that in those Cities, there should be special provisions, apart from the guarantees given by the Constitution. So, we do not agree that special provisions for Bombay City should be made in the structure of this Bill or by the legislature of Maharashtra. At the same time, we do agree that linguistic minorities in all States, including Maharashtra, should have some mechanism by which they can approach the Government of the State with their problems and resolve them by consultation. It is with this view that the proposal of a Minorities Council made up of linguistic minorities electing their delegates to the Council on the basis of proportional representation was suggested by discussion between the Mahagujerat Janta Parishad and the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. Given mutual goodwill between all the linguistic groups in a State and protection of the general interests of all the people in the State, there should be no occasion for differences between various communities in a State. However, we agree that the linguistic minorities in Maharashtra, including Bombay City, should be given all the special attention that they need, particularly to the toiling people, in the matter of their jobs, services, education, etc.

We also feel that both in the State of Maharashtra and Gujerat as elsewhere, the former Scheduled Castes who had turned towards Buddhism but who still remain backward by the fact of their social and economic development, as also the Adivasis inhabiting large tracts of the State should receive special attention and help in their development.

In the end, we can only say that though the new State of Maharashtra has been saddled with unjust financial burdens and still remains an incomplete State because of the loss of its Marathi-speaking villages and tracts, it is a great event of historical importance that the majority of the Marathi-speaking people have been brought

(xvi)

together in one State with the historic name of Maharashtra and we are sure that it will fulfil its role in the future development of our country.

SHRIPAD AMRIT DANGE
LALJI PENDSE
BHAURAO KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD
NARAYAN GANESH GORAY
SHAMRAO VISHNU PARULEKAR
UTTAMRAO L. PATIL.

NEW DELHI;
13th April, 1960.

II

I feel constrained to submit this dissenting note. The new State proposed to be called 'Maharashtra State' contains certain considerable areas, mentioned below, in which Kannada-speaking population predominates. This is evident beyond all doubt and it is partly admitted by the Bombay Government in its Memorandum of 1957. While this is so, until the Kannada speaking areas are separated and merged in the neighbouring State of Mysore, the proposed Maharashtra State will continue to be a bilingual State and therefore it would be misleading, incorrect and improper to name it as 'Maharashtra State' which implies it is completely Marathi-speaking State. So, I am strongly of the view that instead of calling it Maharashtra State it should continue to be called Bombay State until the Kannada speaking areas are separated from it. The following areas of the proposed Maharashtra State contain predominantly Kannada-speaking Talukas.

Namely:—

- (1) Sholapur City and South Sholapur Taluka;
- (2) Mangalveda Taluka;
- (3) Akkalkot Taluka;
- (4) Sangola Taluka, of Sholapur District;
- (5) Jeth Taluka of South Satara District;
- (6) Shiroal and Gadinghlaj Talukas of Kohlapur District;
and
- (7) Umaraga, Nilanga and AUSA Talukas of Usmanabad District.

Leaving aside my above objection, I submit that we have got one "Rashtra", i.e. Bharat and that there cannot be a bigger Rashtra than the Bharat Rashtra and so the present name should continue.

NEW DELHI;
13th April, 1960.

M. S. SUGANDHI.

III

I regret I cannot agree with the majority opinion.

Before I write my dissent, I must state that I appreciate the work done by the nine men committee and also the agreement arrived at by the Chief Minister of Bombay State, Shri Chavan and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Chief Minister of the prospective Gujarat State. I also value the Bhattarcharjee Committee's report as well as Shri Rangachari's report. The hard and intelligent labour put by one and all was to see that Maharashtra and Gujarat part as brothers with amiable feelings and goodwill. I, for one, desire that Maharashtra and Gujarat should become brotherly neighbours in the family of our motherland.

So, my task to write this dissent becomes somewhat difficult. But if I fail to place the view-point and feelings of Gujarat in the matter, I fail in my duty to the people of Gujarat. I, therefore, submit this note to the House with a request to mitigate the injustice done to Gujarat.

Bombay was never built in a day. Gujarat had its large share in building Bombay. Bombay's surplus today is more than Rs. 25 crores a year. For development of Bombay and making it a surplus, large sums had been spent by the Bombay State from revenue expenditure. The large number of government buildings therein have been constructed from Government revenue.

The Dar Commission in 1948 also opined that "In building up this great city, all communities including the British have taken their share, and as a result it has acquired a mixed individuality and is distinctly multilingual and cosmopolitan. Historically, it has never been a part of the Maharatha empire." and so it could not be placed in the unilingual state. The V. J. P. Committee also agreed with this opinion. In 1955, the States Reorganisation Commission also with a view to maintain the cosmopolitan character of Bombay proposed the bilingual State of Bombay without Vidarbha.

To appease our Maharashtrian brothers different decisions were taken at different times and the present bilingual State of Bombay was the outcome of that process of appeasement.

This time, the initiative was taken by Shri Chavan, the Chief Minister of Bombay to break the bilingual State of Bombay. Shri Chavan on the floor of Bombay Assembly on 14-3-60 boldly and unequivocally stated: "I may confess to you, speaking for myself, that I was for a unilingual State of Maharashtra even then." Under

the circumstances, the Bombay State was destined to break sooner or later and I am happy to note that the bifurcation is now to come about.

Gujarat had been always loyal to the Congress and accepted whatever directives were given. In 1956, no doubt a large section of the people refused to accept the directive. I feel Gujarat has been penalised for its sense of overloyalty and I write this note to impress on the House that this time also its loyalty should not be penalised.

Two main problems will be before the House—territorial adjustments and financial adjustments.

Territorial adjustments

Some villages of Umergaon Taluka, Dangs and some villages going to be submerged by the Ukai Project and the two-mile strip around it are proposed to be put in Gujarat. This proposal is opposed by the Hon. members of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

Umergaon Taluka passed into the hands of the East India Company in 1844 from the hands of the rulers of Sanjan, the Gujarati rulers. The Parsis came to this area and adopted the Gujarati dress and language. This is sufficient to show that the language prevalent was Gujarati. No doubt, Adivasis known as Warlis, speak Warli, a dialect very near to Gujarati. In 1844, Umergaon was in the Thana District along with other small states captured by the East India Company but the whole of Thana district was put in Gujarat region—the northern division of Bombay. This shows that Thana district including Umergaon Taluka had more affinity with Gujarat. People of Thana district had to come to Ahmedabad—the headquarters of the northern division and hence to lessen their inconvenience of a long journey to Ahmedabad, the Thana district for administrative convenience was very recently put in the southern division of Bombay State. This fact may not be forgotten.

In the 1941-Census Report, the population was as under:—

<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Gujaratis</i>	<i>Warlis</i>	<i>Marathis</i>
92,164	48,009	38,170	3497

This shows that the Gujarati-speaking people were 52.1%, the Warli (dialect) speaking were 41%, while the Marathi-speaking were only 4%.

It may be remembered that the Samyukta Maharashtra movement was started in 1946 and before that the Maharashtra Sahitya

Parishad was active and in 1938, appointed the Kulkarni Committee. It may also be considered that in Thana district most of the government servants were Maharashtrians. The Samyukta Maharashtra movement has not spared even great Maharashtra nationalists.

The result was that in the 1951-Census; the population came to be as under:—

<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Gujarati</i>	<i>Marathi</i>
113350	55,923	56684

I leave it to the judgment of the House to consider these figures. From 4% the Marathis swelled to 49.8% and the Gujaratis dwindled to 49% and the Warli-speaking people were wiped out. Shall we rely on this 1951-Census figures?

It is admitted by my Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti friends that the villages not proposed to be put in Gujarat are Warli-speaking.

Mr. Kulkarni, a Maharashtrian language expert in his Marathi Book "Marathi Language—Origin and its development (1933)" says that the Warli dialect has been influenced by Gujarati. Perhaps, these people came down to Konkan from Gujarat.

Shri K. J. Save, another Marathi scholar in his book "The Warlis" (1945) writes "in addition to the Warli dialect, in the northern part of the Thana district i.e. Umbergaon Peta and some villages in Dahanu Taluka, the Warlis can follow and speak Gujarati also. In Umbergaon Peta line with the Dublias and Dhodias whose language is Gujarati..... I have heard Warli women from Umbergaon Peta singing Gujarati songs. Thus, Warlis in the northern part of the district are quite, familiar with Gujarati, though among themselves they speak their own dialect. From this linguistic study, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Kulkarni in saying that these people might have come down to Konkan from Gujarat. There are still a few Warlis living in South Gujarat and in the Dharampur and Bansda States of the Surat Agency."

Even the Dar Commission have remarked, "whether the language spoken by the lower strata of society in their homes in the four coastal Talukas of Umbergaon, Dahami, Palgarh and Bassein of North Konkan is basically Gujarati or Marathi is another controversial matter."

It is clear from this that the Warlis have come down to this area from Gujarat and the Warli dialect has affinity with Gujarati. On

the borders, a language or dialect is bound to be mixed and when spoken by illiterate persons is bound to be crude.

So, it will be justice to Gujarat, if the whole of Umergaon and Dahami Talukas are included in Gujarat. In the Bill, some villages of Umergaon Taluka are not put in Gujarat while not a single village of Dahanu Taluka has been included. At least the whole Umergaon Taluka and some villages of Dahanu Taluka on western coast should be put in Gujarat.

West Khandesh

Some area required for the Ukai Project is proposed to be put in Gujarat. Even this is objected. Electricity is essential not only for big industry, but is vital to small industry and agriculture. Development of agriculture and industry is the need of the day. This is a national problem. However, every obstacle is put in the way of the Ukai Project. Even *morchas* and agitation to impede the progress of the project are being resorted to.

Not only the area proposed to be put, but at least the six talukas: (1) Navapur (2) Nandarbar (3) Akkalkuva (4) Akrani (5) Shahada, and (6) Taloda, in justice should be put in Gujarat.

1951-Census

<i>Total Population of the six Talukas</i>	<i>Bhili speaking</i>	<i>Gujarati speaking</i>	<i>Marathi speaking</i>
5,41,088	3,20,980	48,491	1,38,869

It will be seen that even though malpractices had been done in the 1951-Census, the Marathi-speaking are less than 25% of the population of the six talukas.

Bhili is also known as Ahirani. The Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad entrusted Shri Kulkarni to inquire into the local Ahirani dialect spoken by the people in West Khandesh etc. He submitted in 1938 the following report:

*“.....Dr. Grierson, a linguist, was appointed to undertake the linguistic survey. The work done by this officer reveals that he carried out the duties efficiently.... This linguist critically analysed the differences between the dialects of Marathi..... The dialect spoken in West and East Khandesh, North Nasik, Southern part of the basin of Tapti etc., particularly the dialect spoken by illiterate villagers of these areas, contains many elements of Gujarati. Dr. Grierson, therefore, came to the conclusion

*Translation in English of the quotation in Marathi.

that the particular dialect was a species of Gujarati and not Marathi; and he included them in his volume not under Marathi but under Gujarati (9—3). This dialect is known as *Ahirani*. People speaking this dialect have been enumerated as Gujaratis. The Census of 1911, 1921 and 1931 counted the *Ahirani* speaking people as Gujaratis and the number of Marathi speaking people was proportionately reduced. This matter, therefore, needs reconsideration."

(Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Report of the Konkani-Ahirani Committee, K. P. Kulkarni, Poona, 1938, pp. 2-3).

Nandarbar was a centre of Gujarati literature and culture and the well-known Gujarati poet Premanad flourished in this area. The fort of Nandarbar was built by Karnadeva (History of Gujarat, Vol. I, M. S. Commissariat) and Nandarbar etc. was under the last Gujarati ruler Karnadeva till he was defeated by the armies of Alauddin Khilji in 1297. Navapur, Akkalkuva, Taloda and Akrani remained under Nandod (now Rajpipla, sub division of Broach district) till the East India Company occupied them. It was only during the 18th century in the disturbances that marked the transfer of power from the Moghals to the Marathas (Bombay Gaz. XII Khandesh p. 82), that the Marathas occupied it. Before this, there was no occupation of Maratha over Khandesh and the area was mostly inhabited by Bhils. No Marathi-speaking people were there. The country was just attacked by Shivaji in 1675.

The following will prove that Bhili is a dialect of Gujarati:

- (1) "The Bhi^l and the inhabitants of Khandesh speak mixed forms of speech which are dialects of Gujarati."
(Sir G. Grierson, Imp. Gaz. India, I. p. 368-9)
- (2) "The Bhil dialects appear under many names, but they are all, with Khandeshi (Ahirani) and its connected dialects, essentially the same form of speech, which may be described as Eastern Gujarati."
(Census of India, 1901, vol. I, part I, p. 336).
- (3) Grierson maintains the same view in the Linguistic Survey of India (Intro; 1916.)
- (4) "Gujarati is in use among the husbandmen to the north of the Tapti, and it is the language of trade through the district, and Marathi is the language of Government

Offices and Schools. The Genitive (na) and the locative (man) of Ahirani, correspond to Gujarati terminations, while the optional of the locative is again a form of the current Gujarati word meaning 'inside'.

(Bom. Gaz. Khandesh, p. 42-43)

(5) Among themselves the Western Satpuda Bhils of Khandesh speak the dialect of Gujarat.

Ibid. p. 45

(6) "The Akrani Pauras and Western Bhils (of Navapur, Akkalkuva, Taloda etc.) speak among themselves a dialect of Gujarati.

Ibid. p. 84

Actually in West Khadesh, the Marathi speaking people are in minority. The following figures are significant:

<i>West Khandesh Total Population</i>	<i>No. of Marathi Speaking</i>	<i>Percentage of Marathi Speaking</i>
1921 Census 641847	176646	28.5
1931 Census 771794	208391	27.1
1941 Census 912214	233400	25.57
1951 Census 1146024	672479	58.07

It may be noted that during the decade between the Census years 1941 and 1951, the increase of the total population of the district was of the order of 233810 persons, whereas the increase in the Marathi-speaking people was 439097. I leave it to the Hon. House to judge whether such enormous increase is possible unless malpractices were done in the 1951-Census.

The case of Navapur Town deserves special consideration.

Even according to the 1951-Census Report, the population of Navapur Town was 8988 out of which 59% were Gujarati, 21% Adivasi (Bhils) and only 20% were Marathi-speaking including the floating residents of government staff. The distance between Navapur Station and Navapur Town is about a mile and there is nothing in between. Upto Navapur Station, the area comes within two miles strip. I do not understand why Navapur Town be put in Maharashtra simply on the ground that it is not within two miles, while Taloda Town though within two miles is not put in Gujarat.

(xxiii)

Dangs

Actually there is no problem of Dangs. The Dangs have been morally conceded by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti to Gujarat. Some figures are pertinent:—

In 1931 the Bhils in the district were shown to be 32324; in 1941 the Bhils were 36260 and Marathis were 630 but in 1951, the Bhils evaporated and the Marathis became 45017. How can we rely on the 1951 Census?

Assembly elections of 1951 and 1956 as well as the local Board elections indicate the verdict of the people of Dangs for Gujarat.

Baragam Dangs are limbs of the main Dangs and I do not understand why Baragam Dangs be separated and put in Maharashtra.

Financial adjustments

It is a happy thing that the financial adjustments have been made by agreement. The Nine-Men Committee had the benefit of having with them Shri Chavan and Dr. Jivraj Mehta and after full consideration the Committee came to the conclusion that:—

(1) Rs. 10 crores should be given to Gujarat for construction of a new capital from the assets of the present Bombay State. This means that the Maharashtra State is to give between Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores.

(2) In view of the financial position of the present bilingual State, the estimated amount deficit of the State of Gujarat should be met by the New Bombay State (Maharashtra) in the first six years after the formation of the State of Gujarat and by tapering arrangements of 20 per cent reduction in each successive year during the next four years.

To determine the annual deficit of Gujarat State, the question was referred to the Bhattacharya Committee. The Committee came to the conclusion that annual deficit of Gujarat shall be of Rs. 935 lakhs in 1960-61 and of 914 lakhs in 1961-62. However, Shri Barve and Shri Yardi were of the opinion that amortisation (sinking fund) and road fund amounts should be excluded from deficit.

This difference was referred to Shri Rangachari and he gave his award and accordingly certain provisions of the Bill have been drafted.

With due respect to Shri Rangachari I submit that if the amortisation fund is not maintained, how loans or debts could be paid.

The present Bombay Government were maintaining such fund from revenue. Except the State of Assam, all States without exception follow this practice. Dr. H. N. Kunzru has remarked in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th April, 1960:—

“As regards amortisation of the public debt of Bombay Shri Rangachari took into account the open market loans and not the loans taken by the Bombay State from the Government of India. Sinking funds for some loans were also not taken into account. When a State is going to be divided we can fairly ask that the liability of the State Government to the Central Government should also be taken into consideration.”

As regards road fund it is nothing else than the revenue received from the Motor Vehicles Tax Act and Sales Tax Act. The revenues derived from these taxes are credited to revenue side and debited to the road fund. These taxes are earmarked and cannot be used for any other purpose. In reality these taxes are road fund taxes. If the revenues from the taxes under the Motor Vehicles Act and Sales Tax Act are directly taken to the road fund, the deficit will increase by Rs. 2 crores.

I submit to the House that this must what be corrected. That the principle of financing the deficit of Gujarat State was even accepted by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti will be clear from the following extract:—

“In the perspective of development of both the States, the problem of viability will be studied. It is suggested by some people that the Maha Gujarat State might find it difficult to balance its budget, when the Bombay City is included in the Samyukta Maharashtra. Therefore, it is proposed that the leadership of both the States will jointly study the problem in the light of data available in the new set up and Maharashtra State will find resources to help the sister State of Maha Gujarat to balance its budget during the initial budgetary difficulties.”

(From agreement arrived at between leaders of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maha Gujarat Parishad on 5-11-57).

Some progress was done in Gujarat in the 2nd Five Year Plan period but this was from Capital Expenditure and so from the very birth, the Gujarat State shall be burdened with heavy debt. While before the 2nd Plan period and even during the plan period many new Government buildings have been constructed in Bombay and

Maharashtra from revenue expenditure. The total value of the Government buildings etc. constructed from revenue expenditure remaining in Maharashtra State may be more than Rs. 2000 crores and this under clause 44 goes to Maharashtra. As compared to Maharashtra, Gujarat has got practically nothing in this regard.

In 1951-52, 125455 acres in Gujarat were under irrigation only seasonal, while in Maharashtra it was 751526 acres, an appreciable part of it perennial.

In the First Five Year Plan additional 113549 acres in Gujarat and additional 101416 acres in Maharashtra were put under irrigation making in all 239004 acres in Gujarat and 852942 acres in Maharashtra. Irrigation in Maharashtra is perennial or too seasonal in majority case while in Gujarat it is only seasonal.

In Gujarat though Ukai Hydro-Electricity Project was put in the Second Plan, no progress has been done, while Maharashtra has surplus electricity. Koyna though not in the 1st plan was included in the 1st plan and has completed 2nd plan phase and progressed very much.

I am happy to note the progress in Maharashtra in the spheres of irrigation and power, which will give prosperity to the people of Maharashtra and add to the wealth and prosperity of our country. I have submitted these facts only to show that Gujarat has to begin from the scratch and deserves sympathy of the House.

Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maha Gujrat Parishad members were returned to the Bombay Legislature and this House to break the bilingual State of Bombay. So Congress members were returned to the Bombay Legislature and this House to run the bilingual State of Bombay. Congress members at the election time opposed unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat and promised people to run the bilingual State of Bombay. They have failed and the State is breaking. So they must go to the people and admit their failure and ask for a vote of confidence. So also Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maha Gujarat Parishad members were sent to fight and break the bilingual State of Bombay and not to run the unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Either they should resign or some clause in the Bill should be put so that after the formation of the unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat the term of their office end and an interim election is held.

NEW DELHI;

PURSHOTTAMDAS R. PATEL

The 13th April, 1960.

**THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION
BILL, 1960**

THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL, 1960

[AS REPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

PART I

PRELIMINARY

CLAUSES

1. Short title.
2. Definitions.

PART II

REORGANISATION OF BOMBAY STATE

3. Formation of Gujarat State.
4. Amendment of the First Schedule to the Constitution.
5. Saving powers of State Government.

PART III

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES

The Council of States

6. Amendment of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.
7. Allocation of sitting members.
8. Bye-elections to fill vacancies.
9. Term of office.

The House of the People

10. Representation in the House of the People.
11. Delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies.
12. Provision as to sitting members.

The Legislative Assemblies

13. Strength of Legislative Assemblies.
14. Delimitation of Assembly constituencies.
15. Allocation of members.
16. Duration of Legislative Assemblies.
17. Speakers and Deputy Speakers.
18. Rules of procedure.
19. Special provisions in relation to Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council

CLAUSES

20. Amendment of article 168 of the Constitution.
21. Legislative Council of Maharashtra.
22. Council constituencies.
23. Provision as to certain sitting members.
24. Special provision as to biennial elections.
25. Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

26. Amendment of the Scheduled Castes Order.
27. Amendment of the Scheduled Tribes Order.

PART IV

HIGH COURTS

28. High Court for Gujarat.
29. Judges of Gujarat High Court.
30. Jurisdiction of Gujarat High Court.
31. Power to enrol advocates, etc.
32. Custody of seal of Gujarat High Court.
34. Form of writs and other processes.
35. Powers of Judges.
36. Procedure as to appeals to Supreme Court.
37. Transfer of proceedings from Bombay High Court to Gujarat High Court.
38. Right to appear or to act in proceedings transferred to Gujarat High Court.
39. Interpretation.
40. Savings.
41. Permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Nagpur.

PART V

AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE

42. Authorisation of expenditure of Gujarat State.
43. Reports relating to accounts of Bombay State.
44. Allowances and privileges of Governor of Gujarat.
45. Distribution of revenues.

(iii)

PART VI

APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

CLAUSES

46. Application of Part. |
47. Land and goods.
48. Treasury and bank balances.
49. Arrears of taxes.
50. Right to recover loans and advances.
51. Credits in certain funds.
52. Special Revenue Reserve Fund in Gujarat.
53. Assets and liabilities of State undertakings.
54. Public debt.
55. Floating Debt.
56. Refund of taxes collected in excess.
57. Deposits, etc.
58. Provident fund.
59. Pensions. |
60. Contracts. |
61. Liability in respect of actionable wrong.
62. Liability as guarantor.
63. Items in suspense.
64. Residuary provision. |
65. Apportionment of assets or liabilities by agreement.
66. Power of Central Government to order allocation or adjustment in certain cases. |
67. Certain expenditure to be charged on consolidated Fund.

PART VII

PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS

68. Provisions as to Bombay State Electricity Board and State Warehousing Corporation.
69. Continuance of arrangements in regard in generation and supply of electric power and supply of water.
70. Provisions as to Bombay State Financial Corporation.
71. Amendment of Act 64 of 1950.
72. Special provision for Bar Council of Gujarat.
73. Amendment of Act 6 of 1942.
74. General provision as to statutory corporations.
75. Amendment of Act 38 of 1957.

CLAUSES

76. Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits;
77. Special provision relating to retrenchment compensation in certain cases.
78. Special provision as to income-tax.
79. Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions

PART VIII

PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES

80. Provisions relating to All-India Services.
81. Provisions relating to other services.
82. Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post.
83. Power of Central Government to give directions.
84. Provisions as to Bombay Public Service Commission.

PART IX

LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

85. Amendment of article 371 of the Constitution.
86. Amendment of Act 37 of 1956.
87. Territorial extent of laws.
88. Power to adapt laws.
89. Power to construe laws.
90. Power to name authorities, etc., for exercising statutory functions.
91. Legal Proceedings.
92. Transfer of pending proceedings.
93. Right of pleaders to practise in certain cases.
94. Effect of provisions of the Act inconsistent with other laws.
95. Power to remove difficulties.
96. Power to make rules.

- THE FIRST SCHEDULE**
THE SECOND SCHEDULE
THE THIRD SCHEDULE
THE FOURTH SCHEDULE
THE FIFTH SCHEDULE
THE SIXTH SCHEDULE
THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE
THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE
THE NINTH SCHEDULE
THE TENTH SCHEDULE
THE ELEVENTH SCHEDULE
THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE
THE THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL, 1960

(AS REPORTED BY JOINT COMMITTEE)

(Words side-lined or underlined indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee; asterisks indicate omissions)

A

BILL

to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eleventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

- 5 1. This Act may be called the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. Short title.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
- (a) "appointed day" means the 1st day of May, 1960;
- (b) "article" means an article of the Constitution;
- 10 (c) "assembly constituency", "council constituency" and "parliamentary constituency" have the same meanings as in the Representation of the People Act, 1950;
- 43 of 1950.
- (d) "law" includes any enactment, ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instrument having, immediately before the appointed day, the force of law in the whole or in any part of the State of Bombay;
- 15 (e) "notified order" means an order published in the Official Gazette;

(f) "population ratio", in relation to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, means the ratio of 66·31 to 33·69;

(g) "sitting member", in relation to either House of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State of Bombay, means a person who, immediately before the appointed day, is a member of that House;

(h) "transferred territory" means the territories which, as from the appointed day, are the territories of the State of Gujarat;

(i) "treasury" includes a sub-treasury;

(j) any reference to a district, taluka, village or other territorial division of the State of Bombay shall be construed as a reference to the area comprised within that territorial division as recognised for land revenue purposes on the 1st day of December, 1959.

PART II

REORGANISATION OF BOMBAY STATE

15

Formation
of Gujarat
State.

3. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new State to be known as the State of Gujarat comprising the following territories of the State of Bombay, namely:—

(a) Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch-mahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Amreli, Surendra-
nagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Kutch districts; and

(b) the villages in Umbergaon taluka of Thana district, the villages in Nawapur and Nandurbar talukas of West Khandesh district and the villages in Akkalkuwa and Taloda talukas of West Khandesh district, respectively specified in Parts I, II and III of the First Schedule;

and thereupon, the said territories shall cease to form part of the State of Bombay, and the residuary State of Bombay shall be known as the State of Maharashtra.

30

(2) The villages in Umbergaon taluka specified in Part I of the First Schedule shall form a separate taluka of the same name and be included in Surat district, and the remaining villages in the said taluka shall be included in, and form part of, Dahanu taluka of Thana district; and the villages specified in Parts II and III of the First Schedule shall respectively be included in, and form part of, Songadh taluka of Surat district and Sagbera taluka of Broach district.

35

(c) entries 8 to 18 shall be renumbered as entries 9 to 19 respectively; and

(d) for the figures "221" the figures "224" shall be substituted.

Allocation of sitting members.

7. (1) The twelve sitting members of the Council of States representing the State of Bombay, whose names are specified in Part I of the Second Schedule, and such six of the nine sitting members elected to represent that State at the biennial elections held for the purpose of filling the vacancies existing on the 3rd day of April, 1960, as the Chairman of the Council of States shall by order specify shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been duly elected to fill eighteen of the nineteen seats allotted to the State of Maharashtra. 5

(2) The five sitting members of the Council of States representing the State of Bombay, whose names are specified in Part II of the Second Schedule, and the remaining three of the nine members elected at the said biennial elections shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been duly elected to fill eight of the eleven seats allotted to the State of Gujarat. 15

Bye-elections to fill vacancies.

8. As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held to fill the additional seats allotted to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat as well as the existing casual vacancy in the seats allotted to the State of Gujarat. * * * * * 20

Term of office.

9. (1) The term of office of the sitting members and of the member chosen to fill the casual vacancy shall remain unaltered.

(2) The term of office of the member elected to fill the one additional seat allotted to the State of Maharashtra shall expire on the 2nd day of April, 1966. 25

(3) Out of the two members elected to fill the two additional seats allotted to the State of Gujarat, the term of office of that member who, at the counting of votes, is last declared elected, or if an equality of votes is found to exist, the term of office of such one of them as the returning officer shall decide by lot, shall expire on the 2nd day of April, 1964 and the term of office of the other member shall expire on the 2nd day of April, 1966. 30

The House of the People

Representation in the House of the People.

10. As from the appointed day, there shall be allotted 44 seats to the State of Maharashtra, and 22 seats to the State of Gujarat, in the House of the People, and in the First Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950— 35

(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:— 40

"4. Gujarat .. 22";

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“8. Maharashtra .. 44”; and

(c) entries 8 to 22 shall be renumbered as entries 9 to 23 respectively.

11. As from the appointed day, the First Schedule to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, shall stand amended as directed in the Third Schedule to this Act.

Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies.

12. Every sitting member of the House of the People representing a constituency * * * which, on the appointed day, by virtue of the provisions of section 11, stands allotted, with or without alteration of boundaries, to the State of Maharashtra or to the State of Gujarat, shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People by that constituency as so allotted.

Provision as to sitting members.

The Legislative Assemblies

13. As from the appointed day, the total number of seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election in the Legislative Assemblies of Maharashtra and Gujarat shall be 264 and 132 respectively, and in the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950—

Strength of Legislative Assemblies.

(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. Gujarat .. 132”;

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“8. Maharashtra .. 264”; and

(c) entries 8 to 13 shall be renumbered as entries 9 to 14 respectively.

14. As from the appointed day, the Second Schedule to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, shall stand amended as directed in the Fourth Schedule to this Act.

Delimitation of assembly constituencies.

15. (1) Every sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay representing a constituency which on the appointed day by virtue of the provisions of section 14 stands transferred, whether with or without alteration of boundaries, to the State of Gujarat shall, as from that day, cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay and shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat by that constituency as so transferred.

Allocation of members.

(2) All other sitting members of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay shall become members of the Legislative Assembly of

Maharashtra and any such sitting member * * * * * representing a constituency the extent or the name and extent of which is altered by virtue of the provisions of section 14 shall be deemed to have been elected to the **Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra by that constituency as so altered.

5

(3) The sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay nominated to that Assembly under article 333 to represent the Anglo-Indian community shall be deemed to have been nominated to represent the said community in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra under that article.

10

Duration of
Legislative
Assemblies.

16. The period of five years referred to in clause (1) of article 172 of the Constitution shall, in the case of the Legislative Assembly, of Maharashtra or Gujarat be deemed to have commenced on the date on which it actually commenced in the case of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay.

15

Speakers and
Deputy
Speakers.

17. (1) The persons who immediately before the appointed day are the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay shall * * be the Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively of the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat shall choose two members of that Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and until they are so chosen, the duties of the office of Speaker shall be performed by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

20

Rules of
procedure.

18. The rules as to procedure and conduct of business in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to the Legislative Assembly of Bombay shall, until rules are made under clause (1) of article 208, have effect in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra or of Gujarat, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker thereof.

25

Special provisions in
relation to
Gujarat Legislative
Assembly.

19. (1) The total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat to be filled by persons chosen by direct election on the expiration of the duration of that Assembly under section 16 or on its dissolution shall be increased from 132 to 154; and accordingly, as from the date of such expiration or dissolution, in the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, in entry 4, for the figures "132", the figures "154" shall be substituted.

30 43 of 1950.

(2) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of subsection (1), the Election Commission shall determine in the manner hereinafter provided—

35

(a) the number of seats to be reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes of the State in the Legislative

40

Assembly, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Constitution;

5 (b) the assembly constituencies into which the State shall be divided, the extent of, and the number of seats to be allotted to, each such constituency, and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes of the State in each such constituency; and

10 (c) the adjustments in the boundaries and description of the extent of the parliamentary constituencies in the State that may be necessary or expedient.

81 of 1952. (3) In determining the matters referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2), the Election Commission shall have regard to the provisions contained in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

15 (4) For the purpose of assisting the Election Commission in the performance of its functions under sub-section (2), the Commission shall associate with itself such five persons as the Central Government shall by order specify, being persons who are members either of the Legislative Assembly of the State or of the House of the
20 People representing the State:

Provided that none of the said associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Election Commission.

(5) The Election Commission shall—

25 (a) publish its proposals in regard to matters mentioned in sub-section (2) in the Official Gazette of the State together with a notice specifying the date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;

30 (b) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, and for the purpose of such consideration, hold one or more public sittings at such place or places as it thinks fit;

35 (c) make an order revising to such extent as may be necessary or expedient the Schedules to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, in so far as they relate to the State; and

(d) send authenticated copies of the order to the Central Government and to the State Government.

40 (6) As soon as may be after the said order is received by the Central Government or the State Government, it shall be laid before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(7) An order made by the Election Commission under this section shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court.

The Legislative Council

Amendment of article 168 of the Constitution. 20. As from the appointed day, in article 168 of the Constitution, in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the word "Bombay" shall be omitted, and after the word "Madras", the word "Maharashtra" shall be inserted. 5

Legislative Council of Maharashtra. 21. As from the appointed day, there shall be 78 seats in the Legislative Council of Maharashtra, and in the Third Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950,— 10 43 of 1950

(a) the entry No. 3 relating to Bombay shall be omitted and the existing entries 4 and 5 shall be renumbered as entries 3 and 4 respectively;

(b) after the entry relating to Madras, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:— 15

5. "Maharashtra.. 78 22 7 7 30 12."

Council constituencies. 22. As from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Order, 1951 shall stand amended as directed in the Fifth Schedule. 20

Provision as to certain sitting members. 23. (1) On the appointed day—

(a) the sitting members of the Legislative Council of Bombay specified in the Sixth Schedule shall cease to be members of that Council; and

(b) all other sitting members of that Council shall become members of the Legislative Council of Maharashtra and any such sitting member representing a council constituency the extent of which is altered by virtue of the provisions of section 22 shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Council of Maharashtra by that constituency as so altered. 25 30

(2) The term of office of the members referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall remain unaltered.

Special provision as to biennial elections. 24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, no notification under that section shall be published before the appointed day for holding biennial elections to fill the seats of members of the Legislative Council of Bombay, retiring on the expiration of their term of office on the 24th day of April, 1960. 35 43 of 1951.

(2) The term of office of the members of the said Council elected to fill the vacancies at the said biennial elections shall expire on the 24th day of April, 1966. 40

25. (1) The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of Bombay shall * * * be the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of Maharashtra.

Chairman
and Deputy
Chairman.

5 (2) As soon as may be after the completion of the biennial elections referred to in section 24, the Legislative Council of Maharashtra shall choose one of its members * * * to be the Chairman thereof.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10 26. As from the appointed day, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, shall stand amended as directed in the Seventh Schedule.

Amendment
of the Sched-
uled Castes
Order.

15 27. As from the appointed day, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, shall stand amended as directed in the Eighth Schedule.

Amendment
of the Sched-
uled Tribes
Order.

PART IV

HIGH COURTS

28. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be a separate High Court for the State of Gujarat (hereinafter referred to as "the High Court of Gujarat") and the High Court of Bombay shall become the High Court for the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as the High Court at Bombay).

High Court
for Gujarat.

(2) The principal seat of the High Court of Gujarat shall be at such place as the President may, by notified order, appoint.

25 (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Judges and division courts of the High Court of Gujarat may sit at such other place or places in the State of Gujarat other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Gujarat, appoint.

30 29. (1) Such of the Judges of the High Court of Bombay holding office immediately before the appointed day as may be determined by the President shall on that day cease to be Judges of the High Court at Bombay and become Judges of the High Court of Gujarat.

Judges of
Gujarat High
Court

35 (2) The persons who by virtue of sub-section (1) become Judges of the High Court of Gujarat shall, except in the case where any such person is appointed to be the Chief Justice of that High Court, rank in that Court according to the priority of their respective appointments as Judges of the High Court of Bombay.

40 30. The High Court of Gujarat shall have, in respect of any part of the territories included in the State of Gujarat, all such

Jurisdiction
of Gujarat
High Court.

jurisdiction, powers and authority as, under the law in force immediately before the appointed day, are exercisable in respect of that part of the said territories by the High Court of Bombay.

Power to enrol advocates, etc.

31. (1) The High Court of Gujarat shall have the like powers to approve, admit, enrol, remove and suspend advocates and attorneys, and to make rules with respect to advocates and attorneys, as are, under the law in force immediately before the appointed day, exercisable by the High Court of Bombay. 5

(2) The right of audience in the High Court of Gujarat shall be regulated in accordance with the like principles as, immediately before the appointed day, are in force with respect to the right of audience in the High Court of Bombay: 10

Provided that, subject to any rule made or direction given by the High Court of Gujarat in exercise of the powers conferred by this section, any person who immediately before the appointed day is an advocate entitled to practise, or an attorney entitled to act, in the High Court of Bombay shall be recognised as an advocate or an attorney entitled to practise or to act, as the case may be, in the High Court of Gujarat. 15

Practice and procedure in Gujarat High Court.

32. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the law in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court of Bombay shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Gujarat, and accordingly, the High Court of Gujarat shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as are immediately before the appointed day exercisable by the High Court of Bombay: 20 25

Provided that any rules or orders which are in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court of Bombay shall, until varied or revoked by rules or orders made by the High Court of Gujarat, apply with the necessary modifications in relation to practice and procedure in the High Court of Gujarat as if made by that Court. 30

Custody of seal of Gujarat High Court.

33. The law in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to the custody of the seal of the High Court of Bombay shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to the custody of the seal of the High Court of Gujarat. 35

Form of writs and other processes.

34. The law in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the High Court of Bombay shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the High Court of Gujarat. 40

35. The law in force immediately before the appointed day relating to the powers of the Chief Justice, single Judges and division courts of the High Court of Bombay and with respect to all matters ancillary to the exercise of those powers shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Gujarat.

Powers of Judges.

36. The law in force immediately before the appointed day relating to appeals to the Supreme Court from the High Court of Bombay and the Judges and division courts thereof shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Gujarat.

Procedure as to appeals to Supreme Court.

37. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, the High Court at Bombay shall, as from the appointed day, have no jurisdiction in respect of the transferred territory.

Transfer of proceedings from Bombay High Court to Gujarat High Court.

(2) Such proceedings pending in the High Court of Bombay immediately before the appointed day as are certified, whether before or after that day, by the Chief Justice of that High Court, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other circumstances, to be proceedings which ought to be heard and decided by the High Court of Gujarat shall, as soon as may be after such certification, be transferred to the High Court of Gujarat.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section or in section 30, but save as hereinafter provided, the High Court at Bombay shall have, and the High Court of Gujarat shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain, hear or dispose of appeals, applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, applications for review and other proceedings where any such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the High Court of Bombay before the appointed day:

Provided that if after any such proceedings have been entertained by the High Court at Bombay, it appears to the Chief Justice of that High Court that they ought to be transferred to the High Court of Gujarat, he shall order that they shall be so transferred, and such proceedings shall thereupon be transferred accordingly.

(4) Any order made by the High Court of Bombay—

(a) before the appointed day, in any proceedings transferred to the High Court of Gujarat by virtue of sub-section (2), or

(b) in any proceedings with respect to which the High Court of Bombay retains jurisdiction by virtue of sub-section (3),

shall for all purposes have effect, not only as an order of the High Court at Bombay, but also as an order made by the High Court of Gujarat.

Right to appear or to act in proceedings transferred to Gujarat High Court.

38. Any person, who, immediately before the appointed day, is an advocate entitled to practise, or an attorney entitled to act, in the High Court of Bombay and was authorised to appear or to act in any proceedings transferred from that High Court to the High Court of Gujarat under section 37, shall have the right to appear or to act, as the case may be, in the High Court of Gujarat in relation to those proceedings. 5 10

Interpretation.

39. For the purposes of section 37—

(a) proceedings shall be deemed to be pending in a court until that court has disposed of all issues between the parties, including any issues with respect to the taxation of the costs of the proceedings and shall include appeals, applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, applications for review, petitions for revision and petitions for writs; 15

(b) references to a High Court shall be construed as including references to a Judge or division court thereof, and references to an order made by a court or a Judge shall be construed as including references to a sentence, judgment or decree passed or made by that court or Judge. 20

Savings.

40. Nothing in this Part shall affect the application to the High Court of Gujarat of any provisions of the Constitution, and this Part shall have effect subject to any provision that may be made on or after the appointed day with respect to that High Court by any Legislature or other authority having power to make such provision. 25

Permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Nagpur.

41. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 51 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, such Judges of the High Court at Bombay, being not less than three in number, as the Chief Justice may, from time to time nominate, shall sit at Nagpur in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura: 30

37 of 1956.

Provided that the Chief Justice may, in his discretion, order that any case arising in any such district shall be heard at Bombay. 35

PART V

AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE

Authorisation of expenditure of Gujarat State.

42. The Governor of Bombay may, at any time before the appointed day, authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat as he deems necessary for a period of not more 40

than six months beginning with the appointed day pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Legislature of the State of Gujarat:

Provided that the Governor of Gujarat may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for any period not extending beyond the said period of six months.

43. (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India referred to in clause (2) of article 151 relating to the accounts of the State of Bombay in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be submitted to the Governor of each of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State. Reports relating to accounts of Bombay State.

(2) The President may by order—

15 (a) declare any expenditure incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of Bombay on any service in respect of any period prior to the appointed day during the financial year 1960-61 or in respect of any earlier financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year as disclosed in the reports referred to in sub-section (1) to have been duly authorised, and

(b) provide for any action to be taken on any matter arising out of the said reports.

44. The allowances and privileges of the Governor of Gujarat shall, until provision in that behalf is made by Parliament by law under clause (3) of article 158, be such as the President may, by order, determine. Allowances and privileges of Governor of Gujarat.

55 of 1957.
57 of 1957.
58 of 1957.

45. (1) Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957, sections 3 and 5 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957, section 4 of, and the Second Schedule to, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, and paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 2 Order, 1957, shall have effect subject to such modifications as are specified in the Ninth Schedule. Distribution of revenues.

35 (2) The total amount payable to the State of Maharashtra under the enactments and Order referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the part of the financial year 1960-61 beginning with the appointed day and in respect of the financial year 1961-62 shall be reduced by a sum of 602 lakhs of rupees and 614 lakhs of rupees, respectively and the total amount payable to the State of Gujarat, under those enactments and Order in respect of each of those periods shall be correspondingly increased.

PART VI

APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Application
of Part.

46. The provisions of this Part shall apply in relation to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day. 5

Land and
goods.

47. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging to the State of Bombay shall,—

(a) if within the transferred territory, pass to the State of Gujarat; or 10

(b) in any other case, remain the property of the State of Maharashtra:

Provided that where the Central Government is of opinion that any goods or class of goods should be distributed otherwise than according to the situation of the goods, the Central Government 15 may issue such directions as it thinks fit for a just and equitable distribution of the goods and the goods shall remain the property of the State of Maharashtra or, as the case may be, pass to the State of Gujarat, accordingly.

(2) Any such stores of the State of Bombay as are referred to 20 in the Tenth Schedule shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the manner specified therein.

(3) In this section, the expression "land" includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property, and the expression "goods" does not include coins, bank notes and cur- 25 rency notes.

Treasury
and bank
balances.

48. The total of the cash balances in all treasuries of the State of Bombay and the credit balances of that State with the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Sau- 30 rashtra immediately before the appointed day shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio:

Provided that for the purposes of such division, there shall be no transfer of cash balances from any treasury to any other treasury and the apportionment shall be effected by adjusting the credit 35 balances of the two States in the books of the Reserve Bank of India on the appointed day:

Provided further that if the State of Gujarat has no account on the appointed day with the Reserve Bank of India, the adjustment shall be made in such manner as the Central Government may, by 40 order, direct.

49. The right to recover arrears of any tax or duty on property, including arrears of land revenue, shall belong to the State in which the property is situated, and the right to recover arrears of any other tax or duty shall belong to the State in whose territories the place of assessment of that tax or duty is included on the appointed day:

Arrears of taxes.

74 of 1956. 10
Bom. Act LI
of 1959.

Provided that any sum recovered after the appointed day in respect of any arrears of tax accruing during the period between the 1st day of January, 1960, and the 30th day of April, 1960 (both days inclusive) under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, or the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, shall, after deducting the cost of collection thereof, be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio.

50. (1) The right of the State of Bombay to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day to any local body, society, agriculturist or other person in an area within that State shall belong to the State in which that area is included on that day.

Right to recover loans and advances

(2) The right of the State of Bombay to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day to any person or institution outside that State shall belong to the State of Maharashtra:

Provided that any sum recovered in respect of any such loan or advance shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio.

51. (1) Out of the investments of the State of Bombay made before the appointed day in the cash balance investment account of the State, such securities of the value of ten crores of rupees, as the Central Government may by order specify, shall pass to the State of Gujarat in connection with the construction of a capital for that State; and the remaining investments in the said account shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio.

Credits in certain funds.

(2) The investments of the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day in the State Famine Relief Fund, the State Road Fund, the Fund for Development Schemes, the Insurance Fund, the Bombay State Milk Fund, the Securities Adjustment Reserve Fund and any other general fund and the sums at the credit of that State in the Central Road Fund shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio.

(3) The investments of the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day in the Dangs District Reserve Fund, the Port Reserve Fund, the Port Development Fund and the Anand Institute Fund shall pass to the State of Gujarat and the investments in any other special fund the objects of which are confined to a local area shall belong to the State in which that area is included on the appointed day.

(4) The investments of the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day in any private commercial or industrial undertaking, in so far as such investments have not been made or are deemed not to have been made from the cash balance investment account, shall pass to the State in which the principal seat of business of the undertaking is located.

(5) Where any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act for the State of Bombay or any part thereof has, by virtue of the provisions of Part II, become an inter-State body corporate, the investments in, or loans or advances to, any such body corporate by the State of Bombay made before the appointed day shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by or under this Act, be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the same proportion in which the assets of the body corporate are divided under the provisions of Part VII.

Special
Revenue
Reserve
Fund in
Gujarat.

52. (1) Out of the investments in the cash balance investment account which remain with the State of Maharashtra after giving effect to the provisions of section 51, such securities of the value of 1,420 lakhs of rupees as the Central Government may by order specify shall stand transferred to the State of Gujarat.

(2) There shall be constituted in the State of Gujarat a Fund to be called the Special Revenue Reserve Fund consisting of the securities transferred to that State under sub-section (1) and such other securities belonging to the State of Gujarat of the value of 1,419 lakhs of rupees as the Central Government may by order specify.

(3) From and out of the fund constituted under sub-section (2), there shall be transferred as receipts in the revenue account of the State of Gujarat in each of the financial years specified in column 1 of the following Table a sum set out against that year in column 2 thereof, and in the financial year 1969-70, the balance, if any, remaining in that fund:—

TABLE

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs of rupees.</i>
(1)	(2)
1962-63	612
1963-64	585

TABLE—contd.

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs of rupees.</i>
(1)	(2)
5 1964-65	561
1965-66	526
1966-67	433
1967-68	340
1968-69	209
10 53. (1) The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial undertaking of the State of Bombay shall pass to the State in which the undertaking is located.	<small>Assets and liabilities of State undertakings.</small>
(2) Where a depreciation reserve fund is maintained by the State of Bombay for any such commercial or industrial undertaking, the securities held in respect of investments made from that fund shall pass to the State in which the undertaking is located.	
15 54. (1) The public debt of the State of Bombay attributable to loans raised by the issue of Government securities and outstanding with the public immediately before the appointed day shall, as from that day, be the debt of the State of Maharashtra:	<small>Public debt.</small>
20 Provided that—	
(a) the State of Gujarat shall be liable to pay to the State of Maharashtra its share of the sums due from time to time for the servicing and repayment of the debt; and	
25 (b) for the purpose of determining the said share, the debt shall be deemed to be divided between the States of Maharashtra, and Gujarat as if it were a debt referred to in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be.	
30 (2) The public debt of the State of Bombay attributable to loans taken from the Central Government, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board or the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or from any other source for the express purpose of re-lending the same to a specific institution and outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall,—	
35 (a) if re-lent to any local body, body corporate or other institution in any local area, be the debt of the State in which the local area is included on the appointed day; or	
40 (b) if re-lent to the Bombay State Electricity Board, the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, or the Bombay Housing Board or any other institution which becomes an inter-State institution on the appointed day, be divided between the	

States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the same proportion in which the assets of such body corporate or institution are divided under the provisions of Part VII.

(3) The remaining public debt of the State of Bombay attributable to loans taken from the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India or any other body corporate and outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in proportion to the total expenditure on all capital works and other capital outlays incurred or deemed to have been incurred up to the appointed day in the territories included respectively in each of those States:

Provided that for the purposes of such division, only the expenditure on assets for which capital accounts have been kept shall be taken into account.

Explanation.—Where any expenditure on capital works or other capital outlays cannot be allocated between the territories included in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, such expenditure shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to have been incurred in those territories according to the population ratio.

(4) Where a sinking fund or a depreciation fund is maintained by the State of Bombay for repayment of any loan raised by it, the securities held in respect of investments made from that fund shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the same proportion in which the total public debt is divided between the two States under this section.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the fund in the public account of the State of Bombay known as the Debt Redemption and Avoidance Fund shall be deemed to be a sinking fund.

(5) The share of the State of Gujarat in the liability on account of public debt apportioned under sub-section (3) shall be reduced by 1,419 lakhs of rupees and the share of the State of Maharashtra in such liability shall be correspondingly increased.

(6) In this section, the expression "Government security" means a security created and issued by a State Government for the purpose of raising a public loan and having any of the forms specified in, or prescribed under, clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt

55 (1) The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of any ^{Floating} floating debt of a Merged State shall be the liability of the State in whose territories the area of the Merged State is included on the appointed day. ^{Debt.}

5 (2) The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of any other floating loan to provide short-term finance to any commercial undertaking shall be the liability of the State in whose territories the undertaking is located.

10 56. The liability of the State of Bombay to refund any tax or ^{Refund of} duty on property, including land revenue, collected in excess shall ^{taxes collect-} be the liability of the State in which the property is situated, and ^{ed in excess.} the liability of the State of Bombay to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess shall be the liability of the State in whose territories the place of assessment of that tax or duty is included:

15 Provided that the liability to refund any amount after the appointed day * * * * * on account of any excess collected in respect of any tax accruing during the period between the 1st day of January, 1960, and the 30th day of April, 1960 (both days inclusive) under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Bom- ^{74 of 1956.} bay Sales Tax Act, 1959, shall * * * * * be shared ^{Bom. Act} between the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the ^{LI of 1959.} population ratio.

25 57. (1) The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of any ^{Deposits,} civil deposit or local fund deposit shall, as from the appointed day, ^{etc.} be the liability of the State in whose area the deposit has been made.

(2) The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of any charitable or other endowment shall, as from the appointed day, be the liability of the State in whose area the institution entitled to the benefit of the endowment is located or of the State to which the ³⁰ objects of the endowment, under the terms thereof, are confined.

58. The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of the ^{Provident} provident fund account of a Government servant in service on the ^{fund.} appointed day shall, as from that day, be the liability of the State to which that Government servant is permanently allotted.

35 59. The liability of the State of Bombay in respect of pensions ^{Pension.} shall pass to, or be apportioned between, the States of Maharashtra

and Gujarat in accordance with the provisions contained in the Eleventh Schedule.

Contracts.

60. (1) Where, before the appointed day, the State of Bombay has made any contract in the exercise of its executive power for any purposes of the State, that contract shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power,—

(a) if such purposes are, as from that day, exclusively purposes of either the State of Maharashtra or the State of Gujarat, of that State; and

(b) in any other case, of the State of Maharashtra; 10

and all rights and liabilities which have accrued, or may accrue, under any such contract shall, to the extent to which they would have been rights or liabilities of the State of Bombay, be rights or liabilities of the State of Maharashtra or the State of Gujarat, as the case may be: 15

Provided that in any such case as is referred to in clause (b), the initial allocation of rights and liabilities made by this sub-section shall be subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between the State of Maharashtra and the State of Gujarat or, in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by 20 order direct.

(2) For the purposes of this section, there shall be deemed to be included in the liabilities which have accrued or may accrue under any contract—

(a) any liability to satisfy an order or award made by any 25 court or other tribunal in proceedings relating to the contract; and

(b) any liability in respect of expenses incurred in or in connection with any such proceedings.

(3) This section shall have effect subject to the other provisions 30 of this Part relating to the apportionment of liabilities in respect of loans, guarantees and other financial obligations; and bank balances and securities shall, notwithstanding that they partake of the nature of contractual rights, be dealt with under those provisions.

Liability in respect of actionable wrong.

61. Where, immediately before the appointed day, the State of 35 Bombay is subject to any liability in respect of any actionable wrong other than breach of contract, that liability shall,—

(a) if the cause of action arose wholly within the territories which, as from that day, are the territories of the State of Maharashtra or the State of Gujarat, be a liability of that State; 40 and

(b) in any other case, be initially a liability of the State of Maharashtra, but subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat or, in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by order direct.

62. Where, immediately before the appointed day, the State of Bombay is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a registered cooperative society or other person, that liability shall,—

Liability
as guarantor.

(a) if the area of operations of such society or person is limited to the territories which, as from that day, are the territories of the State of Maharashtra or of the State of Gujarat, be a liability of that State; and

(b) in any other case, be initially a liability of the State of Maharashtra, subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat or, in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by order direct.

63. If any item in suspense is ultimately found to affect an asset or liability of the nature referred to in any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, it shall be dealt with in accordance with that provision.

Items in
suspense.

64. The benefit or burden of any asset or liability of the State of Bombay not dealt with in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall pass to the State of Maharashtra in the first instance, subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat before the 1st day of April, 1961 or, in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may by order direct.

Residuary
provision.

65. Where the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat agree that the benefit or burden of any particular asset or liability should be apportioned between them in a manner other than that provided for in the foregoing provisions of this Part, then, notwithstanding anything contained therein, the benefit or burden of that asset or liability shall be apportioned in the manner agreed upon.

Apportion-
ment of
assets or
liabilities by
agreement.

66. Where, by virtue of any of the provisions of this Part, any of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat becomes entitled to any property or obtains any benefits or becomes subject to any liability, and the Central Government, on a reference made within a period of three years from the appointed day by either of the States, is of opinion that it is just and equitable that that property or those

Power of
Central
Government
to order
allocation or
adjustment
in certain
cases.

benefits should be transferred to, or shared with, the other State or that a contribution towards that liability should be made by the other State, the said property or benefits shall be allocated in such manner between the two States, or the other State shall make to the State subject to the liability such contribution in respect thereof, 5 as the Central Government may, after consultation with the two State Governments, by order determine.

Certain expenditure to be charged on Consolidated Fund.

67. All sums payable either by the State of Maharashtra or by the State of Gujarat to the other State or by the Central Government to either of those States, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall 10 be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State by which such sums are payable or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India.

PART VII

PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS

15

Provisions as to Bombay State Electricity Board and State Warehousing Corporation.

68. (1) The following bodies corporate constituted for the State of Bombay, namely:—

(a) the State Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity Supply Act, 1948; and

54 of 1948.

(b) the State Warehousing Corporation established under 20 the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956,

28 of 1956.

shall, as from the appointed day, continue to function in those areas in respect of which they were functioning immediately before that day, subject to the provisions of this section and to such direc- 25 tions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Central Government.

(2) Any directions issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in respect of the Board or the Corporation shall include a direction that the Act under which the Board or the Cor- 30 poration was constituted shall, in its application to that Board or Corporation, have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as the Central Government thinks fit.

(3) The Board or the Corporation referred to in sub-section (1) shall cease to function as from, and shall be deemed to be dissolved 35 on, the 1st day of October, 1960, or such earlier date as the Central Government may, by order, appoint; and upon such dissolution, its assets, rights and liabilities shall be apportioned between the State of Maharashtra and the State of Gujarat in such manner as may be

agreed upon between them within one year of the dissolution of the Board or the Corporation, as the case may be, or if no agreement is reached, in such manner as the Central Government may by order determine.

5 (4) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall be construed as preventing the Government of the State of Maha-
rashtra or, as the case may be, the Government of the State of
Gujarat from constituting, at any time on or after the appointed day,
a State Electricity Board or a State Warehousing Corporation for
10 that State under the provisions of the Act relating to such Board
or Corporation; and if such a Board or Corporation is so constituted
in either of the States before the dissolution of the Board or the
Corporation referred to in sub-section (1),—

15 (a) provision may be made by order of the Central Government enabling the new Board or the new Corporation to take over from the existing Board or Corporation all or any of its undertakings, assets, rights and liabilities in that State, and

20 (b) upon the dissolution of the existing Board or Corporation, any assets, rights and liabilities which would otherwise have passed to that State by or under the provisions of sub-section (3) shall pass to the new Board or the new Corporation instead of to that State.

25 69. If it appears to the Central Government that the arrange-
ment in regard to the generation or supply of electric power or the
supply of water for any area or in regard to the execution of any
project for such generation or supply has been or is likely to be
modified to the disadvantage of that area by reason of the fact
that it is, by virtue of the provisions of Part II, outside the State in
30 which the power stations and other installations for the generation
and supply of such power, or the catchment area, reservoirs and
other works for the supply of water, as the case may be, are located,
the Central Government may give such directions as it deems
proper to the State Government or other authority concerned for
35 the maintenance, so far as practicable, of the previous arrangement.

Continuance
of arrange-
ments in
regard to
generation
and supply
of electric
power and
supply of
water.

63 of 1951.

70. (1) The Bombay State Financial Corporation established
under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 shall, as from the
appointed day, continue to function in those areas in respect of
which it was functioning immediately before that day, subject to
40 the provisions of this section and to such directions as may, from
time to time, be issued by the Central Government.

Provisions
as to Bom-
bay State
Financial
Corporation.

(2) Any directions issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in respect of the Corporation shall include a direction that the said Act, in its application to the Corporation, shall have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction. 5

(3) A general meeting of the Corporation shall be convened, in accordance with the rules to be made in this behalf by the Central Government, by the Board thereof before the 31st day of July, 1960, or within such further time as the Central Government may allow, for the consideration of a scheme for the reconstitution or reorganisation or dissolution, as the case may be, of the Corporation, including proposals regarding the formation of new corporations, and the transfer thereto of the assets, rights and liabilities of the existing Corporation, and if such a scheme is approved at the general meeting by a resolution passed by a majority of the 15 shareholders present and voting, the scheme shall be submitted to the Central Government for its sanction.

(4) If the scheme is sanctioned by the Central Government either without modifications or with modifications which are approved at a general meeting, the Central Government shall certify 20 the scheme, and upon such certification, the scheme shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, be binding on the corporations affected by the scheme as well as the shareholders and creditors thereof.

(5) If the scheme is not so approved or sanctioned, the Central 25 Government may refer the scheme to such Judge of the High Court at Bombay as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof, and the decision of the Judge in regard to the scheme shall be final and shall be binding on the corporations affected by the scheme as well as the shareholders and creditors thereof. 30

(6) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall be construed as preventing the Government of the State of Gujarat from constituting, at any time on or after the appointed day, a State Financial Corporation for that State under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

35 63 of 1951.

Amendment
of Act 64 of
1950.

71. In the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950,—

(1) in section 47A,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words, letters and figures, "the whole or any part of a State in respect of which a Corporation 40 was, immediately before the 1st day of November,

5 1956," the words "or any other enactment relating to reorganisation of States, the whole or any part of a State in respect of which a Corporation was, immediately before the day on which the reorganisation takes place," shall be substituted;

(ii) in the *Explanation*, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

10 "(i) in relation to the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, shall mean the Government of the State of Maharashtra or of Gujarat as formed under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960;"

15 (b) in sub-section (3), in clause (f), after the words and figures "the States Reorganisation Act, 1956", the words "or any other enactment relating to reorganisation of States" shall be inserted;

(2) after section 47A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

20 "48. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47A, it shall be lawful for the Government of the State of Bombay to frame a scheme under sub-section (1) thereof and forward the same to the Central Government before the 1st day of May, 1960, and in such a case, the power conferred on the Central Government to make an order under sub-section (2) thereof may be exercised before that day but no order so made shall take effect till that day."

38 of 1926.

25 72. (1) In the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926,—

(a) in section 4,—

(i) to sub-section (2), the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely:—

30 "*Explanation*.—For the purpose of election to the Bar Council for the High Court of Gujarat, the period of ten years aforesaid shall be computed after taking into account the period for which the person concerned was entitled as of right to practise in the High Court of Bombay or of Saurashtra or in the Judicial Commissioner's Court of Kutch before the 1st day of May, 1960.";

35

(ii) for the proviso to sub-section (4), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

40 "Provided that the Advocates-General of West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat shall be Chair-

Transitional provision relating to Bombay state Road Transport Corporation.

Special provision for Bar Council of Gujarat.

men *ex-officio*, respectively, of the Bar Councils constituted for the High Courts of those States.”;

(b) after section 5, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Ad hoc
Bar Council
for Gujarat
High Court.

“5A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, 5
the Chief Justice of the High Court of Gujarat shall nominate the members of the first Bar Council under this Act for the High Court of Gujarat and the members so nominated shall remain in office for a period of twelve months.”.

(2) The assets and liabilities of the Bar Council for the High 10
Court of Bombay shall be divided between the Bar Councils for the High Court at Bombay and the High Court of Gujarat in such manner as may be agreed upon, and in default of such agreement, as may be directed by the Attorney-General for India.

Amendment
of Act 6
of 1942.

73. In the Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942, after section 15
5B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Transitional
provision
relating to
certain
multi-unit
cooperative
societies.

“5C. (1) Where, in respect of any co-operative society 20
specified in the Twelfth Schedule, which under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5A becomes a multi-unit co-operative society, the Board of Directors unanimously adopts any scheme for the reconstitution, reorganisation or dissolution of the society, including proposals for the formation of new co-operative societies and the transfer thereto of the assets and liabilities and employees of that society and the State Government of Bombay certifies the scheme at any time before the 1st day of May, 1960, 25
then notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of the said section or any other law, regulation or bye-law for the time being in force in relation to that society, the scheme so certified shall be binding on all societies affected by the scheme, as well as the shareholders, 30
creditors and employees of all such societies, subject to such financial adjustments as may be directed in this behalf under sub-section (3), but no such scheme shall be given effect to before the said day.

(2) When a scheme in respect of a co-operative society is so 35
certified, the Central Registrar shall place the scheme at a meeting, held in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, of all the persons who, immediately before the date of certification of the scheme, were members of the society and the scheme may be approved by a resolution passed by a 40
majority of the members present and voting at the said meeting.

(3) If the scheme is not so approved or is approved with modifications, the Central Registrar may refer the scheme to such Judge of the High Court at Bombay as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof and the Judge may direct such financial adjustments to be made among the societies affected as he deems necessary, and the scheme shall be deemed to be approved subject to those financial adjustments.

(4) If in consequence of the directions given under sub-section (3), a society becomes liable to pay any sum of money, the State within whose area the society is located shall be liable as guarantor in respect of the payment of such money."

74. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided by the foregoing provisions of this Part, where any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act for the State of Bombay or any part thereof has, by virtue of the provisions of Part II, become an inter-State body corporate, then, the body corporate shall, as from the appointed day, continue to function and operate in those areas in respect of which it was functioning and operating immediately before that day, subject to such directions as may from time to time be issued by the Central Government, until other provision is made by law in respect of the said body corporate.

General provision as to statutory corporations.

(2) Any directions issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in respect of any such body corporate shall include a direction that any law by which the said body corporate is governed shall, in its application to that body corporate, have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.

75. In the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, in the preamble, in section 2, in clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 4 and in section 5, after the words and figures "the States Reorganisation Act, 1956", wherever they occur, the words "or of any other enactment relating to reorganisation of States" shall be inserted.

Amendment of Act 38 of 1957.

76. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a permit granted by the State Transport Authority of Bombay or any Regional Transport authority in that State shall, if such permit was, immediately before the appointed day, valid and effective in any area in the transferred territory, be deemed to continue to be valid and effective in that area after that day subject to the provisions of that Act as for the time being in force in that area; and it shall not be necessary for any such permit to be countersigned by the State Trans-

Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits.

port Authority of Gujarat or any Regional Transport Authority therein for the purpose of validating it for use in such area:

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat, add to, amend or vary the conditions attached to the permit by the Authority by which the permit was granted. 5

(2) No tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature shall be levied after the appointed day in respect of any transport vehicle for its operations in the State of Gujarat under any such permit, if such vehicle was, immediately before that day, exempt from the payment of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges for its operations in the transferred territory: 10

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat, authorise the levy of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges, as the case may be. 15

Special provision relating to retrenchment compensation in certain cases.

77. Where on account of the reorganisation of the State of Bombay under this Act, any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act, any co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies or any commercial or industrial undertaking of that State is reconstituted or reorganised in any manner whatsoever or is amalgamated with any other body corporate, co-operative society or undertaking, or is dissolved, and in consequence of such reconstitution, reorganisation, amalgamation or dissolution, any workman employed by such body corporate or in any such co-operative society or undertaking, is transferred to, or re-employed by any other body corporate or in any other co-operative society or undertaking, then notwithstanding anything contained in section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, such transfer or re-employment shall not entitle him to any compensation under that section: 25 30

14 of 1947.

Provided that—

(a) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer or re-employment are not less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer or re-employment; 35

(b) the employer in relation to the body corporate, the co-operative society or the undertaking where the workman is transferred or re-employed is, by agreement or otherwise, legally liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation under section 25F of the Industrial 40

14 of 1947.

Disputes Act, 1947 on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer or re-employment.

11 of 1922.

78. Where the assets, rights and liabilities of any body corporate carrying on any business are, under the provisions of this Part, transferred to any other bodies corporate which after the transfer carry on the same business, the losses of profits or gains sustained by the body corporate first mentioned which, but for such transfer, would have been allowed to be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, shall be apportioned amongst the transferee bodies corporate in accordance with the rules to be made by the Central Government in this behalf and, upon such apportionment, the share of loss allotted to each transferee body corporate shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the said Act, as if the transferee body corporate had itself sustained such loss in a business carried on by it in the years in which these losses were sustained.

79. (1) The Government of the State of Maharashtra or, as the case may be, the Government of the State of Gujarat shall, in respect of the institutions specified in the Thirteenth Schedule located in that State, continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect, be less favourable to such people than what were being provided to them before the appointed day, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments before the 1st day of October, 1960 or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may, at any time before the 1st day of October, 1960, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in the Thirteenth Schedule any other institution existing on the appointed day in the State of Maharashtra or of Gujarat, and on the issue of such notification, the Schedule shall be deemed to be amended by the inclusion of the said institution therein.

35

PART VIII

PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES

80. (1) In this section, the expression "State cadre"—

(a) in relation to the Indian Administrative Service, has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, and

(b) in relation to the Indian Police Service, has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954.

Provisions relating to All-India Services.

(2) In place of the cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service existing in the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day, there shall, as from that day, be two separate cadres, one for the State of Maharashtra and the other for the State of Gujarat, in respect of each of these services. 5

(3) The initial strength and composition of each of the State cadres shall be such as the Central Government may by order determine before the appointed day.

(4) The members of each of the said services borne on those cadres for the State of Bombay immediately before the appointed day shall 10 be allocated to the State cadres of the same service for each of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may, by order, specify.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the operation, 15 after the appointed day, of the All-India Services Act, 1951, or the rules made thereunder in relation to the State cadres of the said services constituted under sub-section (2) and in relation to the members of those services borne on the said cadres. 61 of 1957.

Provisions relating to other services.

81. (1) Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, 20 is serving in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay shall, as from that day, provisionally continue to serve in connection with the affairs of the State of Maharashtra, unless he is required, by general or special order of the Central Government, to serve provisionally in connection with the affairs of the State of Gujarat. 25

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Central Government shall, by general or special order, determine the State to which every person provisionally allotted to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat, shall be finally allotted for service and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect or be deemed to 30 have taken effect.

(3) Every person who is finally allotted under the provisions of sub-section (2) to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat shall, if he is not already serving therein, be made available for serving in that State from such date as may be agreed upon between the two State Govern- 35 ments or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government may by order establish one or more Advisory Committees for the purpose of assisting it in regard to—

(a) the division and integration of the services among the 40 States of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(b) the ensuring of fair and equitable treatment to all persons affected by the provisions of this section and the proper consideration of any representations made by such persons.

(5) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to any person to whom the provisions of section 80 apply.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect, after the appointed day, the operation of the provisions of Chapter I of Part XIV of the Constitution in relation to the determination of the conditions of service of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat:

Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day to the case of any person provisionally or finally allotted to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat under this section shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

82. Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, is holding or discharging the duties of any post or office in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay in any area which on that day falls within the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat shall continue to hold the same post or office in that State * * and shall be deemed, as from that day, to have been duly appointed to the post or office by the Government of, or other appropriate authority in, that State * *:

Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a competent authority, after the appointed day, from passing, in relation to such person, any order affecting his continuance in such post or office.

83. The Central Government may give such directions to the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat as may appear to it to be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing provisions of this Part and the State Government shall comply with such directions.

Power of Central Government to give directions.

84. (1) The Public Service Commission for the State of Bombay shall, as from the appointed day, become the Public Service Commission for the State of Maharashtra.

Provisions as to Bombay Public Service Commission.

(2) The report of the Bombay Public Service Commission as to the work done by the Commission in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be presented under clause (2) of article 323 to the Governors of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the Governor of Maharashtra shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as far as possible, as respects

the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State of Maharashtra and it shall not be necessary to cause such report or any such memorandum to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State of Gujarat.

PART IX

5

LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Amendment
of article 371
of the Con-
stitution.

85. As from the appointed day, in article 371 of the Constitution, in clause (2)—

- (a) for the words “the State of Bombay”, the words “the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat” shall be substituted; and 10
- (b) for the words “the rest of Maharashtra”, the words “and the rest of Maharashtra or, as the case may be,” shall be substituted.

Amendment
of Act 37 of
1956.

86. In section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956— 15

- (i) in clause (d), for the words “Bombay and Mysore”, the words “Gujarat and Maharashtra” shall be substituted; and
- (ii) in clause (e), for the words “Madras and Kerala”, the words “Madras, Mysore and Kerala” shall be substituted.

Territorial
extent of
laws.

87. The provisions of Part II shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territories to which any law in force immediately before the appointed day extends or applies, and territorial references in any such law to the State of Bombay shall, until otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, be construed as meaning the territories within that State immediately before the appointed day. 20 25

Power to
adapt laws.

88. For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat of any law made before the appointed day, the appropriate Government may, before the expiration of one year from that day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. 30 35

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “appropriate Government” means as respects any law relating to a matter enumerated in the Union List, the Central Government, and as respects any other law, the State Government.

89. Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under section 88 for the adaptation of a law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority, required or empowered to enforce such law may, for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat, construe the law in such manner, without affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

Power to
construe
laws.

90. The Government of the State of Gujarat, as respects the transferred territory may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the authority, officer or person who, on or after the appointed day, shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force on that day as may be mentioned in that notification and such law shall have effect accordingly.

Power to
name autho-
rities, etc.,
for exercis-
ing statutory
functions.

91. Where immediately before the appointed day, the State of Bombay is a party to any legal proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities subject to apportionment between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat under this Act, the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat which succeeds to, or acquires a share in, that property or those rights or liabilities by virtue of any provision of this Act shall be deemed to be substituted for the State of Bombay as a party to those proceedings, * * * * * and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

Legal pro-
ceedings.

92. (1) Every proceeding pending immediately before the appointed day before a court (other than a High Court), tribunal, authority or officer in any area which on that day falls within the State of Maharashtra, shall, if it is a proceeding relating exclusively to the transferred territory, stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer in the State of Gujarat.

Transfer of
pending pro-
ceedings.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any proceeding should stand transferred under sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the High Court at Bombay and the decision of that High Court shall be final.

(3) In this section—

(a) "proceeding" includes any suit, case or appeal; and

(b) "corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer" in the State of Gujarat means—

(i) the court, tribunal, authority or officer in which, or before whom, the proceeding would have lain if it had been instituted after the appointed day; or 5

(ii) in case of doubt, such court, tribunal, authority, or officer in that State, as may be determined after the appointed day by the Government of that State, or before the appointed day by the Government of Bombay, to be the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer. 10

Right of pleaders to practise in certain cases.

93. Any person who, immediately before the appointed day, is enrolled as a pleader entitled to practise in any subordinate courts in the State of Bombay shall, for a period of one year from that day, continue to be entitled to practise in those courts, notwithstanding that the whole or any part of the territories within the jurisdiction of those courts has been transferred to the State of Gujarat. 15

Effect of provisions of the Act in- consistent with other laws.

94. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law.

Power to remove difficulties.

95. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may, by order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulties. 20

Power to make rules.

96. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modifications or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule. 25
30

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 3(1) (b)]

TERRITORIES TRANSFERRED FROM THE STATE OF BOMBAY TO THE STATE OF GUJARAT

5 (Any reference in this Schedule to a census code number in relation to a village means the code number assigned to that village in the census of 1951).

PART I

Umbergaon taluka of Thana District

10	Name of Village	Census Code No.
	*Umbergaon	1
	Kalgaon	2
	Kalai	3
	Govad	4
15	Tadgaon	6
	Dehari	7
	Nargol	8
	Phansa (whole)	9
	Mamakwada	11
20	*Maroli	12
	Saronda	13
	Achhari	14
	Angaon	15
	Ahu	16
25	Eklahare	17
	Kachigaon	18
	Bhati Karambeli	19
	Karambeli Pali	20
	Karambele	21

<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>	
*Khattalwada	22	
Ghimse Kakaria	23	
Jamburi	24	
Tembhi	25	5
Tumb	26	
Dahad	27	
Nahuli	28	
Palgaon	29	
Pali	30	10
Punat	31	
Borigaon Tarf Kachigaon	32	
Borlai	33	
Bhilad	34	
Manda	35	15
Manikpur	36	
Mohan	37	
Vankas	38	
Valvada	39	
Shirgaon	40	20
Sanjan	41	
Sarai	42	
Solsumba	43	
Humran	44	
Dehali	48	25
Talwada	49	
Dhanoli	50	
Nandgaon	51	
Malav	52	
Anklas	55	

<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>
Zaroli	67
Nagvas	70

Note: *includes towns of the same name.

5

PART II

West Khandesh District

Nawapur taluka

	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>
10	Abhankuwa (Forest)	--
	Anandpur	2
	Babarghat	3
	Bhadbunja	6
	Bhint Bk.	11
	Bhint Khurd	12
15	Chacharbunde	18
	Chadhavbunde (Forest)	—
	Chhapti	19
	Chikhli (Forest)	—
20	Dhaj	27
	Haripur	35
	Jamaki	38
	Jamane	36
	Kachali	39
25	Kamalapur	41
	Kataswan	48
	Khabade	50
	Kokambe (Forest)	—
	Manikpur	68
30	Mirkot	70
	Mogarbara (Forest)	72
	Mograni (Forest)	—
	Nanchhal	75
	Narayanpur	77
35	Nurabad	82
	Pakhari	83

<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>	
Parchuli	86	
Pethapur	89	
Sakarde (Digar)	94	
Sase	96	5
Shelud	101	
Sundarpur	106	
Thuti	108	
Uchhal	111	
Vadadhe Kd.	115	10
Vadapatal	117	
Zaranpada	123	
<i>Nandurbar taluka</i>		
Adade	2	
Anturli	5	15
Arkunda (Forest)	—	
Bhilbhavali	19	
Bhiljamboli	20	
Borate	25	
Borde	28	20
Chinchode	28	
Chorgaon (Deserted)	28A	
Devhale	31	
Dev Mogra-Gaibi Umber	(Forest village Coupe Nos. 1, 2 and 20 of felling series XX ²⁵ and Coupe Nos. 1 to 9 of felling series XXI).	
Gamadi	39	
Gujarpur	43	
Harduli (Digar)	44	30
Hatnoor (Digar)	46	
Hingani (Digar)	48	
Kavithe	63	
Khairave Kd. T. Dhanore	65	
Khodade	69	35

	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>
	Kothali Budruk	77
	Lakhmikhede	79
	Lekurwali	80
5	Mubarakpur	86
	Nasarpur	93
	Newale	96
	Nizar	99
	Pimplod T. Nisar	108
10	Raigad	109
	Ranikhadkale (Deserted)	112A
	Sarvale	115
	Shale	119
	Shelu	121
15	Sulvade	125
	Tapikhadkale	128
	Vadali	136
	Vake	143
	Velade	149
20	Vyawal	154

PART III
West Khandesh District
Akkalkuwa taluka

	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>
25	Akkalkuwa Budruk	1
	Anghat	6A
	Barktura	15
	Bhogwad	23
	Chatwad	32
30	Choti Korali (Deserted)	35A
	Davariamba	37
	Dogaripada (G)	44
	Gangtha	50
	Itwai	59

<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>	
Javali	63	
Kenvada	78	
Kevadamoi	79	
Khairpada	84	5
Khanore	85	
Khokwad	91	
Koktipada	94	
Kolwan	95	
Langadi	104	10
Medhi	111	
Nawagaon (G)	120	
Nevadi (Amba)	126	
Palaswada	132	
Pana	133	
Parod	135	15
Parodi	136	
Petipada	138	
Pimparipada (R)	143	
Ranipur	150	20
Ranjaniwad	152	
Rundigavan	156	
Uman	176	
Umja	175	
Umran	180	25
Vadgav	189	
Zapa-amli	196	
Ziribeda	197	

Taloda taluka

Akkalutar	1	30
Amode Tarf Satone	6	
Amode T. Taloda	7	
Asapur	10	
Ashrave	11	

	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>
	Ashte T. Budhawal	13
	Bahurupe	14
	Balade	16
5	Balambe	15
	Bej	20
	Bhamsal	21
	Borikuva	25
	Chirmati	31
10	Chokhiamali	33
	Fulwadi	90
	Gadid	41
	Gorase	44
	Hatode	47
15	Hol	48
	Kelani	56
	Kondaraj	64
	Kukurmunde	68
	Mohammadpur (Deserted)	70A
20	Matawal	73
	Mendhpur	74
	Modale	77
	Morambe	80
	Nimbhore	84
25	Penibare	87
	Pati	89
	Pimplas	91
	Pisawar	93
	Rajpur	95
30	Ranaichi	98
	Sadgaven	106
	Satole	108
	Torande	120
	Tulse	122
35	Ubhad	128

<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>Census Code No.</i>	
Untavad	126	
Varpade	128	
Vesgaon	129	
Zumkati	131	5

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

PART I

Bombay Members of the Council of States

Members whose term of office expires on the 2nd April, 1962. 10

1. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.
2. Dr. Waman Sheodas Barlingay.
3. Shri T. R. Deogirikar.
4. Shri G. R. Kulkarni.
5. Shri Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar. 15
6. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar.

Members whose term of office expires on the 2nd April, 1964.

7. Shri Babubhai M. Chinai.
8. Shri Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh.
9. Shri Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade.
10. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil. 20
11. Shri Lalji Pendse.
12. Shri Abid Ali.

PART II

Gujarat Members of the Council of States. 25

Members whose term of office expires on the 2nd April, 1962.

1. Shri Jadvaji Keshavji Modi.
2. Professor Dr. Raghu Vira.
3. "Vacant".*

Members whose term of office expires on the 2nd April, 1964. 30

4. Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave.
 5. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.
 6. Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel.
-

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 11)

AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMNTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 1956.

- 5 (1) For the heading "4-BOMBAY", substitute "4-GUJARAT".
- (2) In entry 111, after the word "Pardi", insert the word "Umbergaon" and for the words "Surat district", substitute the words "Surat district; and Dangs district".
- (3) After entry 111, add the following note:—
- 10 "Note.—Any reference in this Part to Broach, Surat or Dangs district or to Songadh or Umbergaon taluka of Surat district or to Sagbara taluka of Broach district shall be taken to mean the area comprised in that district or taluka, as the case may be, on the 1st day of May, 1960."
- 15 (4) Immediately before entry 112, insert the heading "4 A-MAHARASHTRA".
- (5) In entry 129, omit the words "Dangs district;".
- (6) To the note after entry 148, add:—
- 20 "(3) Any reference in this Part to Thana or West Khandesh district or to Nawapur, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa or Taloda taluka of West Khandesh district shall be taken to mean the area comprised in that district or taluka, as the case may be, on the 1st day of May, 1960."
- (7) In the Appendix—
- 25 (a) for the heading "II-Bombay", substitute "II-Gujarat"; and
- (b) immediately before the sub-heading "KOLABA District", insert the heading "II-A MAHARASHTRA".

30

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

AMENDMENTS TO THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMNNTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 1956.

- (1) For the heading "4-BOMBAY", substitute "4-GUJARAT".
- 35 (2) In entry 103, for the words "Sagbara mahal", substitute "Sagbara taluka".

(3) For the sub-heading "SURAT DISTRICT" appearing before entry 106, substitute the sub-heading "SURAT AND DANGS DISTRICTS".

(4) In entry 114, for the words "Bansda taluka;" substitute the words "Dangs district; Bansda taluka;". 5

(5) In entry 118, for the words "Pardi taluka" in column 3, substitute the words "Pardi and Umbergaon talukas".

(6) After entry 118—

(a) add the following Note:—

"Note.—Any reference in this Part to Broach, Surat or 10
Dangs district or to Sagbara taluka of Broach district or to Songadh or Umbergaon taluka of Surat district shall be taken to mean the area comprised in that district or taluka, as the case may be, on the 1st day of May, 1960.";

(b) after the said Note, insert an Appendix reproducing 15
items (1) to (33) of the existing Appendix to Part 4 of the Order.

(7) Immediately before the sub-heading "GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT", insert the heading "4-A MAHARASHTRA" to make all following entries, together with the Appendix and Annexure, a 20
separate Part for the State of Maharashtra.

(8) Omit the asterisk mark before the sub-heading "GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT" and foot-notes 1 and 2.

(9) In entry 143, for the words "Dahanu and Umbergaon talukas", substitute the words "Dahanu taluka". 25

(10) For the sub-heading immediately before entry 228, for the words "NASIK AND DANGS DISTRICTS", substitute "NASIK DISTRICT".

(11) In entry 230, for the words "Peint and Surgana Mahals", substitute the words "Peint mahal". 30

(12) In entry 231, for the word "Dangs" in column 2, substitute the word "Kalwan" and for the words "Dangs district;" in column 3, substitute the words "Surgana mahal".

(13) In entry 238, for the entry in column 3, substitute "Sakri and Nandurbar talukas". 35

(14) In entry 239, for the entry in column 3, substitute "Nawapur taluka".

(15) For the Note appearing immediately after entry 339, substitute:—

5 “Note.—(1) Any reference in this Part to Thana or West Khandesh district or to Dahanu taluka of Thana district or to Nawapur, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa or Taloda taluka of West Khandesh district shall be taken to mean the area comprised in that district or taluka, as the case may be, on the 1st day of May, 1960.

10 (2) The names of the 77 census wards of Greater Bombay are set out in item (1) of the Appendix; and a fuller description of the Assembly constituencies Nos. 1 to 21 in terms of roads, streets and other thoroughfares and of villages is given in item (2) of the Appendix.

15 (3) The names of the villages in Banoti and Soegaon circles referred to in the Assembly constituencies Nos. 220 and 221, respectively, are set out in the Annexure to this Part.”

(16) Renumber entries 119 to 339 as entries 1 to 221 respectively, and the references in those entries to items (36) to (71) and (73) to (79) of the Appendix as (3) to (45) respectively.

20 (17) In the Appendix,—

(a) omit items (1) to (33) and the sub-headings thereof;

(b) renumber items (34) to (71) as items (1) to (38) respectively;

(c) omit item (72);

25 (d) renumber items (73) to (79) as items (39) to (45) respectively; and

(e) in item (2) as so renumbered, renumber the references to Assembly constituencies Nos. 119 to 139 as Nos. 1 to 21 respectively.

30

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(See section 22)

AMENDMENTS TO THE DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (BOMBAY) ORDER, 1951

35 (1) In paragraph 2, for the word “Bombay” substitute the word “Maharashtra”.

(2) In the Table, omit

(a) the entries relating to—

(i) Gujarat (Graduates) constituency;

(ii) Gujarat (Teachers) constituency;

- (iii) Saurashtra (Local Authorities) constituency;
 - (iv) Gujarat North (Local Authorities) constituency;
 - (v) Gujarat South (Local Authorities) constituency;
- and

(b) the word "Dangs" wherever it occurs in column 2. 5

(3) In the Table, in column 2,—

(a) against "Vidarbha (Graduates)" in column 1, for "Bhandara and Chanda districts," substitute "Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura districts";

(b) against "Vidarbha (Teachers)" in column 1, after "Chanda", insert "Rajura"; 10

(c) against "Vidarbha (Local Authorities)" in column 1, for "Bhandara and Chanda districts," substitute "Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura districts".

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE 15

[See section 23(1)]

SITTING MEMBERS WHO SHALL CEASE TO BE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(i) Members representing any of the five Constituencies specified in item (2) (a) of the Fifth Schedule. 20

(ii) The following members elected by the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, namely:—

1. Shri Dadoobhai Amin.
2. Shri Chandrakant Chhotalal Mehta.
3. Shri Gulam Haider Walimohammed Momin 25
4. Shrimati Madinabai Akbarbhai Nagori.
5. Shrimati Bhanumatiben Manilal Parekh.
6. Shrimati Anasuya Chhotalal Shah.
7. Shrimati Jyotsnaben Bahusukhram Shukla.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE 30

(See section 26)

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER, 1950

(1) For paragraph 4, substitute:—

"4. Any reference in this Order, except Parts IV and VII-A of the Schedule, to a State or to a district or other territorial 35

5 division thereof, shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division, constituted as from the 1st day of November, 1956; and any reference in Parts IV and VII-A of the Schedule to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division constituted as from the 1st day of May, 1960".

(2) For Part IV, substitute the following:—

"PART IV.—Gujarat

- 10 1. Throughout the State *except* the Rajkot Division and the district of Kutch:—
1. Ager
 2. Bakad or Bant
 - 15 3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
 4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
 - 20 5. Chalvadi or Channayya
 6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
 7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
 8. Garoda or Garo
 9. Halleer
 - 25 10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
 11. Holar or Valhar
 12. Holaya or Holer
 13. Lingader
 14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
 - 30 15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
 16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
 17. Mang-Garudi
 18. Meghval or Menghvar
 19. Mukri
 - 35 20. Nadia or Hadi
 21. Pasi
 22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat
 23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
 24. Turi.

2. In the district of Dangs and Umbergaon taluka of Surat district

Mochi

3. In the Rajkot Division:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 1. Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu | |
| 2. Bhangi or Rukhi | 5 |
| 3. Chamadia | |
| 4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit | |
| 5. Dangashia | |
| 6. Garoda | |
| 7. Garmatang | 10 |
| 8. Hadi | |
| 9. Meghwal | |
| 10. Senva | |
| 11. Shemalia | |
| 12. Thori | 15 |
| 13. Turi | |
| 14. Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot | |
| 15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj. | |

4. In the district of Kutch:—

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| 1. Bhangi | 20 |
| 2. Chamar | |
| 3. Garoda | |
| 4. Meghwal | |
| 5. Turi | |
| 6. Turi-Barot | 25 |

(3) After Part VII, insert the following:—

"PART VII-A.—*Maharashtra*

1. Throughout the State *except* the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Rajura:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Ager | |
| 2. Baked or Bant | |
| 3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati | 35 |
| Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Sangar | |

4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki. Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
- 5 7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
- 10 12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi. Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
- 15 17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
- 20 22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi.
2. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—
- 25 1. Bahna or Bahana
2. Balahi or Balai
3. Basor, Burud, Bonsor or Bansodi
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami. Surjabanshi or Surjyaramnami
- 30 5. Dom or Dumar
6. Dohor
7. Ganda or Gandi
8. Ghasi or Ghasia
9. Kaikadi
- 35 10. Katia or Patharia
11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi

12. Madgi	..
13. Mahar or Mehra	
14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari Garudi or Radhe-Mang	
15. Mehtar or Bhangi	5
16. Sansi	
3. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:— Bedar	
4. In the district of Bhandara:—	
1. Chadar	10
2. Holiya	
5. In the districts of Bhandra and Buldana:— Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha	
6. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:— Kori	15
7. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Rajura Bhir and Osmanabad:—	
1. Anamuk	
2. Aray (Mala)	
3. Arwa Mala	20
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam	
5. Bindla	
6. Byagara	
7. Chalvadi	
8. Chambhar	25
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)	
10. Dhor	
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)	
12. Holeya	
13. Holeya Dasari	30
14. Kolupulvandlu	
15. Madiga	
16. Mahar	
17. Mala	
18. Mala Dasari	35
19. Mala Hannai	

20. Malajangam
 21. Mala Masti
 22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
 23. Mala Sanyasi
 5 24. Mang
 25. Mang Garodi
 26. Manne
 27. Mashti
 28. Mehtar
 10 29. Mitha Ayyalvar
 30. Mochi
 31. Samagara
 32. Sindhollu (Chindollu)".

15 THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE

(See section 27)

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER, 1950

(1) For paragraph 3, substitute:—

20 "3. Any reference in this Order, except Parts IV and VII-A
 of the Schedule, to a State or to a district or other territorial divi-
 sion thereof, shall be construed as a reference to the State, dis-
 trict or other territorial division, constituted as from the 1st day
 of November, 1956; and any reference in Parts IV and VII-A of
 25 the Schedule to a State or to a district or other territorial divi-
 sion thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, dis-
 trict or other territorial division, constituted as from the 1st day
 of May, 1960."

* * * * *

(2) For Part IV, substitute the following:—

30 "PART IV.—*Gujarat*

1. Throughout the State *except the Rajkot Division and the*
district of Kutch:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha

3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhi-lala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi 5
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond 10
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia 15
Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa 20
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.
2. In Dangs district, Kunbi.
3. In Surat District* :—
 - (a) in umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or 25
Dongar Koli;
 - (b) in the other talukas, Chaudhri.
4. In the Rajkot Division, Siddi.
5. In Nesses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada :—
 1. Bharwad 30
 2. Charan
 3. Rabari.
6. In Surendranagar district :—
Padhar
7. In Kutch district :— 35
 1. Bhil
 2. Dhodia
 3. Koli

4. Paradhi

5. Vaghri.

(3) After Part VII, insert the following:—

“PART VII-A.—*Maharashtra*

5 1. Throughout the State *except* the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Rajura:—

1. Barda

2. Bavacha or Bamcha

10 3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vesava and Vasave

4. Chodhara

5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi

15 6. Dhodia

7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati

8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi

9. Gond or Rajgond

20 10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari

11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha

25 13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi

15. Patelia

16. Pomla

17. Rathawa

30 18. Varli

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

2. In Thana district:—

Koli Malhar

3. (a) In Ahmednagar district:—

35 Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.

(b) In Kolaba district:—

Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas.

} Koli Mahadev
or
Dongar Koli

(c) In Nasik district:— Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals.	}	Koli Maha- dev or Dongar Koli.	5	
(d) In Poona district:— Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal.				
(e) In Thana district:— Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.				10
4. (a) In Ahmednagar district:— Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.	}	Thakur or Thakar inclu- ding Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur and Ma Thakar	20	
(b) In Kolaba district:— Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran.				15
(c) in Nasik district:— Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas.				
(d) In Poona district:— Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas.				
(e) In Thana district:— Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.				25
5. In (1) Melghat tahsil of Amravati district, (2) Kadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda district, (3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeot- mal tahsils of the Yeotmal district:—				
1. Andh				
2. Baiga			30	
3. Bhaina				
4. Bharja-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando				

5. Bhattra
 6. Bhil
 7. Bhunjia
 8. Binjhwar
 5 9. Birhul or Birhor
 10. Dhanwar
 11. Gadaba or Gadba
 12. Gond, includings:—
 Arakh or Arrakh
 10 Agaria
 Asur
 Badi Maria or Bada Maria
 Bhatola
 Bhimma
 15 Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti
 Bhar
 Bisonhorn Maria
 Chota Maria
 Dondami Maria
 20 Dhuru or Dhurwa
 Dhoba
 Dhulia
 Dorla
 Gaiki
 25 Gatta or Gatti
 Gaita
 Gond Gowari
 Hill Maria
 Kandra
 30 Kalanga
 Khatola
 Koitar
 Koya
 Khirwar or Khirwara
 35 Kucha Maria
 Kuchaki Maria
 Madia (Maria)

Mana	
Mannewer	
Moghya or Mogia or Monghya	
Mudia (Muria)	5
Nagarchi	
Nagwanshi	
Ojha	
Raj	
Sonjhari Jhareka	
Thatia or Thotya	10
Wade Maria or Vade Maria	
13. Halba or Halbi	
14. Kamar	
15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri	
16. Khairwar	15
17. Kharia	
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh	
19. Kol	
20. Kolam	
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya	20
22. Korwa, including Kodaku	
23. Majhwar	
24. Munda	
25. Nagesia or Nagasia	25
26. Nihal	
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad	
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti	
29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia	30
30. Parja	
31. Saonta or Saunta	
32. Sawar or Sawara.	
6. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Rajura, Bhir and Osmanabad:—	35
1. Andh	
2. Bhil	

3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

THE NINTH SCHEDULE

[See section 45 (1)]

I—MODIFIED FORM OF SECTION 3 OF THE UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) ACT, 1957

(1) Section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957, shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

In the Table below section 3, for the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

15	“ <u>Maharashtra</u>	8·07
	Gujarat	4·10”

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under section 3 to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the distributable union duties of excise shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the distributable, union duties of excise for that financial year.

(I—MODIFIED FORM OF SECTIONS 3 AND 5 OF THE ESTATE DUTY AND TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (DISTRIBUTION) ACT, 1957

A—Distribution of estate duty

(1) Section 3 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957, shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

In clause (b) of sub-section (2), for the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

30	“ <u>Maharashtra</u>	8·97
	Gujarat	4·55”

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under sub-section (1) of section 3 to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to

Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the total amount falling to be distributed shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the total amount falling to be distributed for that financial year.

B—*Distribution of tax on railway passenger fares*

(1) Section 5 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957, shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

For the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

<u>“Maharashtra</u>	10·80	10
Gujarat	5·48”	

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under section 5 to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the net proceeds of the tax on railway passenger fares shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of such tax for that financial year.

III—MODIFIED FORM OF THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) ACT, 1957

A—*Distribution of additional duties on sugar*

(1) In the Second Schedule, the Table at the end of Part I shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

For the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

<u>“Maharashtra</u>	8·07	162	13·37
Gujarat	4·10	83	6·80”

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under Part I of the Second Schedule to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the net proceeds of the additional duties in respect of sugar shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of such duties for that financial year; and in respect of that financial year, the sums specified in the third column of the Table shall be deemed to have been replaced by 20

for the first month in relation to Bombay and by 149 for the remaining eleven months in relation to Maharashtra and by 76 in relation to Gujarat.

B—Distribution of additional duties on tobacco

5 (1) In the Second Schedule, the Table below paragraph 4 shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

For the entries relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

10	<u>“Maharashtra</u>	8·07	76	11·54
	<u>Gujarat</u> ”	4·10	39	5·87”

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under paragraph 4 to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and 15 Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the net proceeds of the additional duties on tobacco shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of such duties for that financial year; and in respect of that financial year, the sums specified in the third column of the Table 20 shall be deemed to have been replaced by 10 for the first month in relation to Bombay and by 70 for the remaining eleven months, in relation to Maharashtra, and by 35 in relation to Gujarat.

C—Distribution of additional duties on textiles

(1) In the Second Schedule, the Table at the end of Part III shall, 25 as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

For the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

30	<u>Maharashtra</u>	398	10·91
	<u>Gujarat</u> ”	202	5·55”

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under Part III of the Second Schedule to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that 35 financial year, the net proceeds of the additional duties in respect of cotton fabrics, rayon or artificial silk fabrics and woollen fabrics shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of such duties for that financial year; and in respect of that financial year the sums specified in the second column of the

Table shall be deemed to have been replaced by 50 for the first month in relation to Bombay and by 365 for the remaining eleven months in relation to Maharashtra, and by 185 in relation to Gujarat.

IV—MODIFIED FORM OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION (DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES) No. 2 ORDER, 1957. 5

(1) Paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 2 Order, 1957, shall, as from the 1st day of May, 1960, have effect subject to the following modifications, namely:—

In the Table at the end of paragraph 3, for the entry relating to Bombay, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:— 10

“Maharashtra	10·59
Gujarat	5·38”.

(2) For the purposes of calculating the amount payable under paragraph 3 to Bombay in the first month of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1960, and to Maharashtra and Gujarat during the remaining eleven months of that financial year, the net proceeds of taxes on income shall be deemed to be one-twelfth and eleven-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of taxes on income for that financial year. 20

THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See section 47(2)]

1. Stores held for specific purposes such as for use or utilisation in particular institutions, workshops or undertakings or on particular works under construction shall pass to the State in which such institutions, workshops, undertakings or works are located on the appointed day. 25

2. Stores relating to Sachivalaya and offices of Heads of Departments having, immediately before the appointed day, jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Bombay shall remain the property of the State of Maharashtra: 30

Provided that typewriters, duplicators, clocks and vehicles shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to the population ratio.

3. All other unissued stores, pooled stores, and stores purchased on or after the 1st July, 1959, of any class shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in proportion to the total stores of that class purchased in the period of three years ending with the 31st March, 1960 for the territories included respectively in each of those States: 35

Provided that where such proportion cannot be ascertained in respect of any class of stores or where the value of any class of such stores does not exceed Rs. 10,000, that class of stores shall be divided between the two States according to the population ratio.

8

THE ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

(See section 59)

APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF PENSIONS

1. Subject to the adjustments mentioned in paragraph 3, each of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat shall, in respect of pensions
10 granted by the State of Bombay before the appointed day, pay the pensions drawn in its treasuries.

2. Subject to the said adjustments, the liability in respect of pensions of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay who retire or proceed on leave preparatory to retirement
15 before the appointed day, but whose claims for pensions are outstanding immediately before that day, shall be the liability of the State of Maharashtra.

3. There shall be computed in respect of the part of the financial year commencing on the appointed day and in respect of each subsequent financial year, the total payments made in each of the
20 States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in respect of pensions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; that total, representing the liability of the State of Bombay in respect of pensions, shall be apportioned between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the population ratio,
25 and the State paying more than its due share shall be reimbursed the excess amount by the other State.

4. (1) The liability in respect of the pension of any officer serving immediately before the appointed day in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay and retiring on or after that day, shall be
30 that of the State which grants him the pension; but the portion of the pension attributable to the service of any such officer before the appointed day in connection with the affairs of the State of Bombay shall be allocated between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the population ratio, and the Government which grants the pension
35 shall be entitled to receive from the other Government its share of this liability.

(2) If any such officer was serving after the appointed day for some period in connection with the affairs of the State of Maharashtra and for some period in connection with the affairs of the

State of Gujarat, the Government other than the one granting the pension shall reimburse to the Government by which the pension is granted an amount which bears to the portion of the pension attributable to his service after the appointed day the same ratio as the period of his qualifying service after the appointed day under the reimbursing State bears to the total qualifying service after the appointed day reckoned for the purposes of pension. 5

5. Any reference in this Schedule to a pension shall be construed as including a reference to the commuted value of the pension.

THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE

10

(See section 73)

1. The Bombay State Cooperative Bank Limited.
2. The Bombay State Cooperative and Mortgage Bank Limited.
3. The Bombay State Cooperative Housing Finance Society.
4. The Bombay State Industrial Cooperative Association.
5. The Bombay State Cooperative Union.
6. Mumbai Rajya Sahakari Karkhana Sangh.

15

THE THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

(See section 79)

1. J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
2. J. J. Institute of Applied Art, Bombay.
3. School of Printing Technology, Bombay.
4. Government Tanning Institute, Bombay.
5. Government Leather Working School, Bombay.
6. Veterinary College, Bombay.
7. R. A. Podar Medical College (Ayurvedic), Bombay.
8. C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay.
9. Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
10. Forensic Science Laboratory and Chemical Analysers Department, Bombay.
11. State Fire School, Ghatkopar, Bombay.
12. Secretariat Record Office, Bombay.
13. Mathematical Instruments Depot and Workshop, Bombay.

20

25

30

14. Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bombay.
15. Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, Bombay.
-
16. J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
17. S. T. College, Bombay.
- 5 18. Jail Officers' Training School, Yeravda, Poona.
19. Alienation Office, Poona.
20. Government Photozinco Press, Poona.
21. Government Photo Registry, Poona.
22. Institute of Veterinary Biological Products, Poona.
- 10 23. Police Wireless Training Centre, Dapodi, Poona.
-
24. Public Health Institute, Nagpur.
25. Vaccine Institute, Nagpur.
26. Bombay State Hemp Drugs and Opium Packing and Supply
Depot, Ahmedabad.
-
- 15 * * * * *
27. Police Training School, Nasik.

APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 2 of the Report)

Motion in the Lok Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:

1. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
2. Shri B. N. Datar
3. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
4. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
5. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
6. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
7. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
8. Shri H. C. Heda
9. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
10. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
11. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
12. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji
13. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
14. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
15. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
16. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
17. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel
18. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
19. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
20. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
21. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
22. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
23. Shri M. Shankaraiya
24. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
25. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh

26. Shri M. S. Sugandhi
 27. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
 28. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
 29. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik and
 30. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik .
- and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 14th April, 1960;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

APPENDIX II

(Vide Para 3 of the Report)

Motion in the Rajya Sabha

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
2. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
3. Shri K. K. Shah
4. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar
5. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
6. Shri V. R. Pandurang
7. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
8. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
9. Shri Vijay Singh
10. Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak
11. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
12. Shri Lalji Pendse
13. Shri Suresh Jamiatram Desai
14. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warekar
15. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant."

APPENDIX III

(Vide Para 6 of the Report)

Statement showing particulars of memoranda/representations etc. received by the Joint Committee and the action taken thereon

S. N.	Name of document]	From whom received	Action taken
1	Memorandum]	Shri R. K. Patil and others, Nagpur.	Circulated to Members.
2	Memorandum]	Shri Natwerlal T. Mehta and others, Navapur.	Do.
3	Representation	Shri K. P. Joshi, Belgaum	Do.
4	Representation	Sarvashri A. G. Powar and N. M. Kamble, Bombay	Do.
5	Memorandum	Umbergaon Taluka Congress	Do.
6	Memorandum	Southern Gujrat Sima Parishad	Do.
7	Memorandum	High Court Bar Association, Nagpur	Do.
8	Memorandum	Praja Socialist Party (Gujarat), Baroda	Do.
9	Letter	Shri P. N. Rajabhoj, M.P.	Do.

APPENDIX IV

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL, 1960

I

First Sitting

The Committee met from 15.30 hours to 16.50 hours on Saturday, the 9th April, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—*Chairman*.

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
5. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
6. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
7. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
8. Shri H. C. Heda
9. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
10. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
11. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
12. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
13. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
14. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
15. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
16. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbai Patel
17. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
18. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
19. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
20. Shri Shivram Bango Rane
21. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadl
22. Shri M. Shankaraiya

23. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
24. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
25. Shri M. S. Sugandhi
26. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
27. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
28. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
29. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

30. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
31. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
32. Shri K. K. Shah
33. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
34. Shri V. R. Pandurang
35. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
36. Shri Vijay Singh
37. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
38. Shri Lalji Pendse
39. Shri Suresh J. Desai
40. Shri B. V. (Mame) Warekar.

DRAFTSMEN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

Shri G. R. Bal, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Hari Sharma, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

Shri R. K. Seshadri, *Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee considered whether any evidence should be taken by them. It was felt that as the report of the Committee had to be submitted by the 14th April, 1960, it was not possible to hear any evidence. However, it was decided that memoranda received on the Bill might be circulated to the members of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

4. *Clause 1.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

5. *Clause 2.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

for “Bombay” substitute “Maharashtra”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

6. *Clause 3.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 2, line 24,

after “State of Bombay” insert “and the residuary State of Bombay shall be known as the State of Maharashtra”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

7. *Clause 4.*—The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 2, for lines 34—39 and Page 3, for lines 1—4, *substitute—*

“(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

‘4. Gujarat...The territories referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960’.

(b) *after* entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

‘8. Maharashtra...The territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, but excluding the territories referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960’:
and

(c) Entries 8 to 14 shall be re-numbered as entries 9 to 15 respectively.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

8. *Clause 5.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

9. *Clause 6.*—The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 3,

for lines 12—24, substitute—

“6. As from the appointed day, there shall be allotted 18 seats to the State of Maharashtra and 11 seats to the ^{“Amend-}ment of the ^{ment of the}Fourth Sch-
_{dule}

dule to the
Constitution.

State of Gujarat, in the Council of States and in the
Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, in the Table,—

(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be substituted,
namely—

'4. Gujarat.....11'.

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted,
namely—

'8. Maharashtra.....18'.

(c) entries 8 to 18 shall be renumbered as entries 9 to 19 res-
pectively; and

(d) for the figures '221' the figures '223' shall be substituted."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

10. Clause 7.—The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 3,

(i) line 27,

for "nine members" substitute "nine sitting members".

(ii) line 32,

for "Bombay" substitute "Maharashtra".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

11. Clause 8.—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

12. Clause 9.—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 4, line 6,

after "two additional seats" insert "allotted to the State of
Gujarat".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

13. Clause 10.—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 4,

for lines 13—23, substitute—

"10. As from the appointed day, there shall be allotted 44
seats to the State of Maharashtra and 22 seats to the
State of Gujarat, in the House of the People and in
First Schedule to the Representation of the People
Act, 1950—

(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be substituted,
namely:—

'4. Gujarat.....22'.

'Representa-
tion in the
House of the
People.

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be *inserted*, namely:—

'8. Maharashtra.....44'; and

(c) entries 8 to 22 shall be re-numbered as entries 9 to 23 respectively."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

14. *Clause 11.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

15. *Clause 12.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 4,

for lines 27—30, *substitute*—

"12. Every sitting member of the House of the People representing a constituency which, on the appointed day by virtue of the provisions of section 11, stands allotted whether with or without alteration of boundaries, to the State of Maharashtra or to the State of Gujarat, shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People by that constituency as so allotted."

Provision
as to sitting
members.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

16. *Clause 13.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Pages 4-5,

for lines 32—40 on page 4 and lines 1-2 on page 5, *substitute*—

"13. As from the appointed day, the total number of seats to be filled by persons chosen by direct election in the Legislative Assemblies of Maharashtra and Gujarat shall be 264 and 132 respectively, and in the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950—

Strength of
Legislative
Assemblies.

(a) for entry 4, the following entry shall be *substituted*, namely:—

'4. Gujarat.....132';

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be *inserted*, namely:—

'8. Maharashtra.....264'; and

(c) entries 8 to 13 shall be re-numbered as entries 9 to 14 respectively."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

17. *Clause 14.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

18. *Clause 15.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 5,

for lines 13—22, substitute—

“(2) All other sitting members of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay shall become members of the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra and any such sitting member representing a constituency the extent or the name and extent of which are altered by virtue of the provisions of section 14 shall be deemed to have elected to the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra by that constituency as so altered.

(3) The sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay nominated to that Assembly under Article 333 to represent the Anglo-Indian community shall be deemed to have been nominated to represent the same community in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra under that article.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

19. *Clause 16.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 5, lines 24-25,

for “the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat” substitute “either Legislative Assembly”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

20. *Clause 17.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 5, lines 31-31,

Omit “continue to” and for “that Assembly” substitute “the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

21. *Clause 18.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 6, line 1,

after “in relation to the Legislative Assembly” insert “of Maharashtra or”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

22. *New clause 18A.*—The following new clause was adopted:—

Page 6,

after line 4, insert—

“18A. As from the appointed day, in article 168 of the Constitution in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the word ‘Bombay’ shall be omitted, and after the word, ‘Madras’ the word ‘Maharashtra’ shall be inserted.”

Amend-
ment of
article 168
of the
Constitution.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

23. *Clause 19.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 6,

for lines 5—10, substitute—

“19. As from the appointed day, there shall be 78 seats in the Legislative Council of Maharashtra, and in the Third Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950,—

Legislative
Council of
Maharashtra.

(a) the entry No. 3 relating to Bombay shall be omitted and the existing entries 4 and 5 shall be re-numbered as entries 3 and 4 respectively;

(b) *after* the entry relating to Madras, the following entry shall be *inserted*, namely:—

‘5. Maharashtra.....78 22 7 7 30 12.’”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

24. The Chairman announced that discussion on the clauses adopted by the Committee could be re-opened if considered necessary.

25. The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 11·00 hours on Sunday, the 10th April, 1960.

II

Second Sitting

The Committee met from 11.08 hours to 14.25 hours on Sunday, the 10th April, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
5. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
6. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
9. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
10. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
11. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
12. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
13. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
14. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
15. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
16. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel
17. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
18. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
19. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
20. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
21. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
22. Shri M. Shankaraiya
23. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
24. Shri Digvijaya Nerain Singh
25. Shri M. S. Sugandhi

26. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
27. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
28. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
29. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

30. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
31. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
32. Shri K. K. Shah
33. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar
34. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
35. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
36. Shri Vijay Singh
37. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
38. Shri Lalji Pendse
39. Shri Suresh J. Desai
40. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warekar.

DRAFTSMEN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

Shri G. R. Bal, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Hari Sharma, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

Shri R. K. Seshadri, *Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *Clause 6.*—The discussion on the clause was re-opened (*Vide para 9 of the Minutes, dated the 9th April, 1960.*)

It was decided that the representation of the State of Maharashtra in the Council of States should be raised from 18 to 19 and necessary consequential amendments may be made in the Bill.

3. *Clause 3.*—The discussion on the clause was re-opened. (*Vide* para 6 of the Minutes, dated the 9th April, 1960.)

The clause was adopted without any amendment.

5. The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 15.30 hours on ~~Monday~~, the 11th April, 1960.

III
Third Sitting

The Committee met from 15.30 hours to 18.25 hours on Monday, the 11th April, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
5. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
6. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
9. Shri H. C. Heda
10. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
11. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
12. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
13. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji
14. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
15. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
16. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
17. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
18. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel
19. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
20. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
21. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
22. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
23. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
24. Shri M. Shankaraiya
25. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

26. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
27. Shri M. S. Sugandhi
28. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
29. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
30. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
31. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

32. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
33. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
34. Shri K. K. Shah
35. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar
36. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
37. Shri V. R. Pandurang
38. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
39. Shri Vijay Singh
40. Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak
41. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
42. Shri Lalji Pendse
43. Shri Suresh J. Desai
44. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar.

DRAFTSMEN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

Shri G. R. Bal, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Hari Sharma, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

Shri R. K. Seshadri, *Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the **BILL**.

3. *Clause 13.*—The discussion on the clause was re-opened (*Vide* para 16 of the minutes, dated the 9th April, 1960).

It was decided that after the expiry of the term of the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, the strength of that Legislative Assembly should be increased from 132 to 154. The draftsman was directed to make necessary provision in this behalf.

Subject to the above, the clause as amended was adopted.

4. *Clause 20.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

5. *Clause 21.*—The following amendment was accepted:—
Page 6,

for lines 14—16, *substitute*—

21. (1) On the appointed day—

(a) the sitting members of the legislative council of Bombay specified in the Sixth Schedule shall cease to be members of that Council; and

Members
and their
terms of
office.

(b) all other sitting members of that Council shall become members of the Legislative Council of Maharashtra and any such sitting member representing a council constituency the extent of which is altered by virtue of the provisions of section 20 shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Council of Maharashtra by that constituency as so altered.

(2) The terms of office of the members referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall remain unaltered.

The clause as amended was adopted.

6. *Clause 22.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

7. *Clause 23.*—The following amendment was accepted:—
Page 6,

(1) for line 28, *substitute*—

“be the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of Maharashtra”.

(2) for lines 29—31, *substitute*—

“(2) As soon as may be after the completion of the biennial elections referred to in section 22, the Legislative Council of Maharashtra shall choose one of its members to be the Chairman thereof.”

The clause as amended was adopted.

8. *Clauses 24-25.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

9. *Clause 26.*—The following amendment was accepted:
Page 7, line 3,

after "High Court of Gujarat" add—

"and the High Court of Bombay shall become the High Court for the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as 'the High Court at Bombay')".

The clause as amended was adopted.

10. *Clauses 27-38.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

11. *New clause 38A.*—A new clause as follows, proposed by Government, was moved:—

Page 10,

after line 10, insert—

Permanent
Bench of
Bombay
High Court
at Nagpur.

38A. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 51 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, such judges of the High Court at Bombay, being not less than two in number, as the Chief Justice may, from time to time nominate, shall sit at Nagpur in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the Districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura:

Provided that the Chief Justice may in his discretion order that any case arising in any such district shall be heard at Bombay.

The Committee held over the decision regarding the strength of the Bench at Nagpur.

Subject to the above, the clause was adopted.

12. *Clauses 43-64.*—The clauses were held over.

13. *Clauses 65-66.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

14. *Clause 67.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

At page 21, after line 36, insert a new sub-clause, namely:—

“(6) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall be construed as preventing the Government of the State of Gujarat from constituting, at any time on or after the appointed day, a State Financial Corporation for that State under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.”

The clause as amended was adopted.

15. *Clause 68.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Clause 68 shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (1) thereof and on page 22 after line 15, insert—

“(2) After section 47A, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47A, it shall be lawful for the Government of the State of Bombay to frame a scheme under sub-section (1) thereof and forward the same to the Central Government before the 1st day of May, 1960, and in such a case, the power conferred on the Central Government to make an order under sub-section (2) thereof may be exercised before that day but no order so made shall take effect till that day.”

Transitional provision relating to Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

The clause as amended was adopted.

16. *Clause 69.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 22, line 25,

after “Bombay”, insert “or of Saurashtra”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

17. *New Clause 69A.*—The following new clause was adopted:—

At page 23, after line 5, insert—

“69. In the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942, after section 5B, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of Act 6 of 1942.

“5C. (1) Where, in respect of any co-operative society specified in the Twelfth Schedule, which under the provision of sub-section (1) of section 5A becomes a multi-unit co-operative society, the Board of Directors unanimously adopts any scheme for the recon-
Transitional provision relating to certain multi-unit co-operative societies.

stitution, reorganisation or dissolution of the society, including proposals for the formation of new co-operative societies and the transfer thereto of assets and liabilities and employees of that society and the State Government of Bombay certifies the scheme at any time before the 1st day of May, 1960, then notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of the said section or any other law, regulation or bye-law for the time being in force in relation to that society, the scheme so certified shall be binding on all societies affected by the scheme, as well as the shareholders, creditors and employees of all such societies, subject to such financial adjustments as may be directed in this behalf under sub-section (3), but no such scheme shall be given effect to before the appointed day.

(2) When a scheme in respect of a cooperative society is so certified, the Central Registrar shall place the scheme at a meeting, held in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act, of all the persons who, immediately before the date of certification of the scheme, were members of the society and the scheme may be approved by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at the said meeting.

(3) If the scheme is not so approved or is approved with modifications, the Central Registrar may refer the scheme to such Judge of the High Court at Bombay as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof and the Judge may direct such financial adjustments to be made among the societies affected as he deems necessary, and the scheme shall be deemed to be approved subject to those financial adjustments.

(4) If in consequence of the directions given under sub-section (3), a society becomes liable to pay any sum of money, the State within whose area the society is located shall be liable as guarantor in respect of the payment of such money”.

18. *Clause 70—74.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

19. *Clause 75*.—The following amendment was accepted:—

Clause 75 shall be renumbered as sub-clause (1) thereof and on page 25 after line 25, insert a new sub-clause:—

“(2) The Central Government may, at any time, before the 1st day of October, 1960, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in the Thirteenth Schedule any other institution existing on the appointed day in the State of Maharashtra or of Gujarat, and on the issue of such notification, the Schedule shall be deemed to be amended by the inclusion of the said institution therein”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

20. *Clauses 76—79*.—The clauses were adopted without any amendment,

21. *Clause 80*.—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 27,

for lines 24—26, substitute—

“shall, as from the appointed day, become the Public Service Commission for the State of Maharashtra”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

22. *New Clause 80A*.—The following new clause was adopted:—

At page 27, in Part IX, after line 39, insert:—

80A. As from the appointed day, in article 371 of the Constitution,

in clause (2)—

(a) for the words “the State of Bombay”, the words “the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat” shall be substituted; and

(b) for the words “the rest of Maharashtra”, the words “and the rest of Maharashtra or as the case may be,” shall be substituted”.

“Amendment of article 371 of the Constitution.”

23. *Clause 81*.—The following amendment was accepted:—

At page 27, for lines 41 and 42, substitute:—

“(1) in clause (d), for the words “Bombay and Mysore”, the words “Gujarat and Maharashtra”; shall be substituted; and”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

24. *Clauses 82—85.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

25. *Clause 86.*—The following amendments were accepted:—

(i) At page 29, for line 1, substitute “Maharashtra and Gujarat under this Act, the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat which succeeds”.

(ii) In lines 4 and 5, omit “or added as a party thereto, as the case may be,”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

26. *Clause 87.*—The clause was adopted without any amendment.

27. *Clause 88.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 29, line 31,

for “six months” substitute “one year”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

28. *Clauses 89—91.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

29. *The First Schedule.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

In Part III, pages 34 and 35, for the entries relating to Dongaripada (R), Nawagaon and Pimpripada villages, substitute respectively the following:—

“Dogaripada (G) 44

Nawagaon (G) 120

Pimparipada (R) 143”.

The Schedule as amended was adopted.

30. *The Second Schedule to the Fourth Schedule.*—The Schedules were adopted without any amendment.

31. *The Fifth Schedule.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

(a) Page 40,

(i) after line 33, insert the following:

“(1) In paragraph 2, for “Bombay” substitute “Maharashtra”.

(ii) line 34, before "in the Table" insert "(2)".

(b) Page 41,

after line 5, insert the following:—

"(3). In the Table, in column 2,

(a) against "Vidarbha (Graduates)" in column 1, for "Bhandara and Chanda districts," substitute "Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura districts";

(b) against "Vidarbha (Teachers)" in column 1, after "Chanda", insert "Rajura";

(c) against "Vidarbha (Local authorities)" in column 1, for "Bhandara and Chanda districts," substitute "Bhandara, Chanda and Rajura districts".

The Schedule as amended was adopted.

32. *The Sixth Schedule.*—The Schedule was adopted without any amendment.

33. *The Seventh Schedule.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

(a) Page 41,

lines 25 and 29, for "IV-A", substitute "VII-A".

(b) Page 42,—

(i) omit lines 1 to 6; and

(ii) for lines 7 to 10, substitute—

"(2) For Part IV, substitute the following:—

"Part IV—Gujarat.

1. Throughout the State except the Rajkot Division and the district of Kutch:—"

(c) Page 43,—

(i) line 1, after "Dangs", insert "and Umbergaon taluka of Surat district";

(ii) for lines 2 and 3, substitute—

"3. In the Rajkot Division:—";

(d) Page 43, after line 25, insert:—

"(3) After Part VII, insert the following:—

"Part VII-A. Maharashtra.

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Rajura:—

1. Ager
 2. Bakad or Bant
 3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
 4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
 5. Chalvadi or Channayya
 6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
 7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
 8. Garoda or Garo
 9. Halleer
 10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
 11. Holar or Valhar
 12. Holaya or Holer
 13. Lingader
 14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
 15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
 16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
 17. Mang-Garudi
 18. Meghval or Menghvar
 19. Mukri
 20. Nadia or Hadi
 21. Pasi
 22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
 23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
 24. Turi
2. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—
1. Bahna or Bahana
 2. Balahi or Balai
 3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi

4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi or Surjyaramnami
 5. Dom or Dumar
 6. Dohor
 7. Ganda or Gandi
 8. Ghasi or Ghasia
 9. Kaikadi
 10. Katia or Patharia
 11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi
 12. Madgi
 13. Mahar or Mehra
 14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang
 15. Mehtar or Bhangi
 16. Sansi
3. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—
Bedar
 4. In the district of Bhandara:—
1. Chadar
2. Holiya
 5. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—
Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha
 6. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—
Kori
 7. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Rajura, Bhir and Osmanabad:—
1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Bedá (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)

12. Holeyā
13. Holeyā Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Mahar
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannai
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu)".

The Schedule as amended was adopted.

34. *The Eighth Schedule.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

(a) Page 43, lines 30 and 34,—
for "IV-A" substitute "VII-A".

(b) Page 44,—

omit lines 5 to 9 and for lines 10 to 13, substitute the following:—

"(2) For Part IV, substitute the following:—

"Part IV.—Gujarat

1. Throughout the Estate except the Rajkot Division and the district of Kutch:—".

(c) Page 45,—

for lines 3 to 6, substitute the following:—

"3. In Surat district,—

(a) in Umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli;

(b) in the other talukas, Chausdhri.

4. In the Rajkot Division, Siddi."

(d) Page 45, after line 18, insert:—

"(3) After Part VII, insert the following:—

"Part VII-A. Maharashtra

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Rajura:—

1. Barda

2. Bavacha or Bamcha

3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.

4. Chodhara

5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi

6. Dhodia

7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati

8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.

9. Gond or Rajgond

10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari

11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha

13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivāla Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi

15. Patelia

16. Pomla

17. Rathawa

18. Varli

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

2. In Thana district:—

Koli Malhar

3. (a) In Ahmednagar district:—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas

(b) In Kolaba district:—

Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas.

(c) In Nasik district:—

Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals.

(d) In Poona district:—

Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal.

(e) In Thana district:—

Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.

Koli
Mahadev
or Dongar
Koli

4. (a) In Ahmednagar district:—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.

(b) In Kolaba district:—

Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran.

(c) In Nasik district:—

Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas.

(d) In Poona district:—

Ambegaon Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas.

(e) In Thana district:—

Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.

Thakur. Ka
Thakar, Ma
Thakur and
Ma Thakar

5. In (1) Melghat tahsil of Amravati district, (2) Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda district, (3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal district:—

1. Andh

2. Baiga

3. Bhaina

4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Panda

5. Bhattra

6. Bhil

7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including
 - Arakh or Arrakh
 - Agaria
 - Asur
 - Badi Maria or Bada Maria
 - Bhatola
 - Bhimma
 - Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti
 - Bhar
 - Bisonhorn Maria
 - Chota Maria
 - Dandami Maria
 - Dhuru or Dhurwa
 - Dhoba
 - Dhulia
 - Dorla
 - Gaiki
 - Gatta or Gatti
 - Gaita
 - Gond Gowari
 - Hill Maria
 - Kandra
 - Kalanga
 - Khatola
 - Koitar
 - Koya
 - Khirwar or Khirwara
 - Kuchaki Maria
 - Madia (Maria)
 - Mana
 - Mannewer

Moghya or Mogia or Monghya

Mudia (Muria)

Nagarchi

Nagwanshi

Ojha

Raj

Sonjhari Jhareka

Thatia or Thotya

Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Balbi
14. Kamar
15. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri
16. Khairwar
17. Kharia
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
19. Kol
20. Kolam
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
22. Korwa, including Kodaku
23. Majhwar
24. Munda
25. Nagesia or Nagasia
26. Nihal
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia
30. Parja
31. Saonta or Saunta
32. Sawar or Sawara
6. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Rajura, Bhir and Osmanabad:—
 1. Andh
 2. Bhil
 3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
 4. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)

5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

35. *The Ninth Schedule to the Eleventh Schedule.*—The Schedules were adopted without any amendment.

36. *The New Schedule.*—After the Eleventh Schedule the following new Schedule was adopted:—

At page 50, after line 22, insert:—

“THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE

1. The Bombay State Cooperative Bank Limited.
2. The Bombay State Cooperative and Mortgage Bank Limited.
3. The Bombay State Cooperative Housing Finance Society.
4. The Bombay State Industrial Cooperative Association.
5. The Bombay State Cooperative Union.
6. Mumbai Rajya Shakari Karkhana Sangh.”

37. *The Twelfth Schedule (Original).*—The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 51,

Omit the entries 15 to 17, 23 and 26—29 and *add* the following entries:—

Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, Bombay.

J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

S. T. College, Bombay.

Police Wireless Training Centre, Dapodi, Poona.

Bombay State Hemp Drugs and Opium Packing and Supply Depot, Ahmedabad.

The Schedule as amended was adopted.

38. The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 12:05 hours on Tuesday, the 12th April, 1960.

IV

Fourth Sitting

The Committee met from 12·10 hours to 14·05 hours on Tuesday, the 12th April, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Govind Ballabha Pant—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
5. Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
6. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
7. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
8. Shri H. C. Heda
9. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain
10. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
11. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
12. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji
13. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta
14. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
15. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
16. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
17. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel
18. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
19. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
20. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
21. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
22. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
23. Shri M. Shankaraiya
24. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh

25. Shri M. S. Sugandhi
26. Shri N. R. M. Swamy
27. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
28. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
29. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

30. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
31. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
32. Shri K. K. Shah
33. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar
34. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
35. Shri V. R. Pandurang
36. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
37. Shri Vijay Singh
38. Shri Lalji Pendse
39. Shri Suresh J. Desai.

DRAFTSMAN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Hari Sharma, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

Shri R. K. Seshadri, *Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs.)*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *New Clause 18A.*—(vide para 11 of the Minutes, dated the 11th April, 1960).—It was decided that the number of judges on the permanent Bench of the Bombay High Court at Nagpur should be not less than three.

4. *Clauses 43-46.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

5. *Clause 47.*—The following amendment was accepted:—

Page 12,

for lines 37—39, *substitute*

“Provided that any sum recovered in respect of any such loan or advance shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat according to population ratio.”

The clause as amended was adopted.

6. *Clauses 48—52.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

7. *Clause 53.*—The following amendments were accepted:—

Page 16,

(i) for lines 24-25, *substitute*

“Provided that the liability to refund any amount after the appointed day on account of any excess”

(ii) lines 29-30,

for “Shall after deducting the cost of collection thereof be apportioned between the two States”, *substitute* “shall be shared between the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat”.

The clause as amended was adopted.

8. *Clauses 54—64.*—The clauses were adopted without any amendment.

9. The Committee endorsed the statement of Government policy made by the Chief Minister of Bombay before the two Houses of the Bombay State Legislature (copy enclosed).

10. The Committee unanimously decided to waive the time gap of three days between the disposal of the clauses of the Bill by the Committee and consideration of the draft report as prescribed in Direction No. 78 and decided to consider the draft report at their next sitting to be held on the 13th April, 1960.

11. The Committee decided that minutes of dissent, if any, might be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, so as to reach them by 19.00 hours on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1960.

12. The Committee then adjourned to meet again at 16.30 hours on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1960.

ANNEXURE

(Vide para 9 of the Minutes)

Statement of Government policy made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in respect of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Bombay City

During the discussions on the bifurcation of the State of Bombay it was felt that the sentiments of the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada should be respected and their special needs recognised. To this end it was agreed that the assurances given under what is known as the Nagpur Pact should be implemented and wherever possible more generous concessions might also be made. Similarly in regard to the city of Bombay, it was agreed that its cosmopolitan character should be preserved and special attention should be paid to the development of the city. Government on behalf of the residual State of Bombay (Maharashtra) has, therefore, decided upon the following steps:—

Vidarbha and Marathwada

(1) Subject to the requirements of a single Government, the allocation of funds for developmental expenditure will be in proportion to population of the regions comprising the State. In view, however, of the present undeveloped state of Vidarbha and Marathwada special attention will be given to promote their all-sided development.

Separate Development Boards for Vidarbha and Marathwada will be established and a report about the allocation of funds and the working of these Boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly.

2. An equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training will be made. Adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole, will also be provided.

3. There will be a permanent Bench of the High Court at Nagpur having jurisdiction over Vidarbha.

Adequate representation will be given to Vidarbha and Marathwada in making recommendations for the appointment of High Court Judges, whether from the Bar or from the services.

4. As an effective means of associating the people with the administration, there will be as much decentralisation as possible.

5. In view of the long association of the people of Vidarbha with Nagpur as the capital of the former M.P. State and the various advantages derived by the people of Vidarbha thereby, Government will regularly shift to Nagpur for a definite period and hold at least one session of the State Legislature there every year.

Special attention will be paid to the proper development of Nagpur City and every effort made to maintain its importance.

6. In addition, special attention will be paid to irrigation, industrialisation, exploration and exploitation of minerals and provision of drinking water supply in rural areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Research in agriculture and horticulture will also be promoted.

Bombay City

1. The cosmopolitan character of Bombay City will be preserved.

2. The medium of instruction in the University of Bombay will continue to be English to be replaced by Hindi.

3. Special attention will be paid to the proper development of Bombay City.

Konkan districts and scarcity areas of Maharashtra

The Konkan districts and scarcity areas of Maharashtra will likewise receive special attention.

V

Fifth Sitting

The Committee met from 16.30 hours to 16.55 hours on Wednesday, the 13th April, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant—~~Chairman~~

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Amrit Dange
3. Shri B. N. Datar
4. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
5. Shri Maneklal Mangalal Gandhi
6. Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
9. Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
10. Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar
11. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji
12. Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
13. Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
14. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbai Patel
15. Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
16. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
17. Shri Uttamrao L. Patil
18. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
19. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
20. Shri M. Shankaraiya
21. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
22. Shri M. S. Sugandhi
32. Shri Vijay Singh
24. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
25. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Rajya Sabha

26. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
27. Shri T. R. Deogirikar .
28. Shri K. K. Shah
29. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
30. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
31. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
32. Shri Vijay Singh
33. Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak
34. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
35. Shri Lalji Pendse
36. Shri Suresh J. Desai
37. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warekar.

DRAFTSMEN

Shri R. C. S. Sarkar, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

Shri G. R. Bal, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Hari Sharma, *Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee considered and adopted the Bill as amended with certain minor changes in clause 72.

3. The Committee then considered the draft Report and adopted the same with certain verbal changes.

4. The Committee authorised the Chairman and in his absence Shri B. N. Datar to present the Report on their behalf.

5. The Committee authorised the Chairman and in his absence Shri Khandubhai K. Desai to lay the Report on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

6. The Chairman announced that the Report would be presented to the Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1960 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same day.

7. The Committee then adjourned.

MP