



ANNUAL PLAN

1997-98

**MAHARASHTRA STATE
PART I**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**



ANNUAL PLAN, 1997-98
PART I

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FOREWORD

I am happy to present Annual Plan document for the year 1997-98. According to the existing practice, the Annual Plan size is finalised in a meeting between the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission. This is followed by sector/sub-sectorwise discussions with the working groups of the Planning Commission for finalising the outlay. Discussions were held between the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 29th January 1997 to finalise the resources and size of the Annual Plan for 1997-98. 1997-98 is the first year of the Ninth Plan. But, the size of the Ninth Plan will be determined later on.

2. The size of the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Maharashtra has been fixed at Rs.8325 crores. This includes an outlay of Rs.230 crores for the World Bank assisted Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme. This Plan is slightly higher than the 1996-97 Plan. Emphasis has been given to schemes and sectors like Indira Aawas Yojana, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rural Sanitation Programme, Ideal Village Scheme, Hilly Area Development Programme, Water Conservation, Industries, Road Development, General Education, Health, Water Supply, Urban Development and Nutrition. Similarly, provision has been made for implementation of schemes like "Eklavya Yojana", "Setting up of Sports University", "Kamdhehu Yojana", "Maintenance and Repairs of Forts and Places of Historic Importance" and "Development of Pilgrimage Centres", "Drustidan Yojana", "Prevention of Cancer, AIDS and "Leprosy, "Vridhashram", "Chhatrasena", "Sainiki Schools" etc.

3. According to Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India, Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra have been constituted and special responsibility of equitable distribution of development funds has been assigned to the Governor of Maharashtra. Sectorwise and Development Boardwise allocations of funds for the Annual Plan 1997-98 approved by the Governor have been indicated in this document. Similarly, the schematic and development boardwise outlays in various sectors have been shown in part III separately. This arrangement is a unique experiment in the State and Government is trying to improve the procedures and adopt healthy practices under the guidance of the Governor of Maharashtra.

4. The Governor has approved earmarking of an amount of Rs. 1100 crores in the Annual Plan for the removal of backlog, identified by the Fact Finding Committee. The break-up of this allocation as approved by the Governor, has already been indicated at the appropriate places in this document.

5. The Tribal Sub-Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs.550.00 crores. In Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 588.58 crores was set aside for Tribal Sub-Plan. Tribal Sub-Plan has been prepared by the Tribal Development Department. Efforts have been made to make available sufficient funds for all the schemes being implemented in the tribal blocks. Provision for Naysanjeevan Yojana for the welfare of tribals has been made in the Tribal Sub-Plan. In addition, a substantial provision has been made for prevention of mal-nutrition among the tribals.

6. The Special Component Plan outlay for 1997-98 has been fixed at Rs.600.00 crores for the socio-economic needs of the Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas. The outlay for Special Component Plan in Annual Plan 1996-97 was fixed at Rs. 594.67 crores.

7. The Power Sector has been provided an outlay of Rs.1458.49 crores in 1997-98. Irrigation Sector has been allocated Rs. 2514.73 crores. With a view to complete on-going major and medium irrigation projects, and to create more irrigated area in the State. To ensure that the State of Maharashtra will fully utilise its share of Krishna waters an outlay of Rs.700 crore has been made. In addition, the Krishna Valley Development Authority has raised funds of Rs. 1200 crores as internal resources.

8. To strengthen infrastructure facilities, an outlay of Rs. 464.59 crores has been provided for road development. The participation of private sector in this area is expected. As a beginning, it is proposed to construct Mumbai- Pune Express Highway, with the help of private participation.

9. The socio-infrastructure is equally important. An outlay of Rs. 288.85 crores has been fixed for general education. It includes substantial provision for universalisation of primary education, 'Sainiki Schools, Chhatra Sena,'etc. The outlay for health sector has been fixed at Rs. 218.13 crores. The outlay of water supply Sector has been fixed at Rs.681.70 crores. This includes an outlay of Rs.12.50 crores for urban water supply and sanitation programme, as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission. An outlay for Nutrition programme has been fixed to Rs. 34.79 crores.

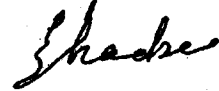
10. Mumbai City occupies a pride of place in the Socio-economic scene not only of the State but the whole country. An outlay of Rs.40 crores has been provided under the Urban Development Sector, for the implementation of Centrally Assisted "MEGACITY" programme in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Similarly, Rs. 20 crores have been provided for World Bank assisted Mumbai Urban Transport Project-II (MUTP-II). An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for the implementation of various programmes in the city of Nagpur. The outlay of urban development sector includes Rs.33.24 crores as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission to be made available to Municipal Councils/Corporations and Rs. 7 crores as State's share under the Prime Minister's Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. The outlay for

(v)

urban development has been fixed to Rs. 165.04 crores. This includes Rs.12.50 crores as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission for improvement of slums in Mumbai.

11. In the Rural Development Sector, an outlay of Rs.710.71 crores has been provided which includes, Rs. 400 crores for 'Employment Guarantee Scheme'. An outlay of Rs. 113.96 crores has been made available for Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 30.64 crores has been provided for 'Rural Sanitation Programme'. Rs.33 lakhs and Rs.11.44 crores have been provided for Group Insurance Scheme and Ideal Village Scheme respectively. An outlay of Rs.86.75 crores, as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission under 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India for the Panchayat Raj Institutions, has been included under Rural Development Sector.

12. I hope that the proposals included in this plan and the newly introduced schemes, shall be appreciated. I would appeal to all concerned, to extend their active support and co-operation in the plan efforts, for the speedy, balanced and all round development of the State of Maharashtra.



(EKNATHRAO KHADASE)
Minister for Finance
and Planning

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CHAPTER 1

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

AN OUTLINE

1.1 The Annual Plan 1997-98 is the first year of the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997- 2002, which shall usher us in the 21st Century. The priorities, as determined by the National Development Council (NDC) in January 1997 for the Ninth Five Year Plan are as under :—

- (i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;
- (ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;
- (iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;
- (iv) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;
- (v) Containing the growth rate of population;
- (vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;
- (vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development;
- (viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups;
- (ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

The State Planning Board has also suggested more or less similar priorities for the Ninth Five Year Plan, namely :—

- (i) Accelerated economic development through infrastructural development (with more private initiative in all possible sector) ensuring high speed industrial development and creating employment on large scale.
- (ii) Growth rate of 7.5% (plus 1% of national target).
- (iii) Accelerated Agricultural Development programmes and search for new opportunities in horticulture, floriculture, high tech agricultural and agricultural exports.
- (iv) Water to be treated as the important catalyst of development, (irrigation, water-shed development, drinking water-supply are to be treated as the part of the water policy)
- (v) Employment Guarantee Scheme to be used more productively for natural resource development.
- (vi) More availability of funds with the Government resulting out of rapid privatisation in some sectors, should be utilized in priority areas i.e. social services package.

- (vii) Balance regional growth,
- (viii) More efficient social service package,
- (ix) Literacy rate 100% to be achieved by 2000 AD but in human resources development efforts plus two stage to be vocationalised and higher and technical education facilities to be up graded even by privatisation,
- (x) Population growth rate to be brought down than national average,
- (xi) Special efforts for natural resource development,
- (xii) Trimming of the Government i.e. reducing the role of Government,
- (xiii) More productivity of Government expenditure by putting physical targets,

The above priorities are reflected in the Annual Plan 1997-98 of the State, despite constraints of resources.

1.3 Three decades of development- an overview:

Maharashtra is situated between 16.4 degrees to 22.1 degrees north latitude and 72.6 degrees to 80.9 degrees east longitude. The State ranks third in population as well as in area in the country. The geographical area of Maharashtra is 3.0777 lakh sq.km., constituting about 9.36 per cent of the all-India area of 32.873 lakh sq.km. The population of Maharashtra as per the 1991 Census is 789.87 lakh. This is 9.33 per cent of the all-India population of 8463.03 lakh. The total number of workers involved in cultivation and agricultural labour according to the 1991 Census is 59.6 per cent of the total workers as against 64.8 per cent at the national level. A striking feature of Maharashtra is the high level of female work participation, which is 26 per cent as against the all-India rate of 16 per cent. Maharashtra's literacy rate of 64.9 per cent is much higher than the all-India literacy rate of 52.2 per cent as per the 1991 Census. Maharashtra is the leading industrial State contributing 24 per cent of the value added in the organised manufacturing sector. As far as physical infrastructure, power supply, power quality, proximity to ports, industrial zones, administration, law and order, labour availability, work culture, proximity to markets, input availability, urbanisation and social infrastructure are concerned from business point of view. Maharashtra ranks first in the country. The national income at constant (1980-81) prices in 1995-96 showed an increase at 6.9% over that in 1994-95 while the State income at constant prices registered an increase of 8.5% during the same period. Per capita income of Maharashtra in 1995-96 at current prices was Rs.15,244 is higher than the all-India per capita income of Rs. 9321. However, the industrial development in Maharashtra continues to be concentrated in a few districts like Greater Mumbai, Thane and Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Raigad. The State Government is making concerted efforts to set right, in a time bound manner, the regional imbalance.

The State has made great strides in development since its formation in 1960. A comparison of some major parameters will indicate the extent of progress made. On the agricultural front, the gross area irrigated has more than doubled during this period from 12.20 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 33.01 lakh hectares in 1994-95. Of the total available surface irrigation potential only 5.6 per cent was tapped up to June 1960. This has increased to 38.2 per cent in 1989.

As far as agricultural production is concerned, the total foodgrain production which was 77.4 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 has recorded a rise of 81 per cent and has reached a level of 140 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. The yield rate of foodgrains per hectare during the same period recorded an increase of 53 per cent from around 598 K.G. per hectare to 917 K.G. per hectare 1989-90. Sugarcane production(in terms of gur) during this period has shown a significant increase from 11.6 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 427 lakh tonnes in 1994-95. In

1960-61 the level of groundnut production was around 8 lakh tonnes. This has increased to 9.79 lakh tonnes in 1990-91. During this period cotton production has increased from 2.88 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 4.01 lakh tonnes in 1994-95.

The electricity consumption has increased nearly 15 times during the 30 year period. In 1961 its level was 2720 M.kwh whereas in 1994-95 it was 41,104 M kwh. The number of registered factories has shown a more than three fold increase from 8,782 in 1960-61 to 27,465 in 1990-91. The per capita value added in the organised manufacturing sector which was Rs. 76 in 1962 has increased to Rs. 1,366 in 1989-90. As per NSS 43rd round the employment in all sectors of the economy has been growing at a rate of 2.01 per cent per annum during the period 1971-91.

In the transport and communication Sector, impressive achievements have been made. The surface road length which was around 24,852 kms in 1960-61 has increased to 132,048 kms in 1990-91. The average number of vehicles on road per day run by the MSRTC increased from 1,867 in 1960-61 to 12,245 in 1990-91. On the literacy front, in 1960-61 the percentage of literates in the State was 35, while in 1993-94 the percentage has risen to 65.

1.4 Population:

Maharashtra ranks third in population in India. The population of Maharashtra which was 396 lakh during 1961 has almost doubled in a span of 30 years to 789 lakhs in 1991. Taking into consideration the annual geometric growth-rate as actually observed between 1981 to 1991 viz. 2.32% , the population for the period 1991 to 2001 is projected to be as indicated below:—

Period	Projected population lakhs
1997	905.61
2001	992.46

The growth rate of 2.32% during 1981-91 is higher than the 2.22% observed during the earlier decade. With share of urban population estimated to go up from 39% in 1990 to about 42% in 1997. Maharashtra would be the State with the highest proportion of urban population. 59% of the estimated total urban population will be concentrated in the 11 Municipal Corporations viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Thane, Amravati, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Solapur, Kolhapur, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Kalyan. The pressure of growing urban population would be manifesting itself in the strain on urban services and facilities.

1.4 Financial Performance: during Eighth Five Year Plan

There were serious drought conditions in the year 1992-93 and the State had to gear up to tide over drought conditions by diverting its resources towards remedial measures. In the year 1993-94 the State had witnessed devastating earthquake in Latur and Osmanabad Districts. However, despite these natural calamities the State has put in all efforts to achieve the targets set for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revised size of the Annual Plan 1992-93 was to the tune of Rs. 3233.80 crores, whereas for 1993-94 it was Rs. 3832.80 crores. In 1994-95, the size was fixed at Rs. 4400 crores excluding the World Bank assisted programme of rehabilitation of earthquake affected areas which was to the tune of Rs. 358 crore. The size of the Annual Plan 1995-96 was fixed at Rs. 5657 crore excluding the World Bank assisted rehabilitation of earthquake affected areas programme of Rs. 405 crores. The size of the Annual Plan 1996-97 was approved at Rs. 7907 crore excluding the World Bank assisted rehabilitation of earthquake affected areas programme of Rs. 413 crores. Thus the total size of the Eighth Five Year Plan of the State including the Earthquake rehabilitation programme is to the tune of Rs. 25739 crores as against approved outlay of Rs. 18520 crores.

1.5 Sectoral flow of funds

The priorities of the Eighth Five Year Plan are reflected in the sectoral allocation of outlays to various sectors which are compared with these in the Seventh Five Year Plan in the statement given below:—

*Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan—
Comparative Allocation of outlays to Development Sectors.*

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector	7th Plan Expdre. & % to total	8th Plan outlay 1992-97 & % to total	8th Plan 1992-97 outlay as approved in Annual Plan & % to total	Anticipated Expenditure 1992 to 1997 & % to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	614.39 (5.56)	1350.22 (7.29)	1939.94 (7.54)	1525.92 (5.76)
2	Rural Development	1575.86 (14.27)	1709.83 (9.23)	2467.92 (9.59)	2938.23 (11.10)
3	Special Area Programmes	74.55 (0.68)	216.56 (1.17)	296.51 (1.15)	259.82 (0.98)
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	2239.53 (20.28)	3329.10 (17.98)	4533.25 (17.60)	5732.17 (21.66)
5	Power Development	2835.39 (25.67)	4579.98 (24.73)	5073.69 (19.71)	5641.37 (21.31)
6	Industry and Minerals	420.36 (3.81)	814.46 (4.40)	1171.69 (4.55)	1016.50 (3.84)
7	Transport and Communication	585.77 (5.30)	1739.23 (9.39)	2420.55 (9.40)	2057.02 (7.77)
8	Science and Technology	3.00 (0.03)	8.11 (0.04)	23.28 (0.09)	6.59 (0.03)
9	General Economic Services	290.93 (2.63)	386.02 (2.08)	684.97 (2.66)	724.76 (2.74)
10	Social & Community Services	2320.42 (21.01)	4185.13 (22.59)	5866.07 (22.81)	5307.53 (20.08)
11	General Services	84.12 (0.76)	201.36 (1.09)	243.47 (0.95)	286.67 (1.08)
12	Other Programmes	0.29 (0.00)	—	1018.08* (3.95)	965.42* (3.65)
Grand Total ...		11044.50 (100.00)	18520.00 (100.00)	25739.42 (100.00)	26462.00 (100.00)

*Includes Expenditure for Maharashtra Earthquake Emergency Relief Programme and Outlay reserved for Schemes recommended by Statutory Development Boards.

The thrust areas of Eighth Five Year Plan are spelt out through various key programmes like 20-Point Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan and Programme for the Removal of Regional Imbalance. While these programmes are not mutually exclusive monitoring of the financial and physical achievements for the specific items under these programmes, would help to focus attention on socio-economic objectives of high priority in the Plan. These programmes are discussed in detail in respective Chapters.

1.6 Approach to Annual Plan 1997-98:

Annual Plan 1997-98 is the first annual plan of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The size of the Annual Plan 1997-98 is approved by the Planning Commission at Rs. 8325 crores an outlay of Rs. 230 crores proposed for the rehabilitation of earthquake affected persons under the World Bank Aided Project. An outlay of Rs. 550 crores therein is earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan. The formulation of the Tribal Sub-Plan is separately done by the Tribal Development Department. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.600 crores, has been earmarked for Special Component Plan, in the total plan.

1.7 Central Assistance:

The formula for Central Assistance to the States has been revised according to the decision taken at the NDC meeting of December 1991 as follows:—

- (i) 60% weightage to be given to population;
- (ii) 25% weightage to be given to per capita income of which 5% will be based on the distance criterion and the remaining 20% on the deviation criterion.
- (iii) 7.5% weightage to be given to the performance of the States which would include tax effort, fiscal management and implementation of National Priority Schemes such as population control, literacy, implementation of externally aided projects and land reforms etc.
- (iv) In the NDC meeting held in January 1997 it was pointed that the modified Gadgil/Mukharjee formula revised by N.D. Council in December 1991 based on which normal central assistance is determined does not take into account the strain on the resources of a State where the extent of immigration is high. Immigrants into Maharashtra constitute about 7% of the population, according to the 1991 Census. We would like to suggest that the population criterion, which has a weightage of 60% in the modified Gadgil/Mukharjee formula should be split into two elements, so that a weightage of 5% is given to net immigration into a State and 55% to the population of the State as per 1971 Census. 5% of the central assistance should be distributed to the State having net immigration, in proportion to the net cumulative immigration since 1971, including natural growth of immigration in the earlier decades.

1.8 Externally Aided Projects:

The State Government has been receiving external aid for infrastructural projects in various sectors viz. State Roads, Irrigation, Water Supply, Hydro Power and Thermal Power. The Govt. of India is releasing the external aid in terms of additional Central assistance to the State Government. With the help of external aid, the State Government had taken up 20 projects at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of these 20 projects 7 projects have been completed and the World Bank had stopped financial assistance to one project viz. the Sardar Sarovar Project, since April, 1993. Besides, three new projects have been started. Thus, there are 15 projects being executed in 1997-98 with total project cost of Rs. 9720.03 crore. The total additional Central assistance of Rs. 460.62 crore had been received by the State Govt. in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Subsequently, additional Central assistance of Rs. 139.86 crore, Rs. 205.05 crores, Rs. 320.52 crore, Rs. 606.38 crores Rs.562.58 crore and Rs. 721.11 crores has been received during the year 1990- 91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively, in the year 1996-97 upto February 1997 Rs. 1086.21 crores additional central assistance has been received. Thus, in the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the total ACA received so far is to the tune of Rs.2210.59 crores, which is nearly five times of the ACA received in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Govt. expects additional Central assistance of Rs.1141.13 crore in 1997-98 and Rs.165.00 crore for Earthquake Project in 1997-98 from the Government of India.

1.9 Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

The Central Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Projects is received in the following manner:—

- (i) Central Assistance is received by Mantralaya Department from Ministries of Central Government.
- (ii) Central Assistance is received from Corporation or Agencies of Central Government.
- (iii) Central Assistance is directly received by implementing agencies from Central Government/ their Agencies etc.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been an integral part of the Five Year Plans. In accordance with the decision of the NDC in December 1991, 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been transferred to the States, along with the resources. Out of 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the NDC for transfer to State, 68 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been discontinued/non-starter/completed etc., 26 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been transferred to the States in 1992-93 with funds, 8 CSS have been transferred to the States without funds, 8 CSS have been accepted for retention as Central Sector Schemes by the Planning Commission and 3 CSS have been proposed for retaining as Central Sector Schemes by the Ministry of Textiles.

1.10 Review of the performance of the Public Sector:

Budget support to Public Sector Enterprises provides another possible area for economy in expenditure. A major effort is necessary to improve the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises so that they would provide a higher rate of return on investment. In this context, it would be desirable to ensure that the surplus generated originates from an increase in productivity and a decrease in cost of production, rather than merely from higher administered prices which simply pass on the burden to consumers. The return by way of dividend from public sector undertakings in actual terms during 1994-95 was 1.10 % from commercial cum promotional and financial enterprises as against the expected average of 5%. Similarly, regular redemption of Government's investment in the equity capital of cooperative enterprises is necessary. A serious review is currently in progress in respect of public sector units in order to decide on the remedial measures in respect of poorly performing P.S.Es. Such measures may comprise revitalisation and restructuring of inherently viable P.S.Es. , partial or total disinvestment/ privatisation and liquidation/closure in case of inherently unviable P.S.Es.

1.11 Private Sector participation in Infrastructural Development:

It is necessary for the State Government to think of ways and means of generating additional investments in priority sectors. Participation of the private sector in the areas of infrastructure development, is one such method to augment the State's resources. The private sector in Maharashtra has played a key role in the development of industry and commerce and hence it is possible to enlist its participation in building/operating infrastructure development in the State. By adopting an unanimous policy and with provision of reasonable return on investment and acceptable methods of levying charges and recovering costs through imposing suitable tariff or toll, it should be possible to get larger private sector participation in these endeavours. A beginning has already been made in this direction on a selective basis, in irrigation, roads, power and ports sectors. The process of decision making has to be based on open, competitive bids and guided by the need for transparency and primacy of larger public interest.

The New Industrial, Trade and Commerce policy announced by the State Government in December, 1995 lays stress on infrastructure. To substantially augment the State Government effort in creating infrastructure, it has been decided to encourage participation of the private sector in construction/management of items like road, bridges, fly-overs, power

stations and industrial estates. In order to facilitate co-ordination and decision making, a high powered committee named Infrastructure Committee of the Cabinet was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister under Government Resolution, Planning Department, No.Khakshesa-1096/48/1463, dated 6/11/1996. The Committee has so far made important decisions in respect of sectors such as industrial estates, industrial complexes (Parks), ports, airport, roads, irrigation, transport and energy and that the necessary preliminary preparation is being made to implement these decisions.

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to build infrastructure facilities like Roads and Bridges through private sector participation on "Build, Operate and Transfer" (BOT) basis to facilitate private sector participation. In order to enable private sector participation "Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation" has been constituted. For Annual Plan 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made by way of equity for the corporation out of the total outlay of "Roads and Bridges" sector. The work of Mumbai Pune Express way has been entrusted to the said corporation.

The State has 48 minor Ports on the coast line extending over 720 k.ms. Many of these Ports have not been developed so far for various reasons. Government has decided that, keeping in view the Central Government current policy of liberalisation, private investment should be attracted initially for the development of the following 7 Ports so as to promote Industry and Trade as well as to augment the facilities for Water Transport :—

1. Alewadi, District Thane
2. Dighi, District Raigad
3. Dabhol, District Ratnagiri
4. Jaigad, District Ratnagiri
5. Ratnagiri (with Ranpar), District Ratnagiri
6. Vijaydurg, District Sindhudurg
7. Redi, District Sindhudurg

On the lines of Gujarat Government, the State Government has set up "Maharashtra Maritime Board" in order to provide the much needed autonomy and flexibility of operations for the rapid development of the ports.

With the amendment to the Indian Electricity Act by the Government of India, the State Power Sector has attracted Private Sector Participation. Government of Maharashtra has approved following Private Sector Power Projects. :—

				(Rs. in crores)
Sr. No.	Project	Inst.Cap in MW	Fuel	Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Dabhol Power Project (Revived) (Dabhol Power Company)	2184 MW	Naphtha/ Gas	6424.00
2	Bhadravati Power Project (M/s Central India Private Ltd.)	1082 MW	Coal	4630.90
3	Patalganga Power Project (M/s Reliance Patalganga Power Pvt. Ltd.)	410 MW	Coal	1411.00

These projects when undertaken by private agencies would largely ease the burden on the State's resources and would generate total 3676 MW of Power when completed.

In an endeavour to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure sector International Industrial Convention (Advantage Maharashtra) was organised on 17th and 18th February 1997 in Mumbai. As a result, in all an estimated investment of Rs. 18000 crores for 55 projects from private sector is expected.

1.12 Sectoral Outlays:

The entire planning process is inextricably linked to the resource dimension. The resources available with the State and its ability to mobilise additional resources would decide the magnitude of the State's Plan and the extent of development activity that can be undertaken. The major sectorwise outlays for the Annual Plan 1997-98 and VIII Five Year Plan are indicated below. Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93, Annual Plan 1993-94, Annual Plan 1994-95, Annual Plan 1995-96 and the anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 are also indicated herein below :—

(Rs. in crores)						
Head of Development	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expdr.	Annual Plan 1992-97 Anticipated Expdr.	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	1350.22	763.16	350.31	412.45	1525.92	297.25
2. Rural Development Services	1709.83	1544.29	625.74	768.20	2938.23	710.71
3. Special Area Programme	216.56	175.52	46.47	37.83	259.82	45.85
4. Irrigation & Food Control	3329.10	2760.62	1688.26	1283.28	5732.17	2514.73
5. Power Development	4579.98	2951.36	1336.15	1353.86	5641.37	1458.49
6. Industry & Minerals	814.46	453.19	209.66	353.65	1016.50	173.07
7. Transport and Communication	1739.23	921.54	514.71	620.77	2057.02	623.97
8. Science & Technology	8.11	2.72	1.94	1.93	6.59	6.58
9. General Economic Services	386.02	292.61	186.84	245.31	724.76	233.83
10. Social & Community Services—						
(i) General Education	730.07	295.77	259.45	361.50	916.72	284.88
(ii) Sports and Youth Services	21.18	58.96	5.88	21.42	86.26	24.90
(iii) Art and Culture	24.25	5.14	1.86	6.54	13.54	4.69
(iv) Technical Education	225.18	107.48	57.91	77.72	243.11	73.93
(v) Health	553.26	253.81	109.87	209.71	573.39	218.13
(vi) Water Supply	1602.47	785.39	416.90	675.24	1877.53	681.70
(vii) Housing	305.98	160.80	13.96	35.96	210.72	30.26
(viii) Urban Development	395.75	249.89	188.77	227.36	666.02	165.84
(ix) Information and Publicity	9.23	2.62	0.36	2.20	5.18	1.50
(x) Welfare of B.C.	147.47	133.17	127.87	134.93	395.97	273.93
(xxi) S.C. Welfare	6.57	14.14	16.15	29.26	59.55	11.83
(xxii) Labour and Labour Welfare	97.13	47.92	47.80	82.92	178.64	61.72
(xxiii) Nutrition	56.59	16.56	10.04	54.27	80.87	34.79

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97 Antici- pated Expdr.	Annual Plan 1992-97 Antici- pated Expdr.	Annual Plan Outlay 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11. General Services	201.36	133.88	91.79	61.00	286.67	42.42
12. Earthquake Programme	-	137.10	242.41	412.93	793.44	230.00
13. Other Programmes	-	-	76.12	96.85	172.97	100.00
14. Undistributed (Tribal)	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Grand Total	18520.00	12267.67	6627.24	7567.09	26462.00	8325.00

Some Special Programmes implemented by the State Government

Before discussing the priority areas for the Annual Plan in each Sector, it is necessary to indicate some of the special programmes implemented by the State Government.

1.13 Minimum Needs Programme

The Minimum Needs Programme is essentially an investment in human resources and social infrastructure. The Minimum Needs Programme is designed to establish a net work of basic services and facilities and provide social consumption of a minimum accepted national norm within a specified time frame. It is expected that this programme would assist in raising the living standards of those below the poverty line. The MNP in Maharashtra covers 8 major sectors/sub-sectors.

The statement below indicates the outlay for VIIIth Plan, expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 and outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay	Total Expenditure (Anticipated Expenditure 1992-97)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. School Education	28802.00	14930.54	10950.19	13657.25	9968.39	49506.37
2. Adult Education	2002.00	583.75	293.93	357.18	607.15	1895.01
3. Health (Rural)	30817.02	13022.97	6477.63	8796.28	11284.98	39581.86
*(Urban)	50.00	—	—	—	15.00	15.00
4. Water Supply (Rural)	62850.56	36241.07	17423.26	24939.57	23557.00	102160.90
*(Urban)	96672.00	39875.36	24199.00	42534.45	37274.40	143883.21
5. Rural Roads	10000.00	6219.67	4249.58	6004.73	3415.27	19889.25
6. Housing	3451.15	327.69	166.00	261.80	128.43	883.92
7. Invironmental improvement of urban slum	6314.00	4247.62	4096.78	4504.58	2768.71	15617.69
8. Nutrition	5659.00	1656.85	1004.90	5426.74	3478.52	11567.01
Total	246617.73	117105.52	68861.27	106482.58	92550.85	385000.22

*Since 1996-97 Urban Area is included in this programme under Basic Minimum Services.

On 4-5th July 1996 conference of Chief Ministers was convened by the Prime Minister to discuss various issues related to Basic Minimum Services. Several suggestions made by the State Government regarding revision of norms, flow of funds, greater central assistance, flexibility in implementation, Participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ NGOs and targeting of power have been accepted by the Central Government.

1.14 Tribal Sub Plan

The strategy for the development of tribal areas known as the Tribal Sub-Plan was evolved as a result of a comprehensive review of the tribal development on the eve of the Fifth Plan. The areas of concentration of tribal population which have been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Projects are spread over 14 districts and cover 68 Tehsils. These constitute the Tribal Sub-Plan areas which comprise 16.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Areas of tribal concentration other than Tribal Sub-Plan areas have been identified as MADA and mini MADA pockets, the former being those areas with a population of more than 10,000 in which 50 per cent or more are tribals. According to the 1991 Census the tribal population of Maharashtra is 73.18 lakhs which is 9.27 per cent of the total population of the State. In Maharashtra 49 per cent of the tribal population is outside the tribal sub-plan area. The main objectives of the tribal sub-plan are to accelerate the development of tribal areas so as to narrow the gap between these and others more developed parts of the State. The TSP also seeks to eliminate exploitation of the tribal people through their social and economic development, so as to improve the standard and quality of life of the tribal community.

The State has adopted the Tribal Sub-Plan programme since 1976-77. Some of the benefits of this scheme have been that while these areas are benefitted by infrastructural development schemes, funds continue to be earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes also. The individual beneficiary schemes are extended to tribals outside the Tribal Sub-plan area. Further, the formation of the Tribal Sub-Plan has led to increased flow of funds to these areas and the principle of non-divertibility ensures that outlays earmarked for the tribal sub-plan areas are utilised only within these areas.

The recommendations of the Sukthankar Committee have been accepted by the Government in September 1992, and the responsibility of preparation and finalisation of TSP has been entrusted to the TDD from the Annual Plan 1993-94. However, when this work was entrusted to that Department in September 1992, the process of Annual Plan 1993-94 was already at the finalisation stage in the Planning Department. Therefore the T.D.D. was not involved at that stage and the work of preparation of T.S.P. from 1994-95 is being done by the T.D.D. For 1994-95 and 1995-96, 7.5% of the total outlay of Annual Plan of the State has been allocated for the Tribal Sub-Plan. Outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 588.58 crores. Outlay for Tribal Sub Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 550.00 crores which is more than 9% of State Budgetable outlay. The responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan, within the ceiling so indicated rests with the Tribal Development Department.

Navsanjeevan Yojana:

'Navsanjeevan Yojana' is being implemented with effect from 1.5.1996. The object of the scheme is to enhance effectiveness of various schemes being implemented for the upliftment of tribals. These include health facilities to tribals, various employment schemes, safe drinking water, adequate foodgrains, etc. A new scheme introduced as a part of Navsanjeevan Yojana is grain bank scheme to be implemented through Non-Government/ Voluntary Organisations. No separate outlay is proposed for this scheme.

Khavati Loan :

It is proposed to give Khavati Loan to tribal marginal farmers and landless labourers at the revised rates of Rs. 400/- for a family having 4 units, upto 8 units Rs. 800 and above 8 units Rs. 1000. The loan would be 90% in form of food grains and 10% cash.

The outlay for the VIII Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure in Annual Plans 1992-95, and 1995-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tribal Sub-Plan	115917.80	81142.34	40310.40	58857.87	53525.75	55000.00

1.15 Special Programme for the Development of Hill Areas :

Recognizing the special need and the special problems of hill areas, the State Government had set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee to suggest a special programme for their development. According to the recommendations of this Committee, certain criteria have been adopted for the delineation of the hill areas in the State. Uptil now, the entire area of 72 talukas and part area of 34 talukas in 20 districts have been selected for the implementation of this programme. Important programmes which have been approved for the development of these hill areas are roads, primary health, drinking water supply, primary education, minor irrigation, electrification, sericulture etc. An amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 13.00 lakhs per sub-block have been provided under this programme for the year 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 2165.45 lakh was approved for 1995-96, at the rate of Rs. 23.00 lakh per block and Rs. 15.00 lakh per sub-block. For the year 1996-97 Rs. 4450.00 lakhs will be allocated for this programme, out of which, Rs. 947.46 lakhs have been provided for Tribal Area Sub-Plan. It has been proposed to enhance the allocation to Rs. 50.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 25.00 lakhs per sub-block. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 4450.00 lakhs is proposed to this programme out of which Rs. 946.46 lakhs is for Tribal Area Sub-plan. It has been proposed to allocate Rs. 50 lakhs per block and Rs. 25.00 lakhs per sub-block.

The details of provision made during VIII Five Year Plan as well as expenditure incurred in 1992-95 and 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are as follows :—

Sector / Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Special Programme for the Development at Hill Areas	6550.00	5333.02	1774.13	4450.00	4005.00	4450.00

1.16 Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan has been designed to take care of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. There are 59 castes which have been listed as the Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra and according to the 1991 Census the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State is 87,57,842. This accounts for about 11.09 per cent of the total population of the State.

The Special Component Plan was introduced in the VIth Five Year Plan so as to ensure that the Scheduled Castes do not get isolated from the main stream of the development process. The specific policy instruments under the Special Component Plan are directed towards economic development through beneficiary oriented schemes, infrastructural development through Basti-oriented Programmes, educational development programmes, elimination of scavenging and welfare programmes for improvement of health, shelter and minimum needs of the Scheduled Caste community. The main problem with regard to the implementation of the schemes under the Special Component Plan is the difficulty experienced in monitoring the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Caste persons. The State proposes to raise to 11.09 per cent, the outlay on the Special Component Plan so as to approximate the percentage of their population of Scheduled Caste persons to the total population of the State.

Government has recently taken a decision of entrusting the responsibility of Special Component Plan to the S.W.D. As per orders issued under Planning Department, Government Resolution No.SCP 1995/CR.19/D-1453, dated the 16th November 1995, Planning Department now communicates the outlay to Social Welfare Department for formulation of Special Component Plan. The responsibility of finalising the Special Component Plan within the fixed outlay rests with S.W.D. The outlay for different schemes are now to be finally decided by the S.W.D. keeping in view the actual benefits accruing to Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 for Special Component Plan is Rs. 594.67 crore. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 for Special Component Plan is Rs. 600.00 crores which is more than 10% of State Plan budgetable outlay.

Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 actual expenditure, for Annual Plan 1992-94 and 1994-95, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1995-96 and outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 are indicated below:—

Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Expenditure	1996-97		Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Special Component Plan	95227.49	52106.54	49061.56	59467.21	54196.84	60000.00

1.17 20 Point Programme

The 20 Point Programme of socio-economic development which was introduced in the year 1975 and revised in 1982 and then modified in 1986 laying emphasis on reducing poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving quality of life of the poor. Maharashtra has generally excelled in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. The State has been in the forefront in the implementation of the "20-Point Programme". The State Government has introduced an incentive prize scheme for the districts excelling in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme since 1988-89. The targets provided for the 20 Point Programme for Annual Plan 1996-97 are indicated in the statement enclosed with the chapter on the Twenty Point Programme.

1.18 Regional Development Boards and Removal of Regional Imbalance

The President of India has issued an order under Article 371(2) of the Constitution that the Governor of Maharashtra shall have special responsibility for the establishment of separate

development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra. These Boards were accordingly constituted by the Hon. Governor on 25th June 1994.

According to Clause 7 of the Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra Order, 1994 the Governor has to ensure equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the areas of Development Boards, subject to requirement of State as a whole. The Governor of Maharashtra has accordingly approved the following distribution of Annual Plan Outlay for the year 1997-98.

Name of the Board (1)	(Rs.in crores)	
	mount allocated (2)	
Vidarbha Development Board	...	1203.76
Marathwada Development Board	...	1085.25
Rest of Maharashtra Development Board	...	2641.96
Non-divisible allocation	...	3394.03
Total	...	8325.00

Removal of regional imbalance identified by the Fact Finding Committee was one of the important objectives of the VIIth Five Year Plan and continued to be one of the thrust areas in the State's VIIIth Plan. The Fact Finding Committee identified a backlog of Rs.3186.78 crores in 9 sectors of development such as roads, irrigation, water supply, health facilities, education etc. For the VIIth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was earmarked for removal of backlog and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1360.24 crore. However, the estimate of Rs. 3186.78 crores was based on the cost norms of 1982-83 and on the basis of revised cost norms it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3261.00 crores will be required to remove the remaining backlog as on 1.4.1992. Most of the identified backlog in sectors like village electrification, energisation of agricultural pumpsets, industrial training institutes, animal husbandry, technical education, Public Health, CADA etc. has been removed.

For the removal of remaining physical backlog at the end of VIII Plan as per the revised cost norms it is expected that an amount of Rs. 3381 crores would be required.

On the basis of recommendations made by the Boards, constituted under Article 371(2) of the Constitution Hon. Governor has given approval to allocate Rs. 1100 crores for removal of regional imbalance for the year 1997-98. The Boardwise distribution of the outlay of Rs.1100 crores is as under:—

Name of the Board (1)	(Rs.in crores)	
	mount allocated (2)	
Vidarbha Development Board	...	512.49
Marathwada Development Board	...	297.64
Rest of Maharashtra Development Board	...	289.87
Total	...	1100.00

VIIIth Plan (1992-97) outlay actual expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95, anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below:—

(Rs.in crores)

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual	Annual Plan 1993-94 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Anti. Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anti Expdr.	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay Expdr.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Removal of Regional Imbalance	2456.00	480.52	486.04	691.21	700.00	900.00	1100.00

1.19 District Planning

Government has adopted the district as the unit of planning since 1974. The Government of Maharashtra was among the first few States to adopt the principle of decentralised planning. In this process the districts have the discretion to prioritise among the various developmental schemes within the outlays provided to them. For this purpose, the schemes and programmes in the State Plan are classified as :—

- (i) State Level Schemes
- (ii) State Pool Schemes which are basically District Level Schemes but are required to be funded and planned from the State Pool Funds, as these schemes usually have large financial requirements.
- (iii) Regular District Level Schemes.

Out of these, the District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) prepare the plans for the regular district level schemes, while the State Pool and State Level Schemes are prepared by the Administrative Departments, concerned taking into consideration the needs of each district. The District Planning & Development Councils have also been associated with finalisation of the District Level Schemes under backlog since 1989-90. While providing sectoral outlays, District Plans have been given priority so that the State Level Schemes have to be adjusted within the total outlay for the Sector after fully providing for the District Level Schemes. By giving higher priority to District Planning in this manner, the State Govt's attempt is to give an impetus to the process of decentralised planning. The size of the District Plan for the year 1997-98 would be Rs. 2121 crores including district level backlog of Rs. 379 crores.

To review the concept and procedure of District Planning, the State Government, had appointed a Committee of experts with wide experience in the field of District Planning and Rural Development. The Committee submitted its report to Government in May, 1992 and the recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of Government.

Annual Plan 1997-98

Planning Commission has principally agreed an outlay of Rs. 8325.00 crores for State's Annual Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs. 3522 crores has been earmarked for the District Level Scheme. Details of the outlays for the district level schemes during the year 1997-98 and VIIIth Five Year Plan are as indicated below :—

Category of Schemes	(Rs.in Crores)	
	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-9	Approved Annual Plan 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Total State Plan Outlay	... 2,48,99.00 (100)	8095.00* (100)

			(Rs.in Crores)	
Category of Schemes	Approved Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-9	Approved Annual Plan 1997-98		
(1)	(2)	(3)		
2. Regular District Plan Outlay (including TSP,SCP,OTS and MLA's, MLCs, LDP)	6616.10 (26.57)	1741.30		
3. Outlay for schemes for removal of Regional Imbalance	1078.66 (4.33)	379.55 (4.69)		
4. Outlay for State Pool Schemes.	4880.25 (19.60)	1401.36 (17.31)		
Total and Percentage of District Level outlay to the State State Plan outlay	12575.01 (50.50)	3522.21 (43.51)		

* Excluding of Earthquake outlay of Rs.230 crores.

1.20 Externally assisted projects.

The State Government has been receiving external assistance for projects from agencies such as the World Bank, USAID, EEC, OECF of Japan and KFW of Germany. Maharashtra has been successfully implementing externally aided projects over the past few decades.

List of externally aided projects indicating the outlays for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for the year 1997-98 and cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of March,1996 is given below :—

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Cumulative expenditure upto the end of March, 1996	Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97	Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>I. Irrigation—</i>					
1	MCIP III/Jayakwadi	90134.00	21300.00		Project closed
<i>II. Irrigation CADA—</i>					
Credit No. 1621					
2	Maharashtra Water Control System (Development Project for Konkan (EEC) Credit No.NA-84-18	6448.00	1681.00	1200.00	
3	National Water Management Induction Training Programme Credit No.1770-IN	345.00	—		Project closed
4	Saline Land Reclamation Phase-II(ALA/94/27)	—	—	344.00	
5	National Hydrology Project (CR-2774-IN)	—	806.00	1000.00	
<i>II. Power—</i>					
6	Ujjani Hydro (OECF,Japan) Credit No.ID-P-34	4835.00	—		Project closed

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Cumulative expenditure upto the end of March, 1996	Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97	Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7	Maharashtra Power Project-I			
	(a) Koyna Stage IV Credit No. 3096-IN	28008.00	29000.00	28300.00
	(b) Transmission (MSEB) Phase - I Credit No. 3096-IN	44622.00	10300.00	This part is completed
8	Maharashtra Power Project-II (Credit No. 3498-IN)			
	(a) Chandrapur thermal Unit No.7.	36549.00	26500.00	30000.00
	(b) Chandrapur Padghe HVDC Pipeline	55264.00	11660.00	6114.00
	(c) Distribution schemes	372.00	4360.00	26800.00
	(d) Consultancy services	1251.00	123.00	724.00
9	Ghatgar Pumped Storage OECF (Japan) Credit No. ID-P-53	1545.00	4000.00	4700.00
10	Waste Heat Recovery Project (Unit I & II) (German Govt.) (Credit No.F-1558)	87809.00	—	Project closed
11	Uran Gas Turbine Unit (F-2517) III. Transport—	—	—	4169.00
12	State Road Project Credit No.1959-IN IV. Water Supply & Sanitation—	17193.19	3000.00	Project closed
13	Mumbai Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase III) (Credit No.1750 & 2769)	79717.00	21700.00	Project closed
14	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation & Health Education (IDA) Credit No. 2234-IN	13635.25	10329.00	8023.00
15	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply (ODA)	4101.00	860.00	547.00
16	Mumbai Sewerage Project V. Education—	8055.00	—	5800.00
17	The Second Technician Education Project (Credit No.2223-IN) VI. Forest—	8385.16	5050.00	3300.00
18	Maharashtra Forestry Project (Credit No. 2328-IN) VII. Tourism—	11284.00	9075.00	6743.00
19	Ajanta - Verul Project (ID-P-82) VIII. Rural Development—	2166.00	4087.00	562.00
20	Maharashtra Rural Credit Project	313.00	623.76	876.00
	Total	502031.41	164454.76	129202.02
21	Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project	61536.00	41293.00	23000.00

Projects proposals during the IX five Year Plan Period are mentioned below :—

(Rs.in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Tentative Cost of the Project	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Mumbai Urban Transport	3000.00	
2	Mah. Water Supply & Sanitation Project		
	<i>Urban Projects :</i>		
	(A) World Bank	900.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(B) OECF, Japan	316.83	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(C) SIDA	143.57	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(D) Netherland Govt.	905.86	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(E) Australia Govt.	1445.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(F) EEC Assistance	1786.93	Proposal submitted to GOI
	<i>Rural Project :</i>		
	(A) FRG (Phase-I)	224.50	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(B) World Bank	1814.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(C) Netherland Agency	197.10	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(D) Australia Govt.	421.18	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(E) FRG(Phase-II)	578.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(F) EEC Assistance	130.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(G) OECF ,Japan	261.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(H) ODA	164.80	Proposal submitted to GOI
3	Black Topping of Roads	1000.00	
4	State Road Project—Phase-II	1000.00	
5	Maharashtra Water resource Consolidated Project	600.00	
	Total ...	14889.77	

The details of the sectoral outlays for the Annual Plan 1996-97 are discussed below :

1.21 Agriculture

Nearly 62% of the workforce in the State is engaged in the Agriculture. Owing to the location of the State in a low rainfall area and terrain, agricultural productivity of many crops is not high. Irrigation facilities are also extremely limited and at best would cover only 40% of the cultivable area. The State has therefore certain inherent disadvantages with regard to agricultural productivity.

Concerted efforts have been made by the State Government for increasing productivity of agricultural output and the State has made definite progress in increasing the total production and also the yield rate per hectare of various crops. Of the gross cropped area of just over 202.52 lakh hectares in the State, 135.60 lakh hectares are covered by the kharif crops and 74.92 lakh hectares by the rabi crops and summer crops. Cereals such as jowar, paddy, bajra and major pulses like tur and moog are predominantly grown in the kharif season. Oilseeds production has been given considerable emphasis and it is proposed to further enhance oilseeds production so as to make the State self-sufficient as early as possible. The main oilseeds

grown are groundnut, sunflower and sesamum. Of all these crops, the performance in groundnut is most promising. The cash crops grown are cotton and sugarcane. The production of sugarcane has been rapidly growing in the State and the yield rate of sugar in the State is 89 tonnes per hectare which is higher than the National average. The productivity of cotton is low; even though 1/3rd area under the cotton crop in the country is in Maharashtra, the State's contribution in cotton production is only 16% of the total production of cotton in the country. This low productivity appears to be linked to the non-availability of irrigation facilities. Wheat is the predominant cereal grown in the rabi season. Due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities, the productivity of wheat is low as compared to other wheat producing States in the country.

The details of the VIII Plan outlay, expenditure in the 1992-95 and 1995-96 anticipated expenditure for 1995-96 and outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below alongwith the physical targets and achievements for selected crops.

Sub-Sector	Outlay in VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure 1992-95	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98
				(5)	(6)	(Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Crop Husbandry	13650.00	4711.95	4966.95	7191.63	5996.74	5349.00
Agricultural Education and Research	3885.00	2605.35	759.85	1135.00	929.56	852.00

(Rss. in lakhs)

Physical Targets and Achievements

(Fig. in lakh Ml. Tonnes)

Crops	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan
				Target	Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98 Target
				(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(A) Foodgrains—						
(i) Cereals	142.15	334.28	100.07	137.54	121.91	1124.32
(ii) Pulses	28.98	57.32	16.61	26.77	19.81	25.14
(A) Total Foodgrains	171.13	390.60	116.68	164.31	141.72	1149.46
(B) Oilseeds	31.51	59.44	19.81	34.10	21.54	29.33
(C) Sugarcane	503.50	1030.06	466.56	519.33	403.75	527.25
(D) Cotton (lakh bales)	26.25	67.94	27.99	27.86	29.94	32.00

1.22 Soil & Water Conservation

For a State like Maharashtra, where ultimate irrigation potential is limited to 40 per cent of the total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paramount importance. Soil and Water Conservation is the basic programme to promote rainfed farming by. In order to have proper soil and water management, a comprehensive watershed development programme is implemented in the State under which different soil conservation works like contour/graded bunding, terracing, nalabunding, land shaping and grading etc. are taken in terms of Complete Bunding Units (CBU). With a view to developing, micro watersheds scientifically it is proposed to adopt integrated approach and coordinate various treatments

to improve rainfed farming, thereby enhancing agricultural production. For fulfilment of this objective, the State has created an independent Department of Water Conservation in 1992.

Soil Conservation Works are also taken up under various programmes like Western Ghat, Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, National Watershed Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.

The approved outlay in Eighth Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure during 1992-95 and 1995-96 approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1996-97 and proposed outlay for 1997-98 are given below :—

TABLE

	VIII Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure 1992-95	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Watershed Development Programme	11387.17	19357.72	10757.06	7601.17	5858.03	6440.00
2. Kharland Development	2914.00	1415.00	580.00	689.08	689.00	344.00
3. Afforestation for Soil Conservation	97.00	52.21	22.37	23.79	24.80	49.00
Total	14398.17	20827.93	11339.43	8314.04	6571.83	6833.00

The target for Eighth Plan 1992-97 achievement during 1992-95 & 1995-96 target, anticipated achievement during 1995-96 and proposed target for 1997-98 under this sector is given below :—

TABLE

	1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97		1997-98
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Number of Water Sheds Completed	11387.17	8970	8970	8970	8970
2. Area Covered (Lakhs Ha.)	28.77	16.89	18.70	18.70	19.80
3. Khar Land Development (000 ha.)	3136	700	1250	1250	1089
4. Afforestation for Soil Conservation	667.75	369.00	266.00	266.00	300.00

1.23 Horticulture

Horticulture is an important allied activity in the Agriculture Sector. The climate and soil of Maharashtra show not only wide variations but also potentiality to grow various Horticulture crop with good taste and quality. There is considerable scope for the development of horticulture in the State and there are presently 5.86 lakh hectares of cultivable land devoted to horticulture. The plantations vary from region to region such as Alphonso mango and coconut in the Konkan region, custard apple and pomegranate in Marathwada and orange in the

Vidarbha region. Under this programme propagation of planting material of various fruits crops is also envisaged. Financial highlights of VIII Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1992-95 to 1996-97 and Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :—

(Rs.in lakhs)					
Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1995-96	Anticipated Expdr. for Annual Plan 1996-97	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Horticulture	2428.00	1962.11	1220.46	1323.82	855.00

In order to expand horticulture development in the State and keeping in view its employment potential, the State Government has launched upon a programme of horticulture under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Fruit Crops like Mango, Cashew, Bor, Coconut, Guava, Santra, Mosambi and Tamarind etc. are included in the scheme. Any farmer can participate in this scheme and there is no restriction on land holding. Similarly, Gram Panchayat, Trusts, Co-op. Societies, can also participate in this programme. The rate of subsidy given under the scheme is as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Small/Marginal farmers SC/ST/NTS | 100% Labour and Material cost |
| (ii) Other Farmers | 100% Labour cost |
| | 75% Material cost |

As against the target of raising the plantation on 10 lakhs ha. in the VIII Plan plantation on 7.33 lakhs ha. has been raised by 1994-95. Target for 1995-96 is plantation on 1.25 lakhs/ha.

1.24 Agro processing

Horticulture would not be a productive exercise unless it is matched with adequate infrastructural facilities for marketing as also agro processing. It is therefore proposed to expand agro processing activities in providing seedlings for the horticulture Programme, would have to be enhanced. In view of the magnitude of the programme to be undertaken considerable stress has been given to the expansion of nurseries in the Plan. Private agencies would also be encouraged to start nurseries all over the State. It has been estimated that a total area of 10 lakh hectares would be covered under fruit plantation by the end of VIII Plan. In view of the large scale production of fruits, infrastructure facilities of processing, marketing etc. need to be enhanced.

1.25 Animal Husbandry

The main activities undertaken in the Animal Husbandry Sector are veterinary services and animal health, cattle and fodder development, poultry development, sheep and goat development, and extension services. Animal Husbandry is an important allied activity in the Agriculture Sector which takes care not only of the nutritional requirements of the population but also results in substantial transfer of resources to the rural economy, by providing alternative sources of income to the agriculturists as well as employment opportunities. The thrust area in this sector is to convert low yielding cattle stock into high yielding cross bred animals through artificial insemination. This programme has been intensified substantially over the past 10 years. At the end of 7th Plan, yearly insemination was at the level of 12,16,890 which has reached to 17,78,581 at the end of 1995-96 and resulted in production of 3,85,731 cross breed calves. At the same time, efforts would also have to be directed towards intensive development of sheep and goat, an activity

which has received comparatively less attention in the past. It would also be necessary to ensure the greater participation of the private sector in these activities as it would be difficult for the State Government to provide for the spread of animal health services throughout the State, due to resource constraints. However, efforts are made to provide minimum infrastructure in the rural areas by way of establishing Veterinary Aid Centres and dispensaries wherever possible.

The details of the outlay in the Eighth Plan, expenditure for the Annual Plans 1992-95 and 1995-96 and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 alongwith the achievements and targets and outlay proposed for 1997-98 are indicated below :—

(Rs.in lakhs)						
Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan		Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
		1992-95 Actual Expenditure	1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Animal Husbandry	5342.00	1775.76	1191.56	2212.56	1812.09	1051.86

Targets and Achievement

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan		Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
		1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Animal Husbandry :</i>						
(i) Milk (000 Tonnes)	4830	4811	4911	5200	5200	5406
(ii) Eggs (Million)	3417	2501	2603	2700	2700	2820
(iii) Wool (lakh kg.)	15.56	15.32	15.48	15.78	15.78	15.80

1.26 Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Sector is crucial to the rural economy not only because it provides supplementary income to the agriculturists but also because the development of this sector helps to raise the general health level of the people and generate self-employment.

The Dairy Sector in the State has shown remarkable development in the past decade. With the increase in milk production, Maharashtra now exports milk to the adjoining States on a regular basis. It was in the VI and VII Five Year Plans that dairy development showed vast changes both, in spread and technology, making the State one of the leading milk producing States in the country today. Procurement of milk during the last 5 years has increased 4 times i.e. from 8.89 lakh litres per day in to about 36 lakh litres per day in 1993-94. The Dairy Sector has developed through cooperatives in many parts of the State. In order to develop dairying in areas not covered by operation flood, hilly and backward parts of the State, it is proposed to start a special programme for the development of dairying with 100% Central Assistances in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yeotmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.

Indicated below are the details of outlay in the Eighth Plan, expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

alongwith the physical achievements, proposed outlay and targets for 1997-98 are as follows :—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dairy Development	7556.00	779.34	426.72	1097.60	1097.60	723.87

Targets and Achievement

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dairy-Milk Procurement (lakh Litres)	32.00	28.16	31.34	32.00	32.00	34.00
Milk distribution (lakh litres)	25.00	21.26	21.65	25.00	25.00	28.08

1.27 Fisheries

The long coast line in Maharashtra gives tremendous scope for the development of fisheries in the State. Besides, there is also vast scope for the development of inland and brackish water fisheries. As there is no scope for the development of marine fisheries in shallow waters, efforts will have to be made to tap deep sea fishing potential.

Fish seed stocking is one of the main activities for the development of the Fisheries Sector. As against the optimum stocking capacity of 60 crores, of fish seed the State has presently only around 30 crores stocking capacity. The development of both Inland fisheries and Brackish water fisheries largely depends on the improvement in the stocking of fish seed. Inland as well as Brackish water fisheries is being promoted with the help of extension services made available through Fish Farmers Development Agencies. Similarly about 35 fish seed farms are being equipped with circular hatcheries of which construction works at 29 Seed farms have been completed and works of 3 farms are likely to be completed during the year. Similarly construction works of National Fish Seed farms at Upper Wardha and Painganga are expected to be completed during the year 1997-98.

The outlay in Eighth Plan, the outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96, 1996-97 and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 alongwith the physical achievements and targets, proposed outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below:—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fisheries	2914.00	1718.01	638.57	1116.20	914.17	733.62

1.28 Forests

21 percent of the geographical area of the State is covered by forests. However, these forests are varying in quality and only 11 per cent consists of good quality and productive forests and remaining are degraded forests and some scrub lands. The State Government is greatly concerned about enhancing the quality of forests in the State as well as bringing a larger area under tree cover. Preservation and consolidation of forest resources has an important bearing on environment and the State Government is making all efforts to minimise further loss of forest cover. The main activities undertaken in the Forests Sector are plantation of species of Industrial use, massive afforestation, development of nurseries, survey of forest resources, forest conservation and development.

The World Bank has approved the Maharashtra Forestry Project and it has been undertaken in the year 1992-93. This project is to be completed between the period 1992 to 1998. The total cost of the project is presently estimated at Rs.431 crores and 87% of the cost will be supported by the assistance from the World Bank. Under this project activities like Afforestation, Village Eco-Development, Restructuring of forest development, Biodiversity and conservation are important activities and would play valuable role in adding to green cover in the State. It would help in creating awareness amongst people whose active participation is also envisaged. The large afforestation programme to be undertaken under this externally assisted project would supplement the State's efforts in the afforestation programme.

The outlay in the VIII Plan, the expenditure in the Annual Plans 1992-94, 1994-95, anticipated expenditure in 1995-96, 1996-97 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below:—

TABLE

Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
		1992-95 Actual Expenditure	1995-96 Actual Expenditure	1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Forest	40509.00	11995.92	11995.92	7048.22	8511.00

TABLE

Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
		1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Anticipated Achievement	1997-98 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Forests Resources Survey. (sq.km)	9400	5908.13	2226	1800	1800
(2) Plantation					
(a) Teak (Hect.)	11150	7442	1704	1704	13690
(b) Bomboo (Hect.)		6949	2498	2498	—
(c) Soil Conservation Works (Hect.)	1576	689	201	1056	1705
(d) Reforestation of degraded forest (Ha.)	9800	7924	2601	16040	1500
(e) Massive afforestation (Hect.)	17000	9346	5440	5400	900

1.29 Social Forestry

Social Forestry which is the tree plantation programme in other than Government Forest Lands, is crucial for increasing the green cover in the State. With a view to augmenting greenery as well as increasing the stock of fuel and fodder, fuel-wood trees are planted on village common lands, waste lands belonging to Government Departments, Government Corporations, Institutions etc. An integrated approach has been adopted towards soil and water conservation by amalgamating activities of Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Social Forestry etc. so that integrated development of identified watersheds could be achieved. While doing so, available wasteland to the tune of 70 lakhs hectare belonging to private individuals has also been taken into account and scheme for developing degraded private land has been introduced. The programme of setting up "Smruti Udyanas" introduced in the year 1992-93, is taking shape and 9 Udyanas are being established under which plantation of species having historical, medicinal and environmental qualities is aimed at and in this venture participation of local people is expected. "Kisan Nurseries" programme which was NWDB sponsored till 1992-93, has been continued as State sponsored programme from 1993-94. This activity caters to requirement of seedlings for Govt. as well as individual and provides substantial employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Village Eco-development and "Agro Forestry" are the two components of World Bank assisted Maharashtra Forestry Project assigned to Social Forestry Wing.

The Eighth Plan outlay, the outlay and expenditure in the Annual Plans 1992-95, 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 and the outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98, alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :—

TABLE

Sector	VIII Five Year Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure	(Rs. in lakhs)
					Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social Forestry	9712.00	4336.22	1709.43	2447.00	1110.00

Physical Targets and Achievement

Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Achievement		Anticipated Achievement 1995-96	Target 1996-97
		1992-94	1994-95		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Plantation Programme (in identified Water Sheds)					
(i) Plantation on Government and Community Land (Hect.)	PPO	—	5891	6000	4555
	FYO	17918	—	5891	5527
	SYO	—	—	5892	5362
	TYO	—	—	—	5892
(ii) Plantation on Private land (Hect.)	PPO	—	2302	—	—
	FYO	35610	—	2182	—
	SYO	—	—	2182	2182
	TYO	—	—	—	—
(iii) Kisan Nurseries (No.)		1628	955.71	786.93	906.47
					1000

130 Co-operation

The cooperative movement in Maharashtra, particularly in the sugar sector, has contributed to the dynamism and diversification of rural economy. The State Government has participated in the cooperative sector substantially by way of share capital contribution and also through Government loans and subsidies under various schemes. There are in the State today 155 license sugar factories of which 108 factories are in production. The area under sugarcane in the State has been rapidly increasing and the sugar production in 95-96 is expected to reach a record level of 53 lakh tonnes. In the Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Rs. 155.79 lakhs, Rs. 3533.84 lakhs and Rs. 4963.35 lakhs respectively have been given as share capital assistance to sugar factories. In 1995-96 Rs. 5932.70 lakhs has been approved and in Annual Plan 1996-97 Rs. 10000.00 lakhs has been approved for this programme. For Financial Assistance to Sick Sugar factories approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 3000 lakhs. In 1995-96 estimated expenditure is Rs. 100.00 lakhs and for the year 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed. Under Co-operation sector, besides extending share capital to the sugar factories, financial assistance is also given to a number of programme like strengthening of credit structure. Assistance to Adiwasi Cooperative Societies in tribal area, Development of marketing, consumers' cooperative societies and Ginning and Pressing Units.

The financial highlight of Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Annual Plan of 1992-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-95	Actual Expenditure 1992-95	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	Outlay for 1996-97	Anticipated Expenditure 1996-97	Outlay for 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Assistance to Credit Coop. Societies	1256.00	2409.41	931.73	2179.35	1533.42	1203.25
2 Assistance to Adiwasi Coop. Societies	1587.00	247.10	23.60	146.87	146.87	109.29
3 Development of Coop. Marketing	283.00	258.78	7.45	108.35	6.35	432.06
4 Development of Agricultural Processing (sugar)	17135.00	10553.15	3244.88	10303.40	8431.13	1479.93
5 Agro Processing and others	5090.00	304.29	389.38	247.94	243.63	140.98
6 Consumer Stores Departmental stores	281.00	86.00	89.94	174.02	135.25	108.38
7 Distribution of Consumer Articles	45.00	8.17	1.63	1.94	1.94	5.43
8 Training and Education	200.00	102.36	37.45	40.00	32.76	10.00
9 Computerisation of Commissioner for Coop. Office	6.00	—	—	21.00	—	—
Total	25883.00	13969.27	4726.06	13222.87	10531.35	3489.32

1.31 Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is individual beneficiary scheme and aims at providing the beneficiaries with a means of livelihood. The target group of IRDP is the persons below the poverty line in the rural areas. The maximum income for eligibility under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been raised to Rs.11000/- from 1992-93. The IRDP is being implemented in 297 blocks in the State. The IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent funding from the Government of India. The main schemes under the IRDP are the TRYSEM which provides for training of rural youth below the poverty line in some vocation so as to enable them to become self-employed and DWCRA, which aims at improving the status of women below the poverty line by giving them training and income generating assets. While 5.92 lakhs and 1.82 lakhs beneficiaries were covered in the Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively, the anticipated achievement for 1996-97 is 1.43 lakhs. It is proposed that 1.27 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under this programme in the Annual Plan 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 36.84 crores is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.32 Drought Prone Area Programme

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance for Centrally assisted and Tribal Blocks from the Government of India. It is implemented in 148 blocks identified as drought prone areas in the State. Of these 148 blocks in 22 districts are being aided by the State as well as Central Government. The main activities undertaken under the DPAP are minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and pasture development. As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the magnitude of the programme largely depends on the quantum of Central assistance. An outlay of Rs.17.40 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is provided for this programme.

The Eighth Plan outlay expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and provided outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 along with the physical targets and achievements are indicated below:—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural Development—						
IRDP	16706.00	11705.10	5437.20	5649.42	5054.48	3684.00
DPAP	3640.00	2933.95	751.50	3610.60	3249.54	1740.00
Rural Bank	51.00	22.50	99.68	104.00	103.90	178.00
Community Development.	410.00	382.14	333.69	5761.36	5761.36	3110.00

(Rs.in lakhs)

Physical Targets

Sector/ Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achiev- ment	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
					Target Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IRDP	No. of families	582800	591999	181597	162385	142900	127334
DPAP (Area covered	000'Ha.						
(a) Minor Irrigation		17.50	5.91	} 429.5	429.5	429.5	429.5
(b) Soil conservation		37.50	24.01		(859	(859	(859	(859
(c) Afforestation	}	55.00	53.08	water-	water-	water-	water-
(d) Pasture Development				shed	shed	shed	shed
				1st	2nd	2nd	3rd
				year)	year)	year)	year)

1.33 Mahila Bal Kalyan Samiti

The State Government has constituted a "Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samiti" in each of the Zilla Parishads. The Committee is entrusted with the supervision of all programmes implemented for the welfare of women and children. These includes the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Integrated Rural Development Programme (40% Women Sector) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (Women Sector), and other schemes being implemented by the Women and Child Welfare department. Besides, the Committee will assist in the formulation of schemes for women and child welfare based on the local felt needs. Outlay of for Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs. 469.74 lakhs.

1.34 Rural Employment Programmes Employment Guarantee Scheme

The principal aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment to unskilled workers in the rural areas and 'C' Class Municipal Councils. This programme has been implemented in the State for the past 20 years and it has to a great extent has resolved the problem of unemployment in the rural areas. The State Government has launched three sub-schemes under E.G.S. viz. the Integrated Village Development with the help of local labour, Horticulture Programme and the Jawahar wells programme. It is expected that these three sub-schemes would augment the potential for absorbing the rural labour force and provide productive employment opportunities. As employment generation is one of the main themes of the VIII Plan, the State Government will continue to ensure that adequate outlays are provided for this programme. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1995-96. The actual expenditure was Rs. 443.75 crores, with employment generation of 9.70 crore mandays.

For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 388.25 crores had been initially provided and an additional allocation of Rs. 30.00 crores was provided by way of supplementary demand. It is expected that the expenditure of Rs. 389.25 crore will be incurred by the end of year 1996-97 with generation of 9.00 crores mandays. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 crores has been provided and expected creation of mandays is 9 crores.

1.35 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

The former NREP and RLEGP, both Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Government of India were merged into a new programme called the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which was started by the Government of India in April 1989. The Government of India and the State Government's share in this programme is in the ratio of 80:20.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has as its main objective the provision of employment in the rural areas along with creation of assets, much like the State's Employment Guarantee Scheme. An outlay of Rs.105.04 crores with corresponding Central provision of Rs. 420.10 crores was provided in 1994-95 with a target of 11.07 crore mandays. The target achieved, was 1224.73 lakh mandays.

The Central Government has announced recently two new programmes under JRY viz. Employment Assurance Schemes (EAS) & Intensified JRY. Under the EAS, guarantee of employment, of 100 days in a year in lean agricultural season for manual work in rural areas, has been given. In the State the scheme will be operated in 218 block in 25 districts. The Intensified JRY programme (second stream) will be operated in 16 backward districts. 80 per cent of expenditure under the two programmes will be borne by Central Government. The outlays for the programmes will be carried out from the outlay provided for JRY.

An outlay of Rs. 117.28 crores had been given for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for all the programmes under JRY as State share with a target of 18.66 Crore mandays which is expected to be achieved. For the year 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 225.24 crores has been approved for this schemes. An outlay of Rs.113.96 crores is provided to this scheme.

1.36 Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

In keeping with the objective of generating more employment opportunities, a new Centrally Sponsored scheme viz. the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was introduced. It is a pace setting scheme for providing employment to the urban poor and the educated unemployed in the urban areas. Under the NRY, house-holds whose income is below Rs.11850/- per year at 1991-92 prices are to be extended the benefits of the scheme which is to be implemented in all Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council areas. The NRY consists of the following three components-

- (i) Support for setting up micro enterprises,
- (ii) Provision of urban wage employment, and
- (iii) Provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation.

While the scheme at Serial No.(i) would receive 50 per cent assistance from the Government of India, the other two would be shared on 80:20 basis between Government of India and State Government. The Eighth Plan outlay, the expenditure for the Annual Plan 1992-95 and Annual Plan 1995-96 and approved outlay for 1996-97, and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 and the related targets for Employment schemes are indicated below:—

Sector	Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employment Guarantee Scheme	129956.00	114315.21	68751.23	50000.00	50000.00	40000.00
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	21800.00	55273.32	10286.78	22524.05	22524.05	11396.18

Sector	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan				
		Achievement		Target 1996-97	Anticipated 1996-97	Target 1997-98
		1992-95	1995-96			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employment Guarantee Scheme	4850.00	3396.00	970.42	978.42	900.00	890.00
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	4178.10	3381.22	1012.45	93.86	93.86	61.56

1.37 Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The Prime Minister, in the Independence Day address to the Nation on 15th August, 1993, announced a new national scheme for assured employment to the rural poor residing in the blocks covered by the Revamped Public Distribution Scheme (RPDS) in the country. The crux of this scheme is that those who are in need and are seeking employment will get assured wage employment for 100 days per annum during the lean agricultural season. This scheme is being implemented in 247 blocks in 25 districts of the State situated in the DPAP, Tribal and Hill areas in which currently the RPDS is in operation in the Maharashtra State. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs per block is to be provided which will be shared between the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20.

1.38 Adarsha Gaon Programme

Comprehensive development of the rural area is an important part of the State's planning. From the successful development of Ralegaon Siddhi, it is clear that all-round development of a village can take place if programmes like soil and water conservation, public health, adult education etc. are implemented with utmost coordination and with local people's participation. Government has decided to implement this programme throughout the State. Government has formed State Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Annasaheb Hajare for the planning and implementation of this scheme. Rural Development and Water Conservation Department is the nodal agency for the implementation of this scheme. This scheme is now being implemented as State Level Scheme for the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 1144.00 lakhs is allotted for this programme for the year 1997-98.

1.39 Irrigation

With regard to irrigation facilities, the State is far below the national average, the percentage of irrigated area to cropped area being only 12% as compared to 31.4% for the country as a whole. Besides nearly 1/3rd of the State falls in the rain shadow area rendering these regions drought prone. Irrigation has been more rapidly developed in certain parts of the State which had natural advantages creating there by a regional imbalance in the spread of irrigation facilities. The State is naturally keen to develop the maximum irrigation potential (which has been estimated at best at 40% of the gross cropped area) to support agricultural production which is predominantly rain fed and therefore, subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. The State has given high priority to the sector in each successive Five Year Plan and a substantial part of the State's resources has gone to this sector. In the Annual Plan 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 2510.84 crores has been provided for Irrigation Sector which includes internal resources of M.K.V.D.C. of Rs.12.00 crores comes to 30.16% of the outlay of total plan.

The main activities in the Irrigation Sector are the development of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programme. At the beginning of the VIII Plan an irrigation potential of 27.15 lakh hectares had

been created from surface water irrigation projects. As large irrigation projects have long gestation periods and there is increasing demand to bring more land under irrigation, greater stress is being given to the development of minor irrigation projects which have shorter gestation periods. Between the years 1990-92 an additional irrigation potential of 1.14 lakhs hectares has been added to the total potential created in the State. An additional potential of 66000 hectares and 81,000 hectares has been created during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. An additional potential of 81,000 hectares, 93,000 hectares has been created in 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively. Expected creation of irrigation potential during 1996-97 would be 1,35,000 hectares. At the end of VIII Plan, targetted figure of creation of irrigation potential is 31.72 lakhs hectares as against which, the achievement so far is 31.72 lakh Ha. Irrigation Sector seeks to fulfil multiple objectives to provide relief by way of irrigation water to the drought prone areas, to remove the regional imbalance in irrigation development and to provide adequately for the completion of projects in the Krishna Basin so as to secure enough storages to utilise the State's share of the waters allocated under the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award, by the year 2,000. While the completion of projects in an advanced stage is one of the primary objectives, the State would equally have to take care of other pressing needs as mentioned above.

The State's share (599 TMC) of the Krishna River Waters as indicated in the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award is to be utilised by the year 2000. It is, therefore necessary to expedite the completion of the projects in the Krishna River Basin, by that time. The above objective of water utilisation has been planned as to be achieved follows:—

- (i) Planned water use from Irrigation Projects 253.23 TMC already completed-
- (ii) Planned water use from Irrigation Projects 356.83 TMC under construction-

Six major and medium new projects which would create storage of 23.41 TMC costing Rs.316.24 crores at 1990 prices are yet to be started. The remaining 50 TMC projects have yet to be completed. Hence to complete all the projects including some minor projects in Krishna Basin approximate amount of Rs.7100.00 crores would be required at current prices. An outlay of Rs.487.00 crores has been provided for Krishna Basin projects in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.211.48 crore is approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. The Government has constituted Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation recently in December, 1995 for accelerating project works from Krishna Valley. Out of the total requirement of Rs.7100.00 crores as capital investment of MKVDC, the State Government has to provide at least Rs.3500.00 crores in a span of five years, the rest being raised by MKVDC from the capital market.

1.40 Command Area Development

The Command Area Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Programme with 50 per cent assistance from the Government of India. It is specially designed to provide for water delivery systems down to the 5-8 hectares block. The programme consists mainly of the construction of field channels and land levelling. From the Annual Plan, 1991-92 onwards, however, land levelling activities would not be undertaken by the Government and would be left to the individual farmers. Major activity under CAD Programme is that of water management. A system of rotational water supply is to be undertaken in all Command Areas in which equitable water distribution is ensured on a volumetric measure at fixed and predetermined intervals.

Expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and the Annual Plan 1994-95 alongwith the related physical target and achievement are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	239154.00	199749.37	108006.64	72127.09	210235.00*
2	M. I. (State Sector) (ID)	38496.00	48567.30	28036.50	25542.00	18940.37
	M. I. (State Sector) (RDD&WCD)	...	...	3124.53	4036.45	5145.00
3	M. I. (Local Sector)	22621.00	24751.43	10952.45	13482.00	8593.63
4	Coop. Lift Irrigation	100.00	44.00	50.00	5.94	5.00
5	CADA	29479.00	17942.62	9882.33	10714.34	8067.00
6	Flood Control	146.00	123.58	...	126.77	98.00
	Grand Total	329996.00	291178.30	160052.45	125908.36	251084.00

* Including Rs.120000 lakh internal sources of MKVDC (Non-budgetable outlay)

(Fig. in lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Proposed Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	4.00	2.06	0.93	0.68	...
2	M. I. (State Sector)	0.70	0.81	0.33	0.23	0.20
3	M. I. (Local Sector)	0.70	0.39	...	...	...
4	CADA Field Channel	2.17	1.15	0.52	0.50	0.62
5	Warabandi	1.50	0.35	0.10	0.51	0.51

1.41 Energy Thermal Power

In a relatively highly industrialised and urbanised State like Maharashtra, power becomes one of the most crucial inputs. While the State has been comfortable with respect to power availability so far, it is anticipated that unless adequate resources are made available, the State would have to face power shortages in the VIII and IXth Plan periods. As the cost of the power projects escalates from year to year, the State's own resources cannot afford such huge investments in one sector alone. The State Government is, therefore, considering transferring the implementation of a few power projects to private sector. These projects include Dabhol Power Project, Bhadravati Power Project and Patalganga Power Project with an Installed capacity of 2184 MW, 1082 MW and 410 MW, respectively.

At the beginning of the 1993-94 Annual Plan, the total power generation capacity in the State was 9,414 MW. The Thermal Power Programme in the State is implemented primarily by the MSEB which makes a substantial contribution towards implementation from its internal resources. The MSEB undertakes thermal generation, transmission and distribution and Rural Electrification including energisation of pump sets. During the year 1994-95 the Waste Heat Recovery Project Unit-I and Ujani Hydro Electric Project having generation capacity of 120 MW and 18 MW respectively have been commissioned, making total installed capacity to 9,552 at the beginning of the Annual Plan 1995-96. It is expected that additional generation capacity of 14 MW will be added during 1995-96.

In the course of the VIII Plan it is proposed to undertake the Chandrapur Unit VII Project with World Bank assistance and an outlay of Rs. 150 crore is approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for this project. Under transmission and distribution schemes a major 500 KV link is proposed from Chandrapur to Padghe near Mumbai in order to evacuate the power generated in the Chandrapur Thermal Power Stations as well as the power that would be made available to the State by the NTPC. As there is an urgent need to improve the transmission and distribution system so as to decrease losses, a conscious decision has been taken to increase outlays in the Annual Plan and the VIII Plan for transmission and distribution vis a vis generation projects. An outlay of Rs.420.22 crores has been approved during 1996-97 for transmission schemes.

1.42 Hydro Project

In the Hydro Power Sector, the Koyna IV (4x250 MW) with the World Bank Assistance and Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme (2x225 MW) with assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan are the major Projects being implemented. Work of Koyna Stage IV is progressing satisfactorily. Outlay of Rs.290 crores proposed for this projects in the Annual Plans 1996-97. The project is expected to be completed during early period of 9th Plan. Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme is in the initial stage of construction, outlay of Rs.40.00 crores is proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 1996-97. The Hydro Power Sector has also to contribute toward the State's Share in the inter-state Sardar Sarovar Project from which Maharashtra is to get the benefit of power to the extent of 391.5 MW. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for State's Contribution to the Sardar Sarovar Project.

A significant component of the Energy sector is the Rural Electrification Programme. It has two components-village electrification and energisation of agricultural pumpsets. The State has achieved 100 per cent village electrification. Out of the 39,661 towns and villages (as per 1981 census) in the State, 39413 towns and villages (leaving aside the remaining 248 villages which are likely to be submerged or are sparsely populated) have been electrified as on 31st March 1989. Besides 20,25,973 agricultural pumpsets have been energised upto 31st March 1996. The programme of rural electrification for 1996-97 would include energisation of 48000 agricultural pumpsets, 200 harijan bastis, 1.8 lakh domestic connections, and 20,000 street light points in the already electrified villages.

Approved outlay for VIIIth Plan 1992-97, expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-94, 1994-95 anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1995-96 and proposed for 1996-97 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :—

		(Rs. in crore)				
Sr. No.	Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Hydro	1133.20	515.57	184.60	401.28	375.87
2	Thermal	3439.44	3120.50	1126.07	52.62	1081.62
3	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	7.34	7.21	3.00	4.05	1.00
	Total	4579.98	3643.28	1313.67	1358.40	1458.49
4	Integrated Rural Energy Programme.	2.73	2.91	2.22	1.51	0.64

		(Rs. in crore)				
Sr. No.	Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Hydro	750.7 MW	Nil	12	46	13.95
2	Thermal	240.0 MW	240	Nil	Nil	Nil

1.43 Industry and Mining

Industrial development and promotion has played a significant role in Maharashtra's development effort. On a variety of criteria Maharashtra is the leading State in the Country in this field. The main thrust of the Government's policy has been on the dispersal of industries to the developing areas of the State through the provision of incentives and the creation of social infrastructural facilities at a number of growth centres. Apart from large and medium scale industry, the State Government has emphasised employment oriented activities in the village and small industry sector. These include sericulture development and promotion of agro-based rural industries.

The Government announced its new Industry, Trade and Commerce policy on 20th December 1995. Its guiding principle is "Empowerment of the people at all levels".

For balanced industrial development and rapid growth with dispersal. The Government attaches highest importance to providing facilities to entrepreneurs expeditiously by cutting red tape and wasteful delays. A suitable administrative nucleus could be established where officers from different disciplines having bearing on setting up of an industry and invested with necessary powers would remain physically present and give time-bound clearances to industrial projects. These would include officers from Industries Department, State Electricity Board, Sales Tax Department, Factory Inspector, Labour department, Pollution Control Board, etc.

The concept of growth centres has been already adopted and it is proposed to develop 65 growth centres all over the State. Besides, 5 growth centres sponsored by Government of India have been sanctioned. The Package Scheme of Incentives is also an important means by which the State hopes to encourage the growth of industries in the more backward regions. Some modifications have been made in PSI in New Industry, Trade and Commerce policy. It encourages industries to employ local manpower in the backward areas as also the use of energy saving devices and pollution control methods.

Another major area of emphasis is encouragement to the small scale sector and small industry at the village level, mainly from the point of view of their employment potential. Such small industries, include sericulture development and promotion of agro-based rural industries.

The Maharashtra has been in the forefront in launching several policy initiatives in diverse fields like balanced industrial growth, decentralised planning, democratic decentralisation, social development and gender issues. With a view to maintaining State's premier status, attaining balanced regional development and rapid growth with dispersal, generating employment, broadening the entrepreneurial base, simplifying rules and procedures and achieving suitable growth compatible with ecology and to meet the challenges of global competitiveness, a need was felt to integrate Industry, Trade and Commerce into a cohesive policy. As a follow-up a new Department of Trade and Commerce has been set up recently.

The Package Scheme of Incentives, Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed, Cooperative Industrial Estates, Development of infrastructure for industries through the MIDC, infrastructural facilities for Central public sector undertakings, and the development of Sericulture are among the important programmes in the Industries Sector. For package scheme of incentives an outlay of Rs. 150 crores has been provided for Village and Small Scale Industries and Rs. 130 crores has been provided for Medium and Large Scale Industries in Annual Plan 1996-97. The role of the Government in the Textile Sector is predominantly of modernisation of old textile mills, share capital for cooperative spinning mills, rehabilitation of sick cooperative mills and assistance to workers' cooperatives to run textile mills. It has been decided to taper off the assistance for the Sadi-Dhoti Scheme as an attempt is being made to shift the handlooms to non-Janata cloth. In the Textiles Sector, outlay has also been proposed for new cooperative spinning mills.

The New Economic and Industrial policy of the Govt. of India would be crucial to Maharashtra's development as this would have major repercussions on the State's economy which depends to a large extent on the growth in the industrial sector. The new policy of deregulation of investments in the Industrial Sector calls for a major overhauling in the organisational arrangements for promoting industries in the backward areas. It is towards these changes that the State has now focussed its related policies. The expenditure incurred in the Annual Plan 1995-96, Approved outlay, Anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlays proposed for 1997-98 are indicated below:—

Sector	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1997-98		Annual Plan 1997-98 Proposed Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Industry and Mining				
(a) Village and Small Scale Industries ...	9377.50	18606.37	15377.42	7984.87
(b) Medium and Large Industries ...	11232.97	24027.30	19461.59	9220.28
(c) Infrastructure for joint Central Sector ... Projects	230.00	275.00	225.22	45.00
(d) Mineral Development ...	55.00	95.00	60.00	57.00
Industry and Mining ...	20895.47	43003.67	35124.23	17307.15

1.44 Labour & Labour Welfare

Several Schemes are implemented by the State Government for the development of a sound-skilled /Semi-skilled manpower. The Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.Is.) are meeting the requirements of creating a skilled work force for various vocations/ occupations in the industrial sector. It is decided to establish Government I.T.I's in every taluka. In the context of the new trend towards globalisation of Indian economy, the task of matching the skills of manpower with the changing requirements of industries is bound to be very complex and challenging. Other schemes which are undertaken in this sector are vocational training for rural youth for encouraging them to take self employment ventures, assistance to labour cooperatives and the rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

The expenditure incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96, Approved Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for 1996-97 and Outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below:—

Sector	(Rs.in lakhs)				
	Actual Expenditure 1992-95	Actual Expenditure 1995-96	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour and Labour Welfare					
Labour Administration	151.91	25.90	91.36	91.36	55.00
Rehabilitation of bonded labourers		...	0.50	...	0.11
Assistance to Labour Cooperatives	1.60	...	3.68	3.68	2.50
Vocational Training Programme	4195.12	3246.82	5469.59	6114.59	5396.68
Employment Services	182.76	1422.63	2372.52	2372.52	510.87
Sajay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana	261.02	133.47	189.64	189.64	206.45
Total ...	47929.41	4828.82	8127.29	8771.79	6171.61

145 Transport and Communications

Transport and communication is of crucial importance to Maharashtra, particularly in the industrial belt where the growing goods traffic and population, lay a heavy stress on the transport network. In the less developed areas transport becomes the most crucial infrastructure in reaching the benefits of development to these areas.

146 Road Development

The Road Development in the State is being done in accordance with the 1981-2001. Perspective Road Development Plan approved in 1986. In the 30 years period between 1961 and 1991, the road length has increased by 341% while surfaced road length increased by 431%. With respect to the road development plan, Maharashtra has completed 90% of the target by the end of March 1992 and the total road length in the State has increased by 4.4 times in the last three decades. However, the total vehicular traffic has increased by 27 times during the same period and this has seriously affected the quality of the roads. The regional backlog with respect to the development of roads is still sizeable in the State and at the end of March 1992, Rs. 733 crores were required for the removal of backlog. As such large outlays could not be provided for the removal of backlog, it was been decided to provide Rs. 325 crore for the removal of backlog in the Roads Sector in the VIII Plan. There would, therefore, be a considerable spillover of backlog in this sector into the IX th Plan. The State Government has decided to invite the private sector to participate in developing infrastructural works such as roads and bridges within certain broad parameters from their own resources/finances.

A major project called the State Road Project has been undertaken in this Sector with the assistance of the World Bank. All the roads undertaken in this sector are in the backward area and outlay of Rs.65.00 crores has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Of crucial importance in this sector is the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The State has completed almost all targets according to the 1971 Census under the Minimum Needs Programme and the future MNP would be taken up according to the 1991 Census. The criterion under the MNP has been further liberalised by the Planning Commission so as to connect remote, tribal, hilly and coastal areas. During the course of the VIII th Plan, all villages in these areas with a population of over 500 would be connected as also about 50% of the villages with a population of 200 to 500 in hilly and coastal areas.

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1.47 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted to the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) the responsibility of providing road transport services in the State. The activities of the MSRTC have expanded manifold in terms of number of routes, kilometers covered, number of buses etc. However, due to uneconomical routes and the poor quality of roads in many of the rural areas and increasing prices of diesel and spare parts, the Corporation has not been able to make adequate profits. The MSRTC was permitted to undertake fare revision in the years 1990, 1991 and 1993. At the time of fare revision, the Corporation has made a commitment to replace overaged buses in a phased manner, provide better passenger amenities especially undertaking wireless communication systems and computerised reservation system.

The Annual Plan 1997-98 proposals of the Corporation have been formulated keeping in view the needs of the people both in rural and urban areas of the State. Provision will be made on the basis of compound growth rate of 4 per cent per annum. The total number of new vehicles to be purchased in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is estimated at 1976.

1.48 Motor Vehicles Department

Taking into consideration the steady increase in the vehicle population, the importance of road safety and efficient use of road systems, an outlay of Rs.224.00 lakhs was provided for the schemes formulated by the Motor Vehicles Department in the Annual Plan 1996-97; for the Annual Plan 1997-98, Rs.68.00 lakhs have been proposed.

The New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 has cast additional responsibilities on the Motor Vehicles Department. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Department not only with personnel but also with the latest equipment including computers etc.

1.49 Ports

The development of ports assumes importance in the State in view of growing industrialisation along the Konkan coast. The Study Group appointed for preparing a perspective plan for Port Development till 2000 A.D. has recommended development of Rewas, Revdanda, Dighi, Dabhol, Jaigad, Ratnagiri, Pawas and Redi Ports. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Study Group an outlay of Rs. 816.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs. 1757.28 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.50 Inland Water Transport

With increasing congestion of road traffic particularly in the industrial belt of the State, the development of Inland Water Transport would assume greater importance. This is far cheaper than road transport particularly for bulk commodities. It is intended therefore, to take up the work of construction of jetties, and conduct hydrographic surveys and investigation on identified water ways. An outlay of Rs.58.56 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.51 Civil Aviation

In order to provide easy access to different parts of the State with a view to development of industries, commerce and tourism, the State Government proposes to develop airstrips and airports in almost every district of the State. The State Government has already constructed 13 airstrips and the ones with good potential for further industrial development amongst these, will be taken up for upgradation by the MIDC. Feasibility studies will be conducted for taking up similar development in other districts where the potential for development is yet to be established. Included in the plan is the development

of airstrips at Shirdi and Sindhudurg which have great potential as pilgrimage/tourist centres. Even those districts with relatively less development, are proposed to be connected by air in order to facilitate development of industry, trade and commerce.

The State Government also proposes to promote an airline through its undertaking viz. SICOM, which would form a joint venture with private companies for this purpose. This airline would provide an important feeder service as it would connect places which hitherto have not been connected by the existing air services. The objective of setting up these air services therefore, would be to improve communication links between less developed parts of the State and the better developed areas and also places outside the State.

An outlay of Rs.247.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and Rs.22.00 lakhs are proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.52 Konkan Railway

The State Government is required to pay its share of equity capital of Rs.132 crores to the Konkan Railway Corporation. This amount is to be paid over a period of 4 years to the Corporation, 1990-91 being the first year in which Rs.22 crore have been paid. An outlay of Rs.66 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92, 1992-93 and the residual amount of Rs.66.00 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An Outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

1.53 Urban Transport

The rapid pace of urbanisation in Maharashtra has led to increasing congestion of road transport. This is felt particularly in the industrial belt of the Mumbai Thane-Pune Urban region as well as in and around the larger cities such as Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur. The most acute problem is of course that of traffic congestion in Mumbai City. The Government of India had made a grant of Rs.50 crore as Central Assistance for Mumbai City in the VII th Five Year Plan period. This grant was utilised primarily for the II Thane Creek Bridge and Eastern and Western Express Highways. Spillover works amounting to Rs.63 crores have still to be undertaken for which the State Government has provided an amount of Rs.111.00 crores in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and proposed Rs.24.07 crores in the Annual Plan 1997-98. The works to be undertaken with these funds would include the road works as recommended by the Paranjpe Committee.

The main items to be covered under the Urban Transport Sector in the Annual Plan are :—

- (1) Mumbai Roads including road works recommended by the Paranjpe Committee;
- (2) Mumbai Urban Transport Project II
- (3) Transportation Schemes in other Municipal Corporation cities.

The Mumbai Urban Transport Project II would be a major externally assisted project to be undertaken with World Bank assistance.

The outlay in the VIII Plan, Actual Expenditure for Annual Plan 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 in the Transport Sector are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	VIII Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97 Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Outlay	Annual Plan 1996-97 Approved	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Roads & Bridges Mumbai Road (P.W.D.)	62908.00	40154.49 3552.00	64325.00 3000.00	64325.00 3000.00	46459.25 1500.00
2.	Ports & Light houses	2914.00	93.92	816.00	475.63	1757.28
3.	Inland Water Transport	156.00	42.22	58.56	47.96	5.00
4.	MSRTC	68661.00	7445.00	9808.00	1476.00	9679.00
5.	Motor Vehicles	291.00	185.50	224.00	224.00	68.00
6.	Civil Aviation	825.00	...	247.00	...	22.00
7.	State Participation in Railway Project	4480.00	...	...	...	500.00
8.	Urban Transport	33688.00	...	11034.69	3000.00	2407.00
Total		173923.00	51473.13	89513.25	72548.59	62397.53

Sector/ Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Target	Anticipated Achievement	(7)

Ports and Lighthouses

1.	Hydrographic Surveys	No	54	34	15	15	7
2.	Anti-Sea Erosion works	No.	139	66	65	65	78
3.	Passenger Amenities Inland Water Transport	No	63	55	47	47	37

Inland Water Transport

1.	Hydrographic Surveys	No	81	10	5	5	3
2.	Alongside facilities	No.	119	85	11	11	49
3.	Passenger amenities	No.	52	7	57	57	21

Roads & Bridges (Kms.)

1.	Road length	Kms.	5000	3093	1100	1100	700
2.	Bridges		1750	1134	400	400	100
3.	Sakav		600	407	150	150	100
4.	Dalit Bastis connected		3069	2966	1500	1500	1200

M.S.R.T.C.

1.	Buses Motor Vehicles		11014	4160	2000	1500	1976
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1.54 General Education

Education is universally recognised as having a crucial role to play in the economic development of the country. Education as an investment in human capital is indispensable for both growth and equity. The State Government, realising the need for giving priority to this sector, provides free education to children upto the primary level and for girls upto the 12th standard. The State Government has given over-riding priority to primary education, which will increase the level of literacy in the State. Adult Literacy Programmes are also given emphasis from the same point of view. Special facilities by way of scholarships are given to SC/ST & VJNT students who are provided with uniforms, books and other educational material, free of cost. The State Government's objective is to achieve 100 percent literacy by the year 2000. The total literacy campaign has already been successfully completed in Sindhudurg and Wardha Districts. As per guidelines laid down by National Literacy Mission Authority, a programme of Post Literacy and Continuing Education is to be provided to the new literates.

As far as secondary, and higher education are concerned, the majority of the institutions are run by private agencies with grant-in-aid from the Government. An Open University has been started with a view to making higher education available to people in all walks of life. Eklavya Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme is introduced from 1995-96, for which an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

The following table shows the outlays earmarked for various programmes under the General Education Sector in the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the expenditure incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the year 1996-97 and also the proposed outlay for the year 1997-98.

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
Elementary Education	28802.00	14930.54	10950.19	13844.54	13657.25	9968.39
Secondary Education	34510.00	8730.30	10979.64	17943.30	17617.90	12914.44
Adult Education	2002.00	583.75	293.93	357.18	357.18	660.15
Other Education Programme	1807.00	1520.67	506.51	1225.45	1095.65	1792.94
Physical (NCC) Education	522.00	11.50	11.50	100.00	100.00	257.53
World Bank Scheme (District Primary Educational Project under Social security net)	...	229.86	526.07	493.00	493.00	386.00
Total	67598.00	26007.02	23267.82	33912.24	33269.98	25979.45

* Includes Rs. 1000 lakhs for Maharashtra Cadet Corps

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
University & Higher Education	5389.00	3335.29	1604.03	2677.22	2677.22	2458.95
Physical Education (N.S.S.)	20.00	39.60	147.68	210.80	210.80	49.60
Higher Education	5409.00	3582.04	1751.71	2888.02	2888.02	2508.55
Grand Total	73007.00	29576.16	25019.53	36851.26	36851.26	28488.00
General Education						

Physical targets

Sector/ Sub-Sector	Target VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achiev-ement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achiev-ement	Annual Plan for 1996-97		Target Annual Plan 1997-98	Unit
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Elementary Education	12,030	11250	11506	11731	11761	12152	No. in Commulative thousand enrolment in Class I to V
	4,932	4481	4671	4536	4861	8083	VI to VIII
	16,962	15731	16177	16267	16622	20235	Total
Elementary Education	1,088	4,000	4,000				No. of Balwadis proposed
	10,62,500	1045200	572050	717000	717000	1460000	No. of students
	2753000	1611145	583240	594000	594000	583000	No. of students
	5314000	3048300	1060741	1273000	1273000	1137000	Do.
	51000	4421	3955	4092	4092	8000	No.

Opening of New Balwadis
Special facilities to S. C. Primary Education
Attendance allowance to Girls from weaker section of the society.
Book Bank in Primary schools
Construc-tion of class rooms through DRDA

Sector/ Sub-Sector	Target VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achiev- ement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achiev- ement	Annual Plan for 1996-97		Target Annual Plan 1997-98	Unit	
				Target	Anticipated Achievement			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Secondary Education	2500	432	1501	533	533	580	No.	Grant-in-aid to new Non- Govt. Secondary Schools.
	8500	1641	2376	1530	1530	2000	No.	(a) Secondary Schools
	4000	1400	1337	835	835	400	No.	(b) Higher Secondary Education.
			Target not fixed					University and higher education
Adult Education	4450000	232089	21114	NA	NA		No.	No. of partici- pants (Age group 15-35 yrs.)

1.55 Technical Education

As Maharashtra is one of the most highly industrialized States in the country, the importance of developing skilled manpower is one of the priority items of the Education sector. Technical Education in the State seeks to train youth in the appropriate skills relevant to the needs of modern industry. In addition, there are special programmes for the benefit of women, handicapped, economically and socially weaker sections of the society. Stress is also being laid on the vocationalisation of education at the high school level and about 19,000 students have been given this specialised vocational education during the VII th Plan period. During the VIII th Plan the thrust areas in the field of technical education are improvement in the curricula of Engineering education to make it more relevant to the industrial and social needs. Technical education also seeks to develop new courses in emerging technologies in Polytechnics and Engineering colleges. For this purpose a World Bank aided project costing Rs. 122 crore has been started from the Annual Plan 1991-92. The State Government has also set up the Dr. Babasahab Ambedkar Technological University at Lonare with a view to coordinating technical education in different spheres of specialisation and giving impetus to research activities.

Indicated below are the earmarked outlay for the VIII Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1996-97, proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 and some related physical targets in the Technical Education Sector.

Technical Education Sector

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Technical Education—						
Part-I—						
Polytechnic & Engineering Colleges	18643.00	9606.12	5144.75	7588.05	6588.05	6482.56
Technical Part-II—						
Vocationalisation	3875.00	1059.86	646.55	1584.36	1184.17	910.44
Total ...	22518.00	10665.98	5791.30	9172.41	7772.22	7393.00

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Target for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Technical Education						
Part-I						
(Polytechnic Engineering Colleges)	————— Target not fixed —————					
Technical Education						
Part-II						
Vocationalisation						
(Enrolment in vocational Courses)						
Post Elementary Stage	35810	35340	35340	35340	35340	35340
Post High School Stage + 2 Terminal	90000	59280	69600	69600	69600	69840
Total	125810	94620	104940	104940	104940	105180

1.56 Art & Culture

Some of the important schemes under this sector are construction of the Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya at Nagpur to accommodate all the art disciplines in one institution and preservation of monuments of archaeological importance as well as maintenance of museums and public libraries. Some of the important additions which are proposed in the VIII th Plan are modernisation of the Asiatic Society Library which is a store house of valuable documents of great importance to the State. It is also proposed to develop the Mahatma Phule Museum, the Raman Science Centre and the Central Museum, at Nagpur. It is decided to establish Kala Academy in the State to encourage and nurture cultural ethos of Maharashtra in the field of

Art and Culture. Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha has been established on 1st May 1992 with the aims and objectives of the development of Marathi Language and culture.

1.57 Sports and Youth Welfare

Physical education and sports have become an integral part of the educational system. Government has stepped up the sports and youth welfare programme with a view to encourage greater involvement of the youth in these activities. Some of the important activities under this programme are grants for the construction of stadia, development of playgrounds and gymnasia and district coaching programmes. Government of Maharashtra has undertaken construction of prestigious sports complex at Mhalunge, Balewadi, Taluka Mulshi and Haveli, District Pune. The sport complex is spread over 162 acres of land. It has got central Athletics Stadium, an international standard swimming pool and a velodrome. This complex also has the facilities of indoor games. It is decided to establish Sports University in the State for which an outlay of Rs.1200 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

The VIII th Plan outlay and Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96, Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below:

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sports and Youth Welfare	2118.00	5896.63	557.60	2363.31	2142.39	2490.00
Art & Culture	2555.00	513.50	186.29	1117.13	654.30	469.00
Total ...	4543.00	6410.13	743.89	3880.14	2796.69	2959.00

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Sports and Youth Welfare</i>						
1. District Coaching Centre Programme.	31	38	31	19	19	31
2. Development of Gymnasia	236	55	28	110	110	55
3. Grants Construction of Stadia	13	4	4	4	4	10
4. Financial Assistance to Single Game District associations for promotion of Sports and Games	385	...	...	310	310	75
5. Programme of mass Participation	31	75	14	31	31	...

1.58 Public Health

Maharashtra has always remained in the forefront in the successful implementation of the various health programmes. During the last 4 decades, considerable progress has been made in the creation of a network of health infrastructure for preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services so that these services can be rendered even in the remotest corners of the State. While National Health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control and Blindness Control are implemented successfully in the State, the central theme of the public health programme continues to be the Family Welfare Programme. The main items under this programme are adequate couple protection in order to control the birth rate, measures to reduce death rate, maternal mortality and infant mortality and increase in the life expectancy at birth. The couple protection rate in the State is 56% as against 44% at All India level.

The emphasis of the Public Health Sector is on the consolidation of infrastructural facilities such as Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Care Centres so as to reach health services to all corners of the State. Emphasis has been more recently given to mental health care, AIDS Control, Cancer Control and special health facilities in the tribal areas.

The problems of Malaria, Gastro Enteritis and other water-bound diseases are prevalent during monsoon season, particularly, in tribal districts of Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Amaravati and Gadchiroli. Necessary preventive measures are being taken and adequate provision for this purpose is made available in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Supervision of the Medical facilities provided under the ESIS, is also the responsibility of this Department. The outlay provided in the VIII Plan and the expenditure during Annual Plans 1992-95, Annual Plan 1995-96, Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 for this sub sector are indicated below :—

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
				(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Public Health	43441.00	17069.01	9487.24	17990.63	15093.48	17403.00
E.S.I.S.	369.00	3.67	0.16	41.70	11.96	55.00
Total Public Health and E.S.I.S.	43810.00	17073.28	9487.40	18033.33	15105.44	17458.00

1.59 Medical Education

The Medical Education Department carries out the three-fold functions of medical education, health care and research. The department is charged with the responsibility of updating and modernising the medical facilities in Government Hospitals and Colleges and setting up of super specialities in teaching hospitals. The development of Ayurvedic Medicine is also the responsibility of this Department. The area of food and drugs, is also supervised by the Medical Education Department. The outlay provided for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 and expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95 and 1995-96 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below:—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
		Annual Plan		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
		1992-95	1995-96			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Medical Education	11516.00	7882.45	2300.07	7231.63	5596.17	4355.00

1.60 Water Supply & Sanitation

Rural Water Supply

A large part of the population of the State lives in the rural areas in 43,027 villages and equally large number of habitation sites. One of the major challenges before the State Government is the provision of adequate and potable drinking water to the rural areas. The importance given to this programme both by the Government of India and the State Government is evident from the fact that it is included not only in the Minimum Needs Programme but also incorporated in the 20 point programme. The State Government moreover, has provided large outlays to this sector with the hope of covering all difficult drinking water problem villages in the next few years. The problem of drinking water supply in the rural areas is fraught with several difficulties such as drying up of the source of water, frequent breakdowns in the system, the large amounts that have to be spent on their maintenance, and the fact that the local bodies are unwilling to take over the schemes for their maintenance.

A detailed survey of status of drinking water supply in the rural habitation was conducted in the State of Maharashtra in the year 1991-92. The information available revealed that there were around 16000 villages and around 18000 wadies which were facing problems of drinking water. The enormity of task of solving the drinking water problem in these villages/wadies itself warrants increased outlay.

A comprehensive White Paper on drinking water was prepared and major restructuring of policies and programmes has been undertaken. Some of the major decisions are as under:

- Rural Water Supply Schemes should be based on a norm of 55 litres per capita per day instead of the existing norm of 40 litres per capita per day with a provision to give private connections to 30 per cent households in the village.
- Adequate potable water in accordance with the revised norm should be provided to all rural and urban areas in the State by the year 2000 A.D.
- A Water Resources Development Authority has been set up to take a holistic view, particularly when there are conflicting demands for agriculture, industry and drinking water.
- A separate department viz. Water Supply and Sanitation Department has been set-up at the State level to ensure co-ordinated implementation of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.
- Highest priority has been given to drinking water followed by irrigation, and then industry.
- Rural Water Supply Schemes would also be designed with a planning horizon of 30 years.
- Arrangements have been made to set-up Village Water Supply Fund to ensure proper maintenance of the schemes.

It has been decided to undertake large regional water supply estimated to cost Rs. 70.34 crores with bilateral assistance from the United Kingdom. Similarly piped water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 319.58 crores have been undertaken with World Bank assistance.

1.61 Urban Water Supply

The rapid growth of urban areas has meant a great strain on amenities like drinking water supply and sewerage. Even though piped water supply has been provided in 231 out of 233 towns in the State, drinking water supply in these towns is inadequate and many of these require further augmentation schemes.

The Mumbai Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage scheme Phase III with World Bank assistance has been completed. Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project is being implemented with World Bank assistance.

With increasing population in the urban areas the water supply schemes are rendered inadequate due to depletion of water at the source specially during the summer months. Emergency water supply schemes are required to be undertaken to augment the existing water supply schemes. As this is a recurring feature, it has been decided to provide Rs. 8.28 crore in the Annual Plan. Another important scheme from the sanitation point of view, particularly in small towns, is the low cost sanitation programme. It is expected that with this programme all dry latrines will be converted into water sealed ones by the end of the 2000 A.D.

The outlay in the VIIIth Plan, the actual expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-95, expenditure in 1995-96, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and Annual Plan outlay 1997-98 with related targets and achievement for Urban and Rural Water Supply are indicated below:—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural Water Supply	63120.00	36303.31	17490.91	23233.00	24939.57	23745.60
Urban Water Supply	97127.00	39946.06	24199.00	49747.00	42584.45	44424.40

Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Target	Achievement Annual Plan		Annual Plan, 1996-97	Annual Plan
		1992-95	1995-96	Anticipated Achievement	1997-98
		(3)	(4)	(5)	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural Water Supply Schemes—					
No. of villages	8855	7432	563	1191	3567
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation—					
(A) Water Supply Schemes—					
(a) Original Project	3	1	...	1	...
(Population covered in lakhs)	0.70	0.12	...	0.40	...
(b) Augmentation/Improvement Schemes (Including Backlog)	99	7	5	14	28
population covered in lakhs	61.97	2.47	4.83	6.47	12.96
(B) Urban Sanitation—					
(a) Original Scheme	3				
Population covered in lakhs)	2.93				
(C) Low Cost Sanitation (Latrines covered)	35600	51120	...	Nil	860
(D) Construction of New latrines	45,500	...	10,000	10,000	46,000
(E) Training of Persons	6,000	3900	1600	1800	3000

1.62 Housing

Rapid industrialisation in Maharashtra and the growth of urban population has aggravated the housing problem in the town and cities. An important item of Town Planning today is the provision and development of adequate housing sites coupled with amenities such as proper approach roads, water and electricity. The latest estimate of the National Building Organisation indicates that in 1990 the total shortage of housing in the State was over 8.75 lakhs, for different income groups. With rapidly escalating costs of construction and the shortage of land in the growing towns and cities, the urgent need for developing the housing sector has been well recognized by the State Government. The main schemes undertaken in the housing sector are the extension of village gothans, Under the shelter Project, MHADA has undertaken extensive construction of dwelling units with loan from financial institutions and from non-plan grants. As regards construction of huts for the rural landless, most of the rural landless labourers in the original list prepared by the State Government have been covered.

The financial progress during Eighth Five Year Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plans 1992-95 and 1995-96, anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 under this sector are indicated in the following table.

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan
		Annual Plan		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98 Outlay
		1992-95	1995-96			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Housing—						
(a) Urban Housing	17980.00	13066.48	459.73	2306.58	1241.52	1981.57
(b) Rural Housing	3451.15	351.36	166.00	261.80	242.32	128.43
(c) Other Housing	9166.85	2669.13	464.28	2055.49	1327.65	916.00
Total	30598.00	16086.97	1090.01	4623.87	2811.49	3026.00

The physical target for VIIIth Plan, achievement during Annual Plan 1992-95, and 1995-96 target, and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1996-97 and target for Annual Plan 1997-98 under this sector are indicated in the following table :—

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achieve- ment	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan	
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	1997-98 Target	
							(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. Economically Weaker Housing Scheme	Dwelling Unit	65000	21184				
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Do.	39000	36970	329	262	262	291 SCP 32
3. Middle Income and High Income Group Housing Scheme	Do.	19500	4307	75	147	147	12 SCP 1
Total		123500	62461	404	409	409	303

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector		VIIIth	Annual	Annual	Annual Plan		Annual
		Plan	Plan	Plan	1996-97		Plan
		1992-97	1992-95	1995-96	Target	Anticipated	1997-98
(1)		Target	Achievement	Achievement	(5)	(6)	Target
		(2)	(3)	(4)			(7)
4. Land Acquisition and Development scheme	Huts	1200	8768	1.92	26	26	17.50
5. Shelter Project	Service Sites	20,000	23513	...	...	*	*
	BUDP-I	25,000	12143	...	...	*	*
	Dev. SUP.						
6. Extension of villages Gaothans	Villages	2,000	1276	490	430	430	100

* BUDP-I Project is completed in September 1994.

1.63 Urban Development

Maharashtra is the most urbanised State in the country with over 35 per cent of its population living in the urban areas. It has been projected that by the turn of the century more than 44 per cent of the State's population would be concentrated in different urban metropolises. The rapidly growing urban population causes a heavy strain on all urban infrastructure facilities and the State Government would have to lay greater stress on this sector in the future.

Among important schemes being implemented in the Urban Development Sector are financial assistance to Municipal Councils for the implementation of development plans, Integrated Urban Development Programme in small and medium towns, loans to CIDCO for Development of new towns, contribution to BMRDA and Training in Town Planning. Among the other schemes undertaken recently in this sector are the Special Programme for Infrastructure Development in selected cities, Special Programme for Development of pilgrimage places, Urban Social Forestry and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Self-Employment for the urban poor viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The Programme for Infrastructure Development in selected cities was started in the year 1989 primarily for the development of Nagpur and Aurangabad. As this scheme has progressed well, it is proposed to extend it to other cities in the State. An outlay of Rs.59.38 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this programme and Rs.59.38 crores is approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.8.00 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98. The Special Programme for the development of pilgrim places envisages providing basic civic amenities for the pilgrim centres such as Pandharpur, Shegaon, Alandi, Dehu and Tuljapur etc. Basic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting etc. would be provided under this programme. For this programme, an outlay of Rs.6.31 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97, and an outlay of Rs.4.84 crore is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98, which includes Rs. 2.84 crore for Rural Development Department.

The Urban Development Department has also proposed a new scheme for the conservation of old, historical and important buildings for which Rs.2.00 lakh have been approved in the Annual Plan 1996-97. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Prime Minister's Urban Poverty Eradication Programme" is proposed to be undertaken with an outlay of Rs.2.00 crores in Annual Plan 1997-98 towards the State's share.

1.64 Slum Improvement

The problem of the proliferation of slums is a growing one. It is most severely felt in the city of Mumbai. Under the Slum Improvement Programme, certain minimum facilities like

water taps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, pathways and street lights are provided in the declared slums. It is proposed to extend this programme to slums in all cities with a population of 50,000 and above. During the Annual Plan 1991-92, the basic amenities such as those mentioned above provided for 4 lakh slum dwellers in the State. In the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.61.16 crore is approved for this programme. To provide basic amenities about 5.20 lakhs slum dwellers. In the Annual Plan 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.3716.41 lakhs is proposed for providing basic amenities to 6.34 lakhs slum dwellers.

The VIII Plan outlay, expenditure in the Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96, the outlay and the anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 along with some related targets are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector No.	VIIIth Plan Approved Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1996-97	Annual Plan outlay for 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Urban Development	33261.00	20741.20	15985.83	23533.38	20962.81	12867.59
2. Slum Improvement	6314.00	4247.62	4096.78	6116.20	3708.84	3716.41
Total	39575.00	24988.82	20082.61	29649.58	24671.65	16584.00

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sector	Target VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Achievement		Target Annual Plan 1996-97	Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 1996-97	Target Annual Plan 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Slum improvement (Persons benefitted in lakhs)	12.63	8.34	4.80	5.21	5.21	6.34

The problem of housing the urban poor has so far defied solution through there has been no dearth of schemes. Maharashtra is the most urbanized State in the country and the problem of providing affordable shelter to the urban poor who are often migrants to the city has become particularly acute. The slum improvement and the slum upgradation programmes have somewhat ameliorated the living conditions of the poor in urban areas but there has been no real break through. The Government has therefore, embarked on a revolutionary scheme of providing free tenements of 225 sq.ft. to 40 lakhs slum dwellers in Mumbai. This is sought to be done through cross subsidization and provision of incentive in the form of additional FSI within permissible limits and without imposing heavy burden on the civic services. The programme is so fashioned as to cast minimum burden on the State or Municipal finances. A statutory Slum Rehabilitation Authority has been set up for this purpose and implementation of the programme has begun in right earnest.

1.65 Backward Class Welfare

In pursuance of article 46 of the Constitution of India, the State Government has launched various programmes relating to education, economic uplift, health, housing and other schemes for the welfare of backward classes.

The benefit of these schemes would flow to all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Nav-Buddhists, VJ & NTs, The main schemes under the State's backward class welfare programme are provision of subsidies for the construction of Ashram Shala complexes, tuition/examination fees and scholarships for school going children, installation of pumpsets and oil engines and

pre-recruitment training for ST youth for entry into Police/ Military services. There is also a provision for share capital for the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation for implementing schemes designed entirely for the welfare of tribals. Share capital is also provided by the State Government for Backward Class Corporations which sponsor individual beneficiary schemes for the welfare of the SCs, STs & VJ/ NTs. The 3 main Corporations which cater exclusively to the welfare of the Backward Classes are Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation, Lok Shahir Anna Bhau Sathe Development Corporation and the Vasanttrao Naik VJ & NT Corporation.

Construction of Ashram Shala complexes is one of the major activities for helping the Scheduled Tribes to come to the main stream of development by providing free boarding and lodging facilities for tribal students. There are in all 410 Ashram Shalas run by the State Government. Besides this, there are 684 Ashram Schools and post Basic Ashram Schools run by several voluntary agencies. In order to prevent malnutrition amongst tribals in the ensuing monsoon season it is decided to revise upward the rates of khavti loan given to marginal farmers and landless labourers.

VIII Plan outlay, actual expenditure 1992-96 and outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97, and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 alongwith the related targets and achievements are indicated below :

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-96 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
			Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	Outlay (6)
(Rs.in lakhs)					
1. Welfare of Backward Classes					
T.D.D. ...	8255.00	13243.14	6153.67	5000.52	6038.07
SWD ...	6492.00	12914.54	9383.80	8492.76	21354.54
Total ...	14747.00	26157.68	15537.47	13493.28	27392.61

Sector/Sub-sector/Unit (1)	Target VIII Plan 1992-97 (2)	Annual Plan 1992-96 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
			Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)	Target (6)
(Rs.in lakhs)					
1. TDD					
(1) Ashram Schools	109	87	20	1	23
(2) Grant of Tuition fees (No. of Students)	28756	25895	3456	6110	20000
(3) Installation of Electric Motor Pump (No. of beneficiaries)	3300	6079	2492	2492	2700
(4) Supply of Oil Engine	375	2438	999	999	1100
2. SWD					
(1) Residential Public School	5	...	5	5	5
(2) Ashram Shalas run by Vol. Agencies.	122	224	90	90	90
(3) Grant of Tuition fees (No. of students)	2,40,000	209310	83193	83193	109100
(4) Award of Scholarships to B.C. students studying in High School. (No. of Students)	1,09,000	89160	45540	45540	23890
(5) F.A.to Co-op. Housing Society. (No. of Societies)	6,666	5471	1638	1638	11576

1.66 Social Welfare Programme

The Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of women and children and improvement of the conditions of the physically handicapped. A Special Corporation viz. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal has been set up for improving the economic status of needy women, particularly those in economic distress. Among the important schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department and Women and Child Welfare Department are assistance for rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons, Scholarships and Grant-in-aid to agencies involved in their rehabilitation, anti-drug addiction campaign, prison welfare programme, schemes related to womens' welfare. The State has laid great stress on the rehabilitation of Devdasis for whom a special programme of rehabilitation has been undertaken with earmarked outlays. Other important schemes include welfare of destitute children, and child welfare programmes.

A new Department viz. Women and Child Welfare Department has been created in June 1993 with a view to ensuring speedy and effective development of women and children.

The VIII Plan outlay, expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 along with related targets and achievements are indicated below:

Sector/Sub-sector (1)	(Rs.in lakhs)				
	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-96 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay (6)
			Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)	
Social Welfare Department	601.15	929.85	2220.33	1590.05	361.00
Mahila & Balkalyan Department	855.85	670.51	643.56	508.99	312.26
Home Department	145.00	84.71	184.50	151.11	40.00
General Administration Department	55.00	...	...	...	...
Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samitee	...	1343.19	824.37	675.16	469.74
Total	1657.00	3028.26	3872.76	2926.11	1183.00

		(Rs.in lakhs)				
Sector (1)	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97 (2)	Annual Plan 1992-96 Achievement (3)	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Target for Annual Plan 1997-98 (6)
				Target (4)	Achievement (5)	
Social Welfare Department						
1. Counselling Cells	No.	10	20	10	10	10
2. Margin money for P. H. opening of small industries	No. of beneficiaries	1500	1598	506	506	510
3. G.I.A.to Vol. Instt. for P.H.	No. of Instt.	60	64	64	64	258
4. Observation Homes	No. of Instt.	6	5	4	4	6
5. G.I.A.to Home for Aged and infirm:	No. of Instt.	10	42	23	23	23

1.67 Nutrition

The main objective of the Nutrition Programme is to reduce infant and maternal mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker sections of the society. With a view to providing minimum nutritional requirements and allied

health facilities to the most vulnerable sections of the society i.e. children, pregnant and nursing mothers, Government has been implementing the following schemes :-

- (i) School Feeding Programme;
- (ii) Integrated Child Development Scheme in rural and urban areas;
- (iii) Special Nutrition Programme in urban slums.

The Integrated Child Development Service scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women in the age group of 15 to 44 years. This scheme is being implemented in 151 blocks all over the State. The nutrition programme for school going children upto IV Std. provides ready-to-eat food packets called Paushtik Ahar or 150 ML. of milk at places where primary dairy cooperative societies are accessible. The nutrition programme in urban area also covers children below the age of 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers of the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the urban slums. Nutritious food of a specified weight along with vitamin tablets is distributed to the beneficiaries. At present about 2.01 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this programme.

To prevent the acute problem of malnutrition in the five predominantly tribal districts viz. Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Amravati and Gadchiroli during the monsoon season, it is decided to give additional nutritious food to children between 6 months upto 6 years and pregnant mothers. Government has also issued orders for setting up of rescue camps, creation of posts of laboratory technicians and Multi-purpose workers in the above five tribal districts.

The outlay in the VIII Plan, expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 with related targets for the Nutrition Programme are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan
	1992-97	1992-96	Outlay	Anticipated	1997-98
(1)	Approved	Actual	(4)	Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	Outlay	Expenditure	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Nutrition</i>					
Mahila and Bal Kalyan Department	5659.00	2660.75	6520.13	5426.74	3478.52
Total	5659.00	2660.75	6520.13	5426.74	3478.52
(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sector/Sub-sector	Target	Annual Plan	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Target for
	VIIIth Five	1992-96	Target	Anticipated	Annual Plan
(1)	Year Plan	Achievement	(4)	Achievement	1996-97
(1)	1992-97	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Mahila and Balkalyan Department</i>					
1. School Feeding Programme	3416000	921563	442000	167200	-
(No. of Beneficiaries)					
2. I.C.D.S. Scheme					
(a) No. of Project	50	49	96	76	76
(b) No. of beneficiaries	50,00,000	4,90,000	15,48,800	12,50,829	4,85,875
3. I.C.D.S. Scheme (Including					
Special Nutrition Programme)					
(Dist)					
(a) No. of Projects	13	...	5	...	5
(b) No. of beneficiaries	1,30,000	...	50,000	...	50,000

1.68 Information & Publicity

The main objective of the programme is to reach the rural, backward and tribal regions through appropriate media of mass communications. Through a wide network of T.V.

transmitters, it is intended to reach information on Government's developmental activities to people living in the rural and remote areas of the State. The main scheme under this programme is the provision of Community Television sets in the rural areas on a contributory basis. There are presently five high power and 42 low power T.V. Transmitters in Maharashtra which serve about 70 per cent of the population. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 for this sector.

1.69 Strengthening of Planning Machinery

The programme comprises the strengthening of the district planning machinery and conducting evaluation studies of various Government Programmes in order to get a proper feedback in implementation of plan schemes. These evaluation studies have been conducted by State Directorate of Economics and Statistics and from the year 1991-92 private agencies have also been assigned similar evaluation studies. An outlay of Rs.11.50 lakhs was provided in Annual Plan 1996-97 and four evaluation studies have been assigned to private agencies so far. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

The Planning Commission has agreed, in principle, to grant 50% Central Assistance to the State during the period of Eighth Plan for the continuation of staff already created during Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 38.80 lakhs was provided in 1996-97 for this purpose.

Total outlay of Rs. 348.53 lakhs is provided for evaluation studies, continuance of posts, publications of perspective plan and for the Statutory Development Boards and State Planning Board.

1.70 Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)

A premier State Level Institute formerly known as Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration (MIDA) and renamed as Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) in November 1990, was set up in June 1984 with view to reorienting administrators for the implementation of the development programmes of the Government with a sharp focus on rural development. A new orientation to work, change in attitude, improvement in skills and knowledge base of the Administrators involved in the implementation of development programmes are the focus areas of the training undertaken by YASHADA.

The financial progress of YASHADA is indicated below:—

Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration						
GAD	273.00	70.04	32.00	48.00	39.31	50.00
RDD*	160.00	176.30	57.35	74.00	59.94	18.00
Total	433.00	264.34	89.35	142.00	99.25	68.00

*Under Community Development.

For ongoing construction work and training programmes (including SIRD) of the institute, an outlay of Rs.142.00 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Marathwada Academy of Administrative and Development Training, Aurangabad

Marathwada Academy of Administrative and Development Training for Class-II Officers and Class-III employees on 18th June, 1996. It is situated at Paithan in Nathnagar Colony of Jayakwadi Project. This Institute will be registered under the Society registration Act 1960

and will be autonomous Institute. Secretary (Service) General Administration Department is the President of the governing body of Institute. In the financial year 1996-97 the amount of Rs.62.28 lakhs has been given to the Institute. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been approved for this institute. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

VIDHARBHA ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT TRAINING, AMARVATI.

The Vidharbha Academy of Administrative and Development Training, Amravati has been established vide this departments G.R.dated 7 th December 1996. The said Institute will be autonomous body will registered under Societies Registration Act 1960. The Secretary (service), General Administration Department is the President of governing body of Institute. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of these institution in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.71 General Services - Administrative Buildings

At present, nearly 3,520 Government offices have been accommodated in private premises, admeasuring about 6,10,184 square metres for which Government has to pay annual rent of Rs. 5.05 crores. To accommodate all these offices, it is estimated that an area of about 9,80,000-square meters carpet area will have to be created. Due to limited resources an area of about 96,021 square meters has been created during the Seventh Plan.

The following table indicates the outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure 1992-95 and 1995-96 approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and the outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Achievement	
				(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
General Services	20136.00	14014.86	5030.88	8474.81	6044.71	4242.25
Administrative buildings						

1.72 Environment

The protection of the Environment is a basic requirement for sustainable growth. Development activities have to be so planned that they are consonance with the need for conservation of natural resources. Ecological impact of these programmes has to be carefully studied so as to minimise any possible adverse repercussions. Plant and animal species have to be preserved, as the tropical region in which we live, houses more than 50 per cent of plant and animal species of the world.

The State Government has set up the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board as far back as 1970, which is charged with the responsibility of monitoring, and controlling the level of pollution in river systems, other water bodies, air pollution etc. Besides this, it is also administering the Central Government's legislations to protect the environment such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1964, and the Air Pollution, (Control and Prevention) Act 1981 and the Hazardous Waste Disposal and Management Rules 1989.

The Department of Environment of the State Government performs both regulatory and promotional functions involving coordination with various departments of the State Government and other agencies for the protection of the Environment.

Some of the programmes proposed to be implemented by the Environment Department are :—

- (1) Identification of sites for disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.

- (2) Implementation of off-site disaster management plans and containment of any episodal pollution problems such as oil spill etc.
- (3) Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes. 4) Setting up of an Environment Management Training Institute for imparting training on specific environmental issues to MPCB staff.

An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been made available in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Action Plan and beautification of lakes are being implemented in the State from 1995-96. Under these schemes, purification of Godavari river at Nashik and Nanded and Krishna river at Karad - Sangli has been started. Likewise the work of beautification of Pawai lake in Mumbai has been started. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs and Rs.29.00 lakhs has been made available, respectively, in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.73 Wardha Plan

The State Government has been implementing the Wardha Plan since the 6th Plan period. This is a special programme for the District of Wardha in which the development schemes are oriented to Gandhian principles. The main items of work included in this programme are small irrigation works as well as K.T. Weirs and underground bandharas, afforestation, sericulture, technical training (ITI based) for the physically handicapped and adult education. EK Ghar EK sandas, Veterinary dispensaries etc.

An evaluation study of this programme was undertaken by the Directorate Economic of Statistics. The report is under consideration of Government. The details of provisions made during the VIIIth Five Year Plan as well as the expenditure incurred in 1992-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 and the outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below :-

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-94	Annual Plan 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendi-	Outlay
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wardha Plan	1456.00	222.02	86.38	109.25	120.00	110.07	135.00

1.74 MLAs/MLC's Local Development Programme

In addition to the provisions made for the regular District Level Plans, an amount of Rs.22279.47 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of the DPDCs 1997-98 for taking up small works under the MLA's/MLC's Local Development Programme (formerly known as Programme of Small works based on felt needs of the Districts). The works are to be taken up within the overall guidelines issued by the State Government from time to time.

The details of provisions made during VIIIth Five Year Plan, expenditure incurred in 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are as follows:—

Sector/Sub-sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
			(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MLA/MLC's Local Development Programme.	31132.00	44820.70 (2268.38) TSP	23642.20 (1467.50) TSP	23627.63 (1467.50) TSP	22279.47 (1320.00) TSP 2383.47 (SCP)

1.75 Tourism

The promotional and commercial activities related to Tourism have been entrusted to the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. The main activities of the MTDC include development of coastal, scenic, historical and religious places. Among the newer activities undertaken by the MTDC are the development of water sports and the improvement of tourist facilities at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves; places of religious importance are also being developed to provide basic facilities for the large number of pilgrims who visit these towns throughout the year. An attempt is being made to develop forest tourism in the State. As tourism has an inherent employment potential and is also a foreign exchange earner, considerable stress has been given to this sub-sector.

The VIII Plan Outlay and expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-95, and 1995-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below:—

Sector/Sub-Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Achievement	(7)
1. Tourism Share Capital to MTDC	1001.00	193.63	40.00	100.00	91.73	60.00
2. Dir. of Tourism GIA.	4991.00	703.67	179.97	284.00	232.60	100.00
3. Other Dist Schemes	...	...	...	12.00	...	131.00
4. Forest Tourism	455.00	10.64	4.72	143.75	17.03	174.00

New Tourism policy of Maharashtra State.

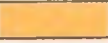



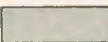
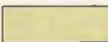

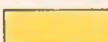

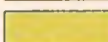
A new policy for Tourism Development has been evolved with the following objectives:—

- (1) to bring about planned tourism growth with the help of experts and local participation.
- (2) to disseminate information on tourist attractions and provide visitors with an enticing experiences.
- (3) to upgrade existing tourism facilities.
- (4) to provide tourism facilities of international standards in selected areas.
- (5) to provide facilities for youth and budget tourists.
- (6) to provide recreation facilities near major business, industrial and urban centres.
- (7) to earn more foreign exchange for the country.
- (8) to generate employment, especially in the interior areas of the State.
- (9) to protect its natural and cultural resources with integrated development in an ecologically sustainable manner.
- (10) to promote its arts and crafts including handicrafts and handlooms and folk arts.

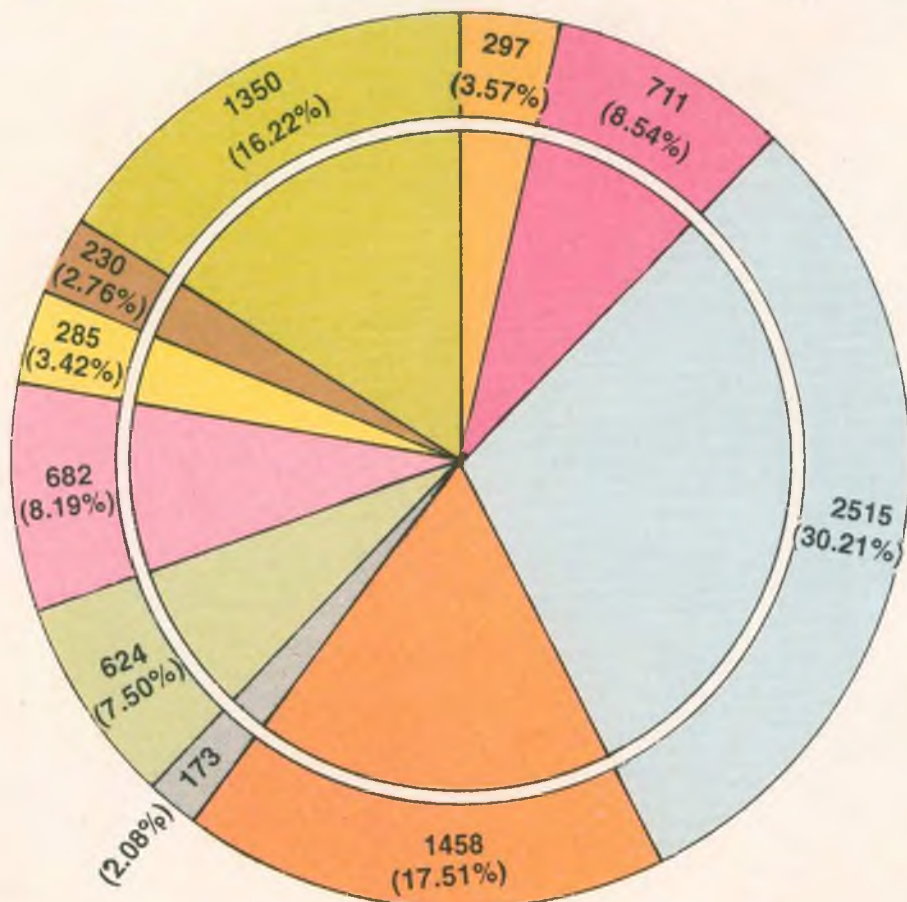
महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

नियत व्यय
OUTLAY

वार्षिक योजना ANNUAL PLAN

कृषी व संलग्न सेवा		AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
ग्रामीण विकास		RURAL DEVELOPMENT
पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण		IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL
विद्युत विकास		POWER DEVELOPMENT
उद्योग व खनिजे		INDUSTRY AND MINERALS
वाहतूक व दळणवळण		TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
पाणी पुरवठा		WATER SUPPLY
शिक्षण (शालेय शिक्षण)		EDUCATION (SCHOOL EDUCATION)
भूकंप पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम		EARTH QUAKE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME
इतर		OTHERS

1997-98

आकडे कोटी रुपये
FIGURES IN CRORE RS.

ANNUAL PLAN, 1997-98

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

A—ABSTRACT STATEMENTS/अ—गौवदारा वलवरणन

(Rs. in lakhs)

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८ महाराष्ट्र राज्य मान्य व्यवस्था

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five-Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1993-94 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
A-Economic Services				
I. Agriculture and Allied Services:—				
1. (a) Crop Husbandry A. & A. D. F. (Agri) ..	101 210 001	1,36,50.00	21,27.87	25,84.08
2. (b) Horticulture A. & A. D. F. (Agri) ..	240 100	24,28.00	4,45.44	3,99.11
Soil and Water Conservation—				
A. & A. D.F. (Agri) ..	240 200	4,49.00	.....	.....
R. D. & W. C. D. (W.C.D.) ..	.....	17,751.00	89,48.41	69,49.53
R. & F. D. (Forest) ..	.....	97.00	22.00	30.21
I. D. (Khar Land) ..	.....	29,14.00	4,56.19	5,26.60
Sub Total—3, Soil and Water Conservation	.....	2,12,11.00	94,26.60	75,06.34
4. Animal Husbandry				
A. & A. D. F. (A.D.F.) ..	240 300	53,42.00	4,42.97	5,45.36
5. Dairy Development A. & A. D. F. (A.D.F.) ..	240 400	75,56.00	2,03.54	2,92.37
6. Fisheries A. & A. D. F. (A.D.F.) ..	240 500	29,14.00	5,04.49	5,68.26
7. Forest and Wild Life				
(a) Forest				
R. & F. D. (F) ..	1240 600	4,05,09.00	16,49.63	39,10.96
8. (b) Social Forestry ..	1240 600	97,12.00	11,62.45	15,35.21
R. D. & W. C. D. (W.C.D.)				

विवरण क्र. डीएच-१

PLAN, 1997-98

Statement showing sub-sectorwise Outlay and Expenditure

खर्च इत्यादींचा उपशीर्षकात गोबारा वगैरे विवरणपत्र

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
		Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10		१
						क. भाषिक सेवा
						एक. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
40,16.05	49,66.60	71,91.63	57,79.74	53,49.00	....	१. (ख) पीक संवर्धन. क. व पदम
11,17.56	9,50.16	16,12.00	13,23.82	8,55.00	2,70.00	२. (ब) फळोत्पादन. क. व पदम
....	....	....	....	....	....	३. मूव व जळ-संचारण. क. व स. वि.
74,35.37	1,08,98.27	1,00,77.57	83,34.03	64,40.00	64,20.00	घा. वि. व जळ स. वि.
22.37	23.82	83.27	45.75	49.00	....	म. व व. वि.
4,63.50	5,80.00	6,89.08	6,89.00	3,44.00	3,44.00	पा. वि.
79,21.14	1,15,02.09	1,08,49.92	90,68.78	68,33.00	67,64.00	उप-शीर्षक—३, मूव व जळसंचारण
7,87.43	11,91.56	22,12.56	18,12.09	10,51.86	1,95.55	४. पशुसंवर्धन. क. व पदम
2,83.43	4,26.72	10,97.60	9,85.34	7,23.87	5,13.76	५. दुग्धशाळा विकास. क. व पदम
6,45.26	6,38.57	11,16.20	9,14.47	7,33.62	2,99.68	६. मत्स्य व्यवसाय. क. व पदम
64,35.33	70,48.22	1,16,48.67	1,01,36.69	85,11.00	28,27.87	७. वने व शम्यजीवन (अ) वने. म. व व. वि.
16,38.56	17,09.43	26,90.00	24,68.98	11,10.00	....	८. (ब) सामाजिक वसोकरण म. व व. वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र, उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवर्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
9. Food Storage and Warehousing C. & T. D.	2408.00	1,12.00	12.50	....
10. Agricultural Research and Education Institutions. A. & A. D. F. (Agri)	2415.00	38,85.00	4,70.95	6,37.60
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T. D. (Co-op)	2416.00	18,20.00	6,60.00	8,55.00
12. Co-operation C. & T. D. (Co-op)	2425.00	2,58,83.00	22,47.71	54,51.92
Total—1-Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 12).	1010.000.00	13,50,22.00	1,93,54.15	2,42,86.21
II. Rural Development				
Special Programmes for Rural Development—				
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. & W. C. D. (RE)	1022.501.00 2501.01	1,67,06.00	30,48.24	44,04.15
2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. & W. C. D. (R.D.)	2501.02	36,40.00	7,01.35	9,84.77
3. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I. B. & L. D. (Energy)	2501.04	2,73.00	60.00	1,15.38
4. Share Capital to Regional Rural Develo- pment Bank. P. D. (IF)	1022.50.500	51.00	11.25	3.75
5. Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (NREP). R. D. & W. C. D. (W,C,D.)	2505.01	1,98,38.00	52,96.47	1,01,63.88
6. (B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P. D.	2505.60	12,99,56.00	4,21,00.00	3,10,00.00

Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियतव्यय	Of which Capital Content भाग भांडवल 11	
6	7	8	9	10	11	१
36.20	47.72	0.02	0.02	0.02	....	१. गोबामे व बजार स.व.व.वि.
7,10.80	7,59.85	11,35.00	9,29.56	7,52.00	....	१०. कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण क.व.पट्टम
10,71.00	10,65.00	7,80.00	6,38.82	3,16.00	3,16.00	११. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात गुंतवणूक स.व.व.वि.
80,14.15	47,25.46	1,32,22.97	71,87.06	34,89.32	13,82.57	१२. सहकार स.व.व.वि.
3,26,76.91	3,50,31.38	5,35,56.57	4,12,45.37	2,97,24.69	1,25,69.43	एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—(१ ते १२)
						दोन. ग्रामीण विकास—
						ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
42,52.74	54,37.20	56,49.42	50,54.48	36,84.00	....	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. सा.वि.वि.
12,47.83	7,51.49	36,10.60	32,49.50	17,40.00	....	२. अवघेय प्रयत्न क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. सा.वि.वि.
94.60	1,89.00	1,50.00	1,22.85	64.00	....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम क.क. व का.वि.
11.25	99.68	1,04.00	1,04.00	1,78.00	....	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकसाठी भाग-भांडवल. वि.वि.
88,74.21	1,02,86.78	2,25,24.05	1,95,11.86	1,13,96.18	....	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार— (क) सवाहर रोजगार योजना सा.वि.वि.
4,12,15.21	4,50,00.00	5,00,00.00	4,18,25.00	4,00,00.00	....	६. (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना. वि.वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development and name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay भाठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४
1	2	3	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
7. Land Reforms .. R. & F. D.(Rev.)	102250600	1,09.00	45.38	72.02
8. Community Development—				
(i) Activities for cremation and Burial Ground (R.D. and W.C.D.(RDD))		.....	.....	.....
(ii) Grant in-aid to Yashada R. D. & W. C. D. (R.D.D.)	251500	4,10.00	70.15	1,05.96
(iii) Rural Sanitation Programme W.S.S. W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Panchayat Raj Institutions R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Adharsh Gaon R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. International Fund for Agriculture Development (I.F.A.D.) R.D.W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Rural Group Life Insurance Schemes R.D.W.C.D. (R.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 12)	.....	17,09,83.00	5,13,32.84	4,68,49.91
III. Special Area Programmes—				
1. Wardha Plan (P.D.)	.....	14,56.00	95.35	1,26.35
2. Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli Chandrapur districts and Akkalkua, Dhadgaon and Kinwat Talukas (T.D.D.)	.....	1,36,50.00	20,34.21	11,65.63
3. Special Action Plan for hilly area (P.D.)	.....	65,50.00	11,12.86	27,54.29
4. Special Programme for Mumbai Development. (U.D.D.)	.....	.....	55,00.00	20,00.00
Total—III-Special Area Programme (1 to 4)	.....	2,16,56.00	87,42.42	60,46.27

Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
		Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6		7	8	9	10	१
2,32.12	48.14	5,76.30	5,76.30	1,71.00	....	७. भू-सुधारणा. अ. व.व. (अ)
	5.90	23.85	23.85	28.48	....	८. सामुहिक विकास पंचायत (१) दहन व दफनसाठी जमीन संपादन (प्रा.वि.वि.)
1,99.78	65.35	74.00	74.00	18.00	....	(२) यमदासाठी अनुदाने.
....	261.44	56,63.51	56,63.51	30,63.52	....	९. ग्रामिण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम (पाणी पु. व स्व.)
	....	86,75.00	....	8,675.00	....	१. पंचायत राज संस्था, प्रा.वि.वि.
	2,29.13	25,20.70	....	11,44.00	....	१०. आदर्श गाव, प्रा.वि.वि.
1,18.00	1,94.00	6,23.76	5,61.38	8,76.00	22.00	११. शेती विकास कार्यक्रमासाठी असणारा आंतरराष्ट्रीय फंड
	5.69	1,00.00	52.79	33.00	....	१२. ग्रामिण गट-विमा योजना, प्रा.वि.वि.
5,62,45.74	6,25,73.80	10,02,95.19	7,68,19.52	7,10,71.18	22.00	एकूण—दोन—ग्रामविकास (१० ते १२)
86.38	1,95.63	1,34.40	1,10.07	1,35.00	....	तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. वर्षा योजना
12,11.64	12,11.64	12,00.00	5,20.00	....	....	२. गडचिरोली व बंधूपूर जिल्हा, अक्कल-कुवा, बडगाव व किंगवट तालुका या निम्नडक क्षेत्रासाठी विशेष कुटी योजना.
14,65.87	32,40.00	44,50.00	31,52.49	44,50.00	44,50.00	३. होंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कुटी योजना. ४. मुंबईच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम.
27.63.89	46,47.27	57,84.40	37,82.56	45,85.00	44,50.00	एकूण—तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (१ ते ५)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eighth Five Year iPlan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1. Major and Medium Projects I.D. ..	1042 701 00	23,00,10.00	4,45,61.77	4,60,96.00
2. Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (I. D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. M.C.I.P. (III) P.W.D. (Roads)	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. M.C.I.P. (III) A. & A. D. F. (Agri.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rehabilitation R. & F.D.	1042 701 00	72,99.00	10,39.23	9,59.98
6. Loans to Project affected persons R. & F.D.	1042 701 00	18,45.00	1,36.00	1,27.15
Total— IV-Sub-Total— Major and Medium Project. (1 to 7).	1040 000 00	23,91,54.00	4,57,37.00	4,71,83.13
2. Minor Irrigation				
C. & T. D. (Co-op.) (Local Sector)	2702 00	1,00.00	22.00	17.50
R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.) .. ..	.....	2,26,21.00	75,81.91	82,63.18
State Sector (I. D.) .. ..	.....	{ 3,84,96.00	{ 1,27,94.53	1,32,40.00
R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.) .. ..	.....	{ .....	{ .....	.....
Sub-Total—Minor Irrigation ..	2702 00	6,12,17.00	2,03,98.44	2,15,20.68
3. Command Area Development Programme. I.D.	2705 00	2,94,79.00	40,00.00	40,00.00
4. Ayacut Development R.D. & W.C.D.(W.C. 1)	2705 00	28,14.00	3,30.00	4,36.13
5. Flood Control Projects I.D.	2711 00	1,46.00	31.00	31.00
Sub-Total—CADA, Ayacut and Flood Control (3 to 5).	.....	3,24,39.00	43,61.00	44,67.13
Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	1040 000 00	33,29,10.00	7,04,96.44	7,31,70.94

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष १
		Approved outlay मान्य नियतस्थय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियतस्थय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8		10	11	
8,87,30.61	10,50,75.29	6,01,48.78	6,92,06.00	8,64,76.00	8,64,76.00	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण—
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,00,00.00	.....	(१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
.....	18,00.00	18,00.00	18,00.00	.....	.....	(२) महाराष्ट्र कृष्णा खोरे प्रकल्प
.....	6,60.00	10,00.00	8,00.00	.....	.....	(३) महाराष्ट्र संयुक्त पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
३,११.६०	27,62.00	44,80.00	44,37.16	34,45.00	34,45.00	(४) महाराष्ट्र संयुक्त पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
4,06.80	1,69.35	5,23.93	5,23.93	3,14.00	3,14.00	(५) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि.
						(६) प्रकल्पप्रस्तांसाठी कर्ण म.व.व.वि.
9,04,49.01	11,04,66.64	6,79,52.71	7,67,67.09	21,02,35.00	9,02,35.00	एकूण—चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ५)
.....	50.00	7.25	5.94	5.00	.....	२. लघु पाटबंधारे
89,86.34	169,52.45	1,34,02.54	1,16,54.37	85,93.63	85,71.96	(१) सहकार विभाग
2,25,32.77	2,80,36.50	1,98,02.57	2,55,42.00	1,89,40.37	1,89,40.37	(२) ग्रामविकास विभाग (स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र)
23,62.70	31,24.53	38,90.92	40,36.45	51,45.00	51,45.00	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग राज्य क्षेत्र
3,38,81.81	4,81,63.48	3,71,03.28	4,12,38.76	3,26,84.00	3,26,57.33	(४) जलसंधारण विभाग
						उप-नेरीज — २ लघु पाटबंधारे
75,24.05	98,82.33	1,07,14.34	97,54.08	80,67.00	23,36.47	३. जलप्रवाय क्षेत्रविकास पा.वि.
4,78.39	3,13.83	5,66.29	4,63.79	3,89.00	3,89.00	(४) अयस्कट विकास व.व.स.वि.
61.58	.....	1,26.77	1,03.82	98.00	98.00	(५) पूर नियंत्रण प्रकल्प पा. वि.
80,64.00	1,01,96.16	1,14,07.40	1,03,21.69	85,54.00	28,23.47	उप-नेरीज—जलप्रवाय, क्षेत्र विकास, अयस्कट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५)
13,23,94.84	16,88,26.28	11,64,63.39	12,83,27.54	25,14,73.00	12,57,15.80	एकूण—चार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मध्ये नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
V. Power Development—				
1. Hydro Project				
L.D.	1052 801 00	11,14,71.00	1,36,28.32	1,46,68.34
R. & F.D.	....	8,49.00	1,15.07	64.00
2. Sardar Sarovar Project—				
(a) I.D.	....	....	....	....
(b) Public Health ..	....	....	....	....
(c) R. & F.D. (F) ..	....	10,00.00	1,01.56	....
(d) R. & F.D. (Agriculautral)	....	....	....	....
(e) Environment ..	....	....	....	....
(f) A.D.F. (Fish) ..	....	....	....	....
(g) R. & F.D. (Affares) ..	....	....	....	....
Total—Sardar Sarovar ..	....	10,00.00	1,01.56	....
3. Thermal Project (M.S.E.B.)				
I.E. & L.D.	1052 801 00	34,39,44.00	6,92,80.46	8,29,00.58
4. Non-conventional Sources of Energy				
I.E. & L.D.	2810 00	7,34.00	2,37.50	1,80.00
Total—V-Power Development ..	1050 000 00	45,79,98.00	8,33,62.91	9,78,12.92
VI. Industry and Minerals				
(1) Village and Small Scale Industries				
I.E.&L.D.(Ind.)	1062 851 00	1,78,41.00	24,67.78	26,84.13
H.T. & E.D. (Employ)	....	1,36.00	13.93	16.88
C.E. & T.D. (Textile)	....	43,68.00	7,66.08	8,84.75
C.E. & T.D. (Co-operation)	....	2,33.00	58.42	1,33.27
Trade and Commerce (T. and C. D.)	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total—1 Village and Small Scale Industries.	....	2,25,78.00	33,06.21	37,19.03
(2) Medium and Large Scale Industries				
I.E. & L.D. (Ind)	2852 00	2,20,53.00	25,47.83	22,99.07
C & T.D.(Textile Department)	....	3,39,66.00	41,33.30	88,48.01
C & T.D.(Co-operation Department)	....	1,00.00	....	....
S. W. C. A. S. & S. D.	....	4,55.00	62.84	25.10
Sub-Total—2 Medium and Large Scale Industries.	....	2,65,74.00	67,43.67	1,11,72.18

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिकयोजना १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
		Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content साधनकी भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	11	१
2,27, 5.13	2,06,04.00	4,00,00.00	3,95,91.65	3,75,00.00	3,75,00.00	पाच-विद्युत विकास— १. जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा. वि.
77.89	1,04.16	1,16.66	1,16.66	71.00	71.00	(अ) म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
....	....	....	....	....	....	२. सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प (अ) पा.वि. (ब) सार्वजनिक आ भोग (क) म.व.व.वि. (वने) (ड) म.स.व.वि. (कृषि) (इ) पर्यावरण (एफ) कृ. व पंच (मत्स्य) (जी) म.व.व.वि. (दानकरण)
....	....	11.54	10.39	16.00	16.00	एकूण—सरदार सरोवर
9,08,13.06	11,26,07.17	8,50,50.25	9,52,62.65	10,81,62.46	10,81,62.46	३. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
3,03.00	3,00.00	4,50.00	4,05.00	1,00.00	1,00.00	४. ऊर्जाकी अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
11,39,59.58	13,36,15.33	12,56,28.45	13,53,86.35	14,58,49.46	14,58,49.46	एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास
69,59.74	87,54.47	1,71,37.99	1,40,36.02	72,19.37	73,81.79	सहा—उद्योग व खनिजे— (१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
27.63	52.01	1,45.96	1,19.54	38.50	....	सि.व.से.वि.
9,77.61	4,23.36	12,18.84	9,99.42	4,70.70	1,28.05	स.व.व.क.वि.
88.88	1,47.66	78.48	64.36	44.85	39.41	स.वि.
....	71.00	....	1,82.00	2,11.45	1,00.00	उप-बेरीज—(१) ग्रामीण लघुउद्योग
80,53.86	94,48.50	1,85,81.27	1,54,01.36	79,84.87	76,49.25	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
40,87.65	48,97.43	1,36,80.10	1,12,04.00	57,99.98	57,99.98	स.व.व.क.वि.
74,69.86	62,55.54	1,01,01.10	82,72.80	32,63.01	1,00,77.60	स.व.व.क.वि.
....	....	61.00	49.96	38.29	38.29	स.व. व. ऊ.वि.
70.00	80.00	1,85.10	1,51.60	1,19.00	1,19.00	स.क.सा.का.की.प.वि.
1,15,27.51	1,12,32.97	2,40,27.30	1,96,78.36	92,20.28	92,20.28	उप बेरीज—(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ माध्यमित व्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९३-९४ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
(3) Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking. I. E. & L. D. (Ind)	2852 00	18,20.00	2,27.12	2,40.00
(4) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries I. E. & L. D.	2853 02	4,74.00	40.00	50.00
Total—VI—Industry & Minerals (1 to 4) ..	1060 000 00	8,14,46.00	1,03,17.00	1,51,81.21
VII—Transport				
1. Ports and Light Houses H. D.	1073 051 00	29,14.00	1,28.06	1,08.03
2. Civil Aviation G. A. D.	3053 00	8,25.00	60.91	3,10.00
3. Roads and Bridges P. W. D.	3054 00	6,29,08.00	1,18,83.93	1,53,99.78
4. Road Transport (i) (M.S.R.T.C.) H. D.	3055 00	6,86,61.00	49,42.00	73,84.00
(ii) Motor Vehicle H.D.	3055 00	2,91.00	13.91	9.60
5. Inland Water Transport H. D.	3056 00	1,56.00	19.37	21.03
6. Urban Transport (U. D.) P. W. D. .. ..	.....	3,36,88.00	16,56.03	19,34.51
7. State's Participation in Railway Projects H. D.	3075 00	44,80.00	22,80.00	44,00.00
Total—VII—Transport (1 to 7) ..	1070 000 00	17,39,23.00	2,09,84.21	2,95,66.95
VIII—Communication	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX—Science Technology and Environment				
1. Science and Technology G. A. D.	1093 400 00	2,28.00	32.00	6.86
2. Remote Sensing Application Centre P. D.	3425 00	3,40.00	28.15	71.23
3. Water Pollution Control ENV	3425 00	2,43.00	15.19	22.70
Total—IX—Science Technology and Environment (1 to 4).	1090 000 00	8,11.00	75.34	1,00.79

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष आणि विभागाचे नाव
		Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
2,00.00	2,30.00	2,75.00	2,25.23	45.00	45.00	(३) केंद्रीय/खाजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी. उ.क.व.का.वि.
40.00	55.00	95.00	60.00	57.00	57.00	(४) खनिज व धातुवित्तियक उद्योग उ.क.व.का.वि.
19,821.37	2,09,66.47	4,29,78.57	3,53,64.95	1,73,07.15	1,69,71.53	.. एकूण—सहा—उद्योग व खनिजे (१ ते ४)
81.63	93.92	8,16.00	4,75.63	17,57.28	17,57.28	सात—वाहतूक १. बंदरे व हीपगृहे गु.वि.
....	....	2,47.00	....	22.00	22.00	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा.प्र.वि.
30,428.69	4,01,54.52	6,25,25.00	5,68,93.83	6,64,549	4,64,59.25	३. रस्ते व पूल सा.बा.वि.
1,09,26.00	74,45.00	98,08.00	14,76.00	4,64,59.25	....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (म.रा.मा. परिवहन मंडळ) गु.वि. मोटर वाहतूक गु.वि.
1,57.00	1,85.50	2,24.00	1,83.46	68.00	68.00	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गु.वि.
9.40	42.22	58.56	47.96	5.00	5.00	६. नागरी वाहतूक (न.वि.)
....	35,50.00	1,10,34.69	30,00.00	24,07.00	24,07.00	सा. वा. वि.
....	....	....	....	15,00.00	....	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग गु.वि.
....	....	....	....	5,00.00	5,00.00	.. एकूण—सात—वाहतूक (१ ते ७)
41,602.72	5,14,71.16	8,47,13.25	6,20,76.88	6,23,97.53	5,12,18.53	.. शाठ-दळणवळण
6.86	8.60	1,00.00	45.00	1,39.00	....	नऊ—वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
65.66	46.00	75.14	68.38	1,10.00	....	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
23.09	1,38.95	15,00.00	79.30	4,09.00	....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि.वि.
95.61	1,93.55	16,75.14	1,92.68	6,58.00	....	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पा.वि.
						.. एकूण—नऊ—वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण (१ ते ४).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development and Name of Department क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
X-General Economic Services—				
1. Statistics P.D.	1103 45 00	2,49.00	15.14	17.81
2. Planning Machinery P.D.	3451 002	2,73.00	37.53	70.00
3. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration. YASHADA (G.A.D.)	3545 004	2,73.00	21.64	22.40
4. Prizes to Districts under 20 point programmes. P'D. .. .. .	....	2,28.00	30.60	41.00
5. Local Development Programme P.D. .. .. .	....	3,11,32.00	81,61.29	92,94.30
6. Tourism—				
(i) M.T.D.C. H.D.	34 00	10,01.00	19.63	88.00
(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (F.) .. .. .	....	4,55.00	8.63	2.01
(iii) Director of Tourism H.D. .. .. .	....	49,91.00	2,77.67	2,13.00
(iv) Others Schemes H.D. .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total Tourism (i—ii—iii)	....	64,47.00	3,05.93	3,03.01
Total—X-General Economic Services (1 to 8)	1100 000 00	3,86,02.00	85,72.13	97,48.52
XI-Social & Community Services—				
1. General Education S.E.D. H.T.E. & E.D.	2212 202 00	7,30,07.00	77,19.82 6,41.81	67,69.70 10,73.04
Sub-Total—General Education	....	7,30,07.00	83,61.64	78,42.74
2. Sport and Youtun Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	2204 00	21,18.00	12,96.96	38,14.24
3. Art and Culture H. & T.E. & E. Deptt. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. 1. other Culture 2. Achology & Muscumes 3. Cultural Programme 4. Marathi Rajy Parishd (G.A D.)	2205.02	5,12.00 1,23.00 9,93.00 14,31.00 1.00	22.07 6.26 70.32 58.15 0.69	40.24 8.40 94.63 48.62 9.64
Sub-Total—3 Art and Culture	....	24,25.00	1,58.15	2,01.53

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष आणि विभागाचे नाव
		Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content प्राथम्यकी भाग		1
6	7	8	9	10	11	
						बहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा--
1,03.19	46.06	64.00	30.72	1,56.00	....	(१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
1,78.49	1,62.79	4,80.31	3,93.37	3,48.53	....	(२) नियोजन वंत्रणा नि.वि.
26.00	32.00	68.00	101.59	80.00	32.00	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासनिक संस्था सा.प्र.वि.
35.26	40.00	47.00	36.00	44.00	....	(४) जिल्ह्यांना वीस कळवी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत वित्तिय बाटप नि.वि.
1,02,18.48	1,81,73.34	1,99,82.20	2,36,27.63	2,22,89.47	1,99,83.00	(५) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम
86.00	40.00	1,12.00	91.73	60.00	60.00	(१) पर्यटन-- (एक) म.प.वि.म. गृह विभाग
4.72	9.97	1,43.75	17.03	1,74.00	....	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.प.वि.
2,88.00	1,79.97	2,84.00	2,32.60	2,31.00	....	(तीन) पर्यटन संघाकडून गृह विभाग
....	....	....	....	....	....	(चार) इतर योजना गृह विभाग
3,78.72	2,29.94	5,39.73	3,41.36	4,65.00	60.00	उप बेरीज--पर्यटन (एक+दोन+तीन)
1,09,40.14	1,86,84.13	2,11,81.26	2,45,30.67	2,33,83.00	2,23,49.47	एकूण बहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा (१ ते ८)
						बकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा--
1,15,04.40	2,32,67.82	3,39,63.24	3,32,69.98	2,59,79.45	2,18.10	१. सामान्य शिक्षण सा.नि.वि. उ.सा.नि.वि.
18,67.18	26,77.22	28,88.02	28,80.02	25,08.55	3,31.00	
1,33,71.58	2,59,45.04	3,68,51.26	3,61,50.00	2,84,88.00	5,49.10	उप बेरीज--सा.प्र. वि.
7,85.00	5,87.60	23,63.31	21,42.39	24,90.00	1,10.00	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.श्री.प.वि.
43.31	70.92	2,66.33	1,91.59	2,54.00	77.83	कला आणि संस्कृती उ व सं.नि.व.से. विभाग
....	....	....	....	....	....	सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग
9.59	8.00	18.68	24.48	14.50	....	(१) इतर संस्कृतीक कार्यक्रम
26.60	2.00	5,48.85	416.69	1,17.71	40.00	(२) वस्तु संग्रहालय व पुरातत्व
61.80	79.68	2,72.00	12.31	72.79	....	(३) सांस्कृतीक कार्यक्रम
13.18	25.69	11.27	9.23	10.00	....	सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग (मराठी राज्य विकास संस्था धरून)
2,54.48	1,86.29	11,17.13	6,54.30	4,69.00	1,17.83	उप बेरीज--कला व संस्कृती

(Rs. in 'akhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development Name of Department क्षेत्र/उपक्षेत्र आणि विभागाचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ माध्य नियतव्यय	Annual Plan, 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४
1	2	3	4	5
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च १९९३-९४
4. Technical Education H.T.E. & E.D.				
(1) Engineering Poly. (Part-I)	....	1,36,43.00	12,51.53	21,62.77
(2) Vocational (Part-II)	....	38,75.00	1,55.93	3,92.20
Total 4—Technical Education	2203 00	2,25,18.00	14,07.46	25,54.97
5. Health				
1. Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	2210 000 00	1,15,16.00	24,43.33	36,54.71
2. Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	2222 210 00	3,69.00	3.67	1.10
3. Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D. U D.	2222 210 00	4,34,41.00	47,60.45	57,23.64
Total 5—Health (1 to 3)	2222 210 00	5,53,26.00	72,07.45	93,79.45
6. Sewerage and Water Supply				
U.D.D.	2232 215 00	9,71,27.00	92,17.73	1,52,59.28
R.D.D.	2232 215 00	6,31,20.00	1,36,64.19	1,11,04.14
Total—6—Sewerage and Water Supply		16,02,47.00	2,28,81.92	2,63,63.42
7. Housing				
P.W.D.	2232 216 00	72,85.00	8,34.24	7,29.51
H. & S.A.D. (Hsg)		1,80,00.00	52,48.40	57,00.77
R. & F.D.(F)		97.00	....	....
R & FD (Gaathan) .. .. .		....	....	....
R. & F.D.(R)		36,83.85	3,43.22	3,12.82
R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.) .. .. .		....	1.61	0.52
H.D. (Prohibition)		20.00	....	10.35
I.E. & L.D.		81.00	....	....
R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.)		14,31.15	....	....
Sub-total—7. Housing	2232 21 600	3,05,98.00	64,27.47	67,53.97

Annual Plan, 1994-95 वाषिक योजना १९९४-९५ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 वाषिक योजना १९९५-९६ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वाषिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वाषिक योजना १९९६-९७		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
		Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Contem भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	11	१
62,73.86	51,44.75	75,88.05	65,88.05	64,82.56	26,40.52	४ तालिक शिक्षण. उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग (१) इंजिनियरींग व पॉली. (२) व्यवसाय शिक्षण
5,11.73	6,46.55	15,84.36	11,84.17	9,10.44	2,90.00	
67,85.59	57,91.30	91,72.41	77,72.22	73,93.00	34,79.62	एकूण—४. उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण.
22,44.40	23,00.07	72,31.63	55,96.17	43,55.00	12,82.52	५-आरोग्य— १. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि जीवसे वै.श.वि. २. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना वै.श.वि. ३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता सा.शा.वि. न. वि. वि.
1.10	0.16	42.68	9.13	55.00	13.06	
65,50.37	86,87.24	1,78,90.65	1,53,65.88	1,73,03.00	80,82.61	
87,95.87	1,09,87.47	2,52,89.96	2,09,71.18	2,18,13.00	93,78.19	एकूण—५-आरोग्य (१ से ३)
1,77,59.05	2,41,99.00	4,97,47.00	4,25,84.45	4,44,24.40	4,44,04.40	६ मळप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा वा.वि.वि. सा.वि.वि.
1,15,34.98	1,74,90.91	2,32,33.00	2,49,39.57	2,37,45.60	2,37,45.60	
2,92,94.03	4,16,89.91	7,29,80.00	6,75,23.82	6,81,70.00	6,81,50.00	एकूण—६-मळप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा
6,50.55	4,64.28	15,00.00	12,18.65	8,07.00	8,07.00	७. गृहनिर्माण सा.श.वि. मू.वि.वि.व.वि. म.म.व.वि.(वन) म.म.व.वि.(महसूल) म.व.व.वि.(गावठात) सा.वि.वि. मू.वि.(वास्तवी) उ.ऊ. व का.वि. सा. वि. व ज. सं. वि.
21,34.55	4,70.73	23,29.08	16,05.07	19,89.65	19,89.65	
.....	.....	12.49	12.49	8.00	8.00
1,14.00	.....	4,93.00	4,93.00	1,01.00	1,01.00
.....	1,55.00	2,25.82	2,25.82	91.35	91.35	
.....	
.....	4,61	50.00	40.95	.....	.....
.....	
.....	0,15	13.48	.....	29.00	.....
28,99.10	13,96.31	46,23.87	35,95.58	30,26.00	29,97.00		एकूण—७-गृहनिर्माण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development and Name of Department सहायक/उपसहायक विभागचे नाव	Code No. संकेतांक	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay भाटवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 199-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४ Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
8. Urban Development U.D. R. D. D. Development of Megacity (Mumbai) U.D. H. & S.A.D.	223221 700	3,32,61.00 63,14.00	64,50.19 9,01.10	65,28.73 9,74.00
Sub-total—Urban Development ..	223221 700	3,95,75.00	73,51.29	75,02.73
9. Information and Publicity G.A.D.	224222 000	9,23.00	1,09.94	90.50
10. Welfare of B. C. S.W.C.A.S. & S.D. T.D.D	225222 500	64,92.00 82,55.00	10,99.61 26,55.75	14,19.48 28,32.10
Sub-total 10 Welfare of B.C. ....	.....	1,47,47.00	37,55.36	42,51.58
11. Social Welfare S.W.C.A. & S. D. (P. H.) Mahila B.K.D H.D. Mahila and Balvikas Samiti, (M.B. K. D.)	227223 500	6,01.14 9,10.85 1,45.00	84.78 86.23	1,58.48 1,31.24 7.94 2,32.00
Sub-total—Welfare of S.C.	227223 500	16,57.00	171.01	5,29.66
Total—B. C. & Social Welfare 10 & 11 ..	.....	1,64,04.00	39,26.37	47,81.24
12. Labour and Labour Welfare H. & T.E. D. (Technical) H. & T.E. D. (Emoloy) I.E. & L.D (Labour) H. & S.A.D. R. & F.D. Co-operation	226223 000	87,47.00 2,46.00 2,48.00 4,55.00 9.00 8.00	9,12.08 23.76 9.51 72.33 0.46	11,76.96 24.16 1,16.51 83.00 0.32
Total—Labour and L.W.	226223 000	97,13.00	10,18.14	14,00.95
13. Nutrition Mahila Balkalyan Deptt,	227223 600	56,69.00	149.79	5,11.40
Total—Nutrition ..	227223 600	56,69.00	149.79	5,11.40
Total—XI—Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	200000 000	41,85,13.00	6,02,96.58	7,11,97.14

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्षक/उप-शीर्षक
		Approved outlay माध्यमित व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
6	7	8	9	10	11	१
66,52.23 11,10.00 23,72.52	1,13,85.13 40,00.00 34,91.37	2,29,75.38 1,25.00 40,00.00 61,16.20	1,53,01.82 23,18.00 51,16.20	85,83.59 2,84.00 40,00.00 37,16.41	32,15.00 40,00.00	८. नगर विकास न.वि.वि. ग्राम.वि.वि. महानगरांचा विकास (मुंबई) न.वि.वि. गृ.वि.वि.स.वि.
1,01,34.80	1,88,76.50	3,32,26.56	2,27,36.02	1,65,84.00	72,15.00	उप-श्रेणी—८
61.24	36.12	2,68.80	2,20.15	1,50.00	90.00	९-माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी सा.प्र.वि.
17,51.42 35,57.46	86,43.43 41,43.33	93,83.80 61,53.67	84,92.76 50,00.82	2,13,54.54 60,38.07	78,02.45	१०. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण स.क.सा.का.व.का.व.प.वि. भा.वि.वि.
53,03.33	1,27,86.80	1,55,37.47	1,34,93.58	2,73,92.61	78,02.42	उप-श्रेणी—१०-मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
1,92.81 1,72.33 20.75 3,27.69	4,94.78 2,80.76 56.02 7,83.50	22,20.33 6,43.56 1,84.50 8,24.37	15,90.05 5,08.99 1,51.91 6,75.16	3,61.00 3,12.26 40.00 4,69.74	1.30 15.00 40.00	११. समाजकल्याण स.क.वि. म.भा.क.वि. गृ.वि. महिला व बालकल्याण विकास समिती प्रा. वि. (महिला व बाल कल्याण विभाग)
7,13.58	16,15.06	38,72.76	29,26.11	11,83.00	56.30	उप-श्रेणी—अकरा समाजकल्याण
60,22.46	1,44,01.86	1,94,10.23	1,70,94.85	2,85,75.61	78,58.72	एकूण—मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१० व ११)
21,06.08 1,34.84 25.90 1,05.69 0.82	32,46.82 13,86.61 5.00 1,40.47 1.14	54,69.59 23,72.52 91.36 1,89.64 0.50 3.68	61,14.59 19,43.09 74.83 1,55.31 0.50 3.68	53,96.68 5,10.87 55.00 2,06.45 0.11 2.50	13,72.17 34.00 22.00 0.11 2.00	१२-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण उ.वर्त.वि.वि. (संग्रह विभाग) उ.वर्त.वि.वि. (रोजगार) उ.उ.व.का.वि. सू.व.वि.स.वि. म.व.व.वि. क.व.स.वि.
23,73.33	47,80.04	81,27.79	82,92.00	61,71.61	14,30.28	एकूण—बारह कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
9,95.66	10,03.90	65,20.13	54,26.74	34,78.52	.....	१३-पोषण प्रा.वि.वि.
9,95.66	10,03.90	65,20.13	54,26.74	34,78.52	.....	एकूण—तेरा पोषण
8,16,73.14	12,56,82.34	21,63,73.97	19,19,04.09	18,68,08.74	10,27,16.02	एकूण—ब-सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा (एक ते तेरा)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head, Sub-Head of Development क्षेत्र/उप क्षेत्र	Code No. सांकेतिक	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ माध्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 1992-93 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३	Annual Plan, 1993-94 वार्षिक योजना १९९३-९४
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5
C. General Services				
XII-General Services—				
1. Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services				
P.W.D. ..	2 039 00	92,97.00	9,94.42	17,28.88
R.D. and W.C.D. (R.D.) .. ..	....	4,47.00	21.60	19.20
R. & F.D. (Revenue) .. ..	....	53,80.00	9,00.00	13,76.00
R. & F.D.(F) .. ..	....	1,56.00	....	....
LE. & L.D. (Lab.) .. ..	....	4,83.00	....	....
H.D. (Prohibition) .. ..	....	15.00	....	....
H.D. (Transport) .. ..	....	1,68.00	9.96	9.60
H.D. (Jail)	3422 056 00	3,17.00	24.00	86.69
H. D. (Home Guards) .. ..	....	....	....	....
L. & J.D.	2 070 00	38,53.00	9,18.56	9,57.97
C. & T. D. (Co-op.) .. ..	....	36.00	....	5.60
A. & A. D. F. (Agril.) .. ..	....	....	....	....
H.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
Total—C-XII-General Services ..	3 000 000 00	2,01,36.00	28,68.54	41,83.94
XIII-Others Programme				
(1) Maharashtra Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme. ....	....	....	....	....
(2) Unallocated Additional Outlay for Statutory Development Boards. ....	....	....	....	....
(3) Undistributed .. ..	....	....	....	....
Grand Total—(I to XIV) ..	9 999 999 99	1,85,20,00.00	33,64,02.56	37,81,44.80

Annual Plan, 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
		Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	Of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग		१
6	7	8	9	10	11	१
						क. सामान्य सेवा
						बारा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा--
						साप्ताहिक सेवासाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
22,33.32	43,96.06	40,00.00	22,15.00	18,49.25	18,49.25	सा.वा.वि.
24.84	12.84	50.00	40.95	3,54.00	3,54.00	सा.वि.वि.
20,67.15	20,80.21	16,20.00	13,26.78	6,67.00	6,67.00	म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
.....	.....	2,00.00	1,63.80	1,19.00	1,19.00	म.व.व.वि. (वन)
.....	.....	1,94.31	1,54.14	1,49.00	1,49.00	क.क.व.का.वि.
8.87	12.66	25.00	20.48	15.00	15.00	ग.वि. (वास्तुकी)
4.00	4.00	2,85.00	2,33.42	1,00.00	1,00.00	ग.वि. (बाह्यक)
1,16.92	1,16.92	12,00.00	10,80.00	4,65.00	4,65.00	ग.वि. (सुवेग)
.....	.....	12.50	10.24	5.00	5.00	ग.वि. (होमगार्ड)
18,79.00	25,50.56	8,35.00	7,51.50	4,98.00	4,98.00	वि.व.न्या.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	स. व. व. वि.
.....	5.60	28.00	22.93	11.00	11.00	कृषि व प.दु.म.
.....	.....	25.00	20.48	10.00	10.00	गृह
63,34.86	91,78.85	84,74.81	60,99.72	42,42.25	42,42.25	एकूण--क-बारा-सामान्य सेवा
						तेरा-दुसरे कार्यक्रम
1,37,09.92	2,42,41.00	4,13,00.00	4,12,93.00	2,30,00.00	1,38,00.00	(१) महाराष्ट्रातील रु.कंपगस्ताचे पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम
.....	76,12.00	1,00,00.00	96,85.73	1,00,00.00	.....	(२) वैधानिक विकास मंडळासाठी अतिरिक्त असलेल्या अतिरिक्त नियतव्यय.
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,00.00	.....	(३) अतिरिक्त (आदिवासी)
51,22,18.82	66,27,23.56	83,20,17.00	75,67,09.06	83,25,00.00	45,54,51.00	एकूण बेरीज--(एक ते बारा)

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT GN-1-A/
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 SECTOR/DEPARTMENTWISE**

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८ विकास क्षेत्रविहाय

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
A. Agriculture and Allied Service—				
1 Crop Husbandry—				
A. and A.D.F. (Agri) ..	857.42	165.46	1,561.02	211.00
2 Horticulture				
A & A.D.F. (Agri) ..	63.70	....	148.29	....
3 Soil and Water Conservation—				
R.D. & W.C.D. (WCD) ..	190.00	1,195.88	1,057.00	2,050.98
R.D. (Forest) ..	22.21	....	6.60	....
I.D. (Khar Land) ..	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total—3 Soil and Water Conservation	212.21	1,195.88	1,063.60	2,050.98
4 Animal Husbandry				
A. & A.D.F. (ADF) ..	152.24	....	378.62	....
5 Dairy Development—				
A. & A.D.F. (ADF) ..	157.05	86.88	180.45	3.64
6 Fisheries				
A. & A.D.F. (ADF) ..	53.31	....	143.28	6.20
7 Forest and Wild Life—				
R. & F.D. (F) ..	154.00	609.24	470.28	28,84.62
8 Social Forestry				
R.D. & W.C.D. (WCD) ..	....	181.43	....	321.36
9 Food Storage and Warehousing—				
C. & T.D. (Co-op.) ..	....	....	....	....
10 Agricultural Research Institution and education institution				
A. & A.D.F. (Agri) ..	....	162.65	....	195.47
11 Investment in Agricultural Research Institutions				
C. & T.D. (Co-op.) ..	....	....	....	....
12 Co-operation				
C. & T.D. (Co-op.) ..	200.99	....	269.17	....
Total—Agriculture and Allied Services. (1 to 12)	1,850.92	2,401.54	4,214.71	5,673.27
II-Rural Development				
Special Programme for Rural Development				
1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)				
R.D.D. (RB) ..	556.30	....	1,285.60	....
2 Drought Prone Area Programme— (DPAP) R.D.D.	587.00	....	407.00	....
3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)—				
I.B. & L.D. (Energy) ..	....	15.45	....	19.86
4 Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank				
P.D. (IF) ..	....	....	....	....
5 Rural Employment—				
(a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)—				
R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.) ..	19,22.65	....	3,260.60	....
(b) Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) P.D.	1,656.76	10,279.33	1,394.66	6,440.34

व्यवस्थापक-जीएम-१अ-मालू

AND DEVELOPMENT BOARDWISE OUTLAY

विभागवार आणि विकाससंकेत विहाय नियतकथ्य

(रुपये लाखांत)

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळे		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 6	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 7				8	9	1
2,055.10 412.49	20.00	479.00 230.52	5,349.00 855.00	कृषि व संलग्न सेवा.— १. (अ) पीक संवर्धन कृ. व पदूम (कृषि) २. फलोद्यान कृ. व पदूम. (कृषि)
1,243.00 20.19	661.64 344.00	41.50	6,440.00 49.00 344.00	३. मृद व जल संधारण कृ. व. स. वि. घा. वि. व जल. स. वि. (जसंवि) म. व. व. वि. (वने) पा. वि. (खार जमिनी)
1,263.19	1,005.64	41.50	6,833.00	उप-बेरीज-३, मृद व जलसंधारण
420.58	.....	100.42	1,051.86	४. पशु संवर्धन कृ. व पदूम. (पदुम)
286.13	5.72	4.00	723.87	५. दुग्धमाळा विकास कृ. व पदूम (पदुम)
403.62	34.60	92.61	733.62	६. मत्स्य व्यवसाय कृ. व पदुम (पदुम)
590.60	3,012.71	789.55	8,511.00	७. वने व वन्यजीवन (वने) वने म. व. व. वि.
.....	604.59	2.62	1,110.00	८. घा.वि. व ज.सं.वि. (जसंवि)
0.02	.....	.....	0.02	९. गोदामे व वखार स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
.....	393.88	.....	752.00	१०. कृषि संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था कृ. व पदुम (कृषि)
.....	.....	316.00	316.00	११. कृषि जितिय संस्थात गुंतवणुक स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
482.96	.....	2,536.20	3,489.32	१२. सहकार स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
5,914.69	5,077.14	4,592.42	29,724.69	एकूण—कृषि व संलग्न सेवा (१ ते १२)]
1,842.10	.....	.....	3,684.00	डोन. ग्रामीण विकास ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
746.00	.....	.....	1,740.00	१. एकार्थिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम घा. वि. वि.
.....	28.69	.....	64.00	२. वनवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम घा.वि.वि.
.....	.....	178.00	178.00	३. एकार्थिक ग्रामीण उर्जा कार्यक्रम उ. ऊ. व. का. वि.
6,212.93	.....	.....	11,396.18	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकेसाठी भागभांडवल नि. वि.
1,723.10	13,280.33	5,225.48	40,000.00	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार (अ) अवाहूर रोजगार योजना जरीयो. घा. वि. व सं. वि. (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना जरीयो. नि. वि.

(Rs. in lakhas)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
6 Land Reforms R. & F.D. (Rev.) ..	....	26.26	....	85.93
7 <i>Community Development</i>				
(i) Activities for cremation Burial Ground R.D. and W.C.D. (RDD)	3.37	....	21.34	....
(ii) Grant-in-aid to YASHADA R.D. and W.C.D. (RDD)	....	....	....	....
(ii.) Rural sanitation programme W.S. and S.D.	694.22	....	810.42	....
8. Panchayat Raj Institution R. D. and W.C.D. (RDD)	....	....	....	....
9. Adharsh Gao R.D. and W.C.D. (WCD)	....	251.68	....	423.28
10. Internationa Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) (RDD)	....	51.00	....	253.00
11. Rural Group life Insurance Scheme (RDD)	....	10.00	....	10.00
Total—Rura Development (1 to 2) ..	5,420.30	10,683.72	7,179.62	7,232.41
III. <i>Special Area Programme—</i>				
1. Wardha Plan, P.D. ....	....	....	....	135.00
3. Special Action Plan for Hilly./Area P.D.	....	400.00	....	200.00
Total—III. Special Area Programmes.	....	400.00	....	335.00
IV. <i>Irrigation and Flood Control—</i>				
1. Major and Medium Project I.D. ..	....	9,008.00	....	6,065.00
2. Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development corporation I.D.	....	....	....	....
2. Rehabilitation R. & F.D. (R) ..	....	1,403.70	....	1,435.41
3. Loans to project affected person R. & FD (R)	....	92.12	....	1,49.10
Sub-Total (1 to 3) ..	....	10,503.82	....	7,649.51
4. Minor Irrigation (State Sector) I.D.	4,902.84	393.16	6,801.44	509.47
R.D.W.C.D. (WCD)	1,157.79	....	1,556.64	....
5. Minor Irrigation (Local Sector) R. D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.).	1,840.86	....	3,567.84	....
6. Minor Irrigation (Co-operation) C. & T.D	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total—(4 to 6) ..	7,901.49	393.16	11,925.92	509.47
7. Flood Control Project I.D. ..	23.37	....	....	....
8. Ayacut Development R.D. & W.C.D. (WCD).	59.17	....	143.65	....
9. Command Area Development Programme (CADA) I.D.	....	1,672.39	....	828.79
Sub-Total—(7 to 9) ..	82.54	1,672.39	143.65	828.79
Total— IV-Irrigation and Flood Control (1 to 9).	7,984.03	12,569.37	12,069.57	8,987.77

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 6	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 7				8	9	1
....	46.50	12.31	171.00	६. भू-सुधारणा. म. व व वि. (महसूल)
3.77	....	....	28.48	७. सामूहिक विकास व पंचायत ग्रा.वि. व. ज. सं. वि. (i) स्मशान भूमी व बफनभूमीसाठी जमीन (ग्रा. वि. व ज. स. वि.) (ii) यशदाला शासकीय अनुदान (ग्रा. वि. व ज. स. वि.) (iii) ग्रामीण सफाई कार्यक्रम (ज.स.वि.)
....	....	18.00	18.00	८. पंचायत राज संस्था (ग्रा. वि. व ज. स. वि.)
1,556.18	....	2.70	3,063.52	९. आदर्शगाव (ग्रा. वि. व ज. स. वि.)
....	....	8,675.00	8,675.00	१०. महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण पत द्रवरूप (आफाड) (ग्रा.वि.वि.)
....	469.04	....	1,144.00	११. ग्रामीण गट जीवन विमा योजना (ग्रा. वि. वि.)
....	101.00	471.00	876.00	एकूण—ग्राम विभाग (१ ते ८)
....	13.00	....	33.00	तीन. विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम— १. बघा योजना ३. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना नि.वि.
12,084.08	13,938.56	14,582.49	71,071.18	.. एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. (१ ते ४)
....	....	....	135.00	चार. पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण— १. मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प— पा.वि.
....	3,850.00	....	4,450.00	२. महाराष्ट्र कृष्णा कोरे विकास महामंडळ (पा. वि.) (२) पुनर्वसन—म. व व.वि. (३) प्रकल्पप्रस्तांसाठी कर्जे—म. व व.वि.
....	3,850.00	....	4,585.00	.. उप बेरीज (१ ते ३)
....	70,263.00	1,140.00	86,476.00	(४) लघु पाटबंधारे पाटबंधारे विभाग राज्य क्षेत्र ग्रा.वि. व ज.स.वि.
....	....	12,00,00.00	1,20,000.00	(५) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र) ग्रा. वि. व ज. स. वि. (ज.स.वि.) (६) लघु पाटबंधारे (सहकार)स. व व. वि
....	605.89	....	3,445.00	उप बेरीज (४ ते ६)
....	72.78	....	314.00	७. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प पा. वि.
....	7,09,41.67	12,11,40.00	2,10,235.00	८. आयाकर विकास (ग्रा.वि. व ज स वि.) ९. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास (कडा) पा.वि.
5,726.39	566.07	41.00	18,940.37	उप बेरीज (७ ते ९)
1,995.81	434.76	....	5,145.00	एकूण—चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण
3,184.93	....	....	8,593.63	
....	....	5.00	5.00	
10,907.13	1,000.83	46.00	32,684.00	
45.42	....	29.21	98.00	
186.18	....	....	389.00	
....	2,164.70	34,01.12	8,067.00	
231.60	2,164.70	3,430.33	8,554.00	
11,138.73	74,107.20	1,24,616.33	2,51,473.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
V. Power Development—				
1. Hydro Project I.D. .. .. .	.....	305.00	.....	.....
2. Rehabilitation R. & F.D. .. .. .	.....	.. .	.....	.....
3. Sardar Sarowar. R.&F.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Thermal Project I.E. and L.D. (Energy)	2,002.38	.....	3,471.00	.....
5. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.	.....	11.79	.....	39.50
Total—V—Power	2,002.38	316.79	3,471.00	39.50
VI. Industry and Minerals Industry—				
1 Village and small scale Industry.				
I.E. & L.D. (Ind.)	342.20	5.00	358.73	5.00
H.T. & E.D. (Employ)	8.07	.....	15.10	.....
C. & T.D. (Co-op.) .. .. .	.....	.....	0.44	.....
C. & T.D. (Textiles)	0.03	42.01	45.28	169.77
Trade and Commerce (T and CD) .. .. .	.....	.....	11.45	.....
Sub-Total—(1)	350.30	47.01	431.00	174.77
2 Medium and Large Scale Industries—				
I.E. & L.D. (Ind.) .. .. .	.....	0.30	.....	0.30
C. & T.D. (Textile) .. .. .	.....	1,011.00	.....	1,010.00
C. & T.D. (Co-op.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.W.C.A. & S.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total (2) .. .. .	.....	1,011.30	.....	1,010.30
3 Infrastructural Facilities for Central Public Sector Undertaking—				
I.E. & L.D. (Ind.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	25.00
4 Mineral and Meteorological Industries—				
I.E. & L.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	57.00
Total—VI—Industry and Mineral (1 to 4)	350.30	1,058.31	431.00	1,267.07
VII Transport—				
1. Ports and Light Houses H.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Civil Aviation G.A.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Roads and Bridges P.W.D.	3,574.00	5,354.21	6,584.00	12,345.44
4. Road Transport—				
(i) M.S.R.T.C., H.D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Motor Vehicle (H.D.) .. .. .	.....	17.04	.....	16.30
5. Inland Water Transport (H.D.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Urban Transport (U.D.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. W. D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. State's Participation in Railway Projects (H.D.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—VII—Transport (1 to 8)	3,574.00	7,371.25	6,584.00	12,361.74
VIII. Communication				

(रुपये काळात)

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरीत महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय	State Level राज्य स्तरीय	8	9	10
6	7	8	9	10
.....	6,464.00	30,731.00	37,500.00	पाच-विद्युत विकास (१) जल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि. (२) पुनर्वसन म.व. व. वि. (३) सरदार सरोवर पा.वि. (४) औष्णिक प्रकल्प (म.रा.वि.म.) उ. ऊ. व का. वि. (५) ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने उ. ऊ. व का.वि.
.....	.....	71.00	71.00	
.....	16.00	.....	16.00	
7,876.00	.....	94,813.08	1,08,162.46	
.....	48.71	.....	100.00	
7,876.00	6,512.71	1,25,631.08	1,45,849.46	एकूण-पाच-विद्युत
837.14	176.00	5,495.30	7,219.37	सहा-उद्योग व खनिजे भ्रामोण लघुउद्योग उ. ऊ. व का. वि. (उद्योग) शि. व से. योजन वि. (रोजगार) स.व. व. वि. (सहकार) स. व. व. वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग) व्यापार व वाणिज्य (वस्त्रोद्योग व सहकार)
15.33	.....	.....	38.50	
10.77	.....	33.64	44.85	
29.90	183.00	0.71	470.70	
.....	20.00	.....	211.45	
893.14	539.00	5,529.65	7,984.87	उप-बेरीज (एक)
.....	224.40	5,574.98	5,799.98	२. मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग- उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग) स. व व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग) स. व. व.वि (सहकार) स.क.सा.का.की. व प वि
.....	605.00	637.01	3,263.01	
20.52	.....	17.77	38.29	
.....	.....	119.00	119.00	
20.52	829.40	6,348.76	9,220.28	.. उप बेरीज-(२)
.....	20.00	.....	45.00	३. केंद्रीय/सार्वजनिक उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी. उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
.....	.....	.....	57.00	४. खनिज व धातुविषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ. व का.वि.
913.66	1,408.40	11,878.41	17,307.15	.. एकूण-सहा-उद्योग व खनिजे (१ ते ४)
344.29	1,412.99	.....	1,757.28	सात-वाहतूक- १. बंदरे व दीपगृहे मू.वि. २. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा.प्र.वि. ३. रस्ते व पूल सा.बां.वि. ४. रस्ते वाहतूक- (१) म.रा.सा. परिवहन मंडळ (मू.वि.) (२) मोटार वाहतूक (मू.वि.) ५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक (मू.वि.) ६. नागरी वाहतूक (न.वि.) सा. बा. वि. ७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग (मू.वि.)
.....	22.00	.....	22.00	
10,101.00	6,405.30	95.30	46,459.25	
.....	.....	9,679.00	9,679.00	
.....	34.66	.....	68.00	
3.00	2.00	.....	5.00	
.....	2,000.00	407.00	2,407.00	
.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
.....	500.00	.....	500.00	
10,448.29	11,876.95	10,181.30	62,397.53	.. एकूण-सात-वाहतूक (१ ते ८)
				आठ-वळणवळण

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हास्तरीय 2	State Level राज्यस्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हास्तरीय 4	State Level राज्यस्तरीय 5
<i>IX—Science Technology & Environment—</i>				
1. Science and Technology G.A.D.	....	....	....	....
2. Remote Sensing Application Centre P.D.	....	....	....	....
3. Water Pollution Control. ENV. Deptt.	....	50.00	....	....
Total—IX-Science, Technology and Environ- ment.	....	50.00	....	....
<i>X-General Economic Services—</i>				
1. Statistics (P.D.)	....	....	....	....
2. Planning Machinery (P.D.)	....	64.00	....	64.00
3. (YASHADA) and other Training Institute (G.A.D.)	....	....	....	....
4. Prize of District under 20-Point Programmes—P.D.	....	....	....	....
5. Local Development Programme (P.D.)	2,760.00	....	3,960.00	....
6. Tourism				
(a) M.T.D.C. (H.D.)	....	....	....	....
(b) Forest Tourism R. & F. D.	....	....	72.09	....
(c) Directorate of Tourism H.D.	28.39	....	29.79	....
Sub-total : Tourism	28.39	....	101.88	....
Total—X-General Economic Services	2,788.39	64.00	4,061.88	64.00

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
District Level जिल्हास्तरीय	State Level राज्यस्तरीय			
6	7	8	9	१
....	....	139.00	139.00	नऊ. वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण
....	....	110.00	110.00	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान, सा.प्र.वि.
....	279.00	80.00	409.00	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लिकेशन सेंटर, नि. वि.
....	279.00	329.00	658.00	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, प.वि.
....	279.00	329.00	658.00	.. एकूण—नऊ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण
....	....	156.00	156.00	दहा. सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा—
....	64.00	156.53	348.53	१. सांख्यिकी, नि.वि.
....	....	80.00	80.00	२. नियोजन यंत्रणा, नि.वि.
....	....	44.00	44.00	३. स्तर प्रशिक्षण संस्था, (यशदा), (सा.प्र.वि.)
10,560.00	....	5,009.47	22,289.47	४. जिल्ह्यांना-बोस कलमी कार्यक्रमान्तर्गत बघीस वाटप, नि.वि.
....	....	60.00	60.00	५. स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम, नि.वि.
101.91	....	....	174.00	६. पर्यटन—
72.82	....	100.00	231.00	(अ) म.प.वि.म., (गृह विभाग)
174.73	....	160.00	465.00	(ब) वन पर्यटन, म. व. व वि.
10,734.73	64.00	56,06.00	56,383.00	(क) पर्यटन संचालनालय, गृह विभाग
....	....	....	....	.. उप बेरीज—पर्यटन
....	....	....	....	.. एकूण—दहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
XI. Social and Community Services—				
1. General Education S.E.D.	47,18.14	10,29.45	47,24.06	15,29.17
H.T.E. and E.D.	107.90	437.00	124.80	218.50
Sub-Total—General Education	4,826.04	1,466.45	4,848.86	1,747.67
2. Sports and Youth Services S. W. C. A. S. and S. D.	90.16	237.50	103.63	1,160.89
3. Art and Culture H.T.E.&E.D.	27.10	23.70	49.82	48.70
S.W.D.	8.40	36.50	3.11	19.00
G.A.D.	....	....	....	....
Rajya Marathi Vikas Parishad	....	....	....	....
Sub-Total—Art and Culture	35.50	60.20	52.93	67.70
4. Technical Education H. T.E. & B.D.(I) Engineering poly. (I)	....	881.60	....	988.80
(II) Vocational (II)	136.31	....	273.30	....
5. Health—				
1. Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	2,397.06	113.33	4,980.05	1,845.98
U.D.	....	....	....	....
2. Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	100.00	436.51	10.00	413.86
3. Employees State Insurance Scheme P.H.D.	9.10	....	1.20	....
Sub-Total—(5) Health	2,506.16	549.84	4,991.25	2,259.84
6. Sewerage and Water Supply Urban Water supply W.S.D.B.S.D.	....	7,460.00	....	9,400.00
Rural Water Supply W.S.DB.S.D.	2,885.16	2,268.08	3,953.65	1,480.39
Sub-Total—Sewerage and Water Supply.	2,885.16	9,728.08	3,953.65	10,880.39

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 6	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 7	8	9	१
6,875.86	3,812.68	3,290.09	25,979.45	अकरा. सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा— १. सामान्य शिक्षण शा.शि.वि.
469.44	879.41	271.50	2,508.55	उ. व. तं. शि. आणि से. वि.
7,345.30	4,692.09	3,561.59	28,488.00	.. उप बेरीज—सामान्य शिक्षण
251.82	640.00	6.00	2,490.00	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा, स.क.सा.का.की. व प.वि.
68.15	27.40	11.13	256.00	३. कला आणि संस्कृती— स.क.सां.का.की. व प.वि.
29.20	19.50	87.29	203.00	सं.क.वि.
....	....	10.00	10.00	सा.प्र.वि.
....	....	....	....	राज्य मराठी विकास परिषद
97.35	46.90	108.42	469.00	.. उप बेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
....	1,282.16	3,330.00	6,482.56	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग (अभियांत्रिकी) ध्यावसायिक शिक्षण
400.83	..	100.00	910.44	
5,531.89	1,960.85	473.84	17,303.00	५. आरोग्य
100.00	....	....	100.00	१. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता, सा.आ.वि.
....	....	....	....	नगर विकास
1,416.16	562.31	1,416.16	4,355.00	२. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधे, वै.शि.वि.
29.70	....	15.00	55.00	३. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना, आ.सा.वि.
7,077.75	2,523.16	1,905.00	21,813.00	.. उप बेरीज—(५) आरोग्य
....	26,213.00	1,351.40	44,424.40	६. मरुप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा नागरी पाणीपुरवठा, न.वि.वि.
7,935.61	4,255.48	967.23	23,745.60	ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा, सा.वि.वि.
7,935.61	30,468.48	2,318.63	68,170.00	.. एकूण—मरुप्रवाह आणि पाणीपुरवठा

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
7. Housing P.W.D.	.....	162.00	.....	235.00
H. & S.A.D. (Hsg.)	5.78	56.07	109.89	20.84
R. & F.D. (Forest)	.....	0.40	.....	5.44
R. & F.D. (Rev.)	.....	50.00	..	..
R. & F.D. (Gaothan)	10.17	.....	42.03	.....
R.D.W.C.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Housing ..	15.95	268.47	151.92	261.28
8. Urban Development U.D.D.	1,167.37	97.13	1,571.18	992.20
R. D. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Devl. of Magacity, Bombay (U.D.D.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. & S.A.D.	134.86	.....	679.08	.....
Sub-Total—Urban Development ..	1,302.23	97.13	2,250.26	992.20
9. Information and Publicity G.A.D.	.....	.....	6.98	.....
10. Welfare of B.C. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	2,829.16	163.04	3,110.27	246.08
T.D.D.	402.03	55.00	2,471.27	223.00
Sub-Total—B.C. Welfare ..	3,231.19	218.04	5,581.54	469.08

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 6	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 7	8	9	१
.....	410.00	.....	807.00	७. गृहनिर्माण— सा.बां.वि.
1,674.30	76.69	46.08	1,989.65	गृ. व वि.स.वि. (गृहनिर्माण)
.....	2.16	.....	8.00	म. व व. वि. (बने)
.....	51.00	.....	101.00	म. व वन विभाग (महसूल)
11.80	.....	27.35	91.35	म.व.व.वि. (पुनर्वसन)
29.00	.....	.....	29.00	आ.वि. व व.सं.वि.
1,715.10	539.85	73.43	3,026.00	बेरीज—गृहनिर्माण
3,517.27	303.67	934.77	8,583.59	८. नगरविकास, न.वि.वि.
.....	100.00	184.00	284.00	ग्रामविकास, आ. वि. वि.
.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	महानगरांचा विकास (मुंबई), न.वि.वि.
1,954.77	.....	947.70	3,716.41	गृ.व. वि.स.वि.
5,472.04	4,403.67	2,066.47	16,584.00	उप बेरीज—नगरविकास
23.50	79.52	40.00	150.00	९. माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी, सा.प्र.वि.
5,845.34	669.10	8,491.55	21,354.54	१०. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण : स.क.सा.का.की. व प.वि.
2,083.47	220.00	583.30	5,038.07	आ.वि.वि.
7,928.81	889.10	9,074.85	27,392.61	उप बेरीज—मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण

Head/Sub-Head of Development 1	Marathwada Development Board मराठवाडा विकास मंडळ		Vidarbha Development Board विदर्भ विकास मंडळ	
	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 2	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 3	District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 4	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 5
11. Social Welfare				
S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. (P.H.) ..	38.60	10.00	62.94	10.00
Mahila and Balkalyan Dept. ..	49.34	....	57.80	....
H.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
G.A.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
Mahila and Balkalyan Samiti (M. & B.K.D.).	44.65	....	146.21	....
Sub-Total—Social Welfare ..	132.59	10.00	266.95	10.00
Total—B.C. & Social Welfare ..	3,363.78	228.04	5,848.49	479.08
12. Labour and Labour Welfare				
H. & T. E and E Department (Technical) ..	1,143.92	....	725.13	....
H. & T.E. & E. Dept. (Employment)	99.67	13.64	144.80	30.60
I.E. & L.D. (Labour) .. ..	....	....	....	3.00
H. & S.A.D.	34.62	....	68.31	....
R. & F.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
Co-operation .. ..	....	....	0.47	....
Total—Labour and L.W. ..	1,278.21	13.64	938.71	33.60
13. Nutrition				
Mahila & Balkalyan Department ..	78.90	....	1,841.11	....
Total Nutrition	78.90	....	1,841.11	....
Total—I to XIII—Social and Community Services	16,518.40	13,530.95	25,261.09	18,871.45
C. XII. General Services—				
1. Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for Social Services—				
1. P.W.D. .. ..	....	233.00	....	344.00
2. R.D.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
3. R. & F.D. (Revenue) .. ..	....	200.00	....	140.00
4. R. & F.D. (F) .. ..	....	7.93	....	103.12
5. I.E. & L.D. (Lab.) .. ..	....	....	....	10.00
6. H.D. (Prohibition) .. ..	....	....	....	....
7. H.D. (Transport) .. ..	....	10.00	....	....
8. H.D. (Jail) .. ..	....	9.20	....	81.43
9. L. & J.D. .. ..	....	....	....	....
10. H.D. (Home Guards) .. ..	....	....	....	....
11. A. & A.D.F. (Agril.) .. ..	....	....	....	11.00
12. F.S.I. (H. D.) .. ..	....	10.00	....	....
Total—XII-General Services ..	....	470.13	....	689.55
XIII. Other programme				
(1) Maharashtra Earth puake Reha .. bilitation Programme. ..	....	18,661.00	....	....
(2) Additional outlay for statutory Development Board. ..	....	2,728.00	....	4,386.00
(3) Undistributed .. ..	....	....	....	....
Grand Total—I to XIII ..	40,488.72	70,255.06	63,272.87	59,907.76

Rest of Maharashtra Development Board उर्वरित महाराष्ट्र विकास मंडळ		Non-Divisible अविभाज्य	Grand Total एकूण बेरीज	विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
District Level जिल्हा स्तरीय 6	State Level राज्य स्तरीय 7	8	9	1
159.46	20.00	60.00	361.00	११. समाजकल्याण
155.12	....	50.00	312.26	स. क. सा. का. क्रि. व. प. वि.
....	....	40.00	40.00	म.व.का.क.वि.
....	....	....	....	गृ.वि.
278.88	....	....	469.74	सा.प्र.वि.
				महिला आणि बाल विकास समिती (म.व.बा.क.वि.)
593.46	20.00	150.00	1,183.00	.. उप बेरीज—अकरा-समाजकल्याण
8,522.27	909.10	9,224.85	28,575.61	.. एकूण—मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण
2,027.63	....	1,500.00	5,396.68	१२. कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
....	....	....	....	उ. व तं.शि.वि. (तंत्र शिक्षण)
166.40	52.76	3.00	510.87	व.से.यो.वि. (तंत्र शिक्षण)
....	52.00	....	55.00	उ. व तं.शि. व से.यो.वि. (रोजगार)
103.52	....	....	206.45	उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (कामगार)
....	....	0.11	0.11	गृ. व वि.स.वि.
1.53	....	0.50	2.50	म. व व.वि.
				सहकार.
2,299.08	104.76	1,503.61	6,171.61	.. एकूण—कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
1,558.51	....	....	3,478.52	१३. पोषण
1,558.51	....	....	3,478.52	महिला आणि बालकल्याण विभाग
42,699.16	45,689.69	24,238.00	1,86,808.74	.. एकूण—सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा (अकरा)
				क.बारा—सामान्य सेवा
....	1,204.25	68.00	1,849.25	१. सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
....	....	354.00	354.00	१. सा.बां.वि.
....	327.00	....	667.00	२. प्रा.वि.वि.
....	7.95	....	119.00	३. म. व व.वि. (महसूल)
....	139.00	....	149.00	४. म. व व.वि. (वन)
....	15.00	....	15.00	५. उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (कामगार)
....	90.00	....	100.00	६. गृह विभाग (दारूबंदी)
....	361.40	12.97	465.00	७. गृह विभाग (परिवहन)
....	....	498.00	498.00	८. गृह विभाग (तुंग)
....	5.00	....	5.00	९. वि. व न्या.वि.
....	....	....	11.00	१०. गृह विभाग (गृह रक्षक)
....	....	....	10.00	११. कृषि व प.दु.मवि (कृषि)
....	....	....	....	१२. एफ.एस्.आय. (गृ.वि.)
....	2,149.60	932.97	4,242.25	.. एकूण—बारा—सामान्य सेवा तेरा. इतर कार्यक्रम
....	2,112.00	2,227.00	23,000.00	(१) महाराष्ट्र भूकंपग्रस्त पुनर्वसन कार्यक्रम
....	2,886.00	....	10,000.00	(२) अतिरिक्त विकासमंडळ निहाय अतिरिक्त नियमव्यय.
....	....	2,000.00	2,000.00	(३) अतिरिक्त
1,01,809.34	1,69,951.25	3,26,815.00	8,32,500.00	.. एकूण बेरीज—(१ ते १३)

Annual Plan 1997-98
वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

STATEMENTS SHOWING OUTLAYS
केंद्रीय पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रमवरील

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मास्य नियतव्यय 2	Annual Plan, 1992-94 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९४ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 3	Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
I A. Outlay for which Central Assistance is made available to Departments by Ministries of Govt. of India.				
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—				
1	(a) Crop Husbandry	1,01,71.00	41,31.97	20,68.90
	(b) Horticulture	6,14.57	6,03.57	5,51.07
2	Soil Conservation	2,02,67.97	48,30.08	55,09.09
3	Animal Husbandry	10,33.56	1,89.66	1,49.91
4	Dairy Development	42.50	11.78	5.47
5	Fisheries	17,25.00	4,26.08	3,02.25
6	(a) Forests	49,02.89	4,06.33	3,73.91
	(b) Social Forestry	4,22.97	2,44.57	0.47
7	Marketing and Warehousing	5,12.74	.....	.....
8	Co-operation	9,61.00	15.00	7.02
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 8) ..		4,06,54.20	1,08,59.04	89,68.09
II. Rural Development—				
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	19,66.00	7,29.88	4,76.93
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	7,93,52.00	3,70,79.57	3,55,01.87
3	Drought Prone Area Programme	33,57.50	15,36.79	11,91.25
4	Development of Western Ghats	62,69.00	27,19.96	13,73.19
5	Land Reforms	63.70	3,25.02	5,08.47
6	Community Development	9,00.00	2,15.90	2,00.09
7	Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 7) ..		9,19,08.20	4,26,07.12	3,92,51.80

विश्वरूपन जोडन-६-अ

Maharashtra State
महाराष्ट्र राज्य

ON CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

नियत व्यय बाबतविषाये विश्वरूपन

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		योजनाचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
	Approved Outlay मात्र नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	of which Capital Content त्यापैकी भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	9	१
27,99.76	27,36.93	35,78.34	24,48.42	57.50	१. भारत सरकारच्या मंत्रालयाकडून विभागाला केंद्रीय सहाय्य मिळणारा व्यय
5,16.88	37,22.94	32,35.34	28,85.15	....	एक, कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
45,56.49	76,41.00	74,78.82	84,97.00	73,49.00	१. (अ) पीक संवर्धन
1,57.48	14,63.41	5,16.82	14,19.74	1,29.50	(ब) फळोधान
5.34	10,64.03	3,00.00	10,45.11	8,68.00	२. मूद-संठारण
2,99.52	4,61.07	4,46.54	8,21.69	5,07.10	३. पशुसंवर्धन
3,76.54	8,79.89	9,34.88	10,18.38	1,63.00	४. दुग्धसंश्लेषण विकास
....	....	....	....	....	५. मत्स्य व्यवसाय
....	....	....	....	....	६. (अ) वने
11.73	30.00	30.00	30.00	12.00	(ब) सामाजिक वनाकरण
87,23.74	1,79,99.27	1,65,20.74	1,81,65.49	90,86.10	७. वसाती व उपनगर
3,34.01	7,00.00	11,80.00	3,00.40	....	८. सहकार
4,11,47.13	9,00,96.20	9,00,96.20	4,55,04.72	....	एकूण—एक-कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
7,59.49	35,40.60	21,47.50	17,40.00	....	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास—
13,73.04	15,28.00	14,99.92	15,38.00	8,35.00	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
20,99.13	24,59.89	24,59.89	3,58.83	2,94.23	२. शबाहुर रोजगार योजना
3,42.11	4,24.00	15,60.58	8,33.75	8,33.25	३. अर्थसंध प्रथम क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
3.00	1,00.00	52.79	33.00	....	४. पशुधन बाटाबा विकास
4,60,57.91	9,88,48.69	9,89,96.88	5,03,08.70	19,62.48	५. मू-मुधारणा
					६. सामूहिक विकास
					७. ग्रामिण गटजीवन विमा योजना
					एकूण—दोन-ग्रामीण विकास

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	1	2	3	4
			Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
III. Irrigation and Flood Control—					
1	Command Area Development		1,02,83.00	44,37.56	15,37.18
IV. Power					
			2,18.00	.....	.....
V. Industry and Mining					
			1,32,41.84	20,39.45	12,47.80
VII. Science and Technology					
			.....	.....	59.00
VIII. Planning Machinery					
			70.00	N.A.	19.35
IX. Tourism					
			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
X. Yashda					
			1,50.00	2,80.15	2,57.00
Total—III to VIII			2,39,62.84	67,57.16	31,20.33
IX. Social and Community Services—					
1	General Education		6,61,00.03	79,76.59	53,44.70
2	Technical Education		21,30.00	12,67.53	11,38.80
3	Sport and Youth Services		5,06.00	2,17.62	16.75
4	Medical Education		35.00	.....	.....
5	Public Health		6,37,26.40	2,39,36.78	1,42,58.88
6	Sewerage and Water Supply		2,00,00.00	76,08.52	57,90.67
7	Urban Development		83,77.00	11,30.00	4,33.75
8	Labour and Labour Welfare		16,09.25	5,90.33	33.96
9	Welfare of Backward Classes		58,49.94	23,54.15	17,38.75
10	Social Welfare		4,54.74	1,34.58	62.44
11	Nutrition		10,72.00	48,07.42	24,49.25
Total—IX Social and Community Services			16,98,60.36	5,00,23.52	3,12,67.95
X. Other Programmes—					
	(i) Court Buildings		38,53.00	8,70.76	18,79.96
	(ii) General Services—Modernisation of Prison Administration		2,49.00	2,00.00	.....
Grand Total—A			33,04,87.60	11,13,17.60	8,44,88.13

Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		योजनेचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
	Approved Outlay दृमान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	of which Capital Content भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	9	1
13,28.55	15,30.14	15,30.14	13,74.47	8,39.35	तीन. पाटबंधारे व पुरनियंत्रण
2,18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	(१) जल प्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
13,39.89	48,64.65	48,64.65	58,18.03	42,65.75	चार. विद्युत
.....	14,50.00	.....	.....	.....	पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	सात. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान
2,81.09	3,69.65	3,69.65	5,98.80	.....	आठ. नियोजन यंत्रणा
38.00	36.00	36.00	1,06.68	.....	नऊ. पर्यटन
32,30.53	82,75.44	68,25.44	78,97.98	51,05.10	दहा. यशदा
					एकूण—३ ते ८
7,156.97	1,19,39.86	1,19,39.86	9,68.89	9,22.00	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
3,33.57	18,30.35	10,73.68	3,40.28	.....	१. सामान्य शिक्षण
4,58.76	2,61.25	2,61.25	2,61.25	.....	२. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
3.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	.....	३. क्रिडा व युवकसेवा
.....	1,84,16.47	1,84,16.47	2,21,43.66	.....	४. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण
23,45.41	91,20.00	9,030.53	1,03,60.00	1,03,60.00	५. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य
5,00.00	9,20.00	5,00.00	9,20.00	.....	६. पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता
8,98.41	9,26.89	9,26.89	10,13.79	2,72.48	७. नगर विकास
32,09.17	51,49.98	65,16.45	91,26.66	42,88.95	८. कामगार आणि कामगार कल्याण
1,26.02	2,59.80	2,21.11	40.00	40.00	९. मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
46,95.48	66,51.44	48,86.22	74,88.45	.....	१०. समाजकल्याण
1,97,26.79	5,54,85.04	3,37,81.46	5,26,71.98	1,58,83.43	११. पोषण
					एकूण—नऊ—सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
6,70.80	8,35.00	7,51.50	4,98.00	4,98.00	दहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
76.71	2,93.00	70.00	1,71.50	1,71.50	(१) न्यायालयीन इमारत
					(२) सामान्य सेवा-तुरुंग प्रशासन आधुनिकीकरण
7,84,86.48	18,17,36.44	17,01,20.58	12,18,15.67	3,27,06.61	एकूण बेरीज—ब

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७ मान्य नियत व्यय 2	Annual Plan 1994-95 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९४-९५ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 3	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4
B-II. ASSISTANCE RECD. FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS OR AGENCIES TO MANTRALAYA DEPARTMENT				
1. Agriculture and Allied Services—				
1.	Crop Husbandry	7,50.00	81.70	13.06
2.	Animal Husbandry	7,20.00	14,50.33	2,44.55
3.	Dairy Development	3,75.00	.....	.....
4.	Fisheries	31,30.00	8,03.77	6,74.41
5.	Co-operation	2,42,11.25	9,17.03	88,52.97
6.	Marketing and Warehouse (N.C.D.C.)	20,00.00	1,55.45	2,27.33
7.	Horticultural .. .. .	.....	1,01.20	11.50
Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services ..		3,11,86.25	35,09.48	1,00,23.82
II. Rural Development—				
1.	I.R.E.P.	2,73.00	1,12.68	94.60
Total—II-Rural Development ..		2,73.00	1,12.68	94.60
IV. Power				
V. Industry and Mining				
Total—IV to V ..		62,50.00	3,17.50	50.00
IX. Social and Community Services—				
1.	General Education	2,21.30	20.46	17.49
2.	Art and Culture	9.50	1.45	0.03
Total—IX-Social and Community Services ..		2,30.80	21.91	17.52
X. Other Programmes				
Grand Total—B-II ..		3,79,40.05	39,61.57	1,01,85.94
C-III. ASSISTANCE DIRECTLY RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.				
I. Agricultural Research & Education				
Total—I-Agricultural Research & Education ..		.....	7,72.00	4,74.93
II. Rural Development—				
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1,47,40.00	67,22.49	51,06.18
Total—II-Rural Development ..		1,47,40.00	67,22.49	51,06.18
IX. Social and Community Services—				
1.	Technical Education	3,85.00	1,33.25	44.18
Total—IX-Social and Community Services ..		3,85.00	1,33.25	44.18
Grand Total—C-III ..		1,51,25.00	76,27.74	56,25.29
Grand Total—A-1—B-II—C-III ..		38,35,52.65	12,29,06.91	10,02,99.36

(रूपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६ प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		योजनेचे/कार्यक्रमाचे नाव
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay नियत व्यय	of which Catalp Content भांडवली भाग	
5	6	7	8	9	
13.06	1,50.00	,50.00	50.00	.....	ब-२. केंद्र शासनाची महामंडळे वगैरे तत्सम एजन्सी- कडून मंत्रालयीन विभागास मिळणारे सहाय्य.
9,77.13	6,86.70	4,44.69	8,15.33	3,61.38	एक. कृषि व संरक्षण सेवा--
.....	1.00	.....	1.00	1.00	१. पीक संवर्धन
9,09.45	19,01.19	18,88.69	24,78.30	23,17.28	२. पशुसंवर्धन
74,72.62	1,69,75.00	1,69,75.00	29,39.00	21,54.00	३. दुग्धशाळा विकास
.....	2,50.00	2,50.00	12,60.00	7,24.00	४. मत्स्यव्यवसाय
80.99	27.50	27.50	25.00	.....	५. सहकार
94,53.25	1,99,91.39	1,99,35.88	75,68.63	55,57.66	६. बसारी पध्दत
.....	1,50.00	2,22.00	1,50.00	.....	७. फलोद्यान
.....	1,50.00	2,22.00	1,50.00	.....	एकूण--एक-कृषि व संरक्षण सेवा
3,25.00	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास--
.....	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00	10,00.00	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम--
.....	1,16.24	25.24	1,16.24	2.00	एकूण--दोन-ग्रामीण विकास
1.52	0.50	1.20	1.00	.....	चार. विद्युत
1.52	25.74	26.44	1,17.24	2.00	पाच. उद्योग व खाणकाम
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--४ ते ८
97,79.77	2,11,67.18	2,11,84.32	88,35.87	65,59.66	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
4,99.50	5,26.71	5,26.71	7,53.00	.....	१. सामाजिक शिक्षण
51,03.19	49,49.40	38,34.48	33,83.61	.....	२. कला व संस्कृती
51,03.19	49,49.40	38,74.48	33,83.61	.....	एकूण--नऊ-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
93.29	75.00	75.00	1,00.00	.....	बहा. इतर कार्यक्रम
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--बेरीज व
93.29	75.00	75.00	1,00.00	.....	क-३. अंमलबजावणी एजन्सीकडे केंद्र शासनाकडून परस्पर वेळारे अर्थसहाय्य,
56,95.98	55,51.11	44,36.19	42,36.61	.....	एक. पीकसंवर्धन--
9,39,62.13	20,84,54.68	19,57,41.09	13,48,88.15	3,92,66.27	दोन. ग्रामीण विकास--
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--दोन ग्रामीण विकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	नऊ. सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	१. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--नऊ-सामाजिक व सामूहिक सेवा
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--बेरीज क-३
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण--बेरीज अ१ + अ२ + क३

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतब्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आ. उ. योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A-Economic Service				
	L. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1	(a) Crop Husbandry A. & A. D. F. (Agri) ..	1,36,50.00	26,66.30 (19.45)	24,80.19	9,14.42
2	Horticulture A. & A. D. F. (Agri) ..	24,28.00	1,83.00 (7.54)	66.78	70.29
3	Soil and Water conservation				
	R.&F.D. (Forest) ..	4,49.00	.....	18,86.15...............	.....
	R.D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.) ..	97.00	.....		11,90.73
	I.D. (Khar Lands) ..	1,77,51.00	15,03.37 (8.47)		.....
		29,14.00	.....		.....
	Sub-Total-2, Soil and Water Conservation.	2,12,11.00	15,03.37 (7.69)	18,86.75	11,90.73
4	Animal Husbandry A. & A. D. F. (ADF) ..	53,42.00	5,97.78 (11.19)	4,55.18	2,98.60
5	Dairy Development A. & A. D. F. (ADF) ..	75,56.00	3,88.97 (5.15)	89.49	22.67
6	Fisheries A. & A. D. F. (ADF) ..	29,14.00	2,29.25 (7.87)	2,12.46	59.58
7	Forest and Wild Life Forest R. & F. D. (F) ..	4,05,09.00	14,47.00 (3.57)	9,42.13	2,87.26
8	Social Forestry R.D.&W.C.D. (Water Conservation)	97,12.00	11,30.70 (11.64)	5,10.35	1,02.79
9	Food Storage and Ware housing C & T. D. ..	1,12.00	10.00 (9.82)	.....	.....
10	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions. A. & A. D. F. ..	38,85.00	.....	.....	.....
11	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T. D. (Co-op.) ..	18,20.00	.....	.....	.....
12	Co-operation C. & T. D. (Co-op.) ..	2,58,83.00	24,86.74 (9.62)	7,73.02	1,68.37
	Total-I—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10).	13,50,22.00	1,06,35.11 (7.88)	74,15.75	30,14.71

वित्तव्यय-आय-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उपयोजना, नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(धन्ये आहत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा माध्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	विक्रमाचे शिर्ष
7	8	9	10	11	1
71,91.63	6,93.44	6,87.36	53,49.00	10,95.53	अ. आर्थिक सेवा १. कृषि व संलग्न सेवा—
16,12.00	70.30 (4.36)	1,19.47	8,55.00	1,02.21	१. (अ) पीक संवर्धन. कृ.व.पदुम
83.27	50.55	.....	49.00	11,05.14	२. फलोत्पादन. कृ.व.पदुम
1,00,77.57	14,26.90	12,24.16	64,40.00		३. मृद व जल-संधारण. म.व.व.वि. (बने)
6,89.08	.....	.....	3,44.00		प्रा.वि.व.ज.सं.वि. (जलसंधारण)
1,08,49.92	14,77.45	12,24.16	68,33.00	11,05.14	पा.वि. (खार जमिनी)
					उप-वेरीज-२ मृद व जल संधारण
22,12.56	5,19.20	2,50.28	10,51.86	4,71.42	४. पशुसंवर्धन कृ.व.पदुम
10,97.60	64.84	36.96	7,23.87	1,06.18	५. दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास. कृ.व.पदुम
11,16.20	73.59	54.38	7,33.62	1,03.49	६. मत्स्यव्यवसाय. कृ.व.पदुम.
1,16,48.67	3,22.04	2,52.43	85,11.00	3,22.04	७. बने व अग्रणीवन बने म.व.व.वि. (बने)
26,90.00	1,67.32	1,53.57	11.10	1,67.32	८. सामाजिक बनीकरण, प्रा.वि.व.ज.सं.वि (जल संधारण)
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	९. गोदामे व वसाह स.व.व.वि (सहकार)
11,35.00	.....	.....	7,52.00	.....	१०. कृषि संगोपन आणि शिक्षण संस्था कृ.व.पदुम (कृषि)
7,80.00	.....	.....	3,16.00	.....	११. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थात मुलवणूक स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
1,32,22.97	2,70.67	2,88.60	34,89.32	1,68.73	१२. सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग (सहकार) विभाग
5,35,56.57	36,58.86	30,67.22	2,97,24.69	36,42.07	एकूण-१ कृषि व संलग्न सेवा (१३१०)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आ. उ. योजना अन्नाबाहेरील आदिवासी घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Rural Development					
Special Programme for Rural Development—					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R. D. D. (RE)	1,67,06.00	32,23.59 (19.30)	31,69.80	8,96.99
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). R. D. D. (RD)	36,40.00	4,92.50 (13.53)	4,19.29	18.31
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). (Energy) I. E. & L. D.	2,73.00	27.00 (9.89)	5.00	.....
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank. P. D. (IF)	51.00	.....	.....	.....
5	Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY.) R. D. & W.C.D. (W.C.D.)	1,98,38.00	43,68.00 (22.02)	54,64.86	2,35.88
	(B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P.D.	12,99,56.00	1,17,45.63 (9.04)	31,31.70	12,51.27
6	Land Reforms R. & F. D. (Rev.)	1,09.00	24.36 (22.35)	20.56	.....
7	Community Development R. D. D.	4,10.00	7.33 (1.79)	1.14	2,19.00
8	International Fund for Agriculture Development. R. D. D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Adarsha Gaon Yojana .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Panchaya of Raj Institutions (R.D. & W.C.P. (R.D.D.)) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Rural Sanitation Programme (S.W. & S.D.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Rural Group life insurance Scheme (R.D.D.) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—II-Rural Development .. (1 to 8)		17,09,83.00	1,98,88.41 (11.63)	1,22,12.35	26,21.45
III. Special Area Programmes—					
1	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts S. W. C. A. S. & T. D. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Wardha plan (P. D.)	14,56.00	.....	.....	.....
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli district and Part of Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded Yavatmal and Bhaadara district, (T.D.D.)	1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00 (100.00)	37,49.05	12,11.64

व्यवस्थापक आरक्षी-१
 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८
 आदिवासी उप योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शीर्ष
State Plan Approved Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
56,49.42	9,29.95	8,36.96	36,84.00	10,05.60	दोन-ग्राम विकास ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम १. एकार्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
36,10.60	8,55.41	8,55.41	17,40.00	6,59.50	२. अल्पवय प्रवणक्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. प्रा.वि.वि.
1,50.00	.....	.....	64.00	.....	३. एकार्मिक ग्रामीण कर्मा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा)
1,04.00	.....	.....	1,78.00	.....	४. प्राथमिक ग्रामीण वेंके- साठी भाग मोडवळ. नि.वि.
2,25,24.04	34,09.85	34,09.85	1,13,96.18	40,64.57	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना प्रा.वि. व अ.सं.वि, (जलसंधारण)
5,00,00.00	15,42.75	13,88.48	4,00,00.00	1,54.32	(ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि. वि.
5,76.30	16.37	16.37	1,71.00	43.13	६. प्र.सुधारणा, म.व.व.वि. (म)
7,61.36	17.02	3.30	28.28	4.55	७. सांस्कृतिक विकास प्रा.वि.वि.
6,23.76	.....	.....	8,76.00	.....	८. कृषी सुधारणा करण्या साठी आगतिक फंड
25,20.70	20.70	20.70	11,44.00	20.70	९. आदर्श गाव योजना
86,75.00	.....	.....	86,75.00	.....	१०. पंचायत राज संस्था, प्रा.वि.वि.
50,00.00	.....	.....	30,63.52	1,84.72	११. ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम (पाणी पुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभाग.)
1,00.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	१२. ग्रामीण जीवन शट योजना (प्रा.वि.वि.)
			18.00	.....	१३. यशदा सामूहिक विकास
10,02,95.19	67,92.05	65,31.07	7,10,71.18	61,37.09	एकूण-दोन ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम १. रत्नागिरी जिल्हातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि.
1,34.40	.....	.....	1,35.00	.....	२. बर्धा योजना नि.वि.
12,00.00	12,00.00	5,20.00	.....	.....	३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा आणि चंद्रपूर, धुळे, नांदेड यशतमाळ व भंडारा या जिल्हातील काही भागा- साठी विशेष कृती कार्यक्रम (आ.वि.वि.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to T. S. P. including O.T.S.P. (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घटक) (टप्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Special Action Plan for hilly areas (P. D.)	65,50.00	23,25.00 (35.50)	10,52.77	4,74.43
	Total—III-Special Area Programme	2,16,56.00	1,59,75.00 (73.77)	48,01.82	16,86.07
	IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1	(1) Major and Medium Projects I.D.	23,00,10.00	1,10,58.54 (4.81)	} 49,05.41	} 56,08.52
	(2) Maharashtra Krishna Vally Development Corporation I.D.	.....	.....
	(3) Rehabilitation R. & F.D. (R)	72,99.00	6,56.91 (9.00)		
	(4) Loans to Project affected persons R.&F.D. (R)	18,45.00	.....	
	Total—IV-Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 3)	23,91,54.00	1,17,15.45 (4.97)	49,05.41	56,08.52
2	Minor Irrigation				
	(1) Co-operation Department.	1,00.00	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)	2,26,21.00	37,90.00 (15.21)	} 81,45.82	} 52,07.43
	(b) I.D.S.W.C.D.	.....	.....
	Minor Irrigation (State Sector) I.D.	3,84,96.00	34,65.00 (9.00)		
	R.D.W.C.D. (WCD)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-total (2) Minor Irrigation	6,12,17.00	72,55.00 (1.28)	43,71.50	37,74.32
	Command Area Development Programme I D	2,94,79.00	.....	.....	.....
	Ayacut Development A.& ADF (Agr)	29,14.00	2,62.00 (8.99)	.....	.....
	Flood Control Projects I.D.	1,46.00	2.50 (17.12)	.....	.....
	Sub-total—CADA, Ayacut & Flood Control (3 to 5)	3,25,39.00	2,64.50 (10.26)	.....	.....
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	33,29,10.00	1,92,34.95 (5.52)	1,30,51.23	1,08,15.43

विवरणपत्र आइयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८.

आदिवासी उप योजना. नियंत्रण आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual, Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्ष
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजना भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उप योजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
44,50.00	9,47.46	852.71	44,50.00	9,47.46	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृती योजना. नि.वि.
57,84.40	21,47.46	13,72.71	45,85.00	9,47.46	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
6,29,48.78	17,27.30	15,64.57	8,64,76.00	.....	चार-पाटबंधारे व पूर नियंत्रण—
40,80.00	38.00	38.00	34,45.00	38.00	१. (१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि. (२) महाराष्ट्र कृष्णा खोरे विकास महामंडळ. (३) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि. (म)
5,23.93	.....	.....	3,14.00	.....	(४) प्रकल्पप्रस्तांसाठी कर्ब म.व.व.वि. (म)
6,79,52.71	17,65.39	16,02.51	21,02,35.00	38.00	चार-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ३)
7.25	.....	.....	5.00	.....	२. लघु पाटबंधारे
1,34,02.54	25,41.61	.....	85,93.63	28,17.39	(१) सहकार विभाग उपसा सिंचन
.....	.....	60,85.72	.....	.....	(अ) लघु पाटबंधारे (स्थानिक क्षेत्र) म. व. प्रा. वि
1,98,02.57	38,99.10	.....	1,89,40.37	8,30.08	(राज्य क्षेत्र)
38,90.92	3,21.20	.....	51,45.00	24,86.08	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
3,71,03.28	67,61.91 (18.22)	60,85.72	3,26,84.00	61,33.55	(४) आर डि डब्ल्यू सीडी उप-वेरीज : (२) लघु पाटबंधारे
1,07,14.34	.....	.....	80,67.00	.....	जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास कार्यक्रम पा.वि.
5,66.29	25.00 (4.41)	25.00	3,89.00	21.00	आयाकट विकास कृ.व. पट्टा विभाग (कृषि)
1,26.77	.....	.....	98.00	.....	पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प पा.वि.
1,14,07.40	25.00	25.00	83,54.00	21.00	उप-वेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट व पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ५)
11,64,63.39	85,52.21 (7.34)	77,13.29	25,14,73.00	61,92.55	एकूण-चार-पाटबंधारे पूरनियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan, 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP % आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी वस्त्र) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Power Development —					
1	Hydro Project I.D.	11,14,71.00	.....	.....	.....
2	Rehabilitation R. & F.D.	8,49.00	.....	.....	.....
3	Sardar Sarovar I.D.	10,00.00	.....	.....	.....
4	Thermal Project I.E.L.D. (Energy)	34,39,44.00	80,00.00 (2.33)	74,16.52	22,94.16
5	Non-conventional Sources of Energy I.E. & L.D. (Energy)	7,34.00	66.06 (9.00)	1,72.08	.....
Total—V-Power Development ..		45,79,98.00	80,66.06 (1.76)	75,88.60	22,94.16
VI. Industry and Mineral					
(a) Village and Small Scale Industry					
1	I.E. & L.D. (Ind.)	1,78,41.00	2,08.00 (1.16)	73.35	14.74
2	E.L.D. (Employment)	1,36.00	.....	
3	C. & T.D. (Textile)	43,68.00	1,50.00 (3.43)		
4	C. & T.D. (Co-operation)	2,33.00	9.00 (3.86)		
5	Trade and Commerce LT & CD .. .. .	.....	.....
Sub-Total—Village and Small Scale Industries.		2,25,78.00	3,67.00 (1.63)	73.35	14.74
(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries.					
1	I.E. & L.D. (Ind.)	2,20,53.00	.....	.....	.....
2	C. & T.D. (Textile)	3,39,66.00	5,49.50 (1.62)	.....	.....
3	C. & T.D. Department Co-operation.	1,00.00	.....	.....	.....
4	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	4,55.00	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total Medium and Large Scale Industries.		5,66,74.00	5,49.50 (0.97)	.....	.....

विवरणपत्र आउटगो-१
वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्ष
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा माध्यम नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उप योजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	1
4,00,00-00	.....	.....	3,75,00-00	.....	पाच विद्यत विकास १. षल विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि..
1,16-66	.....	.....	71-00	.....	२. पुर्नवसन म.व.वि.
11-54	.....	.....	16-00	.....	३. सरदार सरोवर . पा. वि.
8,50,50-25	29,72-27	29,72-27	10,81,62-46	33,25-14	४. औद्योगिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व का वि. (उर्जा)
4,50-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	1,00-00	75-00	५. ऊर्जेची अपारंपारिक साधने उ.ऊ.वका.वि. (उर्जा)
12,56,28-46	30,72-27 (2.70)	30,72-27	14,58,49-46	33,99-74	एकूण-पाच-विद्युतविकास
1,71,37-99	37-26	47-85	72,19-37	35-23	सहा उद्योग व खनिजे (क) हाथीग व रूपा उद्योग १ उ.ऊ.व का.वि. (उद्योग)
1,45-96	28-50	.....	38-50	6-30	२ (सेवायोजन)
12,18-84	1-10	2-52	7,40-70	0-15	३ स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)
78-48	2-42	.....	44-85	21-99	४ स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
.....	.....	.....	2,00-00	.....	५. व्यापार आणि वाणिज्य
1,85,81-27	69-28 (0.37)	50-37	79,84-87	63-62	उप-वेरीज-अ ग्रामीण रूपा उद्योग
1,36,80-10	.....	.....	58,00-00	.....	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग १ उ.ऊ.व का.वि. (उद्योग)
1,01,01-10	50-00	.....	31,80-55	50-51	२ स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)
61-00	50-00	.....	17-78	0-01	३ स.व.व. वि. (सहकार)
1,85-10	.....	.....	1,19-00	.....	४ स.क.सा.का.की.प.वि.
2,40,27-30	1,00-00	.....	91,17-33	50-02	उप-वेरीज-मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग.

STATEMENT TSP-1
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्य	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनाचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना कोसावाहेरील आदिवासी घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
(c)	Infrastructural facilities for central public sector undertaking I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	18,28.00	.....	.....	.....
(d)	Mineral and Metallurgical Industries I.E.&L.D. (Ind)	4,74.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals: .. (1 + 4)	8,14,46.00	9,16.00 (1.12)	73.35	14.74
VII	Transport—				
1	Ports and Light Houses H.D.	29,14.00	.....	.....	.....
2	Civil Aviation G.A.D.	8,25.00	.....	.....	.....
3	Roads and Bridges P.W.D.	6,29,08.00	56,62.00 (9.00)	1,06,23.88	88,94.05
4	Road Transport (i) M.S.R.T.C. H.D.	6,86,61.00	.....	.....	.....
	(ii) Motor Vehicle H.D.	2,91.00	.....	.....	.....
5	Inland Water Transport H.D.	1,56.00	.....	.....	.....
6	Urban Transport (1) U.D. (2) P.W.D.	3,36,88.00	.....	.....	.....
7	State's Participation in Railway Projects H.D.	44,80.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—VII-Transport ..	17,39,23.00	56,62.00 (3.27)	1,06,23.88	88,94.05

विवरणपत्र आउथो-१
 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८
 आदिवासी रूप योजना. नियतव्यय भागि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्ष
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा माध्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
2,75.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	(क) केंद्रीय/राज्यी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपक्रमा-करिता मूकभूतसुखसौखी उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
95.00	.....	.....	57.00	.....	(ख) कनिष्ठ व मातृ विषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (उद्योग)
4,29,78.57	1,69.28	50.57	1,73,07.15	1,13.64	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग व खनिजे (१ ते ४)
8,16.00	.....	.....	17,57.28	.....	सात-वाहतूक
2,47.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	१. बंदरे, वीरगुहे गु.वि.
6,25,25.00	97,69.57 (15.63)	68,99.98	4,64,59.25	75,96.00	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा. प्र. वि.
98,08.00	.....	.....	96,79.00	.....	३. रस्ते व पूल सा.वा.वि.
2,24.00	.....	.....	68.00	.....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) म.रा. परिवहन महा-संघ ग.वि. (२) मोटार वाहतूक गु.वि.
58.56	.....	.....	5.00	.....	५. सु-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गु.वि.
1,10,34.69	.....	.....	24,07.00 15,00.00 500.00	.....	६. नागरी वाहतूक (१) म. वि. वि. (२) सा. वा. वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग गु.वि.
8,47,13.25	97,69.57	87,92.62	6,23,97.53	75,96.00	एकूण—सात-वाहतूक

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवाषिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वाषिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वाषिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्य	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना, क्षेत्रात्मक वरील आदिवासी घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII. Communications					
IX. Science Technology and Environment					
1	Science and Technology G.A.D.	2,28.00	....	....	....
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre P.D.	3,40.00	....	....	....
3	Water Pollution Control ENV Dept.	2,43.00	....	....	....
Total—IX-Science Technology and Environment.		8,11.00	....	....	....
X. General Economic Services					
1	Statistics P.D.	2,49.00	....	....	....
2	Planning Machinery P.D.	2,73.00	....	....	....
3	Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration. G.A.D.	2,73.00	....	....	....
4	Prizes to District under 20 point Programme P.D.	2,28.00	....	....	....
5	Local Development Programme P.D.	3,11,32.00	33,00.00 (10.60)	12,88.53	8,80.00

विवरणपत्र आउटगो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

नियतव्यय आणि खर्च आदिवासी उप योजना

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्ष
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासीचा उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
.....	भाट—व्यवस्थापन नऊ—वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
1,00.00	1,39.00	.....	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
75.14	1,30.00	.....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग ॲप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि.वि.
15,00.00	4,09.00	.....	३. जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प.वि.
16,75.14	6,58.00	.....	एकूण—नऊ—वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरण
64.00	1,56.00	.....	दहा—सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा— (१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
4,80.31	3,48.53	.....	(२) नियोजन यंत्रणा नि.वि.
68.00	80.00	.....	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकीय विकास (यशदा) सा.प्र.वि.
47.00	44.00	.....	(४) जिल्ह्यांना वीस कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत वसिस वाटप नि.वि.
1,99,82.20	11,10.00 (6.00)	13,20.00	2,22,97.47	13,20.00	(५) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम नि. वि.

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRIBAL SUB PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना जेजावाहेरील आदिवासी घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	6. Tourism—				
	(i) M.T.D.C. Share Capital H.D.	10,01.00	.....	.....	.....
	(ii) Forest Tourism R. & F.D. (Forest)	4,55.00	.....	.....	.....
	(iii) Director of Tourism H.D.	49,91.00	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-Total-Tourism ..	64,47.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—X-General Economic Services	3,86,02.00	33,00.00 (8.55)	12,88.53	880.00
	XI. Social & Community Services				
1	General Education ..	.....	1,04,29.27 (14.29)	38,85.00	18,50.21
	S.E.D. ..	7,30,07.00	.....	.....	.....
	H.T.E. & E.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Sport and Youth Services S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	21,18.00	.....	50.80	17.46
3	Art and Culture S.E.D.	5,12.00	.....	.....	.....
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	19,12.00	.....	.....	.....
	G.A.D.	1.00	.....	.....	.....
	Rajya Marathi Vikas Parishad G.A.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture ..	24,25.00	.....	.....	.....
4	Technical Education H.T.E. & E. D.	2,25,18.00	3,21.75 (1.43)	54.32	17.30
	(1) Engineering Poly (I)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2) Vocational (II)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	T.E. Total ..	2,25,18.00	3,21,75	54.32	17.30
	5. Health	1,15,16.00	40.00 (0.35)	.....	.....
1	Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	3,69.00	.....	.....	.....
2	Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	4,34,41.00	74,04.77 (17.05)	45,31.77	25,90.73
4	U.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total—Health (1 to 3)	5,53,26.00	74,44.77 (13.46)	45,31.77	23,94.73

विश्वरूप-आडयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उप योजना. नियतव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७		विकासाचे शिर्ष.
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
1,12.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.प.वि.म. भाग भांडवल गृहविभाग
1,43.75	37.83	.....	1,74.00	42.00	(दोन) मन पर्यटन म.व.व.वि. (बने)
2,84.00	.....	.....	2,31.00	.....	(तीव) पर्यटन संचालनालय गृहविभाग
5,39.75	37.83 (7.01)	.....	4,65.00	42.00	उप-बेरीज-पर्यटन
2,11,81.26	11,37,83.00 (5.27)	13,20.0	2,33,83.00	13,62.00	एकूण—बहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा
3,39,63.24	38,61.91	.....	.....	31,18.43	अकरा—सामाजिक आणि सामूहिक सेवा—
.....	.....	38,52.35	2,59,94.45	.....	१. सामान्य शिक्षण
28,88.02	.....	.....	25,08.55	.....	१ सा. शि. वि.
23,63.31	41.90	40.82	24,90.00	48.57	२ उ.न.शि. व सं.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	२. शिवा व युवक सेवा
2,66.33	.....	.....	2,54.00	.....	स.क.सा.का.फी. व प.वि.
8,39.53	.....	.....	2,05.00	.....	३. कला आणि संस्कृती
11.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	१ शि.वि.
48.13	.....	.....	10.00	.....	२ स.क.सा.का.फी. व प.वि.
6,33.16	.....	.....	4,69.00	.....	३.राज्य मराठी विकास, परिषद सा.प्र.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	उप-बेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
75,88.05	.....	47.65	64,82.56	.....	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
15,84.36	1,00.75	.....	9,10.44	1,06.50	१ उ.नं.शि.व.से.वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	२ अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय तंत्र निकेतन
91,72.41	1,00.75	37.65	73,93.00	1,06.50	एकूण तांत्रिक शिक्षण
42,40.85	27.92	.....	44,55.00	.....	५ आरोग्य—
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	१. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औपधी इत्ये.
72,31.63	.....	42,39.55	55.00	.....	बी. शि. व बी. इ. वि.
1,78,90.65	43,30.10 (24.20)	.....	1,72,09.00	55,70.39	२. राज्य कामगार विमा योजना व. शि.वि.
1,00.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता
2,52,64.00	23,75.35 (17.04)	23,75.35	2,18,13.00	55,70.30 (17.14)	१ सा.आ.वि. २ नगर विकास एकूण—आरोग्य (१ ते ३)

STATEMENT-TSP-1
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) (आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घराने) (टक्के)	Actual expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Sewerage and Water Supply				
	U.D.D.	9,71,27.00	3,70.00 (0.38)	} 18,95.13	3,82.37
	R.D.D.	6,31,20.00	28,51.12 (4.52)		21,66.87
	Sub-Total (6) Sewerage and Water Supply	16,02,47.00	32,21.12 (2.01)	18,95.13	25,49.24
7	Housing—				
	P. W. D.	72,85.00	....	....	....
	H. & S.A.D.	1,80,00.00	8,82.00 (4.90)	26.54	0.03
	R. & F.D. (F)	97.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (R)	36,83.85	1,80.00 (3.52)	....	....
	R. D. D. ... ..	....	....	....	....
	R.S.F.D. (Gaothan) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	R.D.D. & W. C. D.	14,31.15	....	....	....
	C. & T. D. (Co-op.) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agri.) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	H. D. (Prohibition) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	H.D. (Excise)	20.00	....	....	....
	Police Housing—H. D. ... ..	....	....	....	....
	I. E. & L.D.	81.00	....	....	....
	Sub-total (7) Housing	3,05,98.00	10,62.00 (3.47)	26.54	0.03
8	Urban Development—				
	U. D.	3,32,61.00	5,50.00 (1.65)	} 3,09.24	} 92.24
	R.D.D. ... ..	....	....
	H. & S. A. D. (Slum)	63,14.00	3,78.84 (6.00)		
	Development of Megacity Bombay	..	..
	Sub-total (8) Urban Development	3,95,75.00	9,28.84 (2.35)	3,09.24	92.24

विबरणपत्र-आउयो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्षे
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय 7	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) 9	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय 10	Flow to TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) 11	
4,97,47.00	2,37.45	1,77.45	4,44,24.40	5.00	६. मलनिःस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा न.वि.वि.
2,32,33.00	30,81.37	30,50.42	2,37,45.60	30,50.18	भा.वि.वि.
2,29,80.00	33,18.85	32,27.87	6,81,70.00	30,55.18	एकूण-बेरीज (६) मलनिःस्सारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा.
15,00.00	.....	.....	8,07.00	.....	७. गृहनिर्माण १ सा. भा. वि.
23,29.08	38.30	31.03	20,17.00	45.00	२ गृ. नि. व. वि. स. वि.
12.49	.....	.....	8.00	.....	३ म. व. व. वि. (वन)
4,93.00	.....	.....	1,01.00	.....	४ म. व. व. वि. (महसुल).
2,25.82	23.70	.....	91.35	.....	५ म. व. व. विभाग (गावठाण)
.....	.....	.....	.....	25.85	६ भा. वि. व जलसंधारण विभाग
13.48	.....	.....	29.00	.....	७ स. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	८ क. व. पट्टम. वि. (कृषी).
50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	९ गृ. वि. (दारुबंदी)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	१० गृ. वि. (उत्पादन शुल्क)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	११ पोलीस गृहनिर्माण (गृ. वि.).
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	१२ उ. उ. व का. वि.
46,23.87	62.00	31.03	30,26.00	70.85	एकूण बेरीज (७) गृहनिर्माण
1,94,08.38	1,57.25	1,52.05	87,83.59	1,41.59	८. नगरविकास १ न. वि. वि.
1,25.00	.....	.....	84.00	.....	२ भा. वि. वि.
61,66.00	.....	.....	37,16.41	.....	३ गृ. नि. व. वि. स. वि. (गलिच्छ वस्ती)
40,00.00	.....	.....	40,00.00	.....	४ भंगासीटीचा विकास (मुंबई)
2,96,49.58	1,57.00	1,52.05	1,65,84.00	1,41.50	एकूण बेरीज- (८) नगर विकास

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to T. S. P. including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Information and Publicity				
	G. A. D.	9,23.00	1,14.00 (12.35)	60.88	17.85
10.	Welfare of B. C.— S.W.C.A.S. & T. D.	64,92.00	45.00 (0.69)	} 1,03,68.52	40,90.93
	T. D. D.	82,55.00	82,55.00 (1,00 00)		
	Sub-total— Welfare of B. C.	1,47,47.00	83,00.00 (56.28)	1,03,68.52	40,90.93
11.	Social Welfare—				
1.	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	6,01.15	75.54 (12.57)	}	11.61
2.	H. D. (Prisoner's welfare)	1,45.00	.....	
3.	G. A. D.	55.00	.....	
4.	Mahila and Bal Kalyan Dept.	8,55.85	.....	
5.	Mahila and Balkalyan Vikas Samiti.	.....	.....
	Sub-total—Welfare of S. C.	16,57.00	75.54 (4.56)	.....	11.61
	Total—Welfare of B. C. and Social Welfare 10 & 11.	1,64,04.00	83,00.00 (50.60)	1,03,68.52	41,02.59
12.	Labour and Labour Welfare				
	H. T. E. & E.D. (Technical)	87,47.00	7,26.40 (8.30)	} 5,73.98	2,91.11
	H. T. E. & E.D. (Employment)	2,46.00	50 00 (29.32)		
	I.E. & L.D.	2,48.00	.....	
	H. & S.A.D.	4,55.00	41.00 (9.01)		
	R. & F.D.	9.00	.....	
	C. & T.D.	8.00	0.63 (7.87)		
	Total 12 Labour and Labour Welfare..	97,13.00	8,18 03 (8.42)	5,73.98	2,91.11

बिबरणपत्र-आउटवो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्षे
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP Including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP Including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी धरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
2,68.80	28.80	27.50	1,50.00	50.48	९. माहिती आणि प्रसिद्धी सा. प्र. वि.
93,83.80	17.91	50,85.45	2,13,54.54	41.00	१०. मागास वर्गीयांचे कल्याण स. क. सा. का. कि. व प. वि.
80,38.07	61,57.67		80,38.07	60,38.07	जा. वि. वि.
1,55,37.47	61,79.07	50,85.45	2,73,92.61	60,79.07, (39.72)	उपवेरीज—मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
22,20.33	.....	.....	3,61.00	.....	११. समाज कल्याण
1,84.05	.....	.....	40.00	.....	१. स.क. सा. का. कि. व. प. वि.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	२. ग. वि. (कैद्यांचे कल्याण)
6,43.56	46.07 (7.15)	.....	3,12.26	1,96.94	३. सा. प्र. वि.
8,24.37	2,06.83 (25.09)	.....	4,69.74	.....	४. महिला आणि बालकल्याण विभाग
38,72.76	2,52.90 (6.53)	2,06.83	11,83.00	1,96.94	५. महिला व बाल कल्याण विकास समिती.
1,90,10.23	60,24.48 (31.69)	52,92.28	2,85,75.61	62,76.01	उपवेरीज—समाजकल्याण
54,69.59	10,71.07	11,22.69	53,69.69	12,00.65	एकूण—मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण समाजकल्याण १० व ११
23,72.75	1,37.76		5,10.87	.....	१२. कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
91.36	.....		55.00	97.45	उ. तं. वि. व शो. यो. विभाग
1,89.64	38.60		2,06.45	34.90	उ. तं. शि. व से. यो. विभाग
0.50	.....		0.11	.....	उ. उ. व का. वि.
3.68	.....		5.50	.....	ग.नि.वि.स.वि.
81,27.61	12,47.43	11,22.69	61,71.61	13,33.00 (15.35)	म. व. व. वि. स.व.व.वि.
					एकूण—बारा. कामगार व कामगारकल्याण.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्य	Flow to T.S.P. including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घटक) (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	13. Nutrition				
(1)	Mahila and Balkalyan Deptt. ...	54,60.00	3,57.78 (6.55)	2330.63	5,59.86
(2)	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ...	1,99.00	....		....
(3)	F and CSD ...	....	....		....
	Total—13 Nutrition ...	56,59.00	3,57.78 (6.32)	2368.63	5,59.86
	Total XI—Social and Community Services (1 to 13) ...	41,85,13.00	....	2,40,86.81	1,20,89.27
	C. General Services				
XII.	General Services—				
1	Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
	P.W.D. ...	92,27.00	....	....	....
	R.D.D. ...	4,47.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (Revenue) ...	53,80.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D.(F) ...	1,56.00	....	....	....
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.) ...	4,83.00	....	....	....
	H. D. (Prohibition) ...	15.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Transport) ...	1,68.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Jail) ...	3,71.00	....	....	....
	L. & J.D. ...	38,53.00	....	....	....
	A. & A.D.F. (Agril.) ...	36.00	....	....	....
	Homegard ...	....	....	....	....
	F.S.L. (HD) ...	....	....	....	....
	Total—C.XII-General Services	2,01,36.00	....	....	....
	(XIII) Other Programme ...	....	....	....	....
1.	Maharashtra Earth Rihabilitation Porgamme	....	....	....	....
2.	Unallocated Additional Outlay for statutory Development Board.	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total (I to XII)	1,85,20,00.00	11,59,17.80 (6.26)	8,11,42.34	4,03,10.40

For the year 97-98 the total outlay for S.C.P. is more than 9% of total outlay of State Annual Plan.

विवरणपत्र-आउटपो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

आदिवासी उपयोजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकासाचे शिर्षे
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP% आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उपयोजनेच्या क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP including OTSP आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा अंदाजित खर्च (आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून)	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय	Flow to TSP including OTSP (%) आदिवासी उपयोजनेचा भाग (आदिवासी उप योजना क्षेत्राबाहेरील आदिवासी घरून) (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
69,20.13	39,84.90	35,86.41	34,78.52	20,08.27	१३. पोषण महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग.
.....	
69,20.13	39,84.90	35,86.41	74,78.52	20,03.27	एकूण—१३. पोषण.
21,63,48.17	2,35,58.34	2,16,06.20	18,68,08.24	2,17,79.09	एकूण—अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा (१ ते १३)
40,00.00	.....	.....	18,49.25	.....	क. सामान्य सेवा
50.00	.....	.....	3,54.00	.....	बारा. सर्वसामान्य सेवा,
16,20.00	.....	.....	6,67.00	.....	सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा.
200.00	.....	.....	1,19.00	.....	सा. बा. वि.
194.31	.....	.....	1,49.00	.....	आ. वि. वि.
25.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	म. व. व. वि. (महसूल)
285.00	.....	.....	1,00.00	.....	म. व. व. वि. (बने)
12,00.00	.....	.....	4,85.00	.....	उ. उ. व. का. वि. (कामगार)
835.00	.....	.....	4,98.00	.....	ग. वि. (वा बंदी).
28.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....	ग. वि. (परिवहन)
12.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	ग. वि. (दु'त)
25.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	वि. व न्या. वि.
84,74.81	.....	.....	42,42.25	.....	क. व स. वि. (महकार)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ग. वि होमगॉड
4,13.00	.....	.....	2,03,00.00	.....	ब.व. न्या. पू.वि
1,00,00.00	.....	.....	1,00,00.00	.....	एकूण—क-बारा सामान्य सेवा.
82,84,00.00	5,88,57.87	5,35,25.75	83,25,00.00	5,50,00.00	(तेरा) इतर कार्यक्रम
					(१) महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील भूकंपग्रस्तांचे पुनर्वसन.
					(२) वैधानिक मंडळासाठी अतिरिक्त अतिरिक्त तरतुद.
					(३) अतिरिक्त
					एकूण—१ ते तेरा.

आदिवासी उप योजनेची तरतूद सन १९९७-९८ च्या राज्य योजनेच्या अर्थसंकल्पात होणाऱ्या तरतूदीच्या ९ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त आहे.

STATEMENT SCP-1
ANNUAL PLAN, 1997-98
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-94 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. शो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1.	Crop Husbandry A. & A.D.F.	1,36,50.00	33,80.00 (24.71)	18,64.68	14,29.52
2.	Horticulture A. & A.D.F.	24,28.00	75.00 (3.09)	26.20	11.60
3.	Soil and Water Conservation A. & A.D.F. (Agri.) R. & F.D. (Forest) R. D. & WCD (WCD) I.D. (Khar lands)	4,49.00 97.00 1,77,51.00 29,14.00	..... ..... 18,37.45 (10.35) .....	..... ..... 22,81.88 .....	..... ..... 23,96.92
	Sub-Total—2, Soil and Water Conservation.	2,12,11.00	18,37.45 (8.66)	22,81.88	23,96.92
4.	Animal Husbandry A. & A.D.F.	53,42.00	2,45.00 (4.58)	121.24	1,41.68
5.	Dairy Development A. & A.D.F.	75,56.00	1,42.00 (1.88)	83.87	50.40
6.	Fisheries A. & A.D.F.	29,14.00	43.50 (1.49)	51.62	23.77
7.	Forest and Wild Life Forest R. & F.D.(F.) Social Forestry	4,05,09.00 97,12.00	..... 5,87.88 (6.05)	..... 2,77.69	..... 1,46.77
8.	R. D. & W. C. D. (Water Conservation)				
9.	Food Storage and Ware-housing C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	1,12.00	.....	.....	.....
10.	Agricultural Research and Education Institutions A. & A.D.F. (Agri.)	38,85.00	.....	.....	.....
11.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution. C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	18,20.00	3,50.00 (19.23)	3,20.00	3,20.00
12.	Co-operation C. & T.D. (Co-op.)	2,58,83.00	15,76.00 (6.09)	11,67.29	2,66.74
	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services (1 to 10)	13,50,22.00	84,75.83 (6.28)	61,94.56	44,67.70

बिबरणपत्र-विषयो-१
 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८
 विशेष बटक योजना
 नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शिर्ष/ उपशिर्ष
Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा माध्यमियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.प्र.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष बटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च	State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.प्र.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	
10	11	9	7	8	६ १
71,91.63	15,50.68	13,95.61	53,49.00	25,29.83	१. कृषी व संलग्न सेवा (अ) पीक संवर्धन. क. व पदुम.
16,12.00	51.69	51.69	8,55.00	41.27	२. फलोत्पादन क. व पदुम
83.27	.....	.....	49.00	.....	३. मूद व जलसंधारण क. व पदुम. (कृषि) म. व. व. वि (वने)
1,00,77.57	30,84.59	28,76.23	64,40.00	8,54.84	ग्रा. वि. व. जसं. वि (जलसंधारण)
6,89.08	.....	.....	3,44.00	.....	पा. वि. (खार जमिनी)
1,08,49.92	23,96.92	28,76.13	68,33.00	8,54.84	उप बेरीज—२ मूद व जलसंधारण
22,12.56	4,14.35	2,61.93	10,51.86	1,42.95	४. पशुसंवर्धन क. व पदुम
10,97.60	1,26.55	61.35	7,23.87	1,82.87	५. दुग्धव्यवसाय विकास क. व पदुम
11,16.20	54.67	55.57	7,33.62	1,26.69	६. मत्स्यव्यवसाय क. व पदुम.
1,16,48.67	3,40.01	3,40.01	85,11.00	27.20	७. वने व वन्य जीवत (अ) वने. व व. वि. (वने)
26,90.00	1.83	1.83	11,10.00	.....	८. सामाजिक वनीकरण (जलसंधारण) ग्रा. वि. व ज. सं. वि
0.02	.....	.....	0.02	.....	९. गोदामे व वस्तार सं. व. व. वि. (सहकार)
11,35.00	.....	.....	7,52.00	.....	१०. कृषी संशोधन आणि शिक्षण संस्था क. व पदुम. (कृषि)
7,80.00	.....	.....	3,16.00	.....	११. कृषी वितीय संस्था गुंतवणूक स.व.व.वि (सहकार)
1,32,22.97	4,72.87	4,72.37	34,89.32	5,02.53	१२. सहकार स.व.व.वि. (सहकार)
5,35,56.57	60,98.14	55,16.39	2,97,25.69	44,08.18	एकूण—१ कृषी व संलग्न सेवा (१ ते १०)

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. व. यो. वा भाग (शक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure. प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	II. Rural Development Special Programmes for Rural Development—				
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). R.D.D. (RE)	1,67,06.00	31,74.14 (19.00)	37,07.95	21,65.38
2	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) R.D.D. (RD)	36,40.00	....	1,80.35	71.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). I.E.&L.D. (Energy)	2,73.00	....	....	....
4	Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Bank, P.D. (IF)	51.00	....	....	....
5	Rural Employment— (A) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). R.D.&W.C.D. (W.C.D.) (B) Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.) P.D.	1,98,38.00	49,59.00 (25.00)	89,94.02	33,85.21
6	Land Reforms R. & F.D.(Rev.)	1,09.00	18.80 (17.25)	60.06	18.50
7	Community Development R.D.D.	4,10.00	16.54 (4.02)	20.85	1,00.65
8	Panchayat Raj Institutions R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.).	....	....	....	....
9	Adharsh Gaon R.D. & W.C.D. (R.D.D.).	....	....	....	....
10	International Fund for Agriculture Development.	....	....	....	....
11	Rural Sanftction Programme	....	....	....	....
12	Rural Group Insurance Scheme	....	....	....	....
13	Grant in-aid to yashada	....	....	....	....
	Total—II-Rural Development (1 to 8)	17,09,83.00	4,07,79.19 (23.84)	3,48,92.87	1,36,92.32
	III. Special Area Programmes—				
1	Area Development Scheme in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	....	....	....	....
2	Wardha Plan (P.D.)	14,56.00	....	....	....

विवरण-विषयी-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

विशेष घटक योजना-नियतव्य आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना		विकासशीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
56,49.42	16,55.07 (29.30)	14,99.99	36,84.00	17,09.47	दोन गामीण विकास ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
36,10.60	5,76.10 (15.95)	5,35.50	17,40.00	8.50	१. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम. शा.वि.वि.
1,50.00	.....	.....	64.00	.....	२. अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम. शा.वि.वि.
1,04.00	.....	.....	1,78.00	.....	३. एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उर्जा)
2,25,24.05	37,41.49 (16.61)	33,84.34	1,13,96.18	38,78.45	४. प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण वके- साठी भाग-भांडवल नि.वि.
5,00,00.00	82,35.02 (16.47)	74,51.50	4,00,00.00	.....	५. ग्रामीण रोजगार- (अ) अन्नाहर रोजगार योजना प्रा.वि. ब.ज.स.वि (अल्लुवाराण), (ब) रोजगार हमी योजना नि.वि.
5,76.30	24.00 (4.23)	24.40	1,71.00	23.78	६. भू-सुधारणा. म.व.व.वि. (म)
7,61.36	1,96.31 (25.78)	1,93.76	28.48	2.45	७. सामुहिक विकास शा.वि.वि.
86,75.00	.....	.....	86,75.00	.....	८. पंचायत राज संस्था, शा.वि.वि.
25,20.00	.....	.....	11,44.00	.....	९. आदर्श गाव, शा.वि.वि.
6,23.76	.....	.....	8,76.00	.....	१०. कृषि सुधारणा करण्यासाठी जागतिक फंड.
50,00.00	.....	.....	30,63.52	14,95.30	११. ग्रामीण स्वच्छता
1,00.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	१२. ग्रामीण जिवन विमा गट योजना.
.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	१३. यशदा सामुहिक (विकास)
10,02,95.19	1,44,28.39	1,30,89.49	7,10,71.18	71,18.05	एकूण—दोन-ग्रामविकास (१ ते ८)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	तीन—विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
1,34.00	.....	.....	1,35.00	.....	१. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्रविकास योजना. स.क.सा.का.व.प.वि. २. वर्धा योजना (नि.वि.)

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा. भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4		6
3	Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli districts parts of Chandrapur, Dhule, Nanded, Yavatmal and Bhandara Districts. P.D.	1,36,50.00	....	....	....
4	Special Action Plan for hilly area (P. D.)	65,50.00	....	....	....
	Total—III-Special Area Programme	2,16,56.00	....	....	....
	IV. Irrigation and Flood Control—				
1	Major and Medium Projects I. D. (2) Maharashtra Krishna vally Development Project	23,00,10.00	1,15,53.76 (5.12)	45,42.00	11.05
2	Rehabilitation R. and F. D.	71,99.00	....	1,31.16	1,50.68
3	Loans to Project affected persons R. and F. D.	18,45.00	....	....	....
	Total—Sub total—Major and Medium Project. (1 to 5)	23,91,54.00	1,15,53.76 (4.83)	46,73.16	1,61.731
2	Minor Irrigation Co-op.	1,00.00	....	40.20	0.13
	R. D. and W.C.D. (State and Local)	2,26,21.00	3,53.00 (0.18)	9,83.29	10,09.20
	I. D. State Sector	3,84,96.00	15,00.00 (3.90)	18,81.00	34,47.47
	Sub-total—Minor-Irrigation	6,12,17.00	18,53.00 (3.00)	29,04.49	44,56.80
3	Command Area Development Programme. I. D.	2,94,79.00	4,62.90 (1.57)	18,33.95	9,10.00
4	Ayacut Development A. and A.D.F.	29,14.00	4,07.00 (13.07)	1,71.92	90.0
5	Flood Control Projects I. D.	1,46.00	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—CADA, Ayacut and Flood Control (3 to 5)	3,35,39.00	48,69.80 (2.67)	20,05.87	10,00.00
	Total—IV-Irrigation and Flood Control	33,29,10.00	1,42,76.56 (4.29)	95,83.52	56,18.53

व्यवस्थापन-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च.

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शिर्ष उपशिर्ष
Approved outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा माध्यम नियत व्यय 7	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च 9	State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय 10	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा. भाग (टक्के) 11	
12,00.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	३. गडचिरोली जिल्हा, आणि चंद्रपूर, बुळ्ढे, नांदेड मसतमाळ व भंडारा या जिल्हातील काही भागामध्ये विशेष कृषि कार्यक्रम (नि.वि.)
44,50.00	.....	.....	44,50.00	.....	४. डोंगरी विभागाच्या विकासासाठी विशेष कृषी योजना. (नि.वि.)
57,84.40	.....	.....	45,85.00	.....	एकूण—तीन-विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
6,01,48.78	.....	.....	8,64,76.00	.....	वार-पाटबंधारे व पूर- नियंत्रण—
.....	.....	.....	12,00,00.00	.....	(१) मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प पा.वि.
44,80.00	.....	.....	34,45.00	.....	(२) महाराष्ट्र कृष्णा खोरे विकास महामंडळ.
5,23.93	(3.77)	.....	3,14.00	.....	(३) पुनर्वसन म.व.व.वि.(म.)
6,79,52.71	.....	.....	21,02,35.00	.....	(४) प्रकल्पब्रह्मसाठी कृष म.व.व.वि.(म.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	उप-वेरीज-मोठे व मध्यम प्रकल्प (१ ते ३)
7.52	.....	.....	5.00	.....	२. कृष्ण पाटबंधारे (१) सहाकार विभाग
1,72,89.46	16,99.34	} 18,16.59	85,93.63	1,57.23	(२) ग्रामविकास व जल- संधारण विभाग
1,98,06.57	6,65.03		1,89,40.37	12.50	(३) पाटबंधारे विभाग
.....	.....	.....	51,45.00	0.33	(२) ज. स. विभाग
3,71,03.28	23,64.37 (6.37)	18,16.59	3,26,84.00	1,70.06	उप-वेरीज-(२) कृष्ण पाटबंधारे
1,07,14.34	.....	.....	80,67.00	.....	३. जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास पा.वि.
5,66.29	99.98	99.98	3,89.00	21.38	४. आयाकट विकास कृ. व पशुम वि.
1,26.77	0.50	.....	98.00	.....	५. पूरनियंत्रण प्रकल्प. पा.वि.
1,14,07.40	1,00.48	99.98	85,54.00	21.38	उप-वेरीज जलप्रदाय क्षेत्र विकास आयाकट पूर नियंत्रण (३ ते ६)
11,64,63.39	24,64.85	19,16.57	25,14,73.00	1,91.44	एकूण—वार-पाटबंधारे व पूरनियंत्रण

(Rs. in lakhs)

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	V. Power Development—				
1	Hydro Project	11,14,71.00	.....		.....
	I.D.				
2	Rehabilitation .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	..
	R. & F. D.	8,49.00	.....		.....
3	Sardar Sarovar Project I. D. ..	10,00.00	.....		.....
4	Thermal Project	34,39,44.00	26,25.00 (0.76)	15,75.00	32,73.00
5	Non-conventional Sources of Energy. I. E. & L. D. (Energy)	7,34.00	.....		.....
	Total—V-Power Development ..	45,79,98.00	26 25.00 (0.57)	15,75.00	32,73.00
	VI. Industry and Minerals—				
	(a) Village and Small Scale Industries				
1	I. E. & L. D. (Ind.)	1 78 41.00	6,27.75 (3.82)	} 3,03.68	} 1,91.13
2	E. & E. D.	1,36.00	18.00 (13.23)		
3	C. & T. Department (Textile)	43,68.00	16.15 (0.37)		
4	C. & T. Department Co-operation	2,33.00	.....	
5	Trade & Commerce				
	Sub-Total—Village and Small Scale Industries.	2,25,78.00	6,61.90 (2.93)		
	(b) Medium and Large Scale Industries				
	I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	2,20,53.00	.....	} 0.10	}
	C. & T.D. (Textile)	3,39,66.00	50.00 (0.15)		
	C. & T.D. (Co-operation)	1,00.00	.....	
	S. W. C. A. S. & T. D.	4,55.00	.....	
	Sub-Total—Medium and Large Scale Industries.	5,65,74.00	50.00 (0.09)		
	(c) Infrastructural facilities for central private sector undertaking. I. E. & L. D. (Inds)	18,20.00	.....	.....	.....
	(d) Mineral and Metallurgical Industries. I. E. & L. D. (Inds.)	4,74.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—VI-Industry & Minerals	8,14,46.00	7,11.90 (0.87)	3,03.78	1,91.13

वित्तव्यय-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७

विशेष घटक योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७		Annual Plan 1979-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८			विकासशिर्ष/उपशिर्ष	
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा माध्य नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP वि. घ. यो. चा अपेक्षित खर्च	outlay State Plan राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो. चा भाग		
7	8	9	10	11	१	
4,00,00-00			3,75,00-00	....	पाच-विद्युत विकास—
1,16-66			71-00	....	१. उच्च विद्युत प्रकल्प पा.वि.
11-54			16-00	....	२ म.व.व.वि. (महसूल)
8,50,50-25	35,60-56	35,60-50	10,81,62-46	30,28-86	३. सरदार सोबर प्रकल्प पा. वि.	
4,50-00			1,00-00		४. औष्णिक प्रकल्प उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा)	
					५ ऊर्जेची अपारंपरिक साधने	
12,56,28-45	35,60-56	35,60-56	14,58,49-46	30,28-88	उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (ऊर्जा) एकूण—पाच-विद्युत विकास	
1,71,37-99	2,06-24	2,79-05	72,19-37	2,93-06	सहा—उद्योग व क्षमिजे—	
1,45-00	24-48		38-50	21-93	(अ) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)	
12,18-84	43-57		4,70-70	8-45	शा. वि. वि. (सेवायोजना)	
78-48	4-76		44-85	10-72	स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)	
....	....		2,00-00	11-45	सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग विभाग (सहकार)
1,85,81-27	2,79-05	2,79-05	79,84-87	3,45-61	व्यापार आणि वाणिज्य	
1,36,80-10	26-00	26-00	58,99-08	(0.26)	उप-बेरीज-अ ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग	
1,01,01-10			32,63-01		32-45	(ब) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)
61-00			38-29		20-50	स.व.व.वि. (वस्त्रोद्योग)
1,85-10			1,19-00			सहकार व वस्त्रोद्योग (सहकार) विभाग स.क.सा.का.फी. व पी.व.
2,40,27-30	26-00	26-00	92,20-28	52-95	उप-बेरीज-ब मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग	
2,75-00			45-00		(क) केंद्रीय/राजगी उद्योग क्षेत्र उपरुमाकरिता मूलभूत सुखसोयी उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)	
95-00			57-00		(ड) क्षमिज व धातु विषयक उद्योग उ.ऊ.व.का.वि. (उद्योग)	
4,29,78-57	3,05-05 (0.71)	3,05-05	1,73,07-15	3,98-56	एकूण—सहा-उद्योग क्षमिजे	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९५	Annual Plan, 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना निश्चित व्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. का प्राग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expendi- ture प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1		3	4	5	6
	<i>VII. Transport</i>				
1	Ports and Light Houses ... H.D.	29,14.00	.....	.....	.....
2	Civil Aviation ... G.A.D.	8,25.00	.....	.....	.....
3	Roads and Bridges— P.W.D.	6,29,08.00	58,33.20	47,49.37	34,26.29
4	Road Transport (i) M.S. R.T.C. ... H.D.	6,86,61.00	.....	.....	.....
	(ii) Motor Vehicles H.D.	2,91,00	.....	.....	.....
5	Inland Water Transport H.D.	1,56.00	.....	.....	.....
6	Urban Transport U.D. ... (1) U D. D.	3,36,88.00	.....	.....	.....
7	(2) P. W. D State's Participation in Railway Project H.D.	44,80.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—VIII-Transport	17,39,23.00	58,33.20	47,49.37	34,26.29
	<i>VIII—Communication</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>IX. Science Technology and Environment.</i>				
1	Science and Technology ... G. A. D.	2,28.00	.....	.....	.....
2	Remote Sensing Application Centre P.D.	3,40.00	.....	.....	.....
3	Water Pollution Control ... E. N. V.	2,43.00	.....	.....	.....
	Total—IX. Science Technology Environment.	8,11.00	.....	.....	.....

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

विशेष घटक योजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शिर्ष/उपशिर्ष
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP(%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च	outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो. चा भाग	
7	8	9	10	11	१
8,16.00	17,57.28	....	सात-वाहतूक
2,47.00	22.00	....	१. बंदरे, दीपगृहे गृ.वि.
6,25,25.00	66,79.38	56,15.60	4,64,59.95	52,68.07	२. नागरी विमान वाहतूक सा. प्र. वि.
98,08.00	96,79.00	....	३. रस्ते व पूल सा. बां. वि.
2,24.00	68.00	....	४. रस्ते वाहतूक (१) म.रा.मा. परिवहन मंडळ गृ.वि.
58.56	5.00	....	(२) मोटार वाहतूक गृ.वि.
1,10,34.69	24,07.00	....	५. भू-अंतर्गत जल वाहतूक गृ.वि.
....	1,50,00	....	६. नागरी वाहतूक (१) न. वि. वि.
....	5,00.00	....	(२) सा. बां. वि.
8,47,13.25	66,79.38	61,38.44	6,23,97.53	52,68.07	७. रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग गृ.वि.
.... एकूण—सात-वाहतूक
1,00.00	1,39.00	....	आठ-बळणवळण
75.14	1,10.00	....	नऊ-वैज्ञानिक सेवा व संशोधन—
15,00.00	409.00	....	१. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान सा. प्र. वि.
16,75.14	6,58.00	....	२. रिमोट सेंसिंग अप्लिकेशन सेंटर नि.वि.
....	३. जलप्रदूषण नियंत्रण प.वि.
.... एकूण—नऊ-वैज्ञानिक तंत्रज्ञान पर्यावरण

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. जा भाग (दक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	X. General economic Services				
1	Statistics				
	P. D.	2,49.00	....	....	....
2	Planning Machinery				
	P. D.	2,73.00	....	....	....
3	Yashwantrao Chavan Development Administration. Pune (Yashda)				
	G.A.D.	2,73.00	....	....	....
5	Prizes to Districts under 20 point Programmes.				
	P.D.	2,28.00	....	....	....
6	Local Development Programme				
	P.D.	3,11,32.00	....	17,55.34	21,00.00
7	Tourism—				
	(i) M.T.D.C.				
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	10,01.00	....	....	....
	(ii) Forest Tourism				
	R. & F.D. (Forest)	4,55.00	....	....	....
	(iii) Director of Tourism Home Department	49,91.00	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—Tourism	64,47.60	....	....	....
	Total—X-General Economic Services.	3,86,02.00	....	17,55.34	21,00.00
	XI. Social & Community Services				
1	General Education				
	(a) S.E.D.	7,30,07.00	97,60.33 (13.37)	37,41.21	18,28.16
	(b) H.T.E. & B.D. ... ..	....	....	....	....
2	Sport and Youth Services				
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	21,18.00	....	....	0.49
3	Art and Culture				
	S.E.D.	5,12.00	....	....	....
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.	19,12.00	....	....	....
	G.A.D.	1.00	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—3-Art and Culture	24,25.00	....	....	....
4	Technical Education				
(1)	H.T.E. & B.D.	2,25,18.00	5,39.29 (2.39)	11,77.70	6,17.03
(2)	Vocational ... ..	....	....	....	....
	Total	2,25,18.00	5,34.29	11,77.70	6,17.03

विशेष घटक-विषय-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

विशेष घटक योजना-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशिर्ष
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा माध्यम नियत व्यय 7	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टफके) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च 9	Outlay State Plan राज्य योजना नियत व्यय 10	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टफके) 11	
64.00	....	....	1,56.00	....	वहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिक सेवा (१) सांख्यिकी नि.वि.
4,80.31	....	....	3,48.53	....	(२) नियोजन बँकणा नि.वि.
68.00	....	....	80.00	....	(३) यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रशासकिय विकास पूणे (यशदा) सा. प्र. वि.
47.00	....	....	44.00	....	(५) चिहळाना बीस- कळणी कायममतेत बखिस बाळप. नि.वि.
1,99,82.20	31,58.29	31,86.29	2,22,79.47	23,83.47	(६) स्थानिक विकास कार्यक्रम नि.वि.
1,12.00	....	....	60.00	....	(७) पर्यटन— (एक) म.व.वि.म. स.क.सा.का.की.वप.वि.
1,43.75	3.00	....	1,74.00	....	(दोन) वन पर्यटन म.व.व.वि. (बरे)
2,84.00	....	....	2,31.00	....	(तीन) पर्यटन संचालनाय गृह विभाग
5,39.75	3.00	....	4,65.00	....	उप-वेरीज पर्यटन
2,33,83.00	31,89.29	31,86.29	2,33,83.00	23,83.47	एकूण—वहा-सर्वसाधारण आर्थिकसेवा.
3,39,63.24	39,91.83 (8.91)	....	2,56,88.00	18,75.19	बकरा-सामाजिक आर्थिक सामूहिक सेवा— १. सामान्य शिक्षण (अ) शा.नि.वि.
28,88.02	10.50	40,02.33	28,00.00	2,92.45	(ब) उ.त.व.सि. व से.वि.
23,63.31	(8.91) 6.93 (0.29)	....	24,90.00	1,51.73	२. क्रीडा व युवक सेवा स.क.सा.का.की.वप.वि.
2,66.33	3.90	3.90	2,56.00	40.19	३. कला व संस्कृती शा.नि.वि.
8,39.53 11.27	....	....	2,03.00 10.00	....	स.क.सा.का.की.वप.वि. सा.प्र.वि.
11,17.13	3.90	3.90	4,69.00	40.19	उप-वेरीज—कला व संस्कृती
75,88.95	9,58.07	8,31.86	64,82.56	....	४. तांत्रिक शिक्षण
15,84.36	(10,45)	....	91,0.44	50.09	१ उ.त.शि. व से.वि. (उ.त.शि.) २ व्यवसायीक
91,72.41	9,58.07	8,31.86	73,93.00	50.69	

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95	Annual Plan, 1995-96
		Total State Plan outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि. व. पो. वा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Health				
1	Medical Education and Drugs M.E.D.	1,15,16.00	11.50 (0.10)	1,50.00	2,87.91
2	Employees State Insurance Scheme M.E.D.	3,69.00	....	
3	Public Health and Sanitation P.H.D.	4,34,41.00	75.00 (0.17)		
	Total—Health (1 to 3) ..	5,53,26.00	86.50 (0.16)	1,50.00	2,87.91
6	Sewerage and Water Supply				
	U.D.D.	9,71,27.00	....	....	....
	R.D.D.	6,31,20.00	37,37.64 (5.94)	35,38.75	34,00.00
	Sub-Total—6-Sewerage and Water Supply	16,02,47.00	37,47.64 (2.34)	35,38.75	34,00.00
7	Housing—				
	1 P.W.D.	72,85.00	....	....	....
	2 H. & S.A.D.	1,80,00.00	17,98.40 (24.68)	14,36.03	6,63.60
	3 R. & F.D. (F)	97.00	....	....	....
	4 R. & F.D. (R)	36,83.85	2,60.00 (5.08)	24.95	19.50
	5 R.D.D. & W.C.D.	14,31.15	....	....	....
	6 R. & F. D.(Gaothan) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	7 A. & A.D.F. (Agri) ... ..	....	....	....	....
	8 H. D. (Prohibition)	20.00	....	....	....
	9 I.E. & L.D.	81.00	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—7-Housing ..	3,05,98.00	20,58.40 (16.72)	14,60.98	6,83.10
8	Urban Development				
	1 U.D.	3,32,61.00	....	4,65.00	9,23.34
	2 R. D. D. ... ..	....	....	....	....
	3 H. & S.A.D. (Slum. Improvement)	63,14.00	8,20.82 (13.00)	8,46.37	13,83.41
	4 Development of Magacity, Bombay	....	....	....	....
	Sub-Total—8-Urban Development..	3,95,75.00	8,20.82 (2.07)	13,11.37	23,06.75
9	Information and Publicity				
	G.A.D.	9,23.00	....	....	....

विवरणपत्र विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

विशेष घटक योजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखांत)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शिर्ष उपशीर्ष १
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च	Outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	
72,31-63	....	....	44,55-00	....	५. आरोग्य—
....	....	....	....	....	१. वैद्यकीय शिक्षण आणि औषधी वैद्यकीय शिक्षण व औषधी द्रव्ये विभाग
42-68	....	....	55-00	....	२. राज्य कामगार विभा योजना वै. शिक्षण व औषधी द्रव्ये विभाग
1,78,90-65	5,30-46	4,07-14	1,72,09-00	9,33-26	३. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता. सा. मा. वि. नगर विकास
1,00-00	....	....	1,00-00	....	.. एकूण आरोग्य (१ ते ३)
2,52,64-96	5,30-46	4,07-14	2,18,13-00	9,33-26	
4,97,47-00	....	....	4,44,24-40	....	६. मलनिःसारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा. नगर विकास विभाग
2,32,33-00	27,51-81	25,01-81	2,47,45-60	32,46-65	ग्राम विकास विभाग
7,29,80-00	27,51-81	25,01-81	6,81,70-00	32,45-65	.. एकूण—(६) मलनिःसारण आणि पाणीपुरवठा
15,00-00	....	....	8,07-00	....	७. गृहनिर्माण
23,29-08	9,35-30	....	20,17-00	12,46-47	(१) सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग.
12-49	....	....	8-00	....	(२) गृहनिर्माण व विशेष सहाय्य विभाग.
4,93-00	....	....	1,01-00	....	(३) महसूल व वन विभाग (वन)
13-48	12-98	....	29-00	28-07	(४) महसूल व वन विभाग (महसूल).
2,25-82	29-29	8,82-37	1,01-00	10-00	(५) ग्राम विकास विभाग, जल संधारण.
....	....	....	....	....	(६) महसूल व वन विभाग. (गावठाण)
50-00	....	....	....	....	(७) कृषि पर्यवेक्षक विभाग (कृषि) वि. विभाग.
....	....	....	....	....	(८) गृह विभाग (दारबंदी)
....	....	....	....	....	(९) उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग.
46,23-87	9,68-57	8,82-37	30,26-00	12,84-59	.. एकूण—(७) गृहनिर्माण.
1,94,08-38	13,26-11	....	87,83-59	49,75-41	८. नगर विकास विभाग
1,25-00	....	....	84-00	....	(१) नगर विकास विभाग
61,16-20	26,82-14	39,01-20	37,16-41	22,68-71	(२) ग्रामविकास विभाग
40,00-00	....	....	40,00-00	....	(३) गृह निर्माण व विशेष सहाय्य विभाग. (गलिच्छ वस्ती सुधार)
2,96,49-58	40,08-25	39,01-20	1,65,80-00	72,44-12	४. भेगासिटीचा विकास (मुंबई) (मुंबई)
2,68-80	....	....	1,50-00	....	.. एकूण—(८) नगर विकास
....	....	....	....	....	(५) माहिती व प्रसिद्धी. सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६	
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यम्	Flow to S. C. P. (%) वि. घ. यो. वा. भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10	Welfare of B. C.—					
	S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	64,92.00	38,76.00 (59.70)	27,50.61	67,25.49	
	T.D.D.	82,55.00	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-total—10-Welfare of B.C.	1,47,47.00	38,76.00 (26.28)	27,50.61	67,25.49	
11	Social Welfare—					
	1. S.W.C.A.S. & T.D. ..	6,01.15	90.95 (15.05)	1,35.33	1,80.65	
	2. H.D. (Prisoner's Welfare) ..	1,45.00	.....	.....	.....
	3. G.A.D.	55.00	.....	.....	.....
	4. Mahila & Balkalyan Dept. ...	8,55.85	1,83.33 (21.47)	.....	1,80.00
	5. Mahila & Balkaiyan Vikas Samiti. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-total—11-Welfare of S.C.	16,57.00	2,74.28 (16.55)	1,35.33	3,60.65	
	Sub-Total—B. C. Welfare and Social Welfare 10 and 11.	1,64,04.00	41,50.28 (25.30)	28,85.94	70,86.14	
12	Labour and Labour Welfare					
	H. T. E. & E. D. (Technical) ..	87,47.00	5,76.88 (6.60)	}	.....
	H. T. E. & E. D. (Employment)	2,46.00	.....		.....
	I.E. & L.D.	2,48.00	.....		.....
	H. & S.A.D.	4,55.00	91.00 (20.00)		.....
	R. & F.D.	9.00	.....		.....
	A. & A. D. F. D.	8.00	.....		.....
	Sub-Total—12-Labour and Labour Welfare	97,13.00	6,67.88 (6.88)	.....	.....
13	Nutrition					
	Mahila Balkalayan ..	54,60.00	6,69.88 (12.26)	}	82.69	
	Deplt.	1,99.00	25.87 (13.00)			1,66.13

	Sub-Total—13-Nutrition ..	56,59.00	6,95.67 (12.29)	1,66.13	82.69	
	Total XI—13-Social and Community Services (1 to 13)	41,85,13.00	2,26,10.58 (5.40)	1,62,53.44	1,69,64.73	

विवरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८

वित्तिय बजट योजना नियतव्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष १
Approved State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियतव्यय 7	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो.चा भाग (टक्के) 8	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च 9	State Plan Outlay राज्य योजनेचा नियतव्यय 10	Flow to SCP वि.घ.यो.चा भाग 11	
93,83.80	74,33.56	64,07.67	2,13,54.54	2,08,13.54	१०.-मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
61,53.67			60,38.07		स.क.सा.का.श्री.व.प.वि.
1,55,37.47	74,33.56 (55.26)	64,07.67	2,73,92.61	2,08,13.54 (47.84)	व्हा.वि.वि.
22,20.33	4,17.82	7,47.39	3,61.00	82.60	उप-वेरीज-(१०) मागासवर्गीयांचे कल्याण
1,84.50	..		40.00	..	११. समाजकल्याण
6,43.56	1,31.93		3,12.26	2,11.48	१ स.क.सा.का.श्री.व.प.वि.
8,24.74	1,97.64		4,69.74	1,73.03	२ गृ.वि. (कैदांचे कल्याण)
38,72.76	7,47.39		7,47.39	11,83.00	३ सा.प्र.वि.
1,94,0.23	81,80.95	71,55.06	2,85,75.61	2,12,80.65	४ महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग
54,69.69	5,13.83	10,73.22	53,96.68	3,20.67	५ महिला व बाल विकास समिती.
23,72.52	5,00.27		5,10.87	95.85	उप-वेरीज-(११) समाजकल्याण
91.36	59.07		55.00		उप-वेरीज एकूण-मागासवर्गीय व समाजकल्याण (१० व ११)
1,89.64	0.05		2,06.45	1,11.91	१२. 'कामगार' व 'कामगार' कल्याण
0.50			0.11	3.00	१ उ.त.शि.व.से.वि. (तंत्र शिक्षण)
3.68			2.50	....	२ उ.त.शि.व.से.वि. (सेवायोजन)
81,27.29	10,73.22	10,73.22	61,71.61	5,31.43	३ उ.ऊ.व.का.वि.
65,20.13	2,56.89	2,46.20	34,78.52	2,72.47	४ गृ.वि.व.वि.स.वि.
65,20.13	2,46.89	2,58.59	34,78.52	2,72.47 (3.94)	५ म.व.व.वि.
21,63,48.97	2,27,41.38 (13.41)	1,95,63.04	18,88,08.24	3,72,03.37 (10.51)	६ कृ. व पदुम वि.
					उप-वेरीज (१२) एकूण-कामगार व कामगार कल्याण
					१३.-पोषण म. वा. क. वि.
					उप-वेरीज-(१३) एकूण-पोषण
					एकूण-अकरा-सामाजिक आणि सामुहिक सेवा

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN-OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७		Annual Plan, 1992-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९५	Annual Plan 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६
		Total State Plan Outlay एकूण राज्य योजना नियतव्यय	Flow to S. C. P. (%) बि. घ. यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च
1	2	3	4	5	6
	C. General Services				
	XII. General Services—				
1	Public Works—Infrastructure facilities for social services.				
	P.W.D.	92,27.00	....	....	....
	R.D.D.	4,47.00	....	....	....
	R. & F. D. (Revenue)	53,80.00	....	....	....
	R. & F.D. (F)	1,56.00	....	....	....
	I.E. & L.D. (Lab.)	4,83.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Prohibition)	15.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Transport)	1,68.00	....	....	....
	H.D. (Jail)	3,71.00	....	....	....
	L. & J.D.	38,53.00	....	....	....
	H. D. (Hom guard) .. .. .	....	....	....	..
	A. & A.D F (Agril)	36.00	....	....	....
	F. S. L (H. D.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total—C—XII General Services	2,01,36.00	....	....	....
	XIII Others Programme				
	(1) Undistributed .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	(2) Unallocated Additional outlay for statutory Development Boards.	....	....	....	....
	(3) Maharashtra Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme.	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total (I to XII) ..	1,85,20,00.00	95,2,27.49 (5.14)	5,12,06.54	4,90,61.36

For the year 1997-98 the total outlay for T.S.P. is more than 9 per cent of total Budgetable outlay of the State Annual Plan.

निव्वरणपत्र-विषयो-१

वार्षिक योजना, १९७९-९८

विशेष घटक योजना नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये हजारांत)

Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८		विकास शीर्ष/उपशीर्ष
Approved State Plan outlay राज्य योजनेचा मान्य नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. चा भाग (टक्के)	Anticipated Expenditure under SCP विशेष घटक योजनेचा अपेक्षित खर्च	outlay State Plan राज्य योजनेचा नियत व्यय	Flow to SCP (%) वि.घ.यो. भाग (टक्के)	
7	8	9	10	11	१
					क-सामान्य सेवा
					बारा-सर्वसामान्य सेवा—सामाजिक सेवांसाठी सार्वजनिक बांधकामाच्या प्रारंभिक सुविधा
40,00.00	.....	.....	18,49.25	.....	सा.बां.वि.
50.00	.....	.....	3,54.00	.....	ग्रा.वि.वि.
16,20.00	.....	.....	6,67.00	.....	म. व ब.वि. (महसूल)
2,00.00	.....	.....	1,19.00	.....	म. व ब.वि. (वन)
1,94.31	.....	.....	1,49.00	.....	उ.ऊ. व का.वि. (कामगार)
25.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	ग.वि. (दारूबंदी)
2,85.00	.....	.....	1,00.00	.....	गृ.वि. (परिवहन)
1,200.00	.....	.....	4,85.00	.....	गृ.नि. (सुवंग)
8,35.00	.....	.....	4,98.00	.....	वि. व न्या.वि.
12.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	गृह विभाग (होमगार्ड)
28.00	.....	.....	11.00	.....	कृ. व स.वि. (कृषि)
25.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	एफ् एस्.व्हाय (गृ. वि.)
84,74.81	.....	.....	42,42.25	.....	एकूण—क-बारा—सामान्य सेवा
					१३. इतर कार्यक्रम
			20,00.00	.....	१. अतिरिक्त आदिवासी उपयोजना.
1,00,00.00	.....	.....	1,00,00.00	.....	२. अतिरिक्त तरतुद अतिरिक्त वैधानिक विकास मंडळासाठी
4,13,00.00	.....	.....	2,30,00.00	.....	३. महाराष्ट्रातील भूकंपग्रस्त्यांचे पुर्नबसन
82,84,00.00	5,94,67.04	5,41,96.00	83,25,00.00	6,00,00.00	एकूण बेरीज--(१ ते १३)

विशेष घटक योजनेची तरतुद सन १९९७-९८ च्या राज्य योजनेच्या अर्थसंकल्पात होणाऱ्या तरतूदीच्या १० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त आहे.

STATEMENT DP-1

Annual Plan, 1997-98— Head of Development
States/Union Territories— Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 to 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ ते १९९४-९५		
	Approved outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Economic Services						
I. Agriculture and Allied Services						
1 Crop Husbandry ..	17,53.00	1,18,97.00	1,36,50.00	23,00.31	63,97.69	86,98.00
2 Horticulture	10,17.00	14,11.00	24,28.00	7,56.19	12,05.92	19,62.11
3 Soil and Water Conservation	97,66.83	1,14,44.17	2,12,11.00	1,96,86.74	51,67.34	2,48,54.08
4 Animal Husbandry ..	9,46.45	43,95.55	53,42.00	1,93.79	15,81.97	17,75.76
5 Dairy Development ..	18,13.03	57,42.97	75,56.00	52.63	7,26.91	7,79.34
6 Fisheries	3,93.00	25,21.00	29,14.00	47.74	16,70.27	17,18.01
7 Forestry and Wild Life (a) Forests ..	3,50,26.00	54,83.00	4,05,09.00	94,31.34	25,64.38	1,19,95.92
8 Plantations/Social Forestry (a) Social Forestry ..	.....	97,12.00	97,12.00	.....	43,36.22	43,36.22
9 Food, Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	1,00.00	12.00	1,12.00	.....	48.70	48.70
10 Agricultural Research and Education	38,85.00	.....	38,85.00	18,19.35	.....	18,19.35
11 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	18,20.00	.....	18,20.00	25,86.00	.....	25,86.00
12 Co-operation ..	23,49.00	2,35,34.00	2,58,83.00	15,81.69	1,41,32.09	1,57,13.78
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Services	5,88,69.31	7,61,52.69	13,50,22.00	3,84,55.78	3,78,31.49	7,62,87.27
II. Rural Development—						
(1) Special Programme for Rural Development.	.....	.....	.....
(a) Integrated Rural Develop- ment Programme (IRDP)	.....	1,67,06.00	1,67,06.00	.....	1,17,05.13	1,17,05.13
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).	.....	36,40.00	36,40.00	.....	29,33.95	29,33.95
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).	2,73.00	.....	2,73.00	2,69.98	.....	2,69.98
(d) Share capital to Regional Rural Banks.	51.00	.....	51.00	26.25	.....	26.25

विवरणपत्र डीपी-१

वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८ विकास शीघ्र
राज्य केंद्रशासित प्रदेश-नियत व्यय आणि खर्च

(रुपये लाखात)

Annual Plan, 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना, १९९५-९६			Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना, १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना, १९९७-९८			विकास शीघ्र/उप-शीघ्र
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Outlay नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	१
									अ आर्थिकसेवा
									(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
20,46.76	29,19.84	49,66.60	21,00.00	36,79.74	59,79.74	8,75.46	44,73.54	53,49.00	(१) पीक संवर्धन
5,34.27	4,15.89	9,50.16	7,81.82	5,42.00	13,23.82	2,90.52	5,64.48	8,55.00	(२) फलोत्पादन
80,61.09	34,41.00	1,15,02.09	50,08.78	40,60.00	90,68.78	42,94.00	25,39.00	68,33.00	(३) मृद व जल उपचारण
1,03.40	10,88.16	11,91.56	2,00.09	16,12.00	18,12.09	1,00.42	9,51.44	10,51.86	(४) पशुसंवर्धन
53.55	3,73.17	4,26.72	2,51.14	7,34.20	9,85.34	1,00.24	6,23.63	7,23.87	(५) दुग्धशाळा विकास
1,17.06	5,21.51	6,38.57	1,64.47	7,50.00	9,14.47	1,33.41	6,00.21	7,33.62	(६) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
58,47.57	12,00.65	70,48.22	89,00.69	12,36.00	1,01,36.69	70,31.68	14,79.32	85,11.00	(७) वने व वन्य जीवन (अ) वने
....	17,09.43	17,09.43	....	24,68.98	24,68.98	....	11,10.00	11,10.00	(८) वृक्षारोपण/सामाजिक वनीकरण (अ) सामाजिक वनीकरण
....	47.72	47.72	....	0.02	0.02	....	0.02	0.02	(९) अन्न, पणन, बांडारे आणि वखारो
7,59.85	....	7,59.85	9,29.56	....	9,29.56	7,52.00	....	7,52.00	(१०) कृषि, संशोधन आणि शिक्षण
10,65.00	....	10,65.00	6,38.82	....	6,38.82	3,16.00	....	3,16.00	(११) कृषि विनियम संस्थान गुंतवणक
6,35.00	40,90.46	47,25.46	16,40.00	53,47.06	71,87.06	14,01.20	20,88.12	34,89.32	(१२) सहकार
1,92,23.55	1,58,07.83	3,50,31.38	2,08,15.37	2,04,30.00	4,12,45.37	1,52,94.93	1,44,29.76	2,97,24.69	एकूण—(एक) कृषि व संलग्न सेवा
									(दोन) ग्रामीण विकास—
....	54,37.20	54,37.20	....	50,54.48	50,54.48	....	36,84.00	36,84.00	(१) ग्रामीण विकासाकरिता विशेष कार्यक्रम
....	7,51.49	7,51.49	....	32,49.50	32,49.50	....	17,40.00	17,40.00	(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
1,89.00	....	1,89.00	1,22.85	....	1,22.85	64.00	....	64.00	(ब) अवशेषप्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
99.68	....	99.68	1,04.00	....	1,04.00	1,78.00	....	1,78.00	(क) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
									(ख) प्रादेशीक ग्रामीण बँकांना भाग-भांडवल

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head-Sub-head of Development 1	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना १९९२-९७			Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ ते १९९४-९५		
	Approved Outlay मांजूरियत व्यय			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य 2	District जिल्हा 3	Total एकूण 4	State राज्य 5	District जिल्हा 6	Total एकूण 7
(2) Rural Employment—						
(a) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	....	1,98,38.00	1,98,38.00	....	2,43,34.56	2,43,34.56
(b) Other Programmes—						
(1) Employment Guarantee Scheme	74,49.00	12,25,07.00	12,99,56.00	864,67.44	2,78,47.77	11,43,15.21
(2) Rural Sanitation Programme	....	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Land Reforms	27.30	81.70	1,09.00	3,03.72	1,45.80	4,49.52
(4) Community Development	1,76.0	2,33.80	4,10.00	1,93.56	1,82.33	3,75.89
(5) Panchayats Raj Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....
(6) Ashrafi Gao	....	....	....	....	....	....
(7) International Fund for Agril. Development	....	....	....	1,19.00	....	1,19.00
(8) Rural Group Insurance Scheme	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—(II) Rural Development	79,76.50	16,30,96.50	17,69,83.00	8,73,79.95	6,71,49.54	15,45,29.49
III. Special Area Programmes—						
1. Wardha Plan	....	14,56.00	15,56.00	....	3,08.08	3,08.08
2. Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli, Chandrapur districts and Akole, Dhadgaon and Kinwat Talukas etc.	....	1,36,50.00	1,36,50.00	....	44,11.48	44,11.48
3. Special Action Plan for Hill Areas.	....	65,50.00	65,50.00	....	53,33.02	53,33.02
4. Special Programme for Bombay Development.	....	....	....	....	75,00.00	75,00.00
Total—(III) Special Area Programmes.	....	2,16,56.00	2,16,56.00	....	1,75,52.58	1,75,52.58
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control						
1. Maharashtra Krishna Vally Development Corporation.	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Major and Medium Irrigation.	18,90,69.00	5,00,85.00	23,91,54.00	14,08,77.86	4,24,91.28	18,33,69.14
3. Minor Irrigation	....	6,12,17.00	6,12,17.00	....	7,58,00.93	7,58,00.93
4. Command Area Development.	2,94,30.00	49.00	2,94,79.00	1,54,56.00	68.05	1,55,24.05
5. Flood Control Projects (including anti-sea erosion etc.)	....	1,46.00	1,46.00	....	1,23.58	1,23.58
6. Ayacut Development	....	29,14.00	29,14.00	....	12,44.52	12,44.52
Total—(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control.	21,84,99.00	11,44,11.00	33,29,10.00	15,63,33.86	11,97,28.36	27,60,62.22

Annual Plan, 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६			Annual Plan 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८			विकास शीर्ष/उप शीर्ष १.
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Outlay नियत व्यय			
State राज्य 8	District जिल्हा 9	Total एकूण 10	State राज्य 11	District जिल्हा 12	Total एकूण 13	State राज्य 14	District जिल्हा 15	Total एकूण 16	
.....	1,02,86.78	1,02,86.78	.....	1,95,11.86	1,95,11.86	.....	1,13,96.18	1,13,96.18	(२) ग्रामीण रोजगार (अ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जरोयो) (ब) इतर कार्यक्रम--
.....	4,50,00.00	4,50,00.00	.....	4,18,25.00	4,18,25.00	.....	4,00,00.00	4,00,00.00	(१) रोजगार हमी योजना (२) ग्रामीण स्त्रचळता कार्यक्रम (३) भू-सुधारणा (४) सामूहिक विकास (५) पंचायत राज संस्था (६) आदर्शगांव (७) ग्रामीण विकाससाठी मातृराष्ट्रीय निधी
12.06	36.08	48.14	5,27.01	49.29	5,76.30	89.23	81.77	1,71.00	(८) ग्रामीण स्टजिवन विद्या योजना
35.00	2,97.69	3,32.69	74.00	23.85	97.85	18.00	28.48	46.48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,63.51	56,63.51	.....	.....	86,75.00	
2,29.13	.....	2,29.13	.....	.....	.....	11,44.00	.....	11,44.00	
1,94.00	.....	1,94.00	5,61.38	.....	5,61.38	8,76.00	.....	8,76.00	
5.69	.....	5.69	52.79	.....	52.79	33.00	.....	33.00	
7,64.56	6,18,09.24	6,25,73.80	14,42.03	7,53,77.49	7,68,19.52	1,10,77.23	5,99,93.95	7,10,71.18	एकूण-- (तीन) शीर्ष विकास (तीन) विविध क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम--
.....	1,95.63	1,95.63	.....	1,10.07	1,10.07	.....	1,35.00	1,35.00	(१) वस्ती योजना
.....	12,11.64	12,11.64	.....	5,20.00	5,20.00	.....	.....	.....	(२) गवारीकोटी, प्रसन्नपुर, सुळे, मळे, यशवन्त, मंगरुड, जिल्हा विकास विभागकडील कार्यक्रम
.....	32,40.00	32,40.00	.....	31,52.49	31,52.49	.....	44,50.00	44,50.00	(३) गवारी प्रवासात विवेकशुद्धी कार्यक्रम
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) सुवर्णवर्ष विकाससाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम
.....	46,47.27	46,47.27	.....	37,82.56	37,82.56	.....	45,85.00	45,85.00	एकूण-- (तीन) विविध क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,00,00.00	.....	12,00,00.00	(चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पुर विकास (१) महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा शोरे विकास महामंडळ
9,96,60.90	1,08,05.74	11,04,66.64	6,13,04.89	1,54,62.20	7,67,67.09	7,37,59.00	1,64,76.00	9,02,35.00	(२) महोदय शक्ति मध्यम पाटबंधारे
.....	4,81,63.48	4,81,63.48	.....	4,12,38.76	4,12,38.76	5.00	3,26,79.00	3,26,84.00	(३) कस्तुरी पाटबंधारे
98,72.33	10.00	98,82.33	.....	.....	97,54.08	80,67.00	.....	80,67.00	(४) कलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03.82	1,03.82	.....	98.00	98.00	(५) पुर विकास
.....	3,13.83	3,13.83	.....	4,63.79	4,63.79	.....	3,89.00	3,89.00	(६) कव्याकट विकास
10,95,33.23	5,92,93.05	16,88,26.28	7,10,58.97	5,72,68.57	12,83,27.54	20,18,31.00	4,96,42.00	25,14,73.00	एकूण-- (चार) पाटबंधारे आणि पुर विकास

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ से १९९४-९५		
	Approved Outlay माध्य नियतधन्य			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष व्यय		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V Energy (Power Development)						
(1) Hydro Project	11,23,20.00	....	11,23,20.00	5,12,54.75	....	5,12,54.75
(2) Thermal Project	29,83,44.00	4,56,00.00	34,39,44.00	21,85,92.89	2,44,01.21	24,29,94.10
(3) Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	7,34.00	....	7,34.00	7,21.10	....	7,21.10
(4) Sardar Sarovar Project	10,00.00	....	10,00.00	6,67.12	....	2,67.12
(5) Rehabilitation						
Total—(V) Energy (Power Development)	41,23,98.00	4,56,00.00	45,79,98.00	27,08,30.86	2,44,01.21	29,52,37.07
VI. Industry and Minerals—						
1 Village and Small Industries	1,64,36.25	61,41.75	2,25,78.00	1,01,88.73	36,15.46	1,38,04.19
2 Medium and Large Scale Industries.	2,62,93.00	3,02,81.00	5,65,74.00	98,22.07	1,42,67.09	2,40,89.16
3 Infrastructural facilities for central public undertakings sector.	18,20.00	....	18,20.00	6,67.12	....	6,67.12
4 Mining	4,74.00	....	4,74.00	1,30.00	..	1,30.00
Total—(VI) Industries and Minerals.	4,50,23.25	3,64,22.75	8,14,46.00	2,08,07.92	1,78,82.55	3,86,90.47
VII. Transport and Communications—						
1 Ports and Light Houses	7,25.00	21,89.00	29,14.00	88.66	2,29.06	3,17.72
2 Civil Aviation	8,25.00	....	8,25.00	3,70.91	....	3,70.91
3 Roads and Bridges						
4 Special Establishment for Land Aquisition.	3,47,68.00	2,81,40.00	6,29,08.00	2,91,48.15	2,85,64.25	5,77,12.40
5 Road Transport (MSRTC)	6,86,61.00	....	6,86,61.00	2,32,52.00	....	2,32,52.00
6 Motor vehicles	2,91.00	....	2,91.00	1,80.51	....	1,80.51
7 Inland Water Transport	15.00	1,41.00	1,56.00	9.66	42.14	51.80
8 Urban Transport	3,36,88.00	....	3,36,88.00	35,90.54	....	35,90.54
9 Other Transport Services Konkan Railway.	44,80.00	....	44,80.00	66,80.00	....	66,80.00
Total—(VII) Transport and Communications.	14,34,53.00	3,04,70.00	17,39,23.00	6,33,20.43	2,88,35.45	9,21,35.88
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment—						
1 Scientific Research including S & T	2,28.00	....	2,28.00	45.72	....	45.72
2 Remote Sensing Centre						
3 Ground Water Survey Project	3,40.00	....	3,40.00	1,65.04	....	1,65.04
4 Water Pollution Control	2,43.00	....	2,43.00	60.98	....	60.98
Total—(VIII) Science Technology and Environment	8,11.00	....	8,11.00	2,71.74	....	2,71.14

Annual Plan, 1995-96 वार्षिक योजना १९९५-९६			Annual Plan, 1996-97 वार्षिक योजना १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८			विकास कार्य/उप हीर्ष
Actual Expenditure प्रयत्न खर्च			Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Outlay नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	१
2,07,08.16	.....	2,07,08.16	3,95,91.65	.....	3,95,91.65	3,75,00.00	.....	3,75,00.00	(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)---
10,22,82.17	1,03,25.00	11,26,07.17	6,53,29.65	2,99,33.50	19,52,62.15	7,17,63.70	3,63,98.76	10,81,62.46	(१) जल विद्युत प्रकल्प (२) औद्योगिक प्रकल्प
3,00.00	.....	3,00.00	4,05.00	.....	4,05.00	1,00.00	.....	1,00.00	(३) अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोताची साधने
.....	.....	.....	10.39	.....	10.39	16.00	.....	16.00	(४) सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प
.....	.....	.....	1,66.66	.....	1,66.66	71.00	.....	71.00	(५) पुनर्वसन
12,32,90.33	1,03,25.00	13,36,15.38	10,54,53.35	2,99,33.00	13,53,86.35	10,94,50.70	3,63,98.76	14,58,49.46	एकूण—(पाच) ऊर्जा (विद्युत विकास)
84,21.98	10,26.52	94,48.00	1,38,74.64	15,26.72	1,54,01.36	62,78.24	17,06.63	79,84.87	(सहा) उद्योग आणि साणकाम---
47,00.86	65,32.11	1,12,32.97	1,63,15.76	33,62.60	1,96,78.36	65,56.70	26,63.58	92,20.28	(१) ग्रामीण व लघु उद्योग
2,30.00	.....	2,30.00	2,25.22	.....	2,25.22	45.00	.....	45.00	(२) मोठे व मध्यम उद्योग
55.00	.....	55.00	60.00	.....	60.00	57.00	.....	57.00	(३) केंद्रीय साजगी क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमांकरिता मूळभूत सुविधा
1,34,07.84	75,58.63	2,09,66.47	3,04,75.63	48,89.32	3,53,64.95	1,29,36.94	43,70.21	1,73,07.15	(४) साणकाम
18.00	75.92	93.92	60.00	3,85.63	4,45.63	14,12.99	3,44.29	17,57.28	एकूण—(सहा) उद्योग व साणकाम
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	22.00	(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण---
2,05,00.52	1,96,54.00	4,01,54.52	3,90,08.83	1,78,85.00	5,68,93.83	2,62,00.30	2,02,58.95	4,64,59.25	(१) बंदरे आणि दीपगुहे
74,45.00	.....	74,45.00	14,76.00	.....	14,76.00	96,79.00	.....	96,79.00	(२) नागरी विमान वाहतूक
1,85.00	.....	1,85.00	1,83.46	.....	1,83.46	68.00	.....	68.00	(३) रस्ते व पूल
10.00	32.22	42.22	.....	47.96	47.96	3.00	2.00	5.00	(४) मू-संपादनासाठी विशेष आस्थापना
.....	.....	.....	30,00.00	.....	30,00.00	39,07.00	.....	39,07.00	(५) रस्ते वाहतूक (म.रा.मा.प.मं.)
35,50.00	.....	35,50.00	.....	.....	.....	5,00.00	.....	5,00.00	(६) बोटार वाहन
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(७) अंतर्गत जल-वाहतूक
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(८) नागरी परिवहन
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(९) रेल्वे प्रकल्पात राज्याचा सहभाग-- कोकणरेल्वे
3,17,09.02	1,97,62.14	5,14,71.16	4,37,28.29	1,83,18.59	6,20,76.88	4,17,91.29	2,06,06.24	6,23,97.53	एकूण—(सात) वाहतूक व दळणवळण
8.60	.....	8.60	45.00	.....	45.00	1,39.00	.....	1,39.00	(आठ) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन व पर्यावरण---
46.00	.....	46.00	68.38	.....	68.38	1,10.00	.....	1,10.00	(१) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन (एस व टी घटक)
1,38.95	.....	1,38.95	79.30	.....	79.30	4,09.00	.....	4,09.00	(२) रिमोट प्रेसिंग अॅप्लीकेशन सेंटर
1,93.55	.....	1,93.55	1,92.68	.....	1,92.68	6,58.00	.....	6,58.00	(३) मू व जल संशोधन प्रकल्प
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	एकूण—(आठ) वैज्ञानिक संशोधन व पर्यावरण

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवर्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 to 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना १९९२-९३ ते १९९४-९५		
	Approved Outlay मान्य नियत व्यय			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DK. General Economic Services—						
1 Secretariat Economic Services	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 Tourism	59,92.00	4,55.00	64,47.00	8,67.44	1,20.22	9,87.66
3 Survey and Statistics	2,49.00	....	2,49.00	1,39.14	....	1,38.14
4 Planning Machinery and Assistance for study in rural development and regional Planning	2,73.00	....	2,73.00	2,86.02	....	2,86.02
5 Installation of Computers in Selected District Treasury.	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (Yashda)	2,73.00	....	2,73.00	70.07	....	70.04
7 Prizes to Districts under 20-Point Programmes.	2,28.00	....	2,28.00	1,06.86	....	1,06.86
8 MLA's Local Development Programmes.	....	3,11,32.00	3,11,32.00	....	2,76,74.07	2,76,74.07
Total—(DK) General Economic Services	70,15.00	3,15,87.00	3,86,02.00	14,69.30	2,77,94.29	2,92,63.79
Total—A—Economic Services (I to DK)	89,40,45.06	51,93,05.94	1,41,33,51.00	63,88,75.04	34,11,75.47	98,00,50.51
B. Social and Economic Services						
X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture—						
1 General Education	72,83.00	6,57,24.00	7,30,07.00	42,99.89	2,52,76.07	2,95,75.96
2 Technical Education	1,89,43.00	35,75.00	2,25,18.00	97,16.33	10,31.47	1,07,47.80
3 Art and Culture	23,77.50	47.50	24,25.00	5,54.54	58.96	6,13.50
4 Sports and Youth Services	11,67.00	9,51.00	21,18.00	56,76.89	2,19.31	58,96.20
Total—(X) Education, Sport Art and Culture	2,97,70.50	7,02,97.50	10,00,68.00	2,02,47.75	2,65,85.81	4,68,33.46
XI. Health—						
1 Medical Education and Drugs	1,12,86.00	2,30.00	1,15,16.00	80,99.84	1,22.04	82,21.88
2 Public Health and Sanitation	49,54.05	3,84,86.95	4,34,41.00	21,33.68	1,49,04.45	1,70,38.13
3 Employees State Insurance Scheme	20.00	3,49.00	3,69.00	....	5.87	5.87
Total—(XI) Health	1,62,60.05	3,90,65.95	5,53,26.00	1,02,33.52	1,50,32.36	2,52,65.88
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development—						
1 Water Supply and Sewerage	21,25.00	15,81,22.00	16,02,47.00	2,24,43.72	5,60,95.65	7,85,39.37
2 Housing (including Police Housing)	1,12,46.85	1,93,51.15	3,05,98.00	32,36.24	1,46,05.57	1,99,41.81
Urban Development (including State Capital Projects).	2,38,62.03	1,57,12.97	3,95,75.00	35,80.52	2,14,08.30	2,49,88.82
Total—(XII) Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development.	3,72,33.88	19,31,86.12	23,04,20.00	2,92,60.48	9,42,09.52	12,34,70.00

Annual Plan, 1995-96 बाषिक योजना १९९५-९६			Annual Plan, 1996-97 बाषिक योजना १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 बाषिक योजना १९९७-९८			विकास शोध/उप-शोध
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Outlay नियत ध्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(नक) सामान्य बाषिक सेवा
1,20.00	1,09.94	2,29.94	2,85.49	55.87	3,41.36	1,60.00	3,05.00	4,65.00	(१) सविवालयीन बाषिक सेवा
46.06	.....	46.06	30.72	.....	30.72	1,56.00	.....	1,56.00	(२) पर्यटन
1,62.79	.....	1,62.79	3,93.37	.....	3,93.37	3,48.53	.....	3,48.53	(३) सर्वेक्षण व सांख्यिकी
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(४) नियोजन योजना व ग्रामीण विकास बाषिक प्राथमिक नियोजन.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(५) काही विवरक जिल्हा कोषाखारांत संगणक संघ प्रकल्पिते.
32.00	.....	32.00	1,01.50	.....	1,01.50	80.00	.....	80.00	(६) बसवलेल्या पन्हाप विकास प्रकालन प्रबोधिनी
40.00	.....	40.00	36.09	.....	36.09	44.00	.....	44.00	(७) बीस कलमी कार्यक्रमाविषय 'जिल्हातिया बसिस बाटप.
.....	1,81,73.34	1,81,73.34	.....	2,36,27.63	2,36,27.63	.....	2,22,89.47	2,22,89.47	(८) भावदारांचा स्वातंत्र्य विकास कार्यक्रम.
4,00.85	1,82,83.28	1,86,34.13	8,47.17	2,36,83.50	2,45,30.67	7,88.53	2,25,54.47	2,33,83.00	एकूण--(नक) सर्वसाधारण बाषिक सेवा
29,85,22.93	17,74,86.44	49,60,09.37	27,30,13.49	23,46,83.03	50,76,96.52	39,38,28.62	21,26,70.39	60,64,99.01	एकूण-ए-बाषिक सेवा (एक से तक)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(बी) सामाजिक बाणि सामूहिक सेवा
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(बहा) शिक्षण, श्रमिका, कला बाणि संस्कृती
1,00,99.04	1,58,46.00	2,59,45.04	1,16,00.00	2,45,50.00	3,61,50.00	1,14,67.80	1,70,20.20	2,84,88.00	(१) सामान्य शिक्षण
51,96.36	5,95.00	57,91.30	67,72.22	10,00.00	77,72.22	65,82.56	8,10.44	73,93.00	(२) सांख्यिक शिक्षण
1,40.47	45.82	1,86.29	4,41.22	2,13.07	6,54.30	2,83.22	1,85.78	4,69.00	(३) कला बाणि संस्कृती
4,03.21	1,84.39	5,87.60	18,25.09	3,16.70	21,42.39	20,44.39	4,45.01	24,90.00	(४) श्रमिका बाणि श्रमिका
1,58,39.02	1,66,71.21	3,25,10.23	2,06,39.14	2,60,79.77	4,67,18.91	2,03,77.97	1,84,62.03	3,88,40.00	एकूण--(बहा) शिक्षण, श्रमिका, कला बाणि संस्कृती
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(नकरा) आरोग्य--
12,77.07	10,23.00	23,00.07	35,96.17	2,00.00	55,96.17	28,28.84	15,26.16	43,55.00	(१) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण बाणि शोध
25,00.00	61,87.24	86,87.24	52,31.00	1,01,34.88	1,53,65.88	43,94.00	1,30,09.00	1,74,03.00	(२) सामाजिक आरोग्य व स्वच्छता
.....	0.16	1.16	.....	9.13	9.13	15.00	40.00	55.00	(३) राज्य कामगार विस्तार योजना
37,77.07	7,21,10.40	1,09,87.47	88,27.17	1,21,44.10	2,09,71.18	72,37.84	1,45,75.16	2,18,13.00	एकूण--(नकरा) आरोग्य
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(बारा) पाषीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण बाणि नगर विकास-
.....	1,74,90.91	1,74,90.91	.....	2,49,39.57	2,49,39.57	.....	2,37,45.60	2,37,45.60	(१) पाषीपुरवठा बाणि पाषीपुरवठा
.....	2,41,99.00	2,41,99.00	.....	4,25,84.45	4,25,84.45	.....	4,44,24.40	4,44,24.40	(अ) ग्रामीण
5,16.31	8,80.00	13,96.31	9,90.00	26,05.58	35,95.58	9,62.08	20,63.92	30,26.00	(ब) नागरी
18,10.00	1,70,66.50	1,88,76.50	98,00.00	1,29,36.02	2,27,36.02	60,14.38	1,05,69.62	1,65,84.00	(२) गृहनिर्माण (पोलीस गृहनिर्माणसह)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(३) नगरविकास (सर्वसाधारण राज्य प्रकल्पांसह)
23,26.31	5,96,36.41	6,19,62.72	1,17,90.00	8,20,65.62	9,38,55.62	69,76.46	8,08,03.54	8,77,80.00	एकूण--(बारा) पाषीपुरवठा, गृहनिर्माण बाणि नगर विकास.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Eight Five Year Plan, 1992-97 आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९७			Annual Plan, 1992-93 to 1994-95 वार्षिक योजना, १९९२-९३ से १९९४-९५		
	Approved Outlay मान्य निश्चित व्यय			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च		
	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII. Information and Publicity	7,24.30	1,98.70	9,23.00	2,47.49	14.19	2,61.68
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	20,59.50	1,26,87.50	1,47,47.00	16,31.76	1,16,84.06	1,33,15.82
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare—	11,31.00	85,82.00	97,13.00	8,81.46	39,10.96	47,92.42
XVI. (i) Social Welfare ..	4,47.35	12,09.65	16,57.00	97.14	7,56.37	8,53.51
(ii) Mahila Balvikas Samities.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,39.69	5,39.69
XVII. Nutrition ..	.....	56,59.00	56,59.00	.....	16,56.85	16,56.85
Total—(XIII to XVII) ..	43,62.15	2,83,36.85	3,26,99.00	28,57.85	1,85,82.12	2,14,39.97
Total—(B) Social Services .. (X to XVII)	8,76,26.58	33,08,86.42	41,85,13.00	6,25,99.00	15,44,09.81	21,70,09.31
C. GENERAL SERVICES						
XVIII. Public Works Infra-structural Facilities for Special Services.	2,01,36.00	.....	2,01,36.00	1,33,87.34	.....	1,33,87.34
XIX. Consumer Protection ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XX. Other Programme ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXI. Statutory Development Boards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII. Earthquake Rehabilitation ..	.....	.....	.....	1,39,11.00	.....	1,39,11.00
XXIII. undistributed ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—C-General Services .. (XVIII to XXIII).	2,01,36.00	.....	2,01,36.00	2,72,98.34	.....	2,72,98.34
GRAND TOTAL—(A+B+C)	1,00,18,07.64	85,01,92.36	1,85,20,00.00	72,87,72.88	49,55,85.28	1,22,43,58.16

Annual Plan, 1995-96 वारिक योजना १९९५-९६			Annual Plan, 1996-97 वारिक योजना १९९६-९७			Annual Plan, 1997-98 वारिक योजना १९९७-९८			14
Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च			Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च			Outlay नियत व्यय			
State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	State राज्य	District जिल्हा	Total एकूण	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
26.32	9.80	36.12	2,09.65	10.50	2,20.15	1,19.52	30.48	1,50.00	(वेर) माहिली व प्रविडी
22,90.25	1,04,96.55	1,27,86.80	67,27.81	67,65.77	1,34,93.58	1,06,51.07	1,67,41.54	2,73,92.61	(बोरा) अनुसुचित जाती-वर्गीय वरिष्ठ वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
12,03.00	35,77.04	47,00.00	31,21.00	51,71.00	82,92.00	16,55.11	45,16.50	61,71.61	(संघ) कामदार वरिष्ठ कामदार कक्षा
1,19.52	7,12.04	8,31.56	3,34.55	19,16.40	22,50.95	1,90.00	5,23.26	7,13.26	(बोरा) (१) सामान्य विद्यालय
....	7,83.50	7,83.50	....	6,75.16	6,75.16	....	4,69.74	4,69.74	(२) महिला माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
....	10,03.90	10,03.90	....	54,26.74	54,26.74	....	34,78.52	34,78.52	(संघ) पोषण
36,39.09	1,65,82.83	2,02,21.92	1,03,93.01	1,99,65.57	3,03,58.58	1,26,15.70	2,57,60.04	3,83,75.74	एकूण—(वेर व संघ)
2,55,81.49	10,01,00.85	12,56,82.34	5,06,49.32	14,12,54.97	19,19,04.29	4,72,07.97	13,96,00.77	18,86,08.74	एकूण—(बी) सामान्य वेर (संघ व संघ)
91,78.85	....	91,78.85	60,99.72	....	60,99.72	42,42.25	....	42,42.25	(बी) सामान्य वेर (संघ) सामान्य वेर वरिष्ठ वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(संघ) सामान्य वेर
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(बी) वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
76,12.00	....	76,12.00	96,85.73	....	96,85.73	1,00,00.00	....	1,00,00.00	(संघ) सामान्य वेर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
2,42,41.00	....	2,42,41.00	4,12,93.00	....	4,12,93.00	2,30,00.00	....	2,30,00.00	(संघ) सामान्य वेर वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
....	....	....	....	....	....	20,00.00	....	20,00.00	(वेर) वरिष्ठ माध्यमिकीय विद्यालय
4,10,31.85	....	4,10,31.85	5,70,78.45	....	5,70,78.45	3,92,42.25	....	3,92,42.25	एकूण—(बी) सामान्य वेर (संघ व वेर)
36,51,36.27	29,75,87.29	66,27,23.56	45,17,71.06	30,49,38.00	75,67,09.06	48,02,78.84	35,22,21.16	83,25,00.00	एकूण वेर—(१+बी+बी)

20-POINT PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay आठवीं पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९९२-९७) नियत व्यय	1992-95	1995-96
		3	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 5
01	Attack on Rural Poverty—			
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme	1,67.06	117.05	54.37
	(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	198.38	181.71	102.87
	(c) Village and Small Industries	2,25.78	121.12	87.54
	(d) Co-operation	3.00	2.59	0.07
02	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture—			
	(a) Dry Land Farming Development of Microwater Sheds	1,82.00	.....	.....
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programmes	36.40	29.34	7.52
03	Better use of Irrigation Water—			
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects	19,68.99	15,03.12	7,60.84
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects	4,22.55	4,62.04	2,80.91
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects	6,12.17	7,32.63	4,21.63
	(d) Command Area Development	2,94.97	1,78.43	98.82
04	Bigger Harvests—			
	(a) National Oilseeds Development Programme	25.42	16.71	5.50
	(b) National Pulses Development Programme	3.00	2.74	1.21
	(c) Horticulture Fruit, Cereals and Vegetable Crops	24.28	.....	.....
	(d) Animal Husbandry	53.42	17.76	11.92
	(e) Dairy Development	75.56	7.80	4.29
	(f) Fisheries	29.14	10.73	6.45
05	Enforcement of Land Reforms—			
	Land Reforms	1.09	4.50	0.48
06	Special Programmes for Rural Labour—			
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.	0.30	.....	.....
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour.	0.09	.....	.....
07	Clean Drinking Water—			
	Rural Water Supply Programme in State Sector.	6,28.51	2,48.56	91.80
08	Health for all—			
	(a) Community Health Centres	79.30	48.02	25.33
	(b) Primary Health Centres	1,59.98	71.31	33.83
	(c) Sub-Centres	68.39	10.90	5.61
	(d) Immunisation of Children	29.55	5.78	2.58
	(e) Rural Sanitation	1.84	1,72.59	261.44
09	Two Child Norm—			
	(a) Family Welfare Programme	2,82.88	1,89.90	71.31
	(c) ICDS Blocks	11.41	7.87	9.05

विवरणपत्र टीपीपी-१

प्रारूप वार्षिक योजना १९९७-९८

२०-कलमी कार्यक्रमांतर्गत योजनांवरील नियतव्यय आणि खर्चदर्शक विवरणपत्र

(रुपये कोटीत)

1996-97		1997-98 Outlay (Proposed)		कलम क्रमांक	भाव
Approved Outlay नियतव्यय 6	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च 7	1997-98 नियत व्यय 8		१	२
					०१ ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याविरुद्ध संघर्ष—
56.49	50.55	36.48			(अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
2,25.05	2,25.05	113.96			(ब) जबाहूर रोजगार योजना
71.38	141.18	74.19			(क) ग्रामीण व लघुउद्योग
1.08	1.08	4.32			(ड) सहाकार
.....	.....	.....			०२ पावसावर अवलंबून असलेल्या शेतीचा विकास—
36.11	32.50	17.40			(अ) फोरब्रान्ड शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी छोटे पावसाहळ क्षेत्र.
					(ब) अवर्षणप्रवण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
4,03.43	3,57.32	126.95			०३ सिंचन जलसंपत्तीचा सुयोग्य वापर—
1,98.06	1,71.10	37.81			(अ) मोठे पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
3,71.06	4,03.67	326.84			(ब) मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
1,07.14	1,07.14	80.67			(क) लघु पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प
					(ड) जलप्रदाय क्षेत्रविकास
6.36	6.36	4.76			०४ प्रगत शेती—
1.24	1.24	1.12			(अ) राष्ट्रीय तेलबिया विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
.....	.....	.....			(ब) राष्ट्रीय कडधान्ये विकासाचा कार्यक्रम
22.13	22.13	10.52			(क) फलोत्पादन-फळे, मातीपाला
10.98	10.98	7.24			(ड) पशुसंवर्धन
10.69	10.69	11.16			(इ) दुग्धविकास
					(फ) मत्स्यव्यवसाय
5.76	5.76	1.71			०५ जमीन सुधारणेची अंमलबजावणी—
					जमीन सुधारणा.
.....	.....	.....			०६ ग्रामीण मजुरासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम—
0.01	.....	0.05			(अ) शेती उद्योगाचा किमान वेतन लागू करण्यासाठी अंमलबजावणी प्रकल्प चालू करणे.
					(ब) वेळविगाराचे पुनर्वसन
1,15.87	122.02	1,36.77			०७ गिण्यासाठी स्वच्छ पाणी—
					राज्य क्षेत्रातील ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा कार्यक्रम.
24.24	24.24	27.20			०८ सर्वासाठी आरोग्य—
49.35	49.35	51.73			(अ) सामूहिक आरोग्य केंद्रे
12.45	12.45	32.07			(ब) प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे
2.04	2.04	2.42			(क) उप केंद्रे
40.33	40.33	30.63			(ड) सहान मुलांना रोगप्रतिबंधक लस टोपण
					(इ) ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम.
67.39	67.39	82.57			०९ शीव मुळे हे परिणाम—
41.84	41.84	24.80			(अ) कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम
					(क) एकात्मिक दारिद्र्याविरुद्ध संघर्ष.

(Rs. in crores)

Point No.	Item	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (१९९२-९७) नियत व्यय 3	1992-95	1995-96
			Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 4	Actual Expenditure प्रत्यक्ष खर्च 5
10	<i>Expansion of Education—</i>			
	(a) Elementary Education	2,88.02	149.31	109.50
	(b) Adult Education	2002.00	5.84	2.94
11	<i>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—</i>			
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCP) ..	952.28	521.07	490.62
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (TSP) ..	11,59.18	811.42	430.10
12	<i>Equity for women—</i>	....	....	....
13	<i>New Opportunities for Youth—</i>			
	Youth Welfare and Sports	21.18	....	....
14	<i>Housing for the people—</i>			
	(a) Rural Housing—			
	(i) House sites to the rural poor	} 14.31	0.02	....
	(ii) Programme of assistance for house construction.			
	(iii) Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST			
	(b) Urban Housing—			
	(i) EWS houses	3.00	....	....
	(ii) LIG Houses	2.00	0.56	0.31
15	<i>Improvement of slums—</i>			
	Environmental Improvement of the Urban Slums ..	63.14	42.48	40.97
16	<i>New Strategy for forestry—</i>			
	Trees plantation	5,02.21	163.32	87.58
17	<i>Environmental Programme</i>	2.43	....	....
18	<i>Concern for the Consumer—</i> .. .. .	....	....	....
19	<i>Energy for the villages—</i>			
	(a) Rural Electrification	4,56.00	159.67	129.43
	(c) Improved Chullahs	4.00	277.43	95.35
	(d) National Programme for Bio-gas Development ..	64.00	25.20	4.07
	(e) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	2.73	1.91	2.22
20	<i>Responsive Administration</i> .. .. .	....	....	....

* Inclusive of Central Shares/केंद्रीय हिस्सा वरुन

** 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored/१०० टक्के केंद्र प्ररुन

XCIII

विबरणपत्र टीपीपी-१--वालू

(रुपये कोटीत)

1996-97		1997-98 Outlay (Proposed)			
Approved Outlay नियत व्यय	Anticipated Expenditure अपेक्षित खर्च	१९९७-९८ नियत व्यय	कलम क्रमांक	बाब	
6	7	8	१	२	
138.44 3.57	136.57 3.57	99.68 6.60	१०.	शिक्षणाचा विस्तार—	
				(अ) प्राथमिक शिक्षण	
				(ब) प्रौढ शिक्षण	
550.00 412.50	541.97 525.26	600.00 550.00	११.	अनुसूचित जाती व जमातींना न्याय --	
				(अ) अनुसूचित जातीसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (विषयो)	
				(ब) अनु. जमातीसाठी कल्याण कार्यक्रम (आऊयो)	
.....	.....	.....	१२.	स्त्रियांसाठी समानता—	
.....	.....	.....	१३.	युवकांना नवीन संधी—	
				युवकांचे कल्याण व क्रीडा	
0.13	.....	0.29	१४.	लोकांसाठी गृहनिर्माण—	
.....	.....	.....		(अ) ग्रामीण गृहनिर्माण--	
				१. ग्रामीण भागातील गरिबांना घरासाठी भूखंड.	
				२. घरवांछणीच्या कार्यक्रमासाठी सहाय्य.	
				३. अनु. जाती/जमातीसाठी इंदिरा आवास योजना.	
0.05 0.21	..... 0.20	..... 0.11		(ब) शहरी गृहनिर्माण--	
				१. आधिक्यदुष्ट्या बुर्बल घटकासाठी घरे.	
				२. कमी उत्पन्न गटासाठी गृहनिर्माण.	
61.16	45.04	27.69	१५.	गलिच्छ वस्त्यांची सुधारणा—	
				शहरी गलिच्छ वस्तीत पर्यावरण सुधारणा	
126.25	126.06	96.21	१६.	वनीकरणासाठी नवीन घोरण—	
.....	.....	.....		झाडे लावणे--	
.....	.....	.....	१७.	पर्यावरणाची सुरक्षितता—	
.....	.....	.....	१८.	ग्राहकांचे हितरक्षण—	
128.28 1.26 7.25 1.52	128.28 1.20 7.25 1.52	133.49 1.20 7.25 0.64	१९.	खेड्यांसाठी ऊर्जा—	
				* (अ) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम.	
				** (ब) सुधारीत चुली.	
				** (क) बायोगॅस निर्मितीचा राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम.	
				* (इ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम.	
.....	.....	.....	२०.	जबाबदार प्रशासन.—	

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC SCENE OF MAHARASHTRA

Preparation and implementation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans is one of the most important instruments for General Economic Development of the State. The essential goals of planning were creation of infrastructure, improvement of standard of living of the people below the poverty line and attainment of self-reliance. Creation of employment opportunities was also main focus during this period. Though in the VII Five Year Plan, physical and financial targets were more or less achieved, there were shortfalls in some sectors. The State continues to have the problems of imbalance in regional development, inadequate infrastructure for fast urbanization and recurring spells of scarcity, particularly of drinking water. These problems were also aggravated by the earthquake which occurred during the year 1993. The Annual Plans were, therefore, formulated on this background. A brief overview of Economic Development of Maharashtra is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Population

2.2 The population of Maharashtra as per 1991 Census was 7.89 crore. The population growth in the State during the 1981-91 decade was 25.73 per cent continues to be the third largest State in India both in area and in population. The density of population (persons per sq. km.) in 1991 was 257 for the State as against 274 for the country as a whole in 1991. Between 1951 and 1971, the rate of growth of population in Maharashtra was higher than that of India. However, between 1971 and 1981, the rate of growth for the State not only declined from 2.46 per cent to 2.22 per cent, but it was also marginally lower than that of the country, viz. 2.26 per cent. This rate of growth has slightly increased to 2.32 per cent between 1981 and 1991. The following table gives the picture of decennial population growth from the year 1951.

TABLE 2.1
Decennial Population Growth

1.	Total Population (in lakh) decrease (-)		Decennial Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)		Density (Per sq.km.)	
	Maharashtra 2.	India 3.	Maharashtra 4.	India 5.	Maharashtra 6.	India 7.
1951	320	3,611	(+19.27	(+13.31	106	110
1961	396	4,392	(+23.60	(+21.51	129	134
1971	504	5,482	(+27.45	(+24.80	164	167
1981	628	6,852	(+24.54	(+25.00	204	216
1991	789	8,463*	(+25.73	(+23.85*	257	274@

* Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir

@ Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Urbanisation

2.3 The following table gives the rural and urban break-up of population and the percentage of urban population to total population of the State.

TABLE 2.2
Rural and Urban population

Sr. No.	Year	Population (in lakh)			Percentage of urban population to total population	
		Total	Rural	Urban	State	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)
1.	1961	320.03	228.02	92.01	28.75	17.29
2.	1961	395.54	283.91	111.63	28.22	18.00
3.	1971	504.12	347.01	157.11	31.17	19.90
4.	1981	627.84	407.91	219.93	35.03	23.31
5.	1991	789.37	483.96	305.42	38.69	25.71

2.4 Maharashtra has seen a higher degree of urbanisation than the rest of the country in the last few decades. As per 1991 Population Census, the percentage of urban population to total population in Maharashtra was 38.69 as against 25.71 for the country. Brihanmumbai alone had 32.50 per cent of the urban population of the State in 1991 and 12.57 per cent of total population in the State. This also indicates the importance of Brihanmumbai in urban planning. Twelve Municipal Corporation areas in the State, viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Solapur, Kolhapur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Kalyan, Pimpri Chinchwad and New Mumbai together support about 64 per cent of total urban population in the State.

2.5 According to 1981 census, there were 44.04 lakh in migrants in the State accounting for 7 per cent of the population. The analysis of migration data based on place of last residence with duration of residence 0 to 9 years brought out the fact that interstate migration may exceed 1 per cent only in case of 4 States. Maharashtra is one of these States. Among the four States viz. Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh it was observed that in Maharashtra the net interstate migration rate was positive and high (inmigrants exceeded outmigrants) while for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it was negative. This is one of the reasons which affect the true picture of family planning efforts. It was observed that more than 50 per cent of total migrants (23 lakh as per 1981 census) had immigrated into Mumbai alone. Inmigrants accounted for 28 per cent of the population of Brihanmumbai in 1981.

2.6 Some important vital indicators pertaining to 1971 and 1995 for Maharashtra State, and India are discussed below. The birth rate in Maharashtra State decreased from 32.2 in 1971 to 24.5 in 1995. The decrease in birth rate at all-India level during this period was from 36.9 in 1971 to 28.3 in 1995. The death rate for Maharashtra decreased from 12.3 in 1971 to 7.4 in 1995. This rate decreased from 14.9 in 1971 to 9.0 in 1995 at all-India level. Regarding infant mortality rate it drastically decreased from 105 in 1971 to 55 in 1995 for Maharashtra. The infant mortality rate at all-India level during the corresponding period decreased from 129 to 74. The above indicators reflect the rapid progress made by the State on the health front. Amongst the major States in India (population more than one crore) in respect of birth rate in 1995 Maharashtra (24.5) the ranked sixth in respect of birth rate below Kerala (17.7), Tamil Nadu (20.2), West Bengal (23.6), Andhra Pradesh (24.0), and Karnataka (24.2) during 1995. In respect of death rate Maharashtra (7.4) ranked third next to Kerala (6.0) and Punjab (7.3) during 1995. Regarding infant mortality rate, Maharashtra (55) ranked third next to Kerala (16) & Punjab (54) during 1995.

Economic Classification of workers

2.7 The following table gives the number of workers according to various economic classification in 1981 and 1991 in the State.

TABLE 2.3
No. of workers according to Economic Classification in Maharashtra
(in '000 Nos.)

Class of Workers 1.	1981			1991		
	Male 2.	Female 3.	Total 4.	Male 5.	Female 6.	Total 7.
1. Cultivators	5734	2803	8537	6231	3941	10172
2. Agricultural labourers	3150	3321	6471	3906	4408	8314
3. In livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchard and allied activities	428	60	488	404	68	472
4. In mining and quarrying	56	9	65	98	17	115
5. In manufacturing and repairs						
(a) Household industry	445	175	620	337	162	499
(b) Other than house hold industry	2549	228	2777	3251	347	3598
6. In construction	414	95	509	709	93	802
7. In trade and commerce	1608	137	1745	2400	256	2656
8. In transport storage and communication	770	32	802	1115	45	1160
9. In other services	1866	422	2288	2468	751	3219
Total main workers in population of the State	17020	7282	24302	20919	10088	31007

2.8 According to 1981 census, total number of main workers in the State was 243.02 lakh and the percentage of workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors respectively were 64, 16 and 20. The number of workers increased to 310.07 lakh in 1991 i.e. by 28 per cent over 1981. The percentage of workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 1991 were 61, 16 and 23 respectively. The percentage of workers in the primary sector decreased from 64 in 1981 to 61 in 1991. The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers together to total workers decreased from 61.8 per cent in 1981 to 59.6 per cent in 1991. Thus, the percentage increase in the number of workers over the decade (1981-91) and the shift of the working force from the primary sector to the other sectors appears to be an indication of development of economy in the desired direction.

2.9 According to 1991 Census, the working population accounts for nearly 43 per cent of the total population. The percentage of workers among (a) males and females, (b) rural and urban areas, differ widely. This percentage was 52 for males and 33 for females. For rural areas, it was 50 as against 32 for urban areas.

State Income

2.10 The year 1960-61 was an exceptionally good year for agricultural production. Since the State of Maharashtra was formed on 1-5-1960, it would be more appropriate to compare the sectorwise State Income of 1961-62 with the rest of the years. Estimated State Income in 1995-96 at the current prices stood at Rs.1,31,578 crore. Of this, the primary sector accounted for 21.1 per cent, the secondary sector 34.4 per cent and the remaining viz. the tertiary sector 44.5 per cent. The share of primary sector in 1995-96 was much lower than the corresponding share in 1961-62, which was 37.8 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the secondary and the tertiary sector in 1995-96 was much higher than the corresponding share in 1961-62 viz. 28.6 per cent and 33.6 per cent. In other words, the decrease in the share of the primary sector during the period 1961-62 and 1995-96 is reflected in an increase in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors.

Sectorwise State Income at current prices

2.11 Estimates of sectorwise State Income at current prices for the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96 are given in the following table. The percentage share of each of the sectors in total State Income is also indicated in parenthesis.

TABLE 2.4
Sectorwise State Income at current prices

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1960-61 ...	668.34 (41.8)	422.07 (26.4)	507.01 (31.8)	597.42 (100.0)
1961-62 ...	622.51 (37.8)	470.50 (28.6)	554.33 (33.6)	1647.34 (100.0)
1970-71 ...	1109.00 (28.6)	1325.23 (34.2)	1441.31 (37.2)	3875.54 (100.0)
1980-81 ...	4261.28 (28.1)	5320.98 (35.1)	5580.32 (36.8)	15162.58 (100.0)
1985-86 ...	6328.24 (23.9)	9352.18 (35.3)	10786.09 (40.8)	26466.51 (100.0)
1990-91 ...	13662.33 (23.5)	19508.73 (33.5)	25003.71 (43.0)	58174.77 (100.0)
1991-92* ...	13061.16 (20.0)	21665.00 (33.2)	30503.61 (46.8)	65229.77 (100.0)
1992-93* ...	17518.11 (21.9)	25918.94 (32.5)	36410.10 (45.6)	79847.15 (100.0)
1993-94* ...	21014.62 (21.7)	31020.30 (32.0)	44807.15 (46.3)	96842.07 (100.0)
1994-95* ...	23562.09 (21.4)	35568.92 (32.3)	50918.49 (46.3)	110049.50 (100.0)
1995-96+ ...	27799.73 (21.1)	45279.66 (34.4)	58498.91 (44.5)	131578.30 (100.0)

* Provisional + Preliminary

Per Capita Income

2.12 The per capita income of Maharashtra in 1995-96 at current prices was Rs.15,244 while it was Rs.9,321 for the country as a whole. In fact, the per capita income of Maharashtra State was higher than that of the country for the earlier years also. The higher per capita income of the State appears to be essentially due to the relatively better developed secondary and tertiary sectors in the State economy. As per the latest estimates of per capita household consumer expenditure through National Sample Survey (1987-88), the monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas was Rs.158.4 for Maharashtra. It was almost the same for rural India. But this formed about 54 per cent of that for the urban areas in Maharashtra while for rural India it was 63 per cent of the estimate for urban areas. This is because the urban monthly per capita expenditure for Maharashtra (Rs.291) is higher (Rs.251) than that of India.

Trends in State Income and National Income

2.13 The growth rates of State Income and National Income during different plan periods commencing from Third Five Year Plan (the first year of Third Five Year Plan corresponds to the formation of Maharashtra State) are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.5
Annual Growth rates in State Income, National Income and respective per capita incomes in selected periods (at 1980-81 prices)

(Per cent)				
Period	State Income	Per capita State Income	National Income	Per capita National Income
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Third F.Y.P. (1965-66 over 1960-61)	1.0 (-)	1.4	2.3	0.1
2. Three Annual Plans (1968-69 over 1965-66)	4.7	2.2	3.7	1.4
3. Fourth F.Y.P. (1973-74 over 1968-69)	2.8	0.6	3.3	0.9
4. Fifth F.Y.P. and Annual Plan (1979-80 over 1973-74)	5.5	3.2	3.0	0.7
5. Sixth F.Y.P. (1984-85 over 1979-80)	2.6	0.2	5.4	3.2
6. Seventh F.Y.P. (1989-90 over 1984-85)	8.5	5.9	5.8	3.6
7. Eighth F.Y.P. and Annual Plan (First four years) (1995-96 over 1989-90)	6.9	4.7	4.9	3.0

2.14 The State Income of Maharashtra at constant prices(1980-81) is estimated to have gone up by 386 per cent between 1960-61 and 1995-96. The per capita income at constant prices is estimated to have increased by 120 per cent between 1960-61 and 1995-96. Thus, on long term basis between 1960-61 and 1995-96, the State Income increased at a compound growth rate of 4.6 per cent and the per capita State Income at 2.3 per cent. During the same period, the National Income increased at an annual rate of 4.1 per cent and the per capita National income at 1.9 per cent. After the setback in 1991-92, the economy recovered during 1992-93 with the State Income at constant prices increasing by 13.2 per cent. In 1993-94 and 1994-95 this growth was 10.8 and 6.2 per cent respectively. In 1995-96 the growth rate in the State income is estimated to be 8.5 per cent. The indices of (i) State Income, (ii) Per capita income, (iii) agricultural production (foodgrains), taking base year 1979-82=100, are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.6
Indices of State Income, per capita income at 1980-81 prices and agricultural production (foodgrain) and their growth rates

Year	State Income	Per capita Income	Agricultural production (1979-82=100)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1980-81	100.0	100.0	.....
1982-83	106.3	101.8	97.4
1985-86	123.4	111.1	95.7
1990-91	179.7	143.2	136.5
1991-92	177.2	138.2	101.4
1992-93	200.6	153.4	135.7
1993-94	222.2	166.6	139.7
1994-95	236.0	173.6	140.0
1995-96	256.2	184.8	142.4
Average annual compound growth rate(percentage)			
1995-96 over 1960-61	4.46	2.11	1.87
1979-80 over 1969-70	4.48	2.24	3.51
1989-90 over 1979-80	5.50	3.05	3.51

Sectorwise Growth trends in State Income

2.15 During the 15 year period from 1980-81 to 1995-96, the State income at constant (1980-81) prices has grown at an compound annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent. In this period the primary sector which consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining has grown at an compound annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent. The secondary sector which comprises manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply has grown at an compound annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent. The tertiary sector consisting of transport, communications, banking and insurance, real estate, public administration and other services has grown at an compound annual growth rate of 8.1 per cent. The tertiary sector has seen the largest growth rate in the 15 year period. The primary sector in which agriculture predominates has shown a comparatively low growth rate in this 15 year period because of drought conditions during 1982-83, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1994-95.

General Economy of the State

2.16 Per Capita Plan investment can be a good indicator of the general economy of the State. Table below gives per capita plan investment in India of some of the important States.

TABLE No. 2.7
Statewise per capita plan expenditure

State	1993-94 Actual Expenditure (Per capita)	1994-95 Revised Approved Outlay (Per capita)	1995-96 Revised Approved Outlay (Per capita)	1996-97 Approved Outlay (Per capita)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	411.71	306.38	348.72	408.50
2. Assam	363.39	411.45	485.95	568.33
3. Bihar	88.79	96.33	101.89	218.27
4. Gujarat	446.14	508.84	582.51	741.15
5. Haryana	462.98	572.50	674.45	772.04
6. Karnataka	N.A.	588.98	642.83	891.67
7. Kerala	335.68	412.17	504.01	699.99
8. Madhya Pradesh	320.57	316.79	354.87	424.01
9. Maharashtra	454.96	561.92	742.52	941.80
10. Orissa	329.74	432.95	441.64	628.54
11. Punjab	542.05	642.83	692.76	841.04
12. Rajasthan	374.64	515.90	660.61	668.37
13. Tamil Nadu	389.70	475.32	547.72	627.46
14. Uttar Pradesh	223.07	245.57	267.14	N.A.
15. West Bengal	170.99	204.89	283.03	419.47
Total	293.86	364.69	428.16	486.05
1 to 15 States				

N.A.=Not available

2.17 It would be seen that Maharashtra ranks first on the basis of per capita Plan investment in 1995-96 and 1996-97 among the major States in India. Another indicator is the per capita income of the State. Maharashtra ranks above the country's average per capita income. This higher per capita income is mainly the result of the prominence of registered manufacturing and tertiary sectors in the State. This is evident from the per capita contribution of registered manufacturing and tertiary sectors in the total per capita State income. The contribution of these two sectors in 1995-96 together was 61.6 per cent in the case of State income as against 55.2 per cent in the case of National income.

Agriculture

2.18 Maharashtra ranked respectively second and third in India in respect of the net area sown (12.7%) and gross cropped area (11%) in 1991-92 (the latest year for which the figures for all States and India are not available). Although Maharashtra had 11 per cent (according to 1991-92 figures) share in the total area of foodgrains in the country, production of foodgrains in the State, was only six per cent of all-India production in 1995-96. Similarly, in respect of

cotton, though Maharashtra had 33.7 per cent of the area under cotton, the production in the State was only 21.4 per cent of the all-India production in 1995-96. This low productivity was largely a result of insufficient irrigation facility available in the State. In 1992-93, about 15.4 per cent of the gross cropped area in the State was irrigated as against 35.7 per cent for the country as a whole, as a result, agriculture in the State is essentially dependent upon rains. Moreover, large tracts in the State fall in the rain-shadow area and 90 talukas (out of 303) in the State are drought prone. The low levels of irrigation also lead to low intensity of cropping which was 20.5 per cent for Maharashtra as compared to 29.8 per cent for the country in 1987-88.

2.19 In 1995-96, the gross irrigated area was 32.87 lakh hectares and this was about 15.4 per cent of total cropped area. The irrigated area in 1995-96, however, has more than doubled as compared to 1960-61.

2.20 Large dependence on rainfed agriculture in the State leads to considerable fluctuations in agriculture production. The crops usually affected by such fluctuations are jowar, bajri, pulses and cotton. For example, in the worst drought year of 1972-73, total foodgrains production came down to 31.01 lakh tonnes, jowar plummeted down to 13.14 lakh tonnes, bajri to 2.26 lakh tonnes and pulses to 4.20 lakh tonnes. But immediately in the next year, viz. 1973-74, when the rainfall was favourable, total foodgrains production increased to 70.45 lakh tonnes, jowar to 28.19 lakh tonnes, bajri to 8.50 lakh tonnes and total pulses to 8.68 lakh tonnes.

2.21 The violent fluctuations in the foodgrains production which occurred upto the Fourth Plan period were, however, considerably dampened in the subsequent plans. From the Fifth Plan onwards, the agricultural production not only continued to increase, but it did not fall to the low level of 1972-73 even in a bad drought year. In the three drought years of Sixth Plan, the on fluctuated between 92 and 97 lakh tonnes, while in two drought years of Seventh Plan, viz. 1985-86 and 1986-87, it was 88 lakh tonnes and 71 lakh tonnes respectively. This production level in the drought years of Sixth and Seventh Plans was, however, much higher than the level in 1972-73.

2.22 During the Seventh Plan period, total foodgrains production reached a new peak of 133 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The oilseeds production touched a new high viz. 18.97 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton (lint) and sugarcane has registered an impressive increase and is respectively 3.75 lakh tonnes (22.07 lakh bales) and 337 lakh tonnes. These estimates of production, have resulted in moving the index of agricultural production to an all time high of 140.8 in 1989-90. The first year of the Eight Plan (1992-93) was an exceptionally good year for agriculture with foodgrains production touching a new peak of 140.5 lakh tonnes. Table below shows the index numbers of agricultural production (base 1979-82 = 100) for each of the years from 1984-85, 1989-90 and 1990-91 to 1994-95.

TABLE 2.8
Index Number of Agricultural Production by Broad Groups
 (Base 1979-82=100)

Group of Crop	Weights	1984-85	1989-90	Average	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*	1995-96+	
1.	2.	3.	4.	annual growth rate (per cent) 1989-90 over 1984-85	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1. Cereals	...	42.22	89.8	124.2	6.7	131.3	122.7	106.4	107.5
2. Pulses	...	10.44	98.9	177.9	12.5	178.8	218.5	165.5	167.4
Total	...	52.66	91.6	134.9	8.1	140.8	141.7	118.1	119.4
Foodgrains									
3. Oilseed	...	9.16	97.9	178.1	12.7	150.6	164.9	132.5	89.1
4. Fibres	...	9.93	98.0	150.8	9.0	123.7	179.4	161.4	191.3
5. Misc.	...	28.25	102.3	136.4	5.9	125.6	113.8	175.7	185.3
6. Total	...	47.34	100.6	147.5	7.9	130.1	137.5	164.3	167.9
Non-Food Grains									
7. All Groups	...	100.00	95.9	140.8	8.0	135.7	139.7	140.0	142.4

*Provisional estimate + Preliminary estimate.

2.23 The above table brings out large fluctuations in the production of agriculture sector after the VII Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans and after that. There was, however, a general upward trend in foodgrain and oilseeds production. The fibre group, (which essentially consists of cotton) and miscellaneous group (which essentially consists of sugarcane) show some marked ups and downs, no clear trends are discernible but a distinct improvement in performance is seen in 1990-91 in respect of oil seeds and in fibre group in 1993-94. The index number of agriculture production (base 1979-82=100), in 1994-95 was 140.0. It increased slightly to 142.4 in 1995-96. The index numbers of all sub-group excluding oilseeds group increased in 1995-96. The sub-group oilseeds decreased substantially by 33 per cent.

Horticulture Development

2.24 Maharashtra has a potential and plenty of scope to grow various horticulture crops. The State Government has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting of capital subsidy to small and marginal farmer and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes farmers to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. This programme has been linked with E.G.S. The table No. 2.9 below gives the details regarding the new areas brought under different fruit crops in irrigated and unirrigated areas in the past four years.

TABLE No.2.9
New areas brought under fruit crops

Fruit crop	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (upto Oct. 96)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fruit crop under Unirrigated Area (Hectares)				
1. Mangoes				
(a) Grafted tree	25473	24021	30493	27999
(b) Others	6291	3356	2271	1269
2. Cashewnuts				
(a) Grafted tree	3309	7748	10809	13695
(b) Others	11559	...	...	...
3. Bor	12808	6538	7432	4746
4. Custard apple	2079	1937	2635	2622
5. Awala	238	344	419	562
6. Tamarind	1134	874	1651	1625
7. Jackfruit	104	70	98	61
8. Others	290	—	—	—
Total-(I)	63285	44888	55808	52579
Fruit crop under irrigated area (Hectare)				
1. Oranges	12323	10459	14706	13562
2. Musambi	10640	8308	9052	6824
3. Chikoo	5556	4267	5000	5748
4. Coconut	2492	1962	2031	1864
5. Pomegranattes	6509	7453	9624	6871
6. Guava	2332	2396	2519	2280
7. Others	108	105	3382	6606
Total-(II)	39960	34950	46314	43755
Grand total-(I+II)	103245	79838	102122	96334

2.25 The area under fruit and vegetable crops has increased by more than 75 per cent in the period 1980-81 to 1991-92. In 1991-92, this area was about 4.8 lakh hectares, out of which fruit crops alone accounted for 2.4 lakh hectares. Conventional food-grain crops yield only Rs.4 thousand to Rs.12 thousand per hectare. On the other hand, horticulture crops have very high yield per hectare. As per 1995-96 data, yield values per hectare were Rs.0.75 lakh (Sweet orange), Rs.1.69 lakh (Banana), Rs.2.07 lakh (Mango) and Rs.3.46 lakh (Grapes). The new plantation area under fruit crops, as seen from the above table, would seem to add substantially to the gross value of production from agriculture in the near future.

Area, Production and Productivity of Principal Crops

2.26 The area under rice had gone up from 13.0 lakh hectare in 1960-61 to 15.97 lakh hectare in 1990-91. Thereafter till 1995-96 the area has more or less remained stable. In 1960-61 the production of rice was 13.69 lakh tonnes. In 1990-91 it was 23.44 lakh tonnes and in 1995-96 the production of rice was 25.63 lakh tonnes. The productivity of the rice crop has increased from 1.05 tonnes per hectare in 1960-61 to 1.69 tonnes per hectare in 1995-96. The average productivity of rice in the triennium ending 1994-95 at the all-India level was 1,851 kg.per hectare. In this period, Punjab had, because of higher irrigation facilities, the highest yield per hectare of 3,427 kg. The productivity of rice in this period for Maharashtra viz. 1,565 kg.per hectare was below the national average.

2.27 Jowar is the main foodgrain crop in Maharashtra. In 1960-61 the area under Jowar was 62.84 lakh hectare and in 1985-86 it had reached a peak level of 66.28 lakh hectare. Thereafter there has been a reduction in the area sown under Jowar crop and in 1994-95 it was 53.51 lakh hectare. However, in 1995-96 the area slightly increased to 55.57 lakh ha. In 1960-61 the production of Jowar was 42.24 lakh tonnes which corresponds to a yield per hectare of 672 kg. The productivity of this crop has been gradually improving. The highest yield per hectare of 1,129 kg. was reached in 1992-93 when the production was at a peak level of 66.88 lakh tonnes. The cropwise figures about productivity of Jowar are available for the triennium ending 1994-95. In this period, the all-India yield for Jowar per hectare was 891 kg. State having the highest yield was Tamil Nadu at the level 1,025 kg. per hectare. In this period, the yield rate for Maharashtra was 989 kg.per hectare for Jowar was higher than the national average.

2.28 The area under pulses has gone up from 23.49 lakh hectare in 1960-61 to 28.40 lakh hectare in 1985-86 and further to 35.96 lakh hectare in 1994-95. However, during 1995-96 the area slightly decreased to 33.05 lakh ha. The production of pulses has gone up from 9.89 lakh tonne in 1960-61 to 16.61 lakh tonne in 1995-96. The yield rate in this period has gone up from 421 kg.per hectare to 503 kg.per hectare. In the triennium ending 1994-95, at the all-India level, the average yield rate of pulses was 594 kg.per hectare and amongst the major states, Kerala 594 had highest yield rate of 1,265 kg.per hectare for pulses in this period. Compared to this, the yield rate of 552 kg.per hectare for Maharashtra was less than the national average.

2.29 The area under cotton was 25.0 lakh hectare in 1960-61. In 1990-91 the area under cotton had peaked to a level of 27.2 lakh hectare. Thereafter a slightly decreasing trend is seen and in 1995-96 the area under cotton was 30.7 lakh hectare. The production of cotton(Lint) which was 2.88 lakh tonne in 1960-61 had reached a level of 3.19 lakh tonnes in 1990-91. In 1995-96 it reached a level of 4.76 lakh tonnes. The productivity of cotton has increased from 114 kg.per hectare in 1960-61 to 155 kg.per hectare in 1995-96. In the triennium ending 1994-95, the all-India average yield rate of cotton was 256 kg.per hectare. The highest yield rate of 509 kg.per hectare was observed in the State of Punjab during this year. The yield rate of 150 kg.per hectare for Maharashtra was below the national average.

2.30 The area under groundnut has decreased from 10.83 lakh hectare in 1960-61 to 5.12 lakh hectare in 1995-96. Instead of groundnuts other oilseeds have taken its place. The area under total oil seeds in 1995-96 was 24.52 lakh hectares as compared to 18.68 lakh hectares in 1960-61. The yield rate per hectare of groundnut, however, has increased from 739 kg.per hectare to 1128 kg.per hectare in this period. In the triennium ending 1994-95, at the all-India level, the yield rate of groundnut was 1,010 kg.per hectare as against 1,126 kg. per hectare for Maharashtra. In this year, the State of Tamilnadu had the highest yield rate of 1,566 kg. per hectare.

2.31 The harvested area under sugarcane has increased from 1.55 lakh hectare in 1960-61 to 4.53 lakh per hectare in 1991-92. In 1995-96 the area under sugarcane increased to 5.80

lakh hectare. The production of sugarcane in 1960-61 was 1.04 crore tonne and this increased to 3.62 crore tonne in 1991-92. In 1995-96 production of sugarcane was 4.67 crore tonnes. The productivity of sugarcane per hectare has increased from 66.9 tonne in 1960-61 to a peak level of 91.74 tonne in 1980-81. In 1995-96 the productivity of sugarcane was 80.4 tonne. In the triennium ending 1994-95, the yield rate of sugarcane per hectare at the all-India level was 67.44 tonnes per hectare. Tamil Nadu had the highest yield rate of 108.86 tonne per hectare in this year. The yield rate of 68.99 tonne per hectare in the case of Maharashtra was more than the national average.

2.32 The development of agriculture in the Maharashtra State is characterised by the use of high yielding and hybrid varieties in respect of important cereals. The use of hybrid or high yielding varieties of the cereals, has been increasing over a period. The table below gives the achievement in this respect for the years 1970-71 and 1991-92 for rice, jawar, maize and wheat.

Table No. 2.10
Achievement under high yielding, hybrid varieties for important crops

Crop	Percentage coverage under intensive cultivation to total area	
	1970-71	1991-92
1.	2.	3.
Paddy(Kh.)	15.7	79.2
Jawar(Kh.)	19.2	90.7
Jawar (Rb)	0.4	43.3
Bajara	25.6	81.9
Wheat	25.7	80.3

2.33 It will be observed that the area under hybrid/high yielding varieties for important cereals increased from 16 to 26 per cent during 1970-71 to 43 to 91 per cent during 1991-92.

Industries

2.34 Maharashtra continued to occupy the foremost position in the country in respect of its share in factory employment. But, this share has decreased to 14.4 per cent in 1994 from 15 per cent a decade ago. The industrial activity in the State, is mainly concentrated in three districts viz. Brihanmumbai, Thane and Pune. However, as a result of industrial location policy, the share of these districts in factory employment has gone down from 77 per cent in 1975 to 59 per cent in 1995..

2.35 Based on the all-India index numbers of production of major industries groups, that contribute substantially to the industrial production in the State and the country it is surmised that the industrial production (manufacturing) in the State, increased at annual rate of 7.6 per cent between 1991-92 and 1995-96. There was, however, been a slowing down of this rate in 1992-93 and 1993-94. The pace of industrial production has picked up since 1994-95 and the growth in 1995-96 over preceding year was 14.9 per cent.

Highlights of organised manufacturing sector

2.36 The Annual Survey of Industries provides detailed data about the organised manufacturing sector which covers the industry divisions 2 and 3 of the National Industrial Classification of 1987. Besides, the survey also covers Electricity, Gas and Water supply

undertakings. The estimated number of factories has increased from 14,567 in 1980-81 to 18,677 in 1994-95, the latest year of which the results have been tabulated. The employment in these factories covered in the ASI has increased from 13.54 lakh in 1980-81 to 14.48 lakh in 1994-95. In 1985-86, the total number of factories were 14,358 having an employment of 12.30 lakh. The value of output has increased from Rs.14,351 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.1,07,237 crore in 1994-95. In 1985-86, the value of output was Rs.26,583 crore.

2.37 The composition of the organised industrial sector in Maharashtra has undergone a considerable change particularly in the last two decades. In the early sixties, the consumer goods industry was more prominent than the capital goods and the intermediate goods industry. However, in the recent past, the capital goods and the intermediate goods industry have assumed greater importance than the consumer goods industry. The share of the capital goods and intermediate goods industries together in terms of value added has increased to 82 per cent, in 1994-95 as against 48 per cent in 1960.

2.38 The advent of new industrial policy has already given an impetus to the rapid industrial development of the State after July, 1991. Since July, 1991 to December, 1996, 6,406 new projects involving an investment over Rs.1,67,868 crore are in different stages of completion/planning. Major part of this new investment will be in Konkan, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur regions.

2.39 The industrial development after the announcement of new industrial policy in July, 1991 is characterised by the participation of non-resident Indians/Foreign Direct Investments (NRI/FDI). Out of the projects mentioned above, 807 projects with an investment of about 12,470 crore involve participation of NRI/FDI.

Import and Export through Nhava-Sheva and Mumbai Ports

2.40 The Mumbai Port Trust handled 328 lakh tonnes cargo comprising 112 lakh tonnes of coastal and 216 lakh tonnes of overseas cargo in 1995-96. Same as that in the previous year comprising of 112 lakh tonnes of coastal and 196 lakh tonnes of overseas cargo. Besides this, Bombay Port Trust also handled passenger traffic during 1995-96, totalled 87.6 thousand comparing of 21.8 thousand overseas and 65.8 thousand coastal.

2.41 The cargo handled at Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava-Sheva was 50.08 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, which increased to 68.73 lakh tonnes during 1995-96.

Sugar production

2.42 In 1995-96 Maharashtra's sugar production was 53.94 lakh tonnes. In this year, there were 112 sugar factories in the State. Out of 112 factories, 109 were from the co-operative sector. The latter crushed 502 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and produced 52.6 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1995-96 which was higher by 6.9 per cent than that in 1994-95.

Electricity

2.43 The installed capacity of electricity generation in Maharashtra during 1995-96 was 10,039 MW. Besides this installed capacity the State's share in the installed capacity of National Thermal Power Corporation and the Nuclear Power Corporation was 1,406 MW and 137 MW respectively. The total generation of electricity in 1995-96 increased by 8.6 per cent over the previous year to 51,321 million KWH. During 1996-97 upto December, 1996 the generation of electricity was 39,599 million KWH which was 5.6 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1995-96. The total consumption of electricity in 1995-96 was 45,924 million KWH which was higher by 11.7 per cent than the consumption of 41,104 million KWH during 1994-95. The per capita total consumption of electricity which was 485.5 KWH in 1994-95 increased to 532.1 KWH during 1995-96. The average plant load factor of MSEB thermal plants increased from 61.2 per cent in 1994-95 to 64.9 per cent in 1995-96 while the

average plant load factor for All-India for the year 1995-96 was 63.0 per cent. The transmission and distribution losses of electricity in Maharashtra during 1995-96 amounted to 15.4 per cent.

The Scheme of Monopoly Procurement of Cotton

2.44 Under the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971, 130.98 lakh quintals of kapas valued at Rs.2,538 crore was procured during 1995-96 as against 52.08 lakh quintals of kapas valued at Rs.1,001 crore in 1994-95. After processing the cotton procured during 1995-96, 27.75 lakh bales were pressed and 83.05 lakh quintals of cotton seed was obtained. During 1995-96, 24.80 lakh bales were contracted for sale, valued at Rs.1,835 crore and 83.05 lakh quintals of cotton seed was sold at Rs.487 crore. The average selling price per bale for 1995-96 works out to Rs.7,400 and the average selling price of cotton seed per quintal works out to Rs.571. The Monopoly Procurement Scheme incurred a deficit of Rs.160 crore during 1994-95. The Final Accounts for the season 1995-96 are yet to be finalised.

2.45 The duration of the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971 has been extended upto 30th June, 1998. The varietywise and gradewise guaranteed prices of raw cotton (Kapas i.e. unginned) were declared by the State Government on 31st October, 1996 for the season 1996-97. The guaranteed prices were fixed on par with the support prices but as per the Maharashtra Raw Cotton Act, 1971, the cultivators would be entitled to receive 75 per cent of excess over the guaranteed prices, if the final prices which depend on total realisation from sale of bales and cotton seeds work out to be more than the guaranteed prices. The Government has declared Advance Additional Prices (A.A.P.) to the extent of Rs.670 per quintal for Super and F.A.Q. of all varieties except N.H.H.-44 and Rs.770 per quintal for Super and F.A.Q. of N.H.H.-44 variety only. For the season 1996-97 the procurement of kapas was started from 16th August, 1996 in Western Maharashtra and from 14th November, 1996 in the main cotton tract (Vidarbha, Marathwada, Khandesh and Shevgaon). The procurement by the end of November, 1996 was about 5 lakh quintals valued at Rs.98 crore at the guaranteed prices including Advance Additional Price. The latest procurement at the end of February, 1997 is 117 lakh quintals. It is expected that the season 1996-97 would be another bumper procurement year in which the level of procurement in 1995-96 is likely to be exceeded.

Bank Credit

2.46 The number of banking offices (branches) of all scheduled commercial banks in the State as on 30th June, 1996 was 5,877. This was 1.7 per cent more than the previous year. Out of the total banking offices as on 30th June 1996, 57 per cent were in rural and semi-urban areas and 43 per cent were in urban areas. Brihanmumbai alone had 22 per cent of total banking offices. The aggregate deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the State stood at Rs.90,662 crore at the end of June, 1996 showing an increase of 13.9 per cent over that of the previous year. The outstanding credit of these banks in the State stood at Rs.65,513 crore at the end of June, 1996 showing an increase of 17.7 per cent over that of the previous year. The outstanding credit in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State at the end of June, 1996 stood at Rs.4,454 crore showing an increase of 9.2 per cent over that of the previous year.

2.47 Of the total outstanding credit by the scheduled commercial banks in the State as at the end of March, 1994 the manufacturing industry accounted for a sizable share of 47.5 per cent. Trade accounted for another 23.4 per cent and Agriculture accounted for 4.7 per cent.

Annual Credit Plan

2.48 With a view to improving Rural Credit Delivery System under priority sector lending programme, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced a new scheme viz. Service Area Approach (SAA) with effect from 1st April, 1989. The SAA aims at meeting all credit requirements of the rural people in the given area i.e. group of villages by a single institution which can be a branch of Commercial Bank (CB), Regional Rural Bank (RRB) or Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS). Under SAA, the selected Commercial Bank or RRB branches or PACS are to draw up an Annual Credit Plan for the service area as per the guidelines laid down by RBI after conducting survey and taking into account existing as well as planned lending in the designated area. The targets and achievements in respect of credit from financial institutions for the last three years are given below in the table No.2.11

Table No.2.11
Credit disbursement under Annual Credit Plan

Sr. No.	Priority Sector	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Anticipated by March, 97
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement at the end of Dec., 1996	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1604.01	1900.13	2066.39	2090.80	2476.48	1708.77	2490.50
2.	Rural Artisans Village and C. Industries and SSI.	358.51	373.56	431.95	446.45	508.98	229.04	506.90
3.	Other Priority Sectors	247.19	360.26	368.86	447.74	448.35	264.53	449.35
Total		2209.71	2633.95	2867.20	2984.99	3433.81	2202.34	3446.75

2.49 Under the Annual Credit Plan, total credit amounting to Rs.2,985 crore was disbursed under various priority sectors during 1995-96 in the rural areas of the State. During 1996-97, it is envisaged to disburse credit to the extent of Rs.3,434 crore under the above programme. Of the total credit disbursement during 1995-96 under priority sector lending programme, Agriculture & allied activities, Rural artisans/ village/Cottage Industries & SSI and Trade & allied services accounted for 70, 15 and 15 per cent respectively. With a view to provide adequate credit support to the weaker sections of the society, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been established in the State with share capital contribution by Government of India, sponsoring banks and State Government. 10 RRB's have been established in the State.

Number of branches in rural areas

2.50 There were 5,877 banking offices (branches) of all scheduled commercial banks in the State as on 30th June, 1996 out of which 57 per cent i.e. 3,339 branches were in rural and semi-urban areas. This number was 2,255 at the end of June, 1982. The number of bank branches per lakh of population in the State as on 30th June, 1996 was 6.7 as against 6.8 branches for the country.

Literacy and education

2.51 The literacy rate of population aged seven years and above for Maharashtra according to 1991 Census was 64.9 per cent which was significantly higher than that of India (52.2 per cent excluding Jammu & Kashmir). In 1981 the literacy rate was 55.8 per cent in the State. Among the major states in India, Maharashtra ranked second in respect of literacy rate in 1991. The literacy rate for males and females was 76.6 and 52.3 per cent respectively in 1991.

2.52 The number of students in primary and secondary schools in Maharashtra per thousand population in 1995-96 was 211. The corresponding figure at all-India level was 182. Maharashtra ranks eighth among all the States in respect of this indicator.

Employment

2.53 Creation of employment is one of the most important objective of any Plan in India. The important segment in providing Employment is the rural area. In Maharashtra, Government has guaranteed unskilled employment in rural areas subject to certain conditions. Under Employment Guarantee Scheme about 10 crore mandays of employment is provided every year. Under the EGS and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) annually about 21 to 23 crore of mandays is generated. 18.82 crore mandays is generated in 1995-96. These schemes

alongwith Centrally Sponsored 'Employment Assurance Scheme' through these schemes, have not only provided employment to the needy but also assisted in maintaining reasonable wage rates in the private agricultural sector. It would, therefore, be seen that due care has already been taken for providing employment to the needy persons in the rural areas.

2.54 As regards providing employment in urban areas two Centrally Sponsored Schemes -Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme and Nehru Rozgar Yojana are in operation. In addition to this, Government is contemplating a scheme for educated unemployed. This would go a long way meeting the employment needs in the urban areas.

2.55 According to the statistics regarding number of candidates on Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December, 1995, there were 36.34 lakh candidates on the Live Register. Of these, 9.47 lakh candidates were having educational qualifications below matriculation (including illiterates). The number of candidates with educational qualifications below graduation was 18.69 lakh. The number of candidates with engineering qualifications like diploma or ITI training was 1.31 lakh. There were 2.84 lakh candidates with graduation qualification and 0.29 lakh candidates were post-graduates. Most of the graduates and post-graduates were in the disciplines other than engineering, technology and medicine.

District Plan Schemes

2.56 The State Government adopted the policy of balance development on the basis of district as a unit of planning for the formulation of plan. Since 1974 district planning is being implemented in the State. Out of the various plan schemes, benefits for the following four categories of scheme go directly to the districts. These categories are :-

- (1) regular district plan formulated by the District Planning and Development Council
- (2) the district plan schemes coming under programme for the removal of regional imbalance
- (3) local development programmes based on felt needs of the district
- (4) district level schemes to be planned and funded at the State level i.e. State pool schemes

2.57 During the seventh five year plan, out of the plan outlay of Rs. 11,200 crore, Rs.5,844 crore (i.e. 52.2 per cent) was allocated for all the schemes meant for development of the districts. Out of this the regular district plan outlay was 24.2 per cent of the total State plan outlay.

2.58 For the eighth five year plan, out of the total outlay of Rs. 18,520 crore the outlay for the district plan was Rs.8,502 crore which was 45.9 per cent. Regular district plan schemes accounted for 25.7 per cent of the State plan outlay. It can thus be seen that there is a slight decline in the proportion of outlays earmarked for district plan scheme in the eighth plan schemes as compared to seventh five year plan. The table below gives particulars of the outlays provided for various district plan schemes.

Table No.2.12
Outlays on District Plan schemes

Year (1)	(Rs. in crores)						Total plan (7)
	Regular District Plan (2)	Removal of imbalance (3)	Local Develop. prog. (4)	State pool schemes (5)	Total dis- trict (6)		
VII Plan	...	2709	1062	255	1817	5844	11200
1990-91	...	535	200	35	526	1295	2550
1991-92	...	589	191	35	657	1472	3000
VIII Plan	...	4790	875	311	2525	8502	18520
1992-93	...	633	170	58	664	1525	3160
1993-94	...	754	159	87	789	1787	3804
1994-95	...	1025	167	115	733	2040	4400
1995-96	...	1640	245	**	920	2805	6069*

* Excluding outlay for Earthquake Rehabilitations Programme.

** Included in Regular District Plan.

□ □

महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

राज्य उत्पन्न
STATE INCOME

कोटी रुपये
Rs. CRORE

140000



स्थिर (१९८०-८१) किंमतीनुसार
AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES



वास्तु किंमतीनुसार
AT CURRENT PRICES

120000

100000

80000

60000

40000

20000

0

1980-81

1982-83

1984-85

1986-87

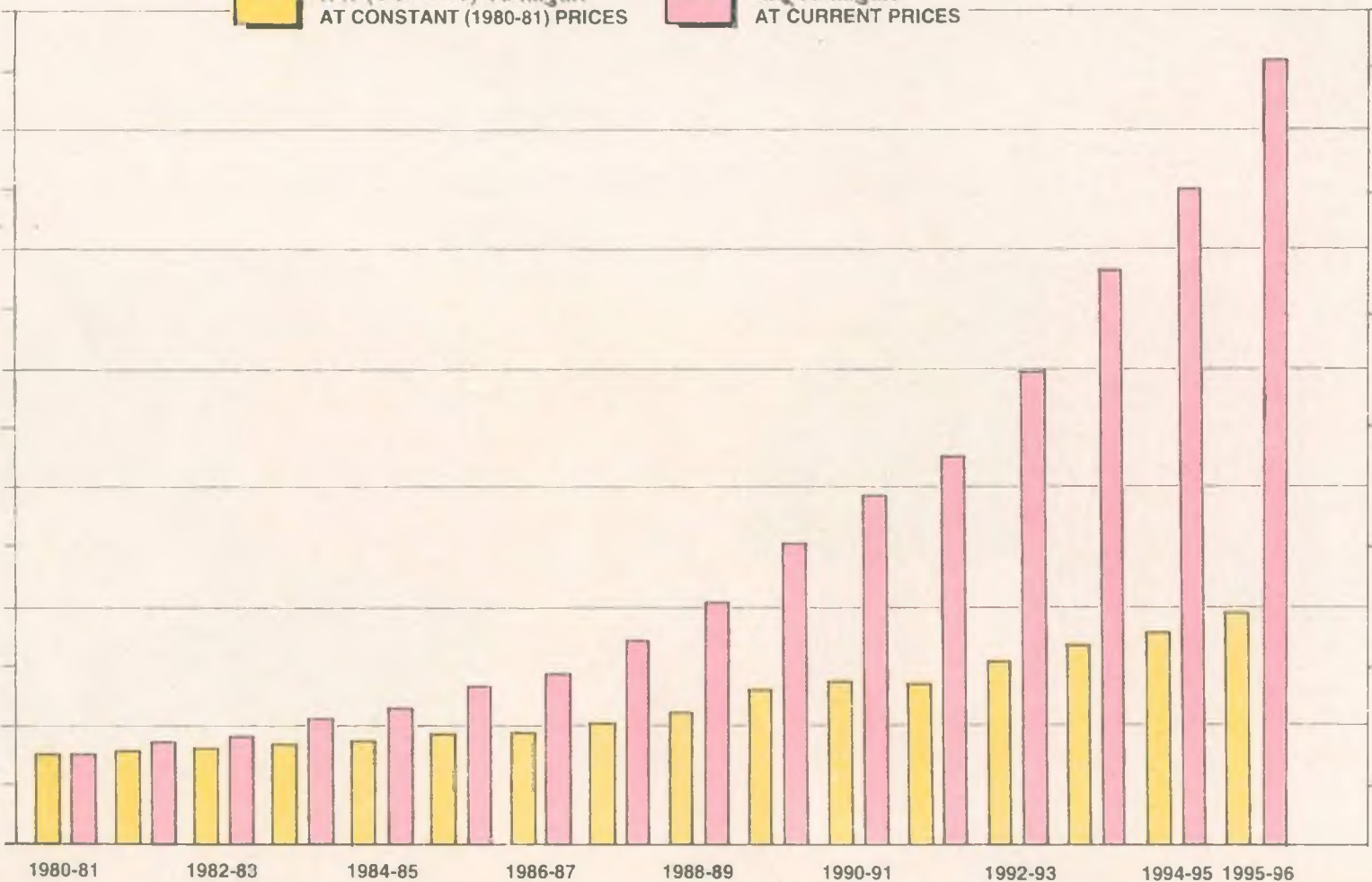
1988-89

1990-91

1992-93

1994-95

1995-96



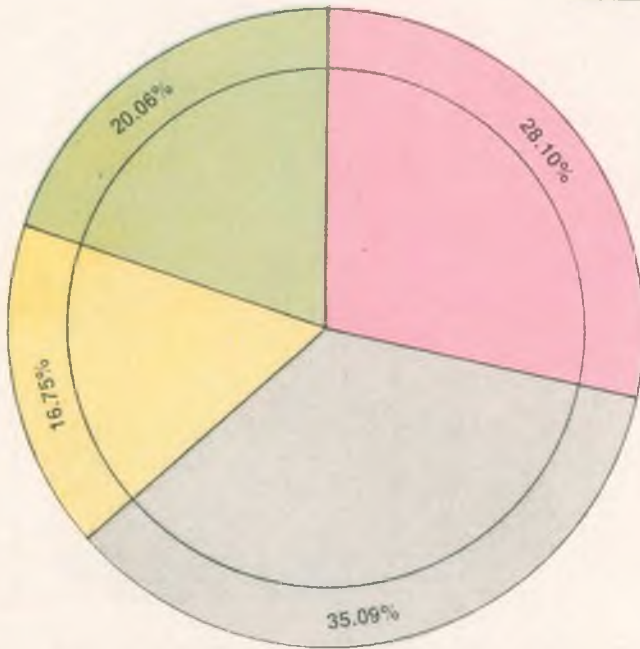
महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

राज्य उत्पन्नाची औद्योगिक स्रोतांनुसार विभागणी

COMPOSITION OF STATE INCOME BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

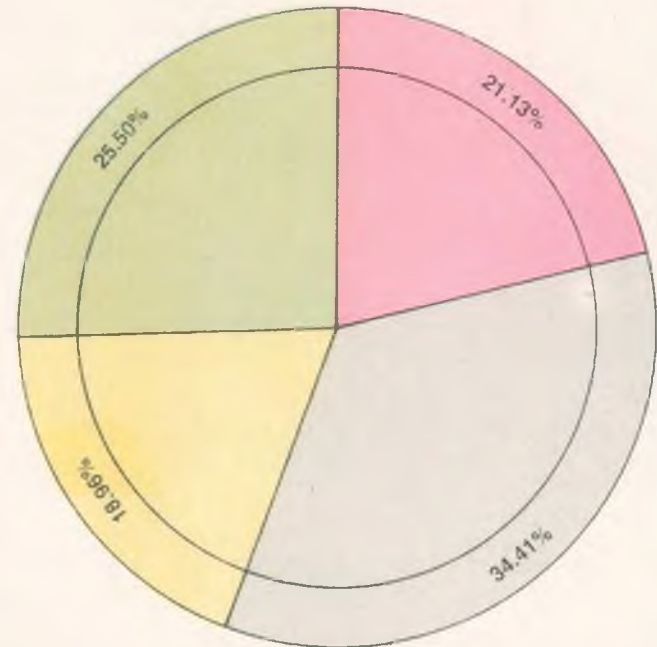
चाहू किंमतीनुसार
AT CURRENT PRICES

- कृषि, पशुसंवर्धन, खणकाम इ.
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MINING ETC.
- उद्योग, बांधकाम, वीज इ.
INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY ETC.
- वाहतूक, साठवण व दळणवळण, व्यापार इ.
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS TRADE ETC.
- इतर
OTHERS



1980-81

15,163
कोटी रुपये
Rs. CRORE



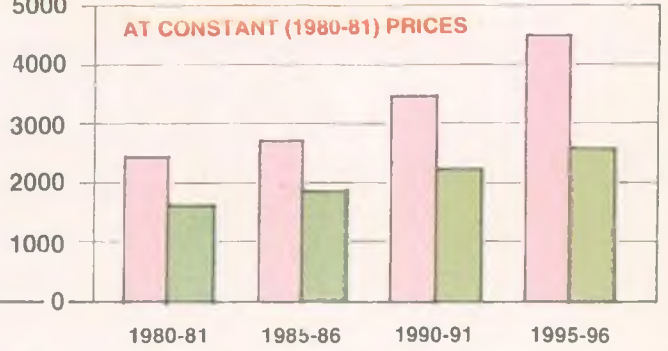
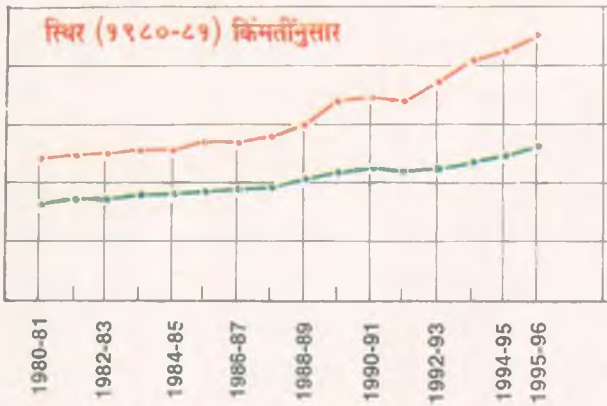
1995-96

1,31,578
कोटी रुपये
Rs. CRORE

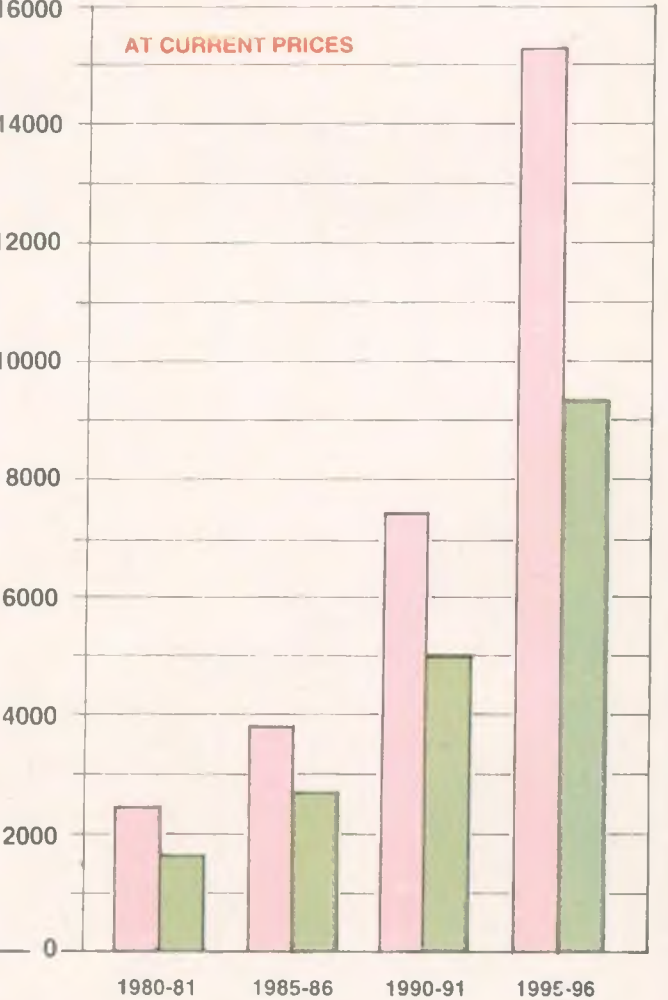
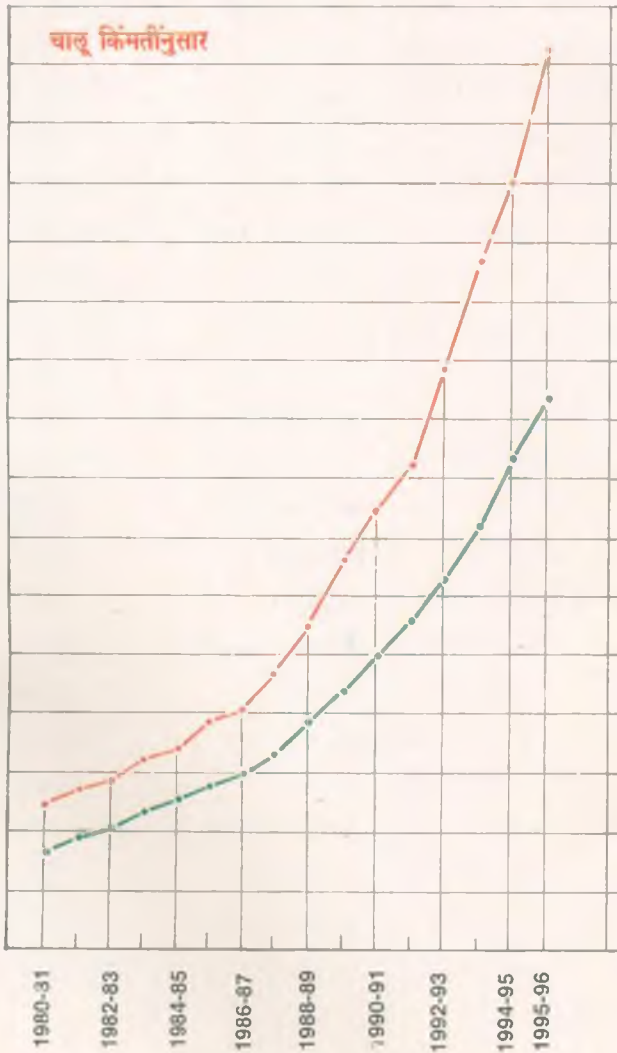
दरडोई राज्य व राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न PER CAPITA STATE AND NATIONAL INCOME

महाराष्ट्र — MAHARASHTRA
भारत — INDIA

रुपये RUPEES



रुपये RUPEES



जिल्हा-निहाय लोकसंख्या

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION

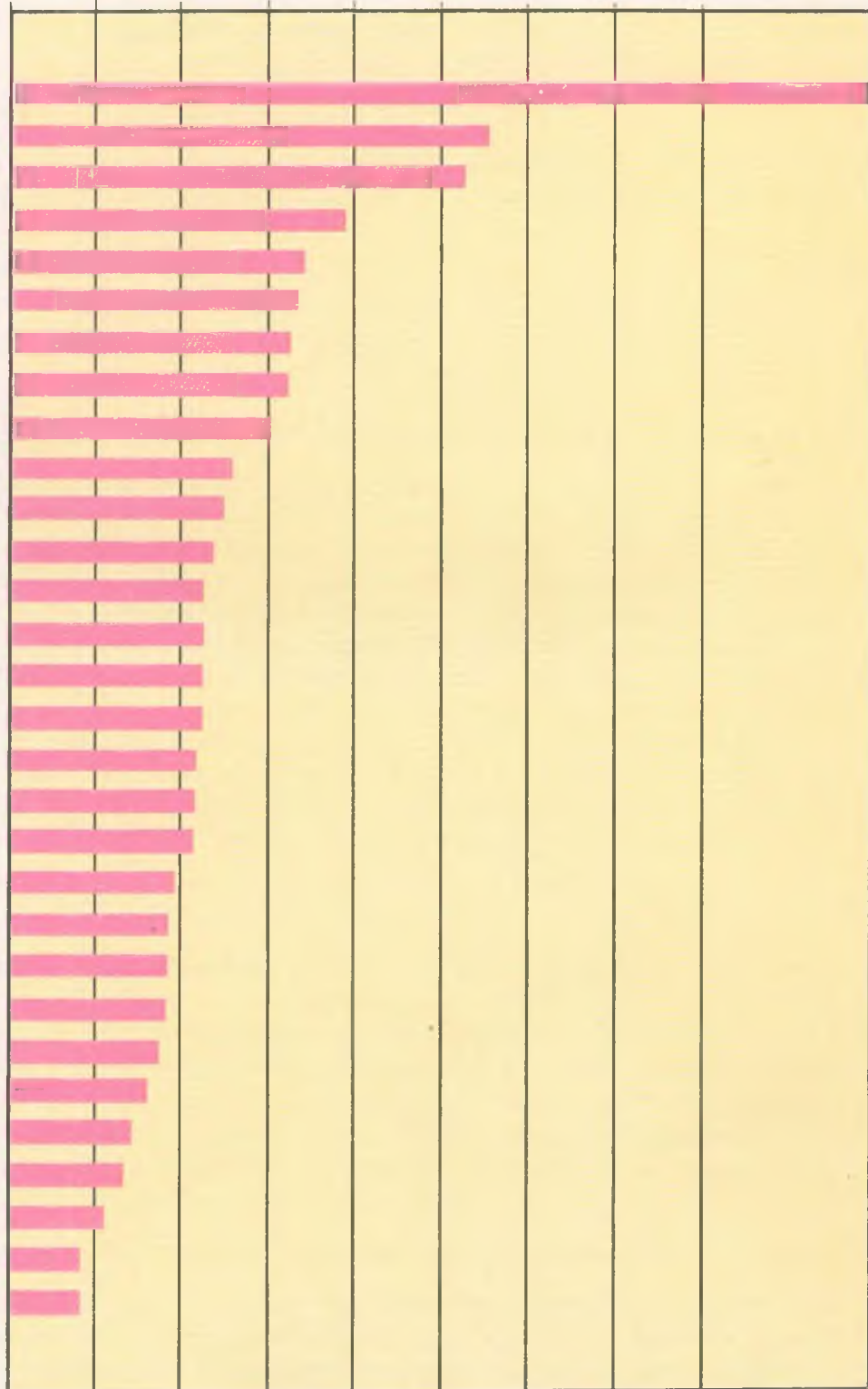
जनगणना 1991 POPULATION CENSUS

लोकसंख्या (लाख) POPULATION (LAKH)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

जिल्हा DISTRICTS

जिल्हा	DISTRICTS
बृहन्मुंबई	BRIHAN MUMBAI
पुणे	PUNE
ठाणे	THANE
नाशिक	NASHIK
अहमदनगर	AHMADNAGAR
नागपूर	NAGPUR
सोलापूर	SOLAPUR
जळगाव	JALGAON
कोल्हापूर	KOLHAPUR
धुळे	DHULE
सातारा	SATARA
नांदेड	NANDED
सांगली	SANGLI
औरंगाबाद	AURANGABAD
अकोला	AKOLA
अमरावती	AMRAVATI
परभणी	PARBHANI
भंडारा	BHANDARA
यवतमाळ	YAVATMAL
बुलढाणा	BULDHANA
रायगड	RAIGAD
बीड	BEED
चंद्रपूर	CHANDRAPUR
लातूर	LATUR
रत्नागिरी	RATNAGIRI
जालना	JALNA
उस्मानाबाद	OSMANABAD
वर्धा	WARDHA
सिंधुदुर्ग	SINDHUDURG
गडचिरोली	GADCHIROLI



CHAPTER-3

PLANNING PROCESS

Introduction

Planning is basically a process of first thinking and then deciding any action in order to allocate available resources which will ensure attainment of the expected results. Generally, following are the steps involved in the Planning Process :—

- (i) What are the resources,
- (ii) What is desired to be achieved,
- (iii) How it should be achieved, and
- (iv) What is actually achieved.

This implies monitoring, feedback, evaluation and modification and readjustments.

3.2 The development activities were undertaken even during the British rule. However, the approach was in the nature of reconstruction of economy shattered by the second World War rather than the improvement of the social and economic conditions and quality of life of the people at large. After independence, the Government of India decided to introduce planning in the country. The objective was planned development to ensure rapid progress and equitable distribution of the fruits of progress. For this purpose it was necessary to lay emphasis on minimum needs of the people, creation of infrastructure and employment, production of essential equipments and materials and to reduce dependence on foreign countries by making the country self sufficient and self reliant. This could be seen from the objectives of eight plans so far formulated. The aim was also to build “Socialistic Pattern of Society” by reducing gap between the rich and the poor. With this background, the Government of India established the Planning Commission in the year 1952 and the real process of planning started from that year.

Planning Machinery

3.3 Before we examine the planning process and its evolution during the period of about 40 years, it is essential to have a look at the planning machinery at the Central and the State level, particularly in Maharashtra. At the national level Planning Commission was established in 1952 as mentioned earlier. The Prime Minister is the Chairman and other members include Union Ministers for Finance and Planning and other Ministers holding key portfolios and a few other non-official members who are experts in various fields relating to planning, namely, economics, finance, industry, social science, etc. For looking after day to day work of the Planning Commission there is Deputy Chairman at the Centre.

3.4 The Planning Commission functions through various divisions mentioned below :—

(a) Divisions dealing with group of activities, like agriculture and rural development, education employment, manpower, health and family planning, industry and minerals, village and small scale industries, housing and urban development, water supply and sanitation, irrigation and command area development, energy including non-conventional sources of energy, roads and communications, welfare of backward classes, etc.

(b) Divisions dealing with special aspects, like economic affairs and finance, information and monitoring, perspective planning, multi level planning, plan coordination, scientific and technological research, social planning and socio-economic research, statistics and surveys, programme evaluation, the 20-point programme, etc.

(c) State Plans Division, dealing with group of States and coordination between the Central and State Plans.

These divisions are normally headed by Advisers, who are drawn from amongst the experts in the respective fields.

3.5 The functions of the Planning Commission are as follows :—

(a) Assessment of material, capital and human resources of the country and investigate possibilities of their augmentation,

(b) Formulation of a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the resources,

(c) To determine priorities and define stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose resource allocation for completion of each stage,

(d) Identify factors retarding economic development and suggest remedial measures so as to ensure successful implementation of the plan,

(e) Determine the nature of machinery necessary for securing successful implementation of each stage of the plan,

(f) Apprise from time to time the progress achieved and recommend essential adjustments, and

(g) Make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of duties assigned to it or on a consideration of prevailing economic conditions current policies, measures and developmental programmes, or an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by the Central or State Governments.

The Planning Commission has been devised as a “Brain Trust” at the Centre for evolving policies, priorities and programmes for the socio-economic development of the country and for ensuring effective and successful implementation of such policies programmes by both the Centre and the States for the common good of the country's overall development.

3.6 Another high level body involved in the Planning Process at national level is the National Development Council (NDC). It provides a forum where policies, priorities and programmes are discussed and a close coordination between Centre and the State is brought about. Here also the Prime Minister is ex-officio Chairman of the NDC. It also includes Chief Ministers of all the States, Lt.Governors of the Union Territories and all the members of the Planning Commission. This is the highest policy making body at the national level and its main function is to approve plan policy, priorities and programmes as outlined in the draft five year/ annual plans, review their implementation, take appropriate decision on the adjustments warranted from time to time, guide the States and Union Territories in regard to the plan development. The decisions at the meeting of the NDC are arrived at through method of consensus.

Planning Machinery in Maharashtra

3.7 At the State level there are two high level bodies namely, Planning Sub-Committee (PSC) and State Planning Board (SPB). Their functions are generally the same as of the Planning Commission or the NDC. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of both these bodies and Ministers for Finance and Planning are members of these bodies. Similarly, a few Ministers holding key portfolios and representing various areas of the State, are members of the PSC.

Though there are no non-official members on PSC, non-official members, representing various fields relating to planning, are appointed on the SPB. While the role of the PSC is to take final decisions regarding all aspects of the planning. SPB is an advisory body. Below the PSC there is an independent Planning Department at Mantralaya level which was created in September 1972. Earlier Planning Department was a part of Finance Department. Its functions are, more or less, similar to that of the Planning Commission. However, the Planning Department in the State has general control over all items relating to planning.

The functions of the Planning Department are as follows :—

- (i) Assist Government in formulating Plan Policies
- (ii) Preparation of five year/annual/perspective plans of the State
- (iii) Programme formulation, implementation and monitoring,
- (iv) Evaluation,
- (v) Assessment of resources for Plan,
- (vi) Coordination of institutional finance, including externally projects.

Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Planning Department is also a Development Commissioner, the Chief Secretary being the Chief Development Commissioner. In the capacity of the Development Commissioner, the Planning Secretary has responsibility of preparation of five year/annual/perspective plans of the State and keep close watch on their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. He has also to exercise function coordination between various Mantralaya departments and Planning Commission in the matters relating to plan formulation and implementation.

3.8 At the Divisional level, Divisional Commissioners have been also designated as the Development Commissioners and they are also Vice Chairmen of the respective District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs). They are assisted by a small planning cell headed by Officer on Special Duty drawn from the cadre of Joint Directors of Economics and Statistics, with a small supporting staff. Their main function is to oversee the functioning of the DPDCs and serve as vital link between the planners at the State level and at the district level.

3.9 At the district level, planning organization consists of a small planning cell in the office of the district Collector. This cell is headed by the District Planning Officer drawn from the cadre of the Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics. He has been given a small supportive staff and the cell has to attend to the entire work of the DPDC under the control and guidance of the district Collector. At the district level there are DPDCs in each district. Their composition and functions are mentioned in subsequent paragraphs.

Plan Process-Five Year Plans

3.10 The Planning Commission constitutes, much in advance of the introduction of the Five Year Plan, working groups for different activities/sectors for taking stock of what has happened so far, identify the trends, assess the future requirements and recommend a strategy for attaining the basic objectives relating to the respective field of activities. Based on such studies, as also similar studies undertaken by the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission (PPD), a "Memorandum" on the ensuing five year plan is prepared and circulated as a guideline to the Central Ministries as also to the States. At this stage, the Planning Commission also indicates, in broad terms, the overall objectives, policies, priorities and programmes contemplated to achieve the desired broad aims of the plan.

This is followed by a study of resources-both fiscal and material at the Centre and in the States. The State Governments also keep in view certain State objectives relevant to the local situations and developmental needs. Working Groups, on the lines of those at the Centre, are constituted in the States, with definite indication of the broad objectives, subject wise goals, work/output targets to be achieved and the inter-linkages to be established, etc. and they are

asked to formulate definite programme indicating their inter-se priorities. The Working Groups are also given an indication of the financial limits within which the desired programmes have to be framed and hence the question of inter-se priority. The State Planning Board is closely associated with these working groups.

The proposals of the several Working Groups are the vetted in the Planning Department, and discussions are held with the concerned Departments and officers if felt necessary. The draft five year plan thus prepared is then placed before the PSC/SPB for consideration and approval. The plan so approved is then forwarded to the Planning Commission where it is again discussed with State Government and finalized.

3.11 At the Centre, an almost similar procedure is followed by the Planning Commission. The draft National Five Year Plan, after its consideration by the Central Cabinet, is placed before the NDC for consideration. The plans are also approved by the Parliament in the case of the National Plan and by State Legislature in the case of the State's Plans.

In the process of preparation of five year and annual plans the Finance Department is also closely associated for assessing the resources available for the plans. These resources are assessed on the basis of following items :—

- (1) Balance from current revenues,
- (2) Contribution of public enterprises,
- (3) State Provident Fund,
- (4) Loans against Small Savings,
- (5) Miscellaneous capital receipts (Net),
- (6) A.R.M.,
- (7) Bonds/Debentures,
- (8) Adjustment of opening balance,
- (9) Open Market Borrowings,
- (10) Negotiated loans (LIC, GIC, NABARD, etc.),
- (11) Central assistance-(i) Normal, (ii) Externally Aided Projects.

Annual Plans

3.12 The important steps in formulation of the annual plan of the State and time table is as follows :—

In the month of April, Planning Department estimates, on a very rough scale in consultation with the Finance Department, the size of the next year's Annual Plan on a provisional basis. The district plan size is also worked out on the assumed size of the annual plan and the ceilings for preparation of district plans is communicated to the DPDCs for preparing their draft plans. The size of the District Plan within the purview of the DPDCs, is assumed to be about 25 to 30 per cent of the over all State Plan, including Tribal Component. The amount so available was so far distributed amongst various districts on the basis of the following formula :—

Item	%age of total districts outlay
(1) Total population of the district	60
(2) Urban population in the district	5
(3) Population of Scheduled Castes & Tribes	5
(4) Backwardness in agriculture	5
(5) Backwardness in irrigation	4
(6) Backwardness in Industry	5
(7) Backwardness in communications	5
(8) Special problems of coastal areas	1.5
(9) Special problems of drought prone areas	3
(10) Special problems of forest areas	1.5
(11) Amount held in reserve at the State level for supplementing programmes relating to special problems of some districts.	5

100

3.13 From the year 1993-94, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being prepared by the Tribal Development Department and that Department is also informed of the size of the annual plan of the subsequent year which is at present more than 7.5% of the total annual plan.

3.14 From the Annual Plan 1996-97, the Special Component Plan is being prepared by the Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs Department as per Tribal Area Sub Plan on experimental basis. For this purpose 10% of the total plan size is to be made available to the Social Welfare and Cultural Affairs Department. A detailed time table for preparation of the district plan is also communicated to the DPDCs along with the guidelines for preparation of the annual plan. Steps involved in the preparation of the district plan are as follows:—

The Collector, who is Member-Secretary of the DPDC proceeds to collect detailed proposals from the District Implementing Officers and Agencies as also from the Heads of Departments who are not represented by any district level officers. These proposals are broadly classified into three categories, namely (i) continuing schemes or activities, (ii) inevitable expansion of schemes, etc. wherever applicable and (iii) entirely new schemes or programmes.

At the district level, a small team of officers consisting of the Collector, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad and two or three non-official members of the DPDC, is formed. The proposals received from the District Implementing Officers are then considered in detail by the small team at the district level. An officer of the Planning Department who keeps liaison with the district planning process, is also associated with the work of the small team. While examining these proposals, the small team takes into account the financial ceiling indicated by Government, the requirements of continuing schemes and inevitable expansion of programmes and the guidelines issued by the Planning Department as also by the Administrative Departments / Heads of Departments. As regards the works/programmes like minor irrigation, medium irrigation, roads, water supply, etc. the DPDC decides upon the priorities as between different works, which is kept in view by the small team while examining the feasibility of including new works in the draft Annual Plan. On completion of the initial scrutiny by the small team at the district level, these proposals are again discussed by a senior officer of the Planning Department with the small team and modifications/adjustments required so as to conform to the guidelines and policies of the Government, are suggested for consideration of the DPDC. The draft Annual Plan so vetted by the senior officer of the Planning Department is then placed before the DPDC for approval. Modifications, if any, approved by the DPDC are incorporated in the draft Annual Plan which is then submitted by the Collector and Member-Secretary to the Planning Department and also other Administrative Departments and Heads of Departments. The draft Annual Plans are then examined in the Planning Department with reference to the proposals and their relevance to the policies and priorities of the State Government in regard to the State's Annual Plan and scrutiny notes are prepared. These scrutiny notes are discussed with a small team of the DPDC at the State level meetings presided over by the Minister (Planning). The draft District Annual Plans so finalized after discussions at the State level meetings are then incorporated in the State's Annual Plan to be submitted to the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Government of India. After the Annual Plan of the State is finalized in discussion with the Planning

Commission, modifications approved by the Planning Commission are then incorporated in the final District Annual Plan and communicated to the Collector and Member-Secretary.

3.15 Simultaneously, as the district plan process starts, the Planning Department communicates to the various administrative departments the estimated size of their plan and calls for proposals from them. Following are the main steps involved in preparing annual plan at the State level :—

Month	Stages
July-November	Preparation of proposals by administrative depts., their scrutiny by the Planning Department followed by discussion with Secretaries of Administrative Departments by the Principal Secretary, P.D. and preparation of tentative Plan frame with reference to 5 Year Plan and resources available for Annual Plan.
September-October	(1) Preliminary discussions at officers' level with the GOI regarding resources (2) Final discussion with regard to resources with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission by the Chief Minister.
December	Approval of the Cabinet to the draft Plan, forwarding the draft Plan to the Planning Commission and Central Ministries.
January	Discussion with Central Working Groups by the Officers of the State Govt.
February	Review of allocation in the light of discussion with the Planning Commission, adjustment in Annual Budget Estimates, preparation of budget-linked-plan.
March	Presentation of the Budget to the State Legislature, discussion and voting.
April	Communication of final grants to Heads of Departments and discussion by concerned departments and beginning the implementation of the Plan.

Earlier, the discussions by the Chief Minister with regard to plan resources and proposals used to take place after tentative Plan was prepared by the State Government. However, from the beginning of the VIIIth Plan, discussions at the Chief Minister's level with the Planning Commission take place in the beginning. Similarly, Planning Commission used to scrutinize Plan proposals of the State scrupulously in the light of the National Plan frame and the Plan is finalized on the basis of this scrutiny. However, in view of the liberalization of economic policy, the Planning Commission has now restricted its role to the "indicative planning" and the State is given freedom to formulate the Plan on the basis of resources available.

Statutory Development Boards :—

3.16 There was a persistent demand in the State for removing regional imbalance in the development in the State. In pursuance of unanimous resolution passed by the State Legislature, President of India has authorized Hon. Governor of Maharashtra to establish Development Boards under article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the Rest of Maharashtra have been

established in the month of June 1994. According to the arrangements under article 371(2) of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Maharashtra would ensure to make equitable distribution of Plan funds within the areas of these three boards after taking into account the requirement of the State as a whole. It will be binding on the State Government to make allocations for various development sectors and schemes as would be directed by the Governor from these funds. This is a new fact in the Planning Process in the entire country. This arrangement has taken effect from the Annual Plan of 1995-96.

Decentralized Planning

3.17 At the time of formation of Maharashtra State in 1960, it was noticed that levels of development in different constituent regions of the State differed from region to region. The regions of Vidarbha and Marathwada which formed part of ex-Madhya Pradesh and ex-Hyderabad State prior to their merger in Maharashtra, were underdeveloped in various fields in comparison to the Western Maharashtra region. Efforts were also required to be made to solve special problems of drought prone areas in Western Maharashtra, coastal districts forming Konkan region and the Greater Mumbai Metropolitan area. Therefore, the Third Five Year Plan of the Maharashtra State was drawn up by dividing the State broadly into three regions, namely, the Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions for the formulation of plan. In view of the underdeveloped state of three regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan, special attention was sought to be paid to these regions with a view to promoting their all-sided development. Efforts were also made to identify areas which lagged substantially behind the Western Maharashtra region and development programmes were specifically drawn for these areas. This policy was continued till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan when it was noticed that even though the development of region as a whole was more or less achieved, there were areas within the region which still continued to be underdeveloped.

The region demarcated on purely administrative grounds was found to be large, comprising several districts with varying resource endowment, in which it was found difficult to focus attention on the problems of specified areas within the region. It was felt that the regional development could not necessarily lead to balanced development of all the districts within the region. The State Government therefore decided to adopt a policy of balanced development on the basis of district as a unit of planning for formulation of perspective plans for each district on the basis of which Five year and Annual Plans could be formulated.

3.18 In Maharashtra, Zilla Parishads came into existence in 1962. This body was inter-alia entrusted with the function to promote planned development of the district so far as schemes and programmes under "Local Sector" were concerned by utilizing to the maximum possible extent local resources and for that purpose to prepare Annual Plans and long-term-plans. This was the beginning of the decentralization of economic power as a sequel to the decentralization of political power. However, it was observed that for various reasons this function could not be carried out by the Zilla Parishads as was intended by the Government. It was also found necessary to prepare a comprehensive district plan covering not only the programmes of the Zilla Parishad but also other development programmes implemented in the district by other agencies such as State Sector Officers, Regional Development Corporations, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils, etc. and also to constitute a proper planning body at the district level to look after all aspects of district planning. Accordingly, DPDC was constituted in every district of the State in the year 1974.

The composition and functioning of the DPDCs:—

The DPDC is headed by the Minister, incharge of the district (Palak Mantri) and consists of elected Members of Lok Sabha and Vidan Sabha as well as Members of Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad residing in the district, President and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla

Parishad, representative one each of (A),(B), and (C) class Municipal Councils, Mayor of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Commissioner, Chairmen of Subject Committees of Zilla Parishads, a few Chairmen of Panchayat Samities and representatives of the District Central Cooperative Bank, and Development Bank, Lead National Bank, Regional Development Corporation, State Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. Other Ministers/State Ministers from the district are nominated as additional Chairmen of the DPDC. The Divisional Commissioner is the Vice Chairman. The Collector functions as Member-Secretary. Apart from the above ex-officio members, a specified number of non-official members having necessary knowledge and experience in different economic and social fields are nominated by the Government.

An Executive Committee of the DPDC has also been appointed to conduct day to day functions of the DPDC.

The Executive Committee is required to meet four times in a financial year. The District Planning and Development Council has to meet at least four times in a year mainly to consider and finalise the District Annual Plan, review and reappropriation proposals as stated below:—

- (1) August-September : To consider and finalise draft District Annual Plan.
- (2) October-November : To take review of the progress of District Schemes included in the District Plan.
- (3) November-December : To take mid-term review of District Plan.
- (4) December-January : To finalise reappropriation proposals.

3.19 The functions of the DPDC are as follows :—

(a) To ensure coordinated action by various implementing agencies at the district level, including the Zilla Parishads,

(b) To give guidelines to various implementing agencies at the district level in regard to preparation and implementation of the Perspective, Five Year and Annual Plans,

(c) Subject to the orders of the State Government, to approve the Perspective, Five Year and Annual Plans,

(d) To review from time to time the implementation of the Five Year and Annual Plans and make recommendations to the State Government,

(e) To consider and approve reappropriation of savings/excesses within the approved District Annual Plan, as per the directives of the Government from time to time, and

(f) To select works under Local Development Programme.

3.20 As a sequel to the policy of District Planning and balanced development of all districts over a perspective period of 15 to 20 years, the Maharashtra Government adopted a scale of weightages for determining allocations to different districts for their Five Year and Annual Plan as mentioned earlier. Various programmes in the State's Five Year Plan have since been classified into two broad categories, namely, State level programmes and district level programmes. The district level programmes are basically those which are located in or benefit a district exclusively and which need to be planned at the local level for optimum exploitation of the natural and other resources of a district. On the other hand, schemes benefiting the State as a whole or those which are required to be planned at the State level for the general good of the State as a whole have been classified as State level schemes. Broadly 50-52% of the total State Plan resources are provided for the district level programmes.

Procedure for release of grants

3.21 While the Planning Department ensures that the departmental budgets in respect of the district level schemes would conform to the District Annual Plans finalized as per the

above procedure, it was observed that while releasing the sanctioned grants certain variations in the district-wise break up of the budgets were made by the Administrative Departments and/or Heads of the Departments. There also used to be delay in issuing the release orders resulting in shortfalls in plan expenditure. In order to overcome these difficulties, Government has issued orders laying a procedure for release of funds in respect of district Annual Plan schemes. These orders are as follows :—

(a) Immediately after the commencement of the financial year, the Administrative Departments are required to communicate directly to the officers responsible for implementing the schemes at the district level, the budget grants placed at their disposal, under intimation to the Heads of Departments instead of channelizing the grants to the district officers through the Heads of Departments.

(b) The release should relate to all individual programme for which provisions have actually been made in the budget and funds duly authorized by the State Legislature and the district-wise break up thereof should strictly be in accordance with the provisions approved for each district and so included in the Annual Plan document.

(c) Simultaneously, the Administrative Departments are required to issue directly such formal administrative sanctions in respect of individual schemes as may be necessary for audit purposes.

(d) For issuing such administrative sanctions, a period of one month following the voting of the demands by the State Legislature is allowed. However, in case these orders are likely to be delayed for some reasons, the Heads of Departments have been empowered to authorize the implementing officers at the district level to continue to implement the schemes included in the Annual Plan for the year upto a maximum period of three months, pending receipt of formal orders from the Administrative Departments, subject to the condition that the provision for the scheme/schemes is retained in the budget for that year.

The implementation of this procedure is required to be closely watched at the State level by the Planning Department and at the district level by the Collector and Member-Secretary of the DPDC. The Collectors report to the Planning Department instances of delay in respect of release orders as also sanctions and such instances are followed up with the concerned Administrative Departments by the officers of the Planning Department appointed to liaison with the DPDCs.

Reappropriation of savings

3.22 As a sequel to the policy of district planning, it is necessary to ensure that the outlays earmarked for each district in accordance with the formula of weightages are utilized within the district during the year. In the implementation of various programmes, occasions arise when additional funds are required for certain programmes while there could be savings under some other programmes. In the normal course, the reappropriation of savings would be done by the Heads of Departments and Controlling Officers with reference to the total amount voted under a particular major head of account controlled by these officers. It was noticed that as a result of this freedom enjoyed by the Heads of Departments and Controlling Officers, the saving from one district could be diverted to others, resulting in variations in the District Plan outlays at the end of the year. Government has, therefore, vested the powers of reappropriation of savings in the DPDCs, subject to certain conditions. Orders relate to the powers of the DPDCs, in regard to reappropriation within the budgetted provision in the approved Annual Plan. The Heads of Departments are required to take into account such reappropriations while formulating the revised estimates pertaining to the grants controlled by them.

Local Development Programme

3.23 Another important aspect of Decentralized Planning is the introduction of Local Development Programme.

From the year 1984-85, the State Government introduced this programme under which a certain amount was allotted to districts on the basis of number of Legislative Assembly constituencies in the district. These funds are required to be spent equally in the Assembly constituency areas for small works which are required to be taken as the felt needs of the people at local level, but which do not generally get place in the normal Plan Process. From the year 1994-95, Government has decided also to give equal funds on the basis of number of Members of Legislative Council in the district. The works are selected and approved at the district level from the list approved by Government. Selection of the works is made by a Committee of the DPDC which includes Members of Legislative Assembly and Council as well as Collector and Chief Executive Officer of Z.P. Since people's representatives are closely associated with selection of works, the programme reflects real needs of the people. This is a very important step in the direction of decentralization of Planning Process. The provision for this programme for the year 1997-98 is Rs.222.79 crores which is about 2.68 per cent of the total Plan. This scheme is one of the landmark in the Planning Process of the Maharashtra. Previously, this amount was given in addition to normal district plan outlay. From the year 1995-96 it has been made part of the Plan outlays available to the district according to the formula mentioned earlier.

Special Component Plan

3.24 According to the guidelines of the Government of India 10 per cent of the total Annual Plan allocations are required to be spent on the schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Nav Budhas (on the basis of SC/N.B. population to the percentage of total population of the State. In spite of making best efforts, it was not possible to consume 10 per cent outlay so far. From the year 1995-96 it has been decided to carve out 80 per cent of the Special Component Plan (SCP) share in the Annual Plan and to distribute it amongst districts for district level schemes based on the basis of Scheduled Caste (SC) population. This would ensure not only fulfillment of the direction of Government of India for spending 10 per cent amount on SC population but would also result in proper planning for uplifting the SC population in the State by the D.P.D.Cs.

Review of working of Decentralized Planning in the State

3.25 For various reasons perspective district plans could not be prepared by DPDCs earlier. However, on an experimental basis Perspective Plans for the period 1992-97 have been prepared for the first time by most of the districts. It has also not been possible for the DPDCs to prepare district plans as per the classical theory of first preparation of inventory of natural and other endowments, fixation of overall strategy for development of the district and thereafter formulation of the district plan. At the same time it must be noted that district plans being prepared in Maharashtra are not mere disaggregation of sectoral outlays districtwise for various sectoral programmes as per the perception of the concerned Administrative Departments. As explained above, each district is being given a tentative ceiling in advance within which the DPDC is by and large, free to prepare district plans according to its perception about overall developmental needs of the district but keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government. Thus, district plans are not dumped on the district from above. Basic formulation of the plan is done at the district level by a powerful body in the form of DPDC. In the whole exercise, participation of the people's representatives as well as various implementing agencies is also ensured. It can be said that in Maharashtra the move towards decentralized planning up to district level has really made a dent.

Pattern of allocation of funds to districts :—

3.26 As mentioned earlier, classification of schemes into district level and State level was made at the time of introduction of the District Planning and allocation of funds to both these categories of schemes was done on pragmatic basis i.e. according to the flow of funds to these

schemes in the earlier 2-3 years. The allocation of funds then was in the ratio of 60 per cent for district level schemes and 40 per cent for State level schemes. However, during the course of the last 10-12 years, many developments have taken place. Classification of certain district level schemes like Major Irrigation Projects into State level schemes has taken place and this necessitated change in allocation of funds. A variety of schemes named as "State Pool Schemes" has emerged. These were really district level schemes under the purview of the DPDCs. However, it was found that DPDCs were not able to either initially plan such activities at district level or accommodate their requirement within the ceiling available, e.g. World Bank Aided Projects, LIC loans, requirement of Employment Guarantee Scheme. These schemes had to be classified as "State Pool Schemes" for which both planning and funding is being done by the Administrative Departments at the State level, and they do not now remain within the purview of the DPDCs. Thirdly, inspite of concerted efforts by the State Government it was not possible to achieve the objective of balanced development of the districts. The State Government had, therefore, appointed a Fact Finding Committee (FFC) to go into the problem of regional imbalance. The FFC identified imbalance of the order of Rs.3186.78 crores in 9 sectors like Irrigation, Communication, Education, Public Health, Water Supply, etc. Government is now earmarking specific funds for removal of the identified imbalance in various districts. The outlay for the regional imbalance schemes pertaining to district level schemes is being communicated by the Planning Department.

Appraisal

3.27 From the facts and figures regarding development in the State given in this Plan Document, it would be seen that Maharashtra has made tremendous progress in the matters of development for improving quality of life of the people. The Plan Process as mentioned above, has taken roots and people's participation in the Plan Process has also been achieved. Though much has been done, there are difficulties faced by State Government in the Planning Process which are enumerated below :—

(1) Plan size is one of the most important aspect of development. This depends on the Plan resources, particularly, the financial resources. According to the present system the funds available after providing for the committed expenditure i.e. non-plan expenditure are made available for Plan expenditure. The Planning Department which is responsible for development in the State through implementation of plans, has little or no control over the non-plan expenditure. This has resulted in reduction of share of plan expenditure over the years. Similarly, whatever assets are created through the implementation of various plans are required to be maintained in working conditions. However, it is observed that the assets created particularly with reference to roads, buildings, irrigation works, etc. are not properly maintained for want of non-plan funds.

(2) There are a large number of Centrally sponsored schemes. These schemes are required to be implemented as per the directions of the Government of India. There is very little freedom in making deviation in the schemes according to the local needs of the various States. There is a competition to attract Government of India assistance in respect of such schemes even at times sacrificing the local interests. These schemes are generally district level schemes and there is a tendency to first make provisions for these schemes on priority basis, which results the DPDCs get very little scope for introducing new schemes according their choice. Similarly, in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes, the State Government has to make matching provision ranging from 25% to 50% according to funding pattern. Planning Process in the State starts very early in the previous year whereas, Government of India communicates its share at a very late stage at the time of annual discussion on the draft Plan or even after commencement of the Plan year. This necessitates adjustments in the State Plan already approved. This becomes vary difficult.

(3) After the District Planning was introduced, a lot of changes have taken place with regard to development in various districts and plan strategy. The formula for distribution

of funds among district has become outdated particularly in view of the introduction of preparation of separate and independent Tribal Development Sub-Plan by Tribal Development Department. The formula also does not provide for weightage for area of district. This is perhaps the reason why there is still imbalance in the matters of development in various districts in the State. This is perhaps one of the reasons for creation of Development Boards under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. The share of the District Plan has also gone down as mentioned above, from 60 per cent to about 30 per cent. With the result, the scope of the DPDCs have narrowed further. The State Government is aware of this and had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.G. Paranjpe for Evaluation of recommendations pertain to Decentralised Planning. Its main recommendations pertain to (i) composition of DPDCs, (ii) revised formula for distribution of funds amongst the districts, and (iii) introduction of Block Level Planning. Decision on these recommendations could not be taken in view of the 73rd and 74th amendment to the Constitution of India which envisages formation of District and Metropolitan Committees and appointment of Finance Commission for devolution of funds between the State Government and the local bodies. These aspects will have to be looked in after the implications of these developments are clear.

(4) The DPDCs also do not meet timely as they are required to meet, with the result that the monitoring at district level is suffering.

(5) The Government had also introduced monthly monitoring system but it was diluted and was converted into quarterly monitoring programme of the selected few important schemes. However, this diluted monitoring is also not being done on a regular basis. There is also no proper information system with regard to Plan implementation and related statistics.

(6) During the course of a year, Government takes new policy decisions. Also, frequently there are natural calamities like droughts and floods in the State. This requires adjustment of plan allocations already made resulting in cuts in allocations already approved for other sectors. This has become a regular feature in State's Plan process. This gives a considerable set back to the plan programmes already formulated. In fact, efforts should be made to meet such contingencies by mobilising additional resources.

(7) In Maharashtra, Employment Guarantee Scheme is implemented with a view to give employment to unskilled labourers in rural areas. Though this has achieved to a considerable extents its objective, this is one of the unplanned programme in the annual plan. There is also a general impression that the quality of work is not as good as normal plan works. About 7 to 9% Plan outlay is spent on this programme.

(8) The efforts made to introduce Block Level Planning were not successful mainly because of lack of machinery for planning at Block level.

3.28 From the preceding paragraphs it will be seen that in Maharashtra there is a proper Planning Machinery and the Decentralized Planning has taken roots in the State. Though there is a need for improving certain aspects, the special characteristics of the Maharashtra's Planning Process could be summed as follows :—

- (i) Decentralized Planning,
- (ii) Local Development Programme,
- (iii) Independent Tribal Area Sub-Plan by earmarking certain percentage of Annual Plan outlay,
- (iv) Separate Scheduled Caste Component Plan district-wise for district level schemes,
- (v) Establishment of Statutory Development Boards under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India

CHAPTER 4

CENTRAL PLAN ASSISTANCE

4.1 The State's Annual Plans, Five Year Plans are supported by the Central Assistance. The State are entitled to get the following types of Central Assistance for the Annual Plan/ Five Year Plan. :—

- (a) Normal Central Assistance which is governed by the modified Gadgil Formula.
- (b) Additional Central Assistance which is received for implementation of externally assisted projects.

Apart from the above, Central Assistance is received for the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

4.2 The Normal Central assistance is given as per the formula which is known as Gadgil formula. Gadgil Formula of determining the Central Assistance to the State is being adopted from the fourth F.Y.P. 1969-74. This formula has been revised from time to time as shown below:

Criteria	Year			
	1969	1980	1990	Dec. 1991
(1) Population	60%	60%	55%	60%
(2) Tax efforts (performance)	10%	10%	...	7.5%
(3) Per capita Income	10%	20%	25%	25%
(4) On going irrigation Power Projects.	10%	-	-	-
(5) Special Problems *	10%	10%	15%	7.5%
(6) Fiscal Management	-	-	5%	-

* Special problems includes, problems relating to metropolitan areas, floods, chronically drought affected areas and tribal areas.

4.3 While the State Government has welcomed this formula we have requested that while computing the per capita income criterion on the basis of the distance method, distance from twice the national average be taken, weighted by the population. Similarly, while calculating the weightage given to tax effort, the Government has requested that this also be weighted by population.

4.4 The various Ministries of Government of India were releasing Central Assistance upto 1968-69 on a schemewise/projectwise basis and the balance as a miscellaneous development loan from the Finance Ministry. However, from the year 1969-70 the procedure for releasing Central Assistance is changed and for SCP/TSP Spl. Central Assistance is released by Ministry of Welfare in the form of Grant and the remaining Central Assistance

is being released by the Finance Ministry in the form of block loans (70%) and block grants (30%) which is related to the performance of States Annual Plan. If there is any shortfall in the total size of the plan the Central assistance is reduced (loan and grant) to that proportion.

4.5 The normal Central Assistance received in the Seventh Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and for 5 Annual Plans of the VIII F.Y.P. and Annual Plan 1997-98 is shown in the Statement-I.

4.6 Additional Central Assistance for externally aided Projects:

The State Government has been receiving external aid for projects in various sectors over the last two decades. External aid has been used primarily for the development of infrastructural facilities such as the development of roads, irrigation, water supply, and power projects both hydel and thermal.

The external assistance has been obtained so far from such agencies as the World Bank, USAID (United States Agency for International Development), EEC (European Economic Community), OECF, Japan.

4.7 When the State proposes to pose a project for external assistance, its primary responsibility is to make the provision of adequate funds to cover the cost of the project and to have competent technical staff for implementing the project.

The assistance is either in the form of grant or loan, or both, to cover the entire cost of the project or some percentage of project cost as per the agreement. Unless adequate outlay is provided in the Annual Plan/Five Year Plan, as per the yearwise schedule of requirement of funds, the projects are not accepted for external aid. The required outlay is, therefore, provided in the Annual Plan and ACA is claimed on the basis of the expenditure as per the agreement. Hence this ACA is estimated while working out the resources for the Annual/F.Y.P. and treated as a part of resource of the Annual Plan size. The ACA is not laid directly to the State Government but routed through the Government of India and Government of India releases it to the State on the basis of the expenditure incurred on the Externally Aided Projects. Since August 1992, the Government of India is transferring 100 percent of the external aid to the State Government. The State Government has to pay back this additionality received by way of loan from the foreign donor in instalments to the Government of India. The Government of India in turn pays back the loan with interest in foreign exchange to the donor. Many of the loans received from the foreign donors are in the nature of soft loans where the pay-back period is 20 years.

4.8 The Central assistance received from Government of India to externally aided projects from the year 1985-86 to 1996-97 and anticipated assistance for 1997-98 is also shown in the statement-I.

4.9 The details of ongoing external aided projects including physical targets and achievement is discussed in Chapter-6 of this book.

Central Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes :—

4.10 There are two types of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which Central Assistance is received. They are -

- (i) Central Sector Schemes , and
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Central Sector Schemes :—

4.11 These schemes because of their national importance, the Central takes the initiative, propose and formulate by the Ministries concerned, approved by the Planning

Commission and financed largely by the Centre. The schemes are implemented by the State because they are in the sector of States' competency.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :—

4.12 Upto the 4th Five Year Plan Central assistance to State for implementation of plan programmes within the State's jurisdiction was given in the form of schemewise allocation of funds. However, later the Government of India felt that the system of schemewise assistance should be continued as it had earlier resulted in an inequitable distribution of central assistance. These schemes were then classified as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Besides 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes, for the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes the percentage of Central assistance is different for the different schemes i.e. 25,33,50,75 or 80 percent etc. and balance amount is required to be spent by the State. The Central Assistance is received in the following manner—

(i) Central Assistance is received by Mantralaya Department from Ministries of Central Government.

(ii) Central Assistance received from Corporation or Agencies of Central Government.

(iii) Central Assistance directly received by institutes from Central Government and their Corporation etc.

4.13 In accordance with the decision of the NDC in December 1991, 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been transferred to the States alongwith the resources, of which 7 schemes does not pertain to Maharashtra. Out of 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the NDC for transfer to states, 68 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been discontinued/ non-started/completed etc., 26 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been transferred to state in 1992-93 with funds, 8 CSS have been transferred to state without funds, 8 CSS have been concurred for retention as Central Sector Schemes by the Planning Commission and 3 CSS have been proposed for retaining as Central Sector Schemes by the Ministry of Textiles. The Central Government should continue its involvement throughout, since it has become difficult to implement the schemes, transferred to this state without Central Support.

4.14 The pattern of sharing of central assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, outlay for eighth plan, expenditure during Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1995-96, anticipated expenditure Annual Plan 1996-97 and expected central assistance for 1997-98 is shown in GN-6 statement of Annual Plan publication part-II.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing Normal Central Assistance / Addl. Central Assistance received from Government of India.

(Rs. in crores)

Annual Plan	Approved Outlay Annual Plan	Revised Outlay	Normal Central Assistance		Additional Central Assistance to Externally aided Project	
			Expected	Received	Expected	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII Plan						
1985-86	1700.00	1665.00	230.80	230.80	376.17	98.65
1986-87	2100.00	1925.00	227.11	226.84	382.16	89.66
1987-88	2320.00	2100.00	235.77	235.77	297.63	87.97
1988-89	2430.00	2226.93	254.07	258.64	428.30	81.38
1989-90	2640.00	2371.67	284.65	279.43	342.90	103.07
Total	11190.00	10288.60	1232.40	1231.48	1827.16	460.62

(Rs. in crores)

Annual Plan	Approved Outlay Annual Plan	Revised Outlay	Normal Central Assistance		Additional Central Assistance to Externally aided Project	
			Expected	Received	Expected	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	2550.00	2429.97	305.03	299.34	508.35	139.86
1991-92	3000.00	2825.72	332.51	318.70	614.98	206.05
VIII Plan						
1992-93	3160.00	3233.80	402.51	400.35	588.42	320.52
1993-94	3804.00	3832.80	425.21	419.45	900.22	606.38
1994-95	4400.00	4758.00	447.21	427.81	550.00	535.21
					+ 27.36 *	
1995-96	6069.00	6408.85	570.24	556.49	805.00	575.39
					+405.00 *	+145.80*
1996-97	7871.00 + 413.00*	8320.17	703.19 ϕ	614.15	944.59	933.12
					+ 309.00 *	+ 153.08* (upto Feb. 1997)
	<u>8224.00</u>				<u>1253.59</u>	<u>1086.20</u>
1997-98	8325.00	...	702.69	...	1141.13	
					+ 165.00 *	
					<u>1306.13</u>	

* Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme.

 ϕ Inclusive of Rs. 96.78 cr. for BMS & Rs. 35.67 cr. for Slum Development Programme.

□ □

CHAPTER-5

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

5.1 For more than 3 decades, the State Government is formulating and implementing Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for the Socio-economic development of the State in general and weaker sections in particulars. Efforts are being made to mobilise maximum possible resources for development. In the past, the emphasis was on providing resources for various development activities from the State budget. Main source of funds for financing the Plan Outlay, is through taxation and borrowings. However, there is limit to which additional funds can be mobilised from taxation. It is, therefore, recognised that the development activities in the State cannot be meaningfully carried out with the budget finance alone, and thus the need for mobilising finance through other sources is keenly felt. In this context the Financial Institutions can play an important role by way of providing complimentary credit support to selected beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by various Government Departments. Accordingly Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) and other financial institutions extending ground level credit to various Government sponsored programmes, such as IRDP, Horticulture, SEEUY, SUME, etc.

5.2 With a view to improving Rural Credit Delivery System, a Credit Plan is prepared by the Lead Bank Officers of the district for priority sectors which covers (1) Agriculture and Allied Activities; (2) Rural Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries and SSI; (3) Trade and Services. This plan is prepared in consultation with the District Development Agencies and as per the directives given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The above plans consists of loan advance to the beneficiaries of various Government Sponsored Programmes.

5.3 The disbursement under the Annual Credit Plan during 1994-95 -1996- 97 by PACS, CB, RRBs etc. are as follows:—

Annual Credit Plan

(Rs.in crore)

Sr. No.	Priority Sector	Credit Disbursement 1994-95	Credit Disbursement 1995-96	Credit Disbursement 1996-97 (Upto end of Dec. 96)	Anticipated credit disburse- (Upto end of March 97)	Target 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	1,900.13	20,34.06	1708.77	2490.50	3850.22
2	Rural Artisans V& C Industries and SSI	373.56	429.56	229.04	506.90	667.19
3	Trade and Services (Other Priority)	360.26	420.97	264.53	449.35	522.35
Total:—		2,633.95	2,884.59	2202.34	3446.75	5039.76

5.4 The disbursement under Annual Credit Plan during 1995-96 was Rs.2,884.59 crore which was 14 per cent higher than of 1994-95. Out of the total disbursement in 1995-96(i) agriculture and Allied Activities accounted for 77 per cent, whereas (ii) Rural Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries and SSI Sectors, (iii) Trade and Services accounted for 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The targets of providing credit for 1996-97 is Rs.3,433.34 crore. Upto December 1996, total credit of Rs.2202.34 crore has been disbursed. Upto March 1997, total credit of Rs.3446.75 crore is expected to be disbursed. For the year 1997-98, the total target of credit is Rs.5039.76 crore. For the Ninth Plan period, NABARD has prepared the total Credit Plan of Rs.36487.25 crore.

Various Committees/Forums

5.5 There are various forums to review the progress of the Lead Bank Scheme and suggest measures to remove the bottleneck in implementing the programmes. Some forums have been set up at State level also in which policy matters, difficulties of bankers with Government and difficulties of Government with banks are discussed and guidelines are decided for effective implementation of the programmes.

i) District Consultative Committee

The Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Collector and Lead Bank Officer as convener. Quarterly meetings are held in which review of the Annual Action Plan is taken and measures are taken to improve the quality and quantity of lending.

ii) District Level Review and Co-ordination Committee:

For effective implementation of Development Plans, half yearly meetings of this Committee are held under the Chairmanship of District Collector. Public representatives viz. M.Ps. and M.L.As. are invited for the meetings of District Level Review and Co-ordination Committee.

iii) State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC)

SLCC has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Committee is expected to meet atleast once in a year. In this committee specifically the problems faced by the Government in implementation of subsidy linked credit programmes are taken up so as to raise maximum institutional finance for development programmes.

iv) State Level Bankers Committee

The Committee has been constituted for the purpose of sorting out the difficulties experienced by the bankers and also by Government and also to sort out certain problems such as amendment to certain acts, rules, coverage of villages. As per the RBI directives the SLBC Meetings are to be held quarterly.

v) State Level Bankers Committee of Regional Rural Banks

A separate committee has been constituted to sort out the problems faced by the RRB, which is also expected to meet quarterly. The convener of this Committee is NABARD.

5.6 Credit flow to the Minority Communities

Under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minority Communities, review of credits extended by the Commercial Banks to these minority communities is being taken up on quarterly basis for Mumbai and Aurangabad districts as per the RBI's guidelines.

CHAPTER-6

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS.

6.1 The State Government has been receiving external aid for projects in various sectors over the last two decades. External aid has been used primarily for the development of infrastructural facilities such as the development of roads, irrigation, water supply, and power projects both hydel and thermal. So far the external assistance has been obtained from the agencies such as the World Bank, USAID (United States Agency for International Development), EEC (European Economic Community), OECF (Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund), KFW of Germany and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development).

6.2 When the State propose to pose a project for external assistance, its primary responsibility is to make the provision of adequate funds to cover the cost of the project and to have competent technical staff for implementing the project. The assistance is either in the form of grant or loan, or both, to cover the entire cost of the project or some percent of the project cost. The assistance/loan is not paid directly to the State Government but is routed through the Government of India and given to the State as additionality to the State Plan. Till March, 1989 the Government of India was releasing to the State Government only 70 percent of the aid received from the donor agency. However, since April 1989, 100 percent of the external aid is released to the State Government in case of the projects pertaining to Irrigation, Water supply and other Social Service sectors and since August 1992, the Govt. of India is transferring 100% of the external aid to the State Govt. for all projects. The Govt. of India has now decided to release advance against projected Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for externally aided projects limited to 25% of expected reimbursements by them during the year. This advance is subsequently adjusted against the ACA released.

6.3 The State Government has to pay back this additionality received by way of loan from the foreign donor in instalments to the Government of India. The Government of India in turn pays back the loan with interest in foreign exchange to the donor. Many of the loans received from the foreign donors are in the nature of soft loans where the pay-back period is 20 to 40 years for the Government of India and 20 years for the State Government.

6.4 By the end of VIII Plan, in all 18 projects were under implementation in the State with the help of External Aid, and out of these 18 projects 15 projects were continued in the year 1997-98 i.e. first year of the IX Plan. Position of the projects completed and newly started in the Eighth Plan is given below.

Project completed	Year
1. Water Resources Management and Training Project	1993-94
2. Saline Land Reclamation Project Phase I	1993-94
3. Rainfed Farming Project	1993-94
4. Sardar Sarovar Project (Project being implemented through State Fund)	1993-94
5. Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Unit 5 & 6	1994-95
6. Bombay Urban Development Project	1994-95
7. National Water Management Project	1995-96
8. Ujjani Hydro Project	1995-96
9. Waste Heat Recovery Unit	1995-96
10. Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project (Restructured)-Phase-III	1996-97
11. State Road Project	1996-97
12. Mumbai Water Supply and Sewerage Project	1996-97

New projects taken up	Year
1. Maharashtra Power Project II	1994-95
2. Maharashtra Rural Credit Project	1994-95
3. Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project	1996-97
4. National Hydrology Project	1996-97
5. Saline Land Reclamation Project Phase-II	1996-97

With the help of External Aid total 14 projects costing Rs.7413.61 crore are under implementation in the State during 1996-97. Out of these, 9 projects are assisted by World Bank while other 5 projects are assisted by EEC (1), OECF, Japan (2), KFW Germany (0), British Government (1), IFAD (1).

6.5 The total Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 460.62 crore has been received during VII Plan period, further Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 320.52 crore, Rs. 606.38 crore Rs.535.21 crore and Rs.548.17 crore has been received during the year 1992-93, 1993-94 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively. During 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1644.54 crore has been provided for externally aided projects. As against this Rs. 933.12 crore Additional Central Assistance is received from April 1996 to February 1997.

6.6 In addition to above the Government has launched a programme to rehabilitate the victims of Earthquake which struck the Marathwada Region of the State on 30th Sept. 1993. This programme is being assisted by a credit from World Bank. The cost of the project is Rs. 1087 crore. During 1994-95 Rs. 27.37 crore, in 1995-96 Rs.145.80 crores and in 1996-97, Rs.153.08 crores upto February 1996 has been received by way of Additional Central Assistance.

6.7 For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 1292.02 crore is proposed for 14 ongoing projects. In addition to this an outlay of Rs. 230.00 crore is for earthquake project. It is anticipated that Rs.1141.13 crore Additional Central Assistance is likely to be received from Govt. of India and Rs.165.00 crore Additional Central Assistance is expected from Emergency Earthquake Project.

6.8 The salient features and physical as well as financial progress of the externally aided projects are given below in brief:—

WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT

PROJECT NO.1 MAHARASHTRA POWER PROJECT-I (A) KOYNA HYDRO POWER

PROJECT STAGE IV (4X250 M.W.) (WORLD BANK LOAN NO. 3096-IN)

1. Funding agency	World Bank
2. Duration of the Project	Jan. 1990 to Dec. 1996. (Validity of the loan) (proposed Dec. 1998)
3. Cost of the project	Rs. 470.50 crore . (Original) Rs.1140.86 (Revised)
4 External assistance	220 Million US\$

Salient features of the project

6.9 This project mainly consists of the following components :

1. Intake structure in the existing Koyna Reservoir.
2. 4.23 Km. long head race tunnel.

3. Four steel lined pressure shafts.
4. Underground power house with installation of 4 Nos. generating units of 250 M.W. capacity each.
5. 1.93 Km. long tail race tunnel.
6. About 1 Km. long approach tunnel to the power house.
7. 420 K.V. switchyard.

Physical progress

(A) Civil Works

6.10 Intake and Machine hall, excavation at 70% and most of the concreting of four units at has been completed, Civil work of intake structure, head race tunnel, pressure shaft, undergoing power house and tail race tunnel are in progress. Steel plaster required for lining of pressure shaft have been received and fabrication work is in progress.

(B) E & W Works :

Order for supply and Erection of cranes of power house and emergency valve house have been installed. Orders for supply of main generating plant and equipment has been placed. Orders for supply of power transformer, switchyard equipment has been placed.

Financial Progress

6.11 Total expenditure incurred on the project upto January 1997 is about Rs. 544.96. Outlay approved for 1996-97 is Rs.290.00 crore. An outlay of Rs. 283.00 crore is for 1997-98.

PROJECT NO(2) MAHARASHTRA POWER PROJECT-II (WB LOAN NO 3498 IN)

(a) CHANDRAPUR UNIT VII (B) CHANDRAPUR PADGHE H.V.D.C.TRANSMISSION LINE (C) DISTRIBUTION (D) CONSULTANCY

1. Funding Agency	World Bank
2. Duration of project	May 1993 to March 1997
3. Cost of project	(a) Rs. 963.00 Crore (Original) Rs.1100.00 Cr.(Revised)
	(b) Rs.1550.00 crore(Original) Rs. 1887.41 Crore.(Revised)
	(c) Rs. 263.30 crore (Original) Rs.319.60 crore(Revised)
	(d) Rs.20.00 crore 350 M US

4. External assistance—

Salient Features of the project

6.12 The project covers (a)Chandrapur Unit VII and (b) 500 KV Chandrapur-Padghe HVDC line. Out of 350 M US \$ loan, an amount of 35 M US \$ have been sanctioned in this loan for the following packages required for the Chandrapur-Padghe HVDC line.

- (i) DC line insulators
- (ii) Optical Ground Wire (OPGW)
- (iii) Spacer Dampers.

Physical Progress

6.13 (A) Chandrapur Unit-7 : Orders for main packages have been placed to M/s. BHEL in January 1994 followed by various orders in respect of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works necessary for the project. The works on the project are in advanced stage and the major milestones achieved so far are as (i) Boiler Drum Lifting and Casting of Turbo Generator duct

in Sept. 1995. (ii) Stator lifting in November 1996 (iii) Hydraulic Test in December 1996. As per present planning, this Unit is envisaged for synchronisation in July/ August 1997.

6.14 (b) H.V.D.C. Line: Purchase orders have been placed for OPGW and Insulators and supply has commenced. Project is expected to be commissioned by June 1998.

(c) Distribution: Project is expected to be commissioned by January 1998.

(d) Consultancy:— Works of Consultancy Services are almost completed.

Financial progress

6.15 The expenditure incurred upto March 1996 is Rs.934.36 crore. In the year 1996-97 provision of Rs.426.43 crore has been made. An outlay of Rs.636.38 crore is for the year 1997-98.

PROJECT NO.(3) MAHARASHTRA RURAL WATER SUPPLY, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT(IDA)

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE (CREDIT NO.2234-IN)

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the project	1.7.1991 to 30.6.1997
(3) Cost of the project	Rs.319.58 crore (O) Rs.504.00 crore (R)
(4) External Assistance	Rs.360.00 crore US \$ 111.00 Million

Salient Features of the project

6.16 The project comprises of following components to be implemented in 10 districts of State viz. Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Buldhana, Chandrapur.

6.17 (i) Piped Water Supply Schemes:

This component will be executed in 4 packages includes 122 piped water supply schemes for 564 villages and 2 towns.

(ii) *Borewell Programme*:—

(a) Drilling New Borewells in 178 villages 884 wadis

(b) Rejuvenation of existing Bore Wells in 260 villages, and 126 Wadis.

(c) Replacement of India Mark II) 1300 Handpumps.

Handpumps by India Mark-III)

(d) Purchases of Machinery/Equipments.

(iii) *Sanitation Programme*:— This component comprises of construction of Private Latrines, surface drains and provision of refuse bins. (iv) *Health Education*:— This programme comprises of personal and family hygiene, promotion of latrine usage, consumer awareness of the requirements and importance of O & M of Pipe Water Supply Schemes and Community awareness.

(v) Involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations.

(vi) Training to various personnel concerned with the implementation of the project.

Physical Progress

6.18 This World Bank assisted project started in 1991. Out of 122 piped water supply schemes, 33 schemes are completed. Borewell programme is completed. Other components are in progress.

Financial Progress

6.19 The total expenditure incurred on this project till the end of January 1997 is Rs.214.95 crores. An outlay of Rs.280.34 crore is earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.103.29 crore is provided for the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 80.23 crore is for the year 1996- 97.

PROJECT NO. (4) THE SECOND TECHNICIAN EDUCATION PROJECT (2223 IN)

(1) Funding Agency	World Bank
(2) Duration of the Project	January 1992 to June 1998
(3) Cost of project	Rs. 122.68 crore (Original)
	Rs. 164.20 crore (Revised)
(4) External assistance	Rs. 131.36 crore

Salient Features of the Project

6.20 In order to meet emerging technological needs of the industries, it is proposed to undertake comprehensive development of Polytechnics with the World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan period. The total cost of the project has been estimated to Rs.122.68 crore now revised upto Rs.164.20 crores. The financial pattern of assistance will be in the ratio of 80:20 i.e. 80 per cent of the expenditure will be reimbursed by the Government of India and 20 per cent of the expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government. The main thrust of the project is on the modernisation of Polytechnics in the State which includes the capacity expansion of various polytechnics, extension of community polytechnics, setting up of two women's polytechnics, computer centres, curriculum development centres and the learning resource development centres etc.

Physical Progress

6.21 This project is being implemented from January 1992. During this plan period, the following physical target has been achieved.

	Total Target	Achievement
(1) New Technical Diploma Course	23	23
(2) Post-Diploma Courses	16	16
(3) Co-education Polytechnics	1	1
(4) Strengthening of newly established Polytechnics	15	15
(5) Community Polytechnics	17	17
(6) Women's Residential Polytechnics	2	2
(7) Girls Wing	5	5
(8) Continuing Education Centre/Department	13	13
(9) Civil Works Constructed	64	50
(10) Modernisation of Poly.	28	28
(11) Computer Centres	52	52
(12) Staff Development Cell	6	6
(13) Curriculum Development Cell	6	6
(14) L.R.D.C.	8	8
(15) Autonomy to Poly.	12	12
(16) Industry-Institute-Interaction	28	28
(17) Maintenance Cell	3	3

Financial Progress

6.22 An expenditure of Rs.83.85 crore has been incurred upto March 1996. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crore has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50.50 crore is provided for the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 crore is for the year 1997-98.

PROJECT NO. (5) MAHARASHTRA FORESTRY PROJECT (CREDIT NO.2328 IN)

1. Funding Agency	World Bank
2. Duration of the Project	April 92 to March 98
3. Cost of the Project	Rs. 431.51 crore
4. External Assistance	US \$ 183.60 Million (Approx. Rs.370 cr.)

Salient Features of the Project

6.23 The overall objectives of this project are (a) slowing environmental degradation, (b) maintaining and/or improving bio-diversity, (c) increasing the productivity of forest land, (d) development of wastelands, (e) raising biomass self sufficiency and (f) generating rural income and ensuing equity in rural areas through increased community participation.

The main activities that will be dealt with under the project are land treatment, plantation development, commercial plantation, agro forestry and enrichment plantations, treatment of rehabilitation of degraded forests and waste land and pasture development over 60,000 ha. per year. In addition, village eco-development and tribal development in 210 representative villages from all agro-climatic zones of the state will be taken up. Bio-diversity conservation, protected areas management, technology improvements in seed units and nursery unit and development of support services will also be other components of the project.

Physical Progress

6.24 The plantation have been done on 161588 ha. up to the rainy season of 1997. Under the construction work, part construction of 993 units have been sanctioned out of which 457 are completed and remaining are in various stages of construction. Under the technological improvement, specialised units with nucleus staff have been created for nursery upgradation, seed improvement, pasture development, data based and publicity as well as bio-diversity conservation (A) project agreement signed on 29.01.92. (B) Project declared credit effective on 18.05.1992. (C) for preparatory works, project co-ordination unit is established on 10.02.1992.

Financial Progress

6.25 An expenditure of Rs.112.84 crore has been incurred upto the end of March 1996. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 crore has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 90.75 crore is provided for the year 1996-97 while an outlay of Rs. 67.43 crore is for the year 1997-98.

PROJECT NO.(6) MUMBAI SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT

1. Funding Agency	World Bank
2. Duration of project	28th December 1995 to 30th December 2002 (Validity of the loan)
3. Cost of the project	Rs. 1843.68 crore.
4. External Assistance	US \$ 192 Million. (Rs.1131.20 crores)

Salient features of the project

6.26 World Bank assistance to this Project is of the order of Rs.595.20 crore (@ Rs.31 per US \$) and the remaining expenditure will be borne by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. The rate of interest charged on this loan is 13.00% per annum.

6.27 The major components of this Project like outfall at Worli and Bandra and main pumping stations were included in Second Mumbai Water Supply and Sewerage Project but could not be completed for various reasons and are being implemented through this Project. The works constructed under this Project will form a sound base for further improvement in the drainage system. After completion of this Project, there will be substantial improvement in coastal water quality of Arabian Sea and Thane Creek. Similarly, there will be substantial improvement of sanitation in selected slums. The improvements will be noticeable to the public through appearance of the near shore water.

The major components of the Project are as under:

1. Construction of marine outfalls at Worli and Bandra.
2. Construction of Influent Pumping Station at Bandra.
3. Construction of aerated lagoons at Bhandup and Ghatkoper.
4. Repairs/Improvement to Ghatkoper Influent Tunnel System.
5. Slum Sanitation Scheme
6. Stability Improvement of five pumping stations
7. Sewage Conveyance System Improvements.

Physical Progress

6.28 Project is being implemented from 1996-97

Financial Progress

Expenditure incurred upto February 1997 is Rs.163.95 crores. An outlay of Rs. 58.00 crores is for 1997-98.

PROJECT NO. 7 NATIONAL HYDROLOGY PROJECT (CR.NO.2774-IN)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Funding Agency. : | World Bank |
| 2. Duration of the Project : | 1st April 1995 to 30th April 2001 |
| 3. Cost of the Project : | 66.73 crores (Rs.42.73 for Surface Water and Rs.24.00 crores for Ground Water) |
| 4. External Assistance : | Multi State Project. Total cost Rs. 145.2 Million US\$
Maharashtra Share 15.9 Million US \$ (Rs.50.34 crores) |
| | Surface Water:— 10.00 Million US \$ (Rs.31.42 crores) |
| | Ground Water:— 5.9 Million US\$ (Rs.18.92 crores) |

Salient features of the Project

6.29 The project includes support of upgrading and expanding the physical infrastructure for all aspects of collection, collation processing and dissemination of hydrological and hydro meteorological data, provision of equipment and materials, training, technical assistance and institutional strengthening including provision for buildings and cost of operation and maintenance.

Physical Progress

6.30 The project is being implemented from this year i.e. 1996-97. Expenditure incurred upto December 1996 is Rs.0.90 crores. An office of the C.E.(Hydrology), two offices of Superintending Engineer and three Divisions are to be created newly as per the S.A.R. out of these, the office of the C.E.(Hydrology) has been created recently and the other offices will be created shortly.

Financial Progress

6.31 Expenditure incurred upto December 1996 is Rs.0.90 crore. An outlay of Rs.8.06 crores has been provided for 1997-98. Outlay for 1997-98 is Rs.10.00 crores.

Oversees Economic Co-operation Fund,Japan.

PROJECT NO.(8) GHATGAR PUMPED STORAGE SCHEME (IDP-53)

1. Funding Agency	OEFC Japan
2. Duration of the project	January 1989 to January, 1997. (Validity of the loan)
3. Cost of the project	Rs.180.00 crore Rs.554.00 crore.(Revised)
4. External Assistance	114,14 Mill.Japanese Yen

Salient features of the project

6.32 The project is located in Thane/Ahmednagar Districts. The upper reservoir will be on Pravara River near Ghatgar village(District Ahmednagar) The lower reservoir is proposed near village Chonde Bk. Tal. Shahapur, District Thane. Under this project the construction of the upper and lower dams with storage of 6 millions cubic metres and 3.6 millions cubic metres respectively is proposed.

6.33 The project also involves the installation of 250 MW Pumped storage type hydro power station. Under this project there would be procurement and installation of sophisticated equipment such as the reversible type turbine generator, control of protective equipments. The project also has a training component and consultancy services.

Physical progress

6.34 Chief Engineer(Elec.) Hydro Projects, Mumbai-23 have already entered into the contract agreement with M/s EPDCI, Japan on 11.10.1995 for consultancy services for Ghatghar pumped storage scheme(2X125 MW). OEFC Japan vide their letter dated 14.11.1995 have given their No Objection to reallocate the proceeds of the loan and vide their letter dated 8.11.1995 have given concurrence to the contract. Department of Economic Affairs in Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India, have communicated that No Foreign Exchange release is required for this contract as payment would be governed by direct payment system. The request for issue of letter of authority to the Bank of India, Tokyo has already been made with the Controller of Aid, A/C and Audit, DEA, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi vide their office letter No.326 dated 17.10.1995. Bank of India, Tokyo vide their letter dated 20.12.1995 have informed that the letter of credit for an amount of JY 89,200,000 has already been opened in favour of consultant M/S EPDCI, Japan. The Consultants M/s EPDCI, Japan had deputed their first mission from 8th January 1996 to 24th January 1996 for review of layout and Tech. specification of pump turbine, generator motor and its auxiliaries. During above period M/s. EPDCI Mission, has also visited the site and had detailed discussions with, Govt. of Maharashtra, Irrigation Department officials (Civil and E&M). The bidding documents are prepared and submitted to C.E.(Elect.) H.P., Mumbai in April, 1996. The bidding document for the procurement of pump turbine, generator motor and its auxiliaries are prepared and submitted to Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India for obtaining No Objection from OEFC. Comments on bidding document received from Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India are complied

vide C.E.(E), HPs letter dated 13.11.1996. No objection from OECF is obtained and the bid notice will be issued shortly.

Financial Progress

6.35 Expenditure of Rs.15.45 crore has been incurred on works of project upto March 1996. An outlay of Rs.40.00 crores has been provided for 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores has been for the year 1997-98.

PROJECT NO.(9) AJANTA-ELLORA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CREDIT NO. ID-P-82

1. Funding Agency	OECF Japan
2. Duration of project	November 1991 to 1997
3. Cost of the project	Rs. 195.61 crore in (Two Phases) (State Govt. Project).
4. External assistance	Rs. 81.74 crore for Phase I (100%) Rs.113.87 crore for Phase II Rs.69.48 crore for Phase-I (3745 M.Yen)

Salient features of the project

6.36 The project aims at Integrated Development of Caves, Monument and surrounding areas at Ajanta, Ellora and other places of tourist interest in Aurangabad District. The main emphasis would be on World Heritage Monuments i.e. Ajanta and Ellora. The project envisages (i) to preserve and enhance existing natural resources, (ii) to provide convenient facilities for tourist viz. road transport, communications, civil aviation, lodging and boarding of international standard.

Physical progress

6.37. Project area covers 989.61 hectares land at Ajantha and 270.00 hectares land at Verul.

(A) Forestration

Total forestration will be done on 500 hectares land at Ajantha and on 237.00 hectares land at Verul. During 1991-92 and 1992-93. Plantation has been done on 200 hectares at Ajantha and on 135 hectares at Verul.

6.38. (B) Roads

This component comprises of widening and strengthening of following roads.

	Km.
(1) Aurangabad-Daulatabad Ellora Road	27
(2) Aurangabad-Fardapur Road	101
(3) Ajanta Caves Road	4
(4) View Point Road	8
(5) Khulatabad-Phulambri Road	26

All Road Works are started. W.B.M. works are completed for 39 K.M. and in 15 K.M. are in progress. S. T.B.T. works on 36 k.m. , B.M. on 21 k.m. S.D. works on 3 k.m. are completed. 13 C.D. Works are completed. 3 are in progress . 10 bridges are completed and 14 bridges work are in progress.

(C) Water Supply and Sanitation

This component will be implemented in second phase. Preliminary work are in progress.

(D) Electricity Supply

Work of Pahur to Pharadapur 33 k.v. transmission line is nearly completed.

6.39 The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India has appointed the consultant in the month of August 1993. The afforestation and archeological survey of India Works have been undertaken departmentally.

Financial progress

6.40 The project has started during the year 1992-93. So far expenditure Rs. 21.66 crores has been incurred upto March 1996. The outlay for VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.43.38 crore. An outlay of Rs. 40.87 crore is provided for the year 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs. 5.62 crores is proposed for the year 1997-98.

**EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
PROJECT NO.(10) MAHARASHTRA WATER CONTROL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR
KONKAN (EEC) (No.NA-84-18)**

(1) Funding Agency	European Economic Community
(2) Duration of the project	October, 1988 to October, 1993(O.) 25-10-1998(R)
(3) Cost of the Project	Rs.35.63 crore.(O) Rs.63.35 crore(R)
(4) External Assistance	Rs.61.60 crore (15 M ECU)

Salient features of the project

6.41 The project mainly envisages diversification of crops in the Konkan region of Maharashtra where a mono-crop system (paddy on paddy) is predominate. Paddy is not a remunerative crop hence it is proposed to introduce following revised cropping system:

- (a) Horticultural crops 40%
- (b) Vegetable & pulses 40%
- (c) Paddy 20%

Total 100%

The measures proposed to achieve the goal can be classified into following categories :

- (i) Physical improvements both in headwork and distribution system
- (ii) Training of grass-root level functionaries and farmers.
- (iii) Adoptive Agricultural research.
- (iv) Farmers participation through outlet committees.

The project covers an area of 9172 ha. on 2 medium and 57 M.I. Schemes.

Physical Progress:

6.42 The number of schemes covered under this project are 57 Nos. Out of which 24 schemes are completed. Works on 11 schemes have been nearly completed and 6 schemes are at various stages of construction. 6 schemes are approved, but work yet to be started.

Financial progress

6.43 The expenditure incurred by March 1996 is Rs. 64.48 crore. An outlay of Rs. 16.81 crore is provided for year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crore is for the year 1997-98.

**PROJECT NO.(11) SALINE LAND RECLAMATION IN MAHARASHTRA
PHASE II(ALA/94/27)**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Funding Agency : | European Economic Community Fund. |
| 2. Duration of the Project : | 11.07.1995 to 31.12.2001 |
| 3. Cost of the Project ; | Rs.80.90 crores. |
| 4. External Assistance : | 15.5 M.ECU (Rs.69.28 Crores) |

Salient Features of the Project:—

6.44 Due to tides in Sea, saline water spreads over the lands, and that lands become saline and due to this crop production capacity decreases or lands become unproductive. In Khar Land schemes earthen bunds are constructed to prevent tides water to spread over lands and in bunds C.D. works(Ughadies) are provided to drain way Flood Water in rains.

6.45 The wider objectives of this project are to uplift the living conditions of poor farmers cultivating saline lands(Khar Lands) in four districts of Konkan in coastal areas rendered unproductive for agriculture by salination. This will be achieved by increasing the productivity of the waste lands and reducing the pressure for outward migration. At the same time the project aims the preservation and rehabilitation of the Mangrove eco- system, safeguard and improve the livelihood of fishermen's groups.

Physical Progress:

6.46 Project implementation is expected from the year 1997-98.

Financial Progress

An outlay of Rs. 3.44 crores is for 1997-98.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASSISTED PROJECT
PROJECT NO.(12) U.K.GOV.T.ASSISTED MAH.RURAL
WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ODA)**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Funding Agency | U.K. Government |
| (2) Duration of the Project | 1.4.1990 to 1994-95 March 1997(R) |
| 3) Cost of the project | Rs. 58.68 crore (O)
Rs. 70.68 crore (R) |
| 4) External Assistance | Rs. 49.38 crore, 16.460 Sterling pounds. |

Salient Feature of the Project

6.47 The Project comprises following components :—

(i) *P.W.S.Schemes*-Three Regional Pipe Water Supply Schemes covering 186 villages, and 1 town are to be completed under the project. The schemes are for Nashik, and Jalgaon District.

(ii) *Sanitation* :— The sanitation component includes construction of surface drains, provision of washing facilities and latrines and organisation of system for solid waste disposal in selected villages in the project areas.

(iii) *Health Education*:— Health Education will be extended to the people of the project area.

(iv) *Community Participation* :— Community participation will be actively promoted to try and ensure that the scheme are adequately operated, maintained and will be in the interest of all the community.

Physical Progress

6.48 Out of 3 Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes, 80 villages schemes in Jalgaon will be handed over to Zilla Parishad in April 1997. 56 village schemes in Nashik will be handed over to Zilla Parishad in July 1997 and work of third remaining scheme is in progress and is scheduled to hand over to Zilla Parishad by December 1998.

Financial Progress

6.49 An expenditure of Rs. 41.01 crore has been incurred upto March 1996. An outlay of Rs.31.24 crore has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 8.60 crore is provided for the year 1996-97 while an outlay of Rs. 5.47 crore is proposed for the year 1997-98.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT NO (13) MAHARASHTRA RURAL CREDIT PROJECT (325 IN)

1. Funding Agency :	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
2. Duration of the :	January 1994 to September 2000. Project
3. Cost of the Project :	Rs. 150 crore
4. External Assistance :	60.4% of the cost i.e 87.59 (crore) (48351 US \$)

Salient features of the Project:

6.50 Maharashtra Rural Credit Project (MRCP) assisted by International fund for Agricultural Development is designed to achieve the objectives of -

(i) Improving the financial services to the rural poor;

(ii) Making a large majority of rural poor bankable clients and (iii) Promoting through the creation of self help groups (SHGs), saving mobilisation as the basis for lending to rural poor.

The loan agreement between IFAD and Government of India was signed on 1st June, 1993 and is declared effective from 6th January, 1994.

6.51 The project will be implemented for 7 years in 8 districts in two phases. The districts selected for the first phase are Pune, Nanded, Yavatmal and Chandrapur. The banks selected for each districts are Bank of Maharashtra, State Bank of India, Central Bank of India and Bank of India respectively.

Physical Progress :

6.52 The implementation of the project is commenced from 1995-96. Preliminary works are in progress.

Financial Progress :

6.53 An outlay of Rs. 6.23 crore has been approved for 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs.8.76 crore has been proposed for 1997-98. Expenditure incurred upto March 1996 is Rs.3.13 crore.

KFW GERMAN ASSISTED PROJECT
Project No.(14) 4x 108 MW GAS TURBINES UNIT AT URAN (F-2517)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Funding Agency : | KFW Germany |
| 2. Duration of the Project : | 11.12.1995 |
| 3. Cost of the Project : | Rs.104.22 crores |
| 4. External Assistance : | DM 29.74 Million (Rs.65.40 Crores) |

Salient Features of the Project:

6.54 For the procurement of slow moving spares for 4x108 MW Gas turbines at Uran for rehabilitation of the Unit loan is sanctioned.

Physical Progress:

6.55 Project implementation is expected from the year 1997-98.

Financial Progress:

6.56 An outlay of Rs. 41.69 crores is for the year 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT
PROJECT NO. (15) MAHARASHTRA EMERGENCY EARTHQUAKE REHABILITATION
PROJECT (CR-2594-IN)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Funding Agency : | World Bank |
| 2. Project period : | June 1994 to June 1997. |
| 3. Project cost : | Rs. 1087.00 crore |
| 4. External Assistance : | Rs. 815.25 (US\$ 246 Million) |

Salient features of the project:

6.57 (i) **Housing Construction and Repair**

(A) Reconstruction and rehabilitation of 52 new serviced relocation villages that were totally destroyed-about 25,000 houses and associated infrastructure and civic amenities;

(B) Reconstruction on existing sites of about 30,000 houses that were destroyed or substantially damaged and the repair of 210,000 partially damaged houses; and

(C) The construction of 500 model houses and a pilot strengthening programme for about 5,000 vulnerable houses.

(ii) Infrastructure

(A) Reconstruction, repair and strengthening of public buildings and infrastructure (including schools, health centres, social service facilities, roads, bridges, irrigation facilities, public buildings, historical monuments), and the improvement of transit shelters including flooring, drainage and sanitation.

(iii) Economic Rehabilitation

Provision for replacement and reconstruction, on a grant basis, of losses of Agriculturists, Artisans and small industry and business.

(iv) Social Rehabilitation

Provision for special facilities and activities to address the needs of women and children affected by the earthquake, and marginal improvement of social facilities.

(v) Community Rehabilitation

The cost of works and materials to re-establish essential services; and

(vi) Technical Assistance, Training and Equipment

Design, supervision and monitoring of project components, other consultancy services and equipment, including the development of a disaster management programme for the State of Maharashtra and a seismic monitoring and research programme for the Government of India.

Physical Progress:

6.58 (i) Housing Construction and Repairs:

Housing and amenities including donor villages- 16922 completed, 9363 are in progress.

Repairs and strengthening-76,569 completed, and in progress-83,924.

(ii) *Infrastructure*: Assessed Roads-8 packages completed, 9 packages are in progress. Culverts and Minor Bridges-All 131 works completed, strengthening of 8 bridges completed others are in progress. Public Buildings-Work on all 209 buildings completed. School Building/Zilla Parishad Buildings- Work completed on 3052 buildings and work progress on 1376 buildings. Water Supply- Repairs to existing schemes, completed, interim water supply work completed and permanent water supply for all villages in progress.

Apart from above, other components are in progress.

(iii) *Economic Rehabilitation*: Replacement of implements-replacement work completed(37002 beneficiaries covered). Repairs/Reconstruction of dug wells: 302 completed, 87 in progress.

Rehabilitation of Artisans/Business Personnel: For 979 beneficiaries-completed.

(iv) *Social Rehabilitation: Social Forestry*- Under Block Plantation, 49,614 plants planted under Phase-I. Homestead plantation-69983 plants planted under Phase-I. Avenue Plantation-13,672 plants planted under Phase-I.

Other components are in progress.

(v) Community Rehabilitation-

Replacement of Medicines stocks for human and veterinary services- completed. Construction of Transit Shelters- completed Provision of Services for Transit Shelters in progress

(vi) *Technical Assistance*: Technical Assistance including consultancy services is in progress.

Financial Progress:

6.59 Expenditure incurred upto March 1996 is Rs.615.36 crores. An outlay of Rs. 412.93 crore is provided for the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 crore is for the year 1997-98.

6.60 The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay for 1997-98 and Target for Additional Central Assistance for various externally aided projects is shown below:—

(Rs.in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Latest)	External Aid to be Received	Approved Outlay 1996-97	Outlay for 1997-98	Target for Additional Central Assistance on the basis of Reimbursement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
(A).World Bank Assisted Projects						
*1	M.C.I.P.-III (1621)	1022.00	132.20 M.SDR	213.00	Project closed	
2.	Mah. Power Project-I					
	(a) Koyna Stage IV (3096)	1118.00	220.00 M.US\$	290.00	283.00	247.00
	* (b) Transmission (MSEB) (3096)	675.00	124.00 M.US\$	103.00	This part is completed.	-
3.	Mah. Power Project-II (Credit No. 3498)					
	(a) Chandrapur Thermal Unit No.7	1100.00	205.00 M.US \$	265.00	300.00	175.00
	(b) Chandrapur Padghe HVDC Pipeline	1887.41	68.00 M.US\$	116.60	61.14	45.50
	(c) Distribution Schemes	319.60	70.00 M.US\$	43.60	268.00	191.10
	(d) Consultancy Services	20.00	7.00 M.US\$	1.23	7.24	7.24
	Total ...	3327.01	...	426.43	636.38	418.84
*4.	State Road Project	248.00	52.00 M.US\$	30.00	Project Closed	...
*5.	Mumbai Water Supply -- & Sewerage Phase-III (1750 & 2769)	800.00	478.41 (185.00 M.US\$)	217.00	Project Closed	...
6.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environment Sanitation & Health Education (IDA) 2234-IN	504.00	360.00 (111.00 M.US\$)	103.29	80.23	90.00
7.	Second Technician Education (2223-IN)	164.20	131.36	50.50	33.00	28.80
8.	Maharashtra Forestry Project	431.51	370.00 (123.60 M.US\$)	90.75	67.43	74.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Latest)	External Aid to be Received	Approved Outlay 1996-97	Outlay for 1997-98	Target for Additional Central Assistance on the basis of Reimbursement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
9.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project.	1843.68	192 M US\$	-	58.00	190.45
10.	National Hydrology Project (2774-IN)	66.73	15.90 M.US\$	8.06	10.00	8.00
(A) Total World Bank (Except Sr.No.1, 2, 3, 4 & 5).		7413.61	-	1532.03	1168.40	1057.09
(B) OECF Japan Assisted Project						
11.	Ghatghar pumped Storage (Japan) (ID-P 53)	555.00	11414 M.YEN	40.00	47.00	15.00
12.	Ajanta Verul Development (ID-P 82)	195.61	81.74 Phase-I 113.87 + Phase-II 195.61	40.87	5.62	8.95
European Economy Community Fund						
13.	Maharashtra Water Control System (NA-84-18)	63.35	61.60 (15.00 M.ECU)	16.81	12.00	12.83
14.	Saline and Reclamation Phase II (ALA/94/27)	80.90	15.5 M.ECU (Rs. 69.68)	-	3.44	4.50
KFW German Assisted Project						
15.	Uran Gas Turbine Project F 2517	104.22	65.40 (29.74 M.DM)	-	41.69	31.70
British Government Assisted Project						
16.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply (ODA)	70.34	49.38 16.460 M. Sterling Pound	8.60	5.47	6.52
International Fund for Agricultural Development						
17.	Maharashtra Rural Credit Project	150.00	87.59 (48351 US\$)	6.23	8.76	4.54
(B) Total (Other than World Bank)		1219.42	-	112.51	123.98	84.04
Total A + B		8633.03	-	1644.54	1292.02	1141.13
World Bank Assisted Project						
18.	Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project	1087.00	246 M.US\$ 815.15	412.93	230.00	165.00
Grand Total:		9720.03	-	2057.47	1522.02	1306.13

Note: Earthquake Rehabilitation Project is not included in the Annual Plan. Therefore, it is shown separately.
* (Since the 4 projects Sr.No.1, 2B 4 and 5 have been completed/ not approved, the cost of these projects is excluded from the total of the project cost.)

6.61 The State Government proposes to undertake some additional externally aided projects in the IX Plan period, as the resource position of the State cannot support the large investments required in several developmental schemes. The following is the list of projects which the State Government proposes to pose for external assistance during the IX Five Year Plan :—

Projects in the proposals during IXth Plan period.

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Tentative Cost of the Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Mumbai Urban Transport	3000.00	
2.	Maharashtra Water Supply & Sanitation Projects		

Urban Projects

(A) World Bank	900.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
(B) OECF, Japan	316.83	Proposal submitted to GOI
(C) SIDA	144.57	Proposal submitted to GOI
(D) Netherland Agency	905.86	Proposal submitted to GOI
(E) Australia Govt.	1445.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
(F) EEC Assistance	1786.93	Proposal submitted to GOI

Rural Projects

(A) FRG(Phase-I)	224.50	Proposal submitted to GOI
(B) World Bank	1814.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
(C) Netherland Agency	197.10	Proposal submitted to GOI
(D) Australia Govt.	421.18	Proposal submitted to GOI
(E) FRG (Phase-II)	578.00	Proposal submitted to GOI

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Tentative Cost of the Project	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	(F) EEC Assistance	130.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(G) OECF Japan	261.00	Proposal submitted to GOI
	(H) ODA	164.80	Proposal submitted to GOI
3.	Black Topping of Roads	1000.00	
4.	State Road Project (Phase-II)	1000.00	
5.	Maharashtra Water	600.00	
Resource Consolidated Project			
	Total ...	14889.77	

CHAPTER 7

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Allocation approved by the Hon. Governor under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India and provisions for removal of backlog identified by the Fact Finding Committee.

7.1 State Government was pursuing with the Government of India the proposal for establishing Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada Konkan and the Rest of Maharashtra under Article 37(2) of the Constitution. In response to this the President of India issued an order that the Governor of Maharashtra shall have special responsibility for the establishment of separate Development, Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. These Boards were accordingly constituted by the Hon. Governor on 25th June 1994. The Development Boards shall from time to time—

(a) Ascertain relative levels of development in different sectors in relation to its area on the basis of appropriate indicators, having regard to the levels of development in the State as a whole;

(b) Assess the impact of various development efforts in removing backlog and in achieving overall development within its area;

(c) Suggest the levels of development expenditure over the area of the Development Board during a plan period including the annual plan; and

(d) Prepare an annual report on its working and send it, as far as practicable, within three months after the end of every financial year, to the Governor for placing it before the Maharashtra State Legislature.

According to clause 7 of the Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra Order, 1994 the Governor has to ensure equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the areas of Development Boards, subject to requirement of the State as a whole. The Governor of Maharashtra has accordingly approved the following distribution of Annual Plan outlay for the year 1997-98:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Board (1)	Amount allocated (2)	Un-distributed outlay (3)	Total (4)
Vidarbha Development Board	1159.90 (512.49)	43.86	1203.76 (512.49)
Marathwada Development Board	1057.97 (297.64)	27.28	1085.25 (297.64)
Rest of Maharashtra Dev.Board	2613.10 (289.87)	28.86	2641.96 (289.87)
Non-divisible allocation	3394.03	-	3394.03
Total	8225.00	100.00 (1100.00)	8325.00 (1100.00)

(Figures in bracket indicate outlays for removal of backlog identified by the Fact Finding Committee, within the total outlay.)

A statement indicating Board-wise and development sectorwise allocations of total plan outlay approved by the Governor is given in the Statement GN-I(A).

7.2 Removal of Regional Imbalance-Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee (FFC) in August 1983 to assess the regional backlog in various sectors of development and to suggest measures to remove the same. The FFC submitted its report in June 1984, in which it had worked out a backlog of Rs. 3,186.78 crores under 9 development sectors, as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Sector/Sub-sector			Amount of backlog
1. Roads	...	...	600.29
2. Irrigation	...	...	1385.92
3. Village Electrification	...	...	240.65
4. General Education	...	...	91.55
5. Technical Education (including ITI)	...	...	83.40
6. Health Services	...	...	221.21
7. Water Supply	...	...	378.24
8. Land development and Soil Conservation	...	...	177.77
9. Veterinary Services	...	...	7.75
	Total	...	3186.78

The region-wise break up of the above backlog is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Greater Bombay	...	...	9.71 (0.30%)
2. Konkan	...	...	295.62 (9.28%)
3. Western Maharashtra	...	...	884.05 (27.74%)
4. Marathwada	...	...	750.85 (23.56%)
5. Vidarbha	...	...	1246.55 (39.12%)
	Total	...	3186.78

7.3 Government had appointed an Empowered Committee to undertake in-depth study of the suggestions and recommendations made by the FFC, as also the methodology and criteria adopted for identifying the backlog and submit its recommendations for the consideration of Government. Empowered Committee submitted its report to Government in April 1987. Eventhough no final decision on the recommendations of the Fact Finding Committee has been taken, Government has decided that the regional backlog identified by the Committee should be removed in the time bound manner as an interim measure. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was earmarked for removal of regional backlog.

7.4 However, by the end of the VIIth Five Year Plan expenditure of Rs. 1360.24 crores was incurred. Regionwise/Sectorwise financial backlog identified by the FFC, expenditure incurred during the VIIth Five Year Plan, and from 1990-91, to 1995-96 are shown in the Annexure I & II. Shortfall in backlog expenditure is mainly due to (i) time required for identification of new works and completing certain preliminary works such as acquisition of

land, preparation of land and estimates, giving administrative approval to the new works of construction, etc. (ii) difficulties in creation and redeployment of new staff, (iii) certain operational difficulties in implementation of programmes under Urban Water Supply, CADA, Rural Electrification, Roads, etc. and (iv) cuts in plan outlay as a result of natural calamity, resource constraints etc., which resulted in some inevitable reduction in backlog outlays.

7.5 Upto 1988-89, District Planning and Development Councils were not involved in the process of removal of backlog. Funds for removal of backlog for district level schemes were also kept at the State pool and the programmes were formulated at the State level. This procedure was followed with a view to ensuring timely removal of the backlog in identified sectors. However, subsequently it was thought proper to place backlog funds at the disposal of the District planning and Development Councils alongwith normal funds available to them, for district level schemes, so as to enable them to get a realistic and comprehensive picture, of the flow of total funds available for different sectors and to effectively monitor the programme of backlog removal. Government, therefore, decided to associate the DPDCs with the process of removal of backlog from 1989-90. In order to avoid diversion of backlog funds from one district to another district, DPDCs have also been delegated powers to reappropriate savings under backlog sectors to other backlog sectors, in respect of district level schemes, subject to certain guidelines.

7.6 Backlog identified in Rural Water Supply and Veterinary Services has been removed and backlog in sub-sectors like village electrification, energisation of agricultural pumps, adult education centres, industrial training institutes, technical education, number of public health centres/sub-centres, CADA has been mostly removed. However, some backlog still exist in sectors like Irrigation, Roads, General Education, Urban Water Supply, and Public Health, etc.

7.7 As regards the progress made in removing physical backlog identified under different sectors upto the end of 31.3.96 the position is as under:-

(i) *Road Development.*—The Fact Finding Committee has identified backlog under this sector mainly under Main Road system and other road system. The object of main road system viz; to connect a district place to adjoining districts, to connect taluka towns to district headquarter and to connect taluka towns mutually has been mostly achieved. Other works of improvement such as providing high level minor/major bridges in place of existing submersible bridges/causeways on entioned routes are in progress under other road systems. The number of additional villages required to be connected in order to bring percentage of population connected in a district to the state average as on 31.3.83 was workedout by the FFC as 3205. Out of this 2424 villages are connected by the end of 1995-96. The implementation of this programme of removal of backlog has been synchronized by the PWD with the Minimum Needs Programme, since thrust of both the programmes is on providing road connections to villages.

(ii) *Irrigation.*—The FFC has identified irrigation backlog of 1385.92 thousand hectares in standard rabi equivalent out of which backlog of 1056.52 thousand hectares is removed by the end of June 1990. Provisions are being made for 15 major irrigation projects and 40 medium irrigation projects in backlog districts.

(iii) *CADA.*—The backlog estimated by the FFC in respect of land development works in projects under CADA was 411.47 thousand hectares. Out of this, backlog of 179.33 thousand hectares is removed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Land development works under CADA were taken in those backlog districts where irrigation potential was available. However, the backlog now left is in those districts where irrigation potential is not available or not likely to be available in the near future. As such, no outlay is proposed under backlog from 1990-91 onwards.

(iv) Rural Electrification:-In this sector the FFC has identified backlog under two schemes(i) village electrification and (ii) energisation of agricultural pump sets. The backlog identified and achievement by the end of 31.3.96 are as follows:—

Item	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31-3-96	Remaining Backlog
1. Village Electrification (No. of villages)	3050	3050	...
2. Energisation of Agricultural pumps (No. of pumps)	132895	9990	142885

(v) General Education:- The FFC has identified backlog of primary teachers, secondary teachers and teachers in colleges/junior colleges. The categorywise backlog of teachers identified by the FFC and the backlog of teachers removed by the end of March 1996 are given below:—

Category	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by the end of 31-3-96.
1. Primary teachers	12,853	11498
2. Secondary teachers	6,911	5830
3. Colleges/Jr.College teachers.	2,264	1757

FFC had also identified backlog of 2014 adult education centres. This backlog has been completely removed.

(vi) Technical Education:- The FFC has identified backlog in technical high schools/centres in terms of additional seats needed in Government and grant-in-aid technical high schools/centres in different districts in order to bring them to the state average. The total backlog of 9154 student seats,thus identified,is removed by the end of 31.3.93.

Under vocationalisation scheme at +2 stage, the entire backlog of 4344 student seats has already been removed. Similarly backlog of 2811 student seats in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools was removed by introducing minimum competency based vocational courses from the year 1988-89. The FFC has identified backlog of 2770 student seats in Government Polytechnics and upto 31.3.96 backlog of 1840 seats is removed. Under Government aided polytechnics backlog of 1020 seats has been identified, out of which backlog of 390 seats is removed upto 31.3.96. (vii) Labour & Labour Welfare (ITIs):-

The FFC has identified backlog of 4439 student seats in ITIs out of which, backlog of 3666 seats is removed upto 31.3.96. The remaining backlog of seats is in Bombay District. Part of this backlog is being removed by opening of new ITIs at Kurla and Govandi.

(viii) *Public Health*.— The FFC has identified backlog of 255 primary health sub centres, 40 primary health centres and 59 cottage hospitals. FFC has also worked out

backlog of 1150 beds in district hospitals and backlog of 7560 beds on the basis of per lakh of population. The backlog of primary health sub-centres, primary health centres and cottage hospitals has been completely removed. As regards hospital beds of 676 beds has been removed and backlog of 474 beds has remained till 1995-96. Similarly, backlog of beds per lakh of population has been removed to the extent of 7133 beds and backlog of 427 has remained till 1995-96. FFC has also recommended that in the district civil hospitals optimum number of 14 specialities such as Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Ortho-Paediatrics, ENT, Tuberculosis, etc. should be provided. In order to provide such facilities, additional staff is necessary. For this purpose additional posts have been sanctioned during VIIth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 and during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(ix) Rural Water Supply :- The FFC has worked out backlog in respect of problem villages supplied with bore/dug wells on the basis of the then State average of 45.37 percent of the total problem villages. This backlog of bore/dug wells has been completely removed, as in all the districts more than 50 percent of the problem villages have been covered under this programme. In respect of piped water supply entire backlog has been removed by March, 1991.

(x) Urban Water Supply :- As per criteria laid down by the FFC, backlog of 716.88 million litres per day was identified. By the end of 31.3.1996, backlog of 490.50 million litres per day has been removed.

(xxi) Soil Conservation:- The FFC has identified backlog of contour bunding, terracing, nalla bunding and land development-cum-horticulture. The details of the backlog identified and the backlog removed by 31.3.95 are given as follows:—

Item	Unit	Backlog	Backlog identified	Backlog removed by	by FFC	the end of	31.3.1995
1.	Contour Bunding		Lakh hects.	9.71			4.22
2.	Terracing		Lakh hects.	0.63			0.26
3.	Nalla Bunding		Numbers	4865			4865
4.	Land Development cum-Horticulture		Hectares	8235			6203

The Fact Finding Committee had identified backlog of Rs.95.48 crores under this sector. By the end of March, 1992 an expenditure of Rs.45.95 crores has been incurred. However, at the beginning of the Eighth Plan the revised cost of removal of remaining backlog is Rs.53 crores. However, the pattern of soil conservation works has now been changed and Government has decided to take up the soil conservation works in the backlog districts on the basis of revised pattern (COWDEP) from 1992-93.

(xxii) *Veterinary Services.*—Backlog identified by the FFC relates to the veterinary institutes manned by Para veterinary personnel such as live stock supervisors, and those manned by veterinarians. The FFC has also identified backlog of artificial insemination centres. The progress made in removal of this backlog is as follows:—

Item	Backlog identified by FFC	Backlog removed by 31st March 92.
1. Veterinary Institutes manned by para veterinary personnel.	267	267
2. Veterinary Institutes manned by the veterinarians.	119	119
3. Artificial Insemination Centres	425	425

Thus, the entire backlog under veterinary services is removed by the end of 31st March 1992.

7.8 *Quantification of remaining backlog*:-—The backlog of Rs. 3,186.78 crores which was identified by the FFC was mostly based on the cost norms prevailing in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 1500 crores was kept in the VII th Plan for this purpose. As against this, the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1360.24 crores as stated earlier. The cost norms have since then undergone considerable change. Therefore the exercise was, undertaken by the end of VIIth Plan to quantify the backlog as per the cost norms, at the end of the VIIth Plan. At that time It was estimated that as per the revised cost norms, an outlay of Rs. 2,924 crores would be required to remove the remaining physical backlog. However, as the prices were further increased it was estimated an outlay of about Rs. 3261 crores for removal at the remaining physical backlog, as on 1st April, 1992.

In this regard an outlay of Rs.3095.80 Cr. was kept during the period of 1992-93 to 1996-97, out of which it is expected that an expenditure of Rs.3257.77 Cr. will be incurred.

7.9 For the removal of remaining physical backlog at the end of VIIIth Plan as per the revised cost norms it is expected that an amount of Rs. 3381.00 crores would be required.

Outlay required at revised estimates for removal of the remaining physical backlog and approved outlay for 1997-98 are shown below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay required at revised estimates as on 1-4-1997	Outlay approved for (1997-98)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Roads	704.83	224.85
2.	Major & Medium Irrigation	...	385.74
3.	Minor Irrigation (State)	2000.00	143.16
4.	Minor Irrigation (Local)	...	46.64
5.	Water Conservation	...	26.24
6.	Rural Electrification	24.98	11.69
7.	General Education	51.39	15.58
8.	Technical Education	91.68	30.02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Industrial Training Institute ...	28.40	6.90
10.	Public Health ...	103.63	83.81
11.	Rural Water Supply ...		
12.	Urban Water Supply ...	181.1	62.80
13.	CADA ...	91.97	25.07
14.	Soil Conservation ...	103.01	37.50
15.	Animal Husbandry ...	...	...
Total ...		3381.00	1100.00

7.10 The Boards constituted under Article 371(2) of the Constitution at present are engaged in studying various development schemes and levels of development in various regions of the State. Taking into account the magnitude of the task before these Boards, it will take some time for them to complete this exercise. In the meanwhile, the Hon.Governor of Maharashtra under the special responsibility entrusted to him in this behalf has given his approval to earmark an amount of Rs. 1100 crores in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for removal of regional imbalance identified by F.F.C. The sectorwise and Boardwise allocations made are as follows :—

(Rs.in crores)

Development Sector (1)	Vidarbha (2)	Marathwada (3)	Rest of Maharashtra (4)	Total (5)
1. Roads	114.13	65.93	44.79	224.85
2. Irrigation	255.13	188.46	158.19	601.78
3. C.A.D.A.	7.99	3.48	13.60	25.07
4. Rural Electrification	11.63	...	0.06	11.69
5. General Education	6.56	5.86	3.16	15.58
6. Technical Education	17.12	4.80	8.10	30.02
7. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.56	2.47	3.87	6.90
8. Health Services	30.85	18.87	34.09	83.81
9. Urban Water Supply	41.46	5.27	16.07	62.80
10. Soil Conservation	27.06	2.50	7.94	37.50
Total	512.49	297.64	289.87	1100.00

Accordingly provisions will be made in the budget for the year 1997-98.

ANNEXURE-I

Sectorwise backlog identified by FFC in financial terms, expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91 to 1996-97.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector	Backlog Identified by FFC.	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan	Actual Expenditure 1990-91 & 1991-92	Actual Expenditure 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95	Anticipated Expenditure 1995-96	Anticipated Expenditure (1996-97) (3+4+5+6)	Total Anticipated Expenditure (3+4+5+6+7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Road Development	60029	14210.45	11521.37	12381.37	18734.00	25011.00	81858.19
2. Irrigation	138592	55647.96	48752.12	129115.76	40744.00	47214.00	321473.84
3. CADA	8229	5434.91	...	...	...	...	5434.91
4. Rural Electrification	24065	13211.54	3827.70	2385.00	998.00	333.00	20755.24
5. General Education	9155	9053.87	1165.57	1879.35	1324.00	1534.00	14956.79
6. Technical Education	4408	2281.13	1367.90	1951.39	1409.00	1662.00	8671.42
7. I.T.I.s	3932	2191.67	894.79	1073.99	1197.00	804.00	6161.45
8. Public Health	22121	9200.61	6949.62	8446.17	3491.00	6054.00	34141.40
9. Urban Water Supply	28676	12968.95	6261.19	5553.77	2103.00	4912.00	31798.91
10. Rural Water Supply	9148	8257.51	978.56	...	...	...	9236.07
11. Soil Conservation	9548	2908.97	1142.27	2990.50	...	2476.00	9517.74
12. Veterinary Services	775	656.72	29.94	...	...	...	686.66
TOTAL	318678	136024.29	82891.03	165777.30	70000.00	90000.00	544692.62

Annexure-II

Regionwise backlog identified by FFC in financial terms, expenditure incurred during VIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-91 to 1996-97.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector	Backlog Identified by FFC.	Expenditure incurred during VIIth Plan	Actual Expenditure 1990-91 & 1991-92	Actual Expenditure 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994-95	Anticipated Expenditure 1995-96	Anticipated Expenditure (1996-97) (3+4+5+6)	Total Anticipated Expenditure (3+4+5+6+7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Greater Bombay	9711	51.29	52.61	92.17	90.20	260.42	646.69
2. Konkan	29562	15613.22	8392.43	14716.72	5198.44	11246.93	55167.74
3. Western Maharashtra	88405	40413.75	26814.81	52510.69	14911.36	14505.65	149156.26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4. Marathwada	75085	31026.99	15791.33	38171.00	19100.00	23549.00	127638.32
5. Vidarbha	124655	48785.23	31839.85	60286.72	30700.00	40438.00	212049.80
6. Common Schemes	...	33.81	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	31867	8136024.29	82891.03	165777.30	70000.00	90000.00	544692.62

Annexure-III

Statement showing Development Boardwise District Level, State Level Sectorwise outlays provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for removal of Backlog

(Rs.in crore)

Sr. No.	Development (2)	Sector Vidarbha Board			Marathwada Board		
		Dist. (3)	State (4)	Total (5)	Dist. (6)	State (7)	Total (8)
1.	Roads	21.22	92.91	114.13	12.26	53.67	65.93
2.	Irrigation—						
	(a) Major & Medium	...	163.54	163.54	...	120.80	120.80
	(b) M.I.State Sector	60.70	...	60.70	44.83	...	44.83
	(c) M.I.Local Sector	19.77	...	19.77	14.61	...	14.61
	(d) M.I.(Water Conservation)	11.12	...	11.12	8.22	...	8.22
3.	Water Conservation	...	7.99	7.99	...	3.48	3.48
4.	Rural Electrification	11.63	...	11.63	...	...	-
5.	General Education	6.56	...	6.56	5.86	...	5.86
6.	Technical Education	2.46	14.66	17.12	0.51	4.29	4.80
7.	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.56	...	0.56	2.47	...	2.47
8.	Health Services	30.85	...	30.85	18.87	...	18.87
9.	Urban Water Supply	...	41.46	41.46	...	5.27	5.27
10.	Soil Conservation	...	2	7.06	27.06	2.50	2.50
	Total ...	164.87	347.62	512.49	107.63	190.01	297.64

Sr.No.	Development Sector (2)	Development Sector			Rest of Mah.Board		Total
		Dist. (9)	State (10)	Total (11)	Dist. (12)	State (13)	Total (14)
1.	Roads	8.32	36.46	44.79	41.80	183.05	224.85
2.	Irrigation —						
	(a) Major & Medium	...	101.40	101.40	...	385.74	385.74
	(b) M.I.State Sector	37.63	...	37.63	143.16	...	143.16
	(c) M.I.Local Sector	12.26	...	12.26	46.64	...	46.64
	(d) M.I.(Water Conservation)	6.90	...	6.90	26.24	...	26.24
3.	Water Conservation	...	13.60	13.60	...	25.07	25.07

(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4.	Rural Electrification	0.06	...	0.06	11.69	...	11.69
5.	General Education	3.16	...	3.16	15.58	...	15.58
6.	Technical Education	0.76	7.34	8.10	3.73	26.29	30.02
7.	Labour & Labour Welfare	3.87	...	3.87	6.90	...	6.90
8.	Health Services	34.09	...	34.09	83.81	...	83.81
9.	Urban Water Supply	...	16.07	16.07	...	62.80	62.80
10.	Soil Conservation	...	7.94	7.94	...	37.50	37.50
Total ...		107.06	182.81	289.87	379.55	720.45	1100.00

□ □

CHAPTER 8

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The geographical area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,713 Kms. of which the area under Tribal Sub-Plan is 50,757 Kms. which works out to about 16.5 percent. There are 47 Scheduled Tribes in all, whose combined population in the 1991 Census is 73.18 lakhs which is 9.27 percent of the State's total population of 789.27 lakhs (District-wise total and Tribal population is shown in Annexure-I). The main tribes in Maharashtra are the Bhils, Gonds, Mahadeo Kolis, Pawras, Thakurs and Varlis. Three tribes Kolam, Katkari and Madia Gond have been notified as Primitive Tribes. Of the 73.18 lakhs tribal population in the State, about 51 percent live in the tribal areas and 49 percent live outside these areas.

8.2 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in 14 districts, mainly in the Western hilly districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik and Thane (Sahyadri region) and the eastern forested districts of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Nagpur and Yavatmal (Gondwana region). There are 23 Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P.) Blocks with a total tribal population of 25.26 lakhs, 34 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets (Tribal population 3.03 lakhs) and 21 Mini-MADA Pockets (Tribal population 0.85 lakhs). The Tribal Sub-Plan (T.S.P.) comprise the infrastructure facilities provided in the ITDP, MADA and Mini-MADA Pockets as well as the flow to tribals living both within and outside these tribals areas as part of the individual beneficiary oriented schemes.

Objectives of the Tribal Sub-Plan

8.3 The starting point for special Sub-Plan for tribal development is that there are glaring and unacceptable gaps between the economic and human resource development status of the tribal and non-tribal population in the State.

The objective of the TSP are:-

- (i) To narrow the gap between the levels of development in the tribal areas and the other areas;
- (ii) To improve the standard of living of the tribal community;
- (iii) To tackle important problems facing the tribal people and
- (iv) To speed up the process of social and economic development of tribal people

Tribal Sub-Plan

8.4 The concept of incorporating a TSP in the Annual Plans of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Comprehensive development of the tribal areas focussing particularly on the welfare of individual tribal families was the main objective of the TSP.

The procedure followed in the State upto 1992-93 for formulation of TSP of the State was briefly that the Planning Department (PD) used to allocate the total plan outlay to different administrative departments. The departments in turn, used to carve out outlays for the TSP as per their own discretion and priorities. The concerned departments also decided which of the schemes/programmes and development works were to be taken up from the funds set aside for the TSP. There was, therefore, a feeling that the TSP was merely an agglomeration of the

State Plan Schemes taken up in the tribal areas and emphasis was merely on arithmetical figures rather than the schemes really benefitting tribals.

Keeping in view the lapses and shortcomings in formulation of the TSP the State Planning Board appointed a Sub-Committee in January 1991, under the Chairmanship of Shri D.M.Sukthankar, former Chief Secretary and Member of the State Planning Board to study the methodology and system of the TSP. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in June 1992, the main recommendations of this Committee in brief are :-

(a) After the total size of the State's Annual Plan is decided, a fixed outlay for tribal development should be made available to the Tribal Development Department (TDD).

(b) The schemes to be taken up under the TSP can be broadly categorised as State Level and District Level Schemes. Since most of the schemes benefitting the tribals fall under the District Plan, the outlay for the District Plans needs to be increased roughly 60% of the TSP should flow to the District Plans.

(c) While planning at the local level, it is necessary to take up only such schemes which will mainly benefit individual tribal families or groups of tribals. The District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) should prepare a General District Plan and a separate District TSP. The District Annual TSP should be approved by the T.D.D. just as the District Annual Plan is approved by the P.D.

(d) Local schemes such as minor irrigation works, lift irrigation schemes, drinking water facilities, the rejuvenation, protection and conservation of forests, small bridges and cross drainage works, etc. should be given priority.

(e) The TDD should take necessary steps for preparation of all sectoral programmes and district TSP.

The recommendations on the Committee have been accepted by the Government in September 1992 and the responsibility for preparation and finalisation of the TSP has been entrusted to the TDD from the Annual Plan 1993-94. However, when this work was entrusted to TDD in September 1992, the process of preparation of the Annual Plan 1993-94 was already at the finalisation stage in the P.D. Therefore, the TDD was not involved at that stage and the work of preparation of TSP from 1994-95 onwards is being done by the TDD.

According to the recommendation of the Sukthankar Committee, P.D. now communicates fixed outlay to the TDD for formulation of the TSP. The responsibility of finalising the TSP within the fixed outlay rests with the TDD and not with the administrative departments, as was the previous practice. The outlay for different schemes are now to be finally decided by the TDD keeping in view the actual benefits accruing to the tribal people. The schemes are now being scrutinised very carefully by the TDD and notional outlays not directly beneficial to lines, etc., are not allowed in the TSP.

It has been decided that the TSP outlays should gradually be increased to 9% of State's plan outlay. Accordingly, during 1993-94 about 7% of the State's plan outlay was given for TSP. Similarly, during 1994-95 and 1995-96 7.5% of State's plan outlay has been given for the TSP.

VIII Five Year Plan, 1992-97

8.5 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 1159.18 crores was earmarked for the TSP, out of the State's total plan outlay of Rs. 18520.00 crores (which is 6.25% of the total outlays).

The main emphasis during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been on taking up schemes which directly benefit the tribal population. These schemes include crop husbandry, social forestry, minor irrigation, rural electrification, link roads, elementary education, health, nutrition, etc.

Annual Plan 1992-93

8.6 For the year 1992-93 out of the State's total plan outlay of Rs.3160.00 crores an outlay of Rs. 222.39 crores was earmarked for the TSP (7.03%) and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 209.51 crores. During 1992-93 emphasis was laid on the completion of incomplete works, development of road works in inaccessible areas, provision of the basic minimum facilities for drinking water, etc.

Annual Plan 1993-94

8.7 An outlay of Rs. 2665 crore was allocated for the year 1993-94 for the TSP which is 6.96% of the State's total plan outlay of Rs. 3804 crores and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.. 246.91 crores.

Annual Plan 1994-95

8.8 An outlay of RS.330 crores was provided for the year 1994-95 for the TSP, which was 7.5% of the State's total plan outlay of Rs.4400 crores. This is the first Tribal Annual Plan prepared and finalised by the TDD and merged in the State's General Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs.330 crores earmarked for TSP the TDD prepared a District Plan of Rs. 237.35 crores and a State Plan of Rs. 92.65 crores against the approved outlay of Rs.330 crores expenditure incurred was Rs. 316.34 crores.

Annual Plan 1995-96

8.9 The State's Annual Plan 1995-96 was fixed at Rs. 5500 crores of which an amount of Rs. 412.50 crores (7.5% of the State's Plan outlay) was allocated to the TDD for preparation of the TSP. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 5500 crores 7.5% outlay was fixed for the TSP on the basis of the expenditure on the last two Annual Plans. A Special Action Plan has been prepared by the TDD and included in the total plan of the State. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs.403.10 Crores.

8.10 Annual Plan 1996-97

The State's Annual Plan 1996-97 was fixed of Rs.8284.00 crores of which an amount of Rs.588.58 crores (7.11% of the State Plan Outlay) was allocated to Tribal Development Department for preparation of the Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 588.58 crores outlay for Rs.101.06 crores was fixed for State Level Schemes and Rs.487.57 crores was fixed for District Level Schemes. The Anticipated Expenditure for the year 1996-97 is Rs.535.26 crores.

8.11 Annual Plan 1997-98

During 1997-98 the main emphasis was on taking up schemes which directly benefitted the tribal population. Substantial outlays were provided for Rural development which includes the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Development of Hilly Areas in TSP Districts, Minor Irrigation, Road Development, Education, Health and Water Supply,etc. The break-up of Sectoral outlays provided for 1997-98 under Tribal Sub/Plan are as under :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Head of Development (1)	Annual Plan 1997-98		Total (4)	% to Total (5)
	Outlay provided for State Level Scheme (2)	Outlay provided for District Level Scheme (3)		
I. Agriculture & Allied Services ...	167.50	3474.57	3642.07	6.63
II. Rural Development ...	20.70	6116.39	6137.09	11.16
III. Special Area Programme ...	947.46	—	947.46	1.72
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control ...	738.00	5454.55	6192.55	12.26
V. Power Development ...	75.00	3323.74	3398.74	6.18
VI. Industry & Minerals ...	55.00	58.64	113.64	0.21
VII. Transport & Communications ...	2920.00	6507.36	9427.36	17.14
VIII. General Economic Services ...	.....	1362.00	1362.00	2.97
IX. Social & Economic Services:—				
(i) General Education ...	76.83	3041.60	3118.43	5.67
(ii) Technical Education ...	.....	106.50	106.50	0.19
(iii) Art & Culture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iv) Sport & Youth Services ...	.....	48.57	48.57	0.09
(v) Health ...	2594.00	2976.30	5570.30	10.13
(vi) Water Supply ...	5.00	3050.18	3055.18	5.55
(vii) Housing ...	.....	70.85	70.85	0.13
(viii) Urban Development ...	.....	141.50	141.50	0.26
(ix) Information & Publicity ...	20.00	30.48	50.48	0.09
(x) Welfare of B.C. ...	1081.55	4997.52	6079.07	11.06
(xxi) S.C.Welfare(W.& C.W.Deptt.) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(xxii) Women & Child Welfare ...	.....	196.94	196.94	3.58
(xxiii) Labour & Labour Welfare ...	.....	1333.00	1333.00	2.42
(xv) Nutrition (W.& C.W.Deptt.) ...	.....	2008.27	2008.27	3.65
Total : Social & Community Services ...	3777.38	18001.71	21779.09	39.60
Undistributed ...	2000.00	...	2000.00	3.64
GRAND TOTAL ...	10701.04	44298.96	55000.00	100.00

The outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan is more than 9% of State Annual Plan Budget about outlay for the year 1997-98.

Removal of Backlog under TSP

8.10 An outlay of Rs.1100.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for removal of regional imbalance as per the directions of the Governor of Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 2464.00 lakhs (Rs. 2464.00 lakhs for District Level and Nil lakhs for State Level) has been included in the TSP outlay for the removal of backlog under the TSP. The sectorwise outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), actual expenditure for 1992-95, 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure during 1996-97. An outlay for 1997-98 under the TSP are shown in the Statement TSP-I.

Special Central Assistance

8.12 The programme under the TSP are being supplemented by the Government of India by providing Special Central Assistance. The yearwise Special Central Assistance received and expenditure incurred is shown below:-

		(Rs.in lakhs)	
Year		Amount received from GOI	Actual Expenditure incurred
(1)		(2)	(3)
1985-90	.....	6084.69	5842.69
1990-91	.....	1609.49	1253.31
1991-92	.....	1825.21	1549.35
1992-93	.....	1815.21	1502.78
1993-94	.....	2234.35	3139.68
1994-95	.....	2196.34	2971.31
1995-96	.....	2930.82	2717.88
1996-97	(Anticipated)	3000.00	.....
1997-98	(Anticipated)	3000.00	.....

Since the Annual Plan 1993-94 onwards when the responsibility for finalising the TSP was entrusted to the TDD it is taking necessary steps for effective and speedy implementation of the TSP. It is hoped that the results of this new procedure (model set by Maharashtra) will be visible in the near future.

A new proposal to be innovation introduced from 1.6.1996 the training of all Ashram School Teachers for one month in every three years and the establishment of a Kendriya Ashram School for every 5 Ashram Schools of the establishment of a trained graduate Centre Head to check and Supervise the teaching standards/methods/curriculum in all Ashram Schools.

Nav Sanjeevan Yojana

8.13 The Government of Maharashtra decided to implement a new scheme i.e. 'Nav Sanjeevan Yojana' with effect from 1.5.1996. The object of the scheme is to effectively implement the various schemes being implemented for the upliftment of tribals. These includes health

facilities to tribals, various employment schemes, safe drinking water, adequate foodgrains, etc. A new scheme introduced as a part of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana was the grain bank scheme to be implemented through Non-Government/Voluntary Organisations. No separate outlay is proposed for this scheme.

Kharati Loan

8.15 it is proposed to give Kharati loan to marginal farmers and landless labourers at revised rate of Rs. 400 for a unit of 4 family members, Rs. 800 upto 8 unit and above 8 units Rs. 1,000. The loan would be granted 90% in form of food-grains and 10% in cash.

ANNEXURE I

Districtwise Tribal Population as per 1991 Census and Districtwise Tribal Sub-Plan Area (as per 1991 Census '000)

Sr. No. (1)	District (2)	Total State Population (3)	Total Tribal Population (4)
1	Greater Mumbai	3175	28
2	Mumbai Suburban	6751	76
3	Thane	5249	951
4	Raigad	1825	234
5	Ratnagiri	1544	15
6	Sindhudurg	832	4
7	Nashik	3851	931
8	Dhule	2536	1036
9	Jalgaon	3188	314
10	Ahmednagar	3373	240
11	Pune	5533	216
12	Satara	2451	18
13	Sangli	2209	11
14	Solapur	3231	48
15	Kolhapur	2990	15
16	Buldhana	1887	95
17	Akola	2214	156
18	Amravati	2200	316
19	Yavatmal	2077	446
20	Nagpur	3287	458
21	Wardha	1067	166
22	Bhandara	2108	310
23	Chandrapur	1772	349
24	Gadchiroli	787	305
25	Aurangabad	2214	84
26	Jalna	1364	28
27	Beed	1822	21
28	Parbhani	2117	111
29	Nanded	2330	276
30	Osmanabad	1276	22
31	Latur	1677	38
	Total ...	78947	7318 (9.27%)

CHAPTER 9

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Scheduled Castes predominantly belong to the weaker sections of the society. They have few assets and are generally dependent on agricultural labour and other low income occupations. They mostly continue to pursue traditional occupations and are generally unable to avail themselves of the new employment opportunities generated through various economic development activities. As such it was necessary to have an overall perspective of the development of Scheduled Castes/Nav Buddhas comprising economic, educational and social aspects and fulfilment of minimum needs. Government of India, has, therefore, introduced the concept of Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes for ensuring their speedy development.

The Special Component Plan was introduced in the VIth Five Year Plan, so as to ensure that the Scheduled Castes do not get isolated from the main stream of the development. The special policy instruments under the Special Component Plan are directed towards economic development through beneficiary oriented schemes, infrastructural development through basti-oriented programme, educational development programme, etc.

9.2 Approach (Government of India):

The main approach of the Special Component Plan as indicated in the guidelines received from the Government of India is:-

(a) Direct flow through family/individual beneficiary oriented programmes aimed at the economic development of the Scheduled Castes with the objective to provide income generating assets and skills to the families so that they become independent and free from the exploiters and oppressors, for their livelihood.

(b) Flow to the Scheduled Castes through the provision of services and other facilities. It is necessary to have basti beneficiary oriented schemes covering both existing and new bastis; providing drinking water, drainage, health services, house sites, housing and electricity, etc.

(c) In addition to the above, orientation of the existing programmes or formulation of new programmes for the benefits of the Scheduled Castes including special concessions to be made available to them for rapid development.

(d) In respect of non-divisible sectors like power, major irrigation and others, it is recommended that they should be suitably tapped so as to extend their benefits to the Scheduled Castes, large enough in magnitude to fulfill their needs and help to strengthen the Special Component Plan.

9.3 Approach (State Government):

The State Government having studied the guidelines issued by the Government of India, has taken a conscious decision that:-

(a) The Special Component Plan should include schemes giving direct benefits exclusively to the Scheduled Caste individuals/families or to their basties to the maximum possible extent.

(b) The department concerned with the non-divisible sectors explore possibility of quantifying funds exclusively for the Scheduled Castes.

(c) The Special Central Assistance to be released by the Government of India shall be utilised for enhancing the subsidy to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes below the poverty line. The maximum subsidy under the scheme shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total admissible financial assistance. Where subsidy under the existing scheme is below 50 per cent (to the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries), it will be increased upto 50 percent and where no subsidy is provided under various schemes, the subsidy may be provided upto 50 per cent, and subsidy proposed under the Special Component Plan shall be sanctioned to the families belonging to the Scheduled Castes who are living below the poverty line and whose income does not exceed Rs. 11,000/-in rural areas per annum.

(d) Though earlier it was decided that the programme of Employment Guarantee Scheme and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana will not be included in Special Component Plan, it has now been decided that there will be SCP in those programmes.

9.4 Population:

Accordinig to 1991 Census, population of Scheduled Caste is 87,57,842 comprising of 45,05,375 male and 42,52,467 female. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of Maharashtra State as per 1991 Census is 11.09%. The districtwise population of Scheduled Caste as per 1991 Census has ben indicated in Annexure "A".

9.5 Approach and Strategy for Future in VIIIth Five Year Plan:

A Study Group was formed by the State Government in August 1988 to guide in the preparation of the future Plan for Backward Class Welfare, Social Welfare, Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan. The Study Group has recommended that :-

(a) A system of continuous surveys and evaluation for identifying the flow of benefit to the Scheduled Castes in Sectors like Minor Irrigation, CADA, Ayacut Development, Public Health, etc. be established;

(b) The schemes in Sectors like Village and Small Industries, Technical Education, Labour and Labour Welfare, Primary Education, Public Health, Drinking Water Supply, Irrigation Wells, etc. be modified suitably to give more benefits to the people of Scheduled Caste Categories;

(c) Programmes of Economic Development of Scheduled Castes below the poverty line be substantially enlarged.

The State Government after considering the recommendations of the Study Group, has decided to suitably modify upgrade the schemes to ensure maximum possible benefits to Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhists in the State.

9.6 VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97

The total State Plan outlay approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan is Rs.18520 crores, out of which Rs. 952.28 crores is for Special Component Plan. The percentage of Special Component Plan outlay is 5.14%. The main emphasis during the VIIIth Five Year Plan will be given on taking up schemes which will directly benefit Scheduled Castes. These schemes include individual beneficiaries schemes under the various schemes/sub-sector of development.

9.7 Annual Plan 1992-93

The outlay approved for the Annual Plan for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 3160 crores, out of which an outlay for Special Component Plan was Rs. 170.68 crores. As against the actual expenditure of Rs. 3372.80 crores incurred under State Plan an expenditure under the Special Component Plan was Rs. 202.82 crores i.e. 6.11% of State Plan expenditure. During this year 1.18 lakh Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhists families have been assisted through Special Component Plan Programme.

9.8 Annual Plan 1993-94

The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 3804 crores, out of which an outlay of Rs.196.60 crores (5.17%) was earmarked for the Special Component Plan. The expenditure incurred under Special Component Plan was Rs. 216.80 crores 1.32 lakhs families have been assisted through this programme.

9.9 Annual Plan 1994-95

For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 4400.00 crores, has been approved. According to the instructions of the Government of India, the Special Component Plan of the State should be in the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the State's population. According to 1991 Census, population of the Scheduled Castes (including Nav Buddhas) in the State is 11.09% to the total population and therefore, the Special-Component Plan should be about 10 to 11% of the total Plan outlay. So far, in spite of efforts made, the percentage of Special Component Plan could not go beyond 5.17% of the State Plan for the following reasons:-

(a) Major State Plan outlay are on the programmes which are not beneficiary oriented viz. Power and Irrigation Sectors (Major and Medium Irrigation Projects). For these programmes an outlay to the extent of 23.50% and 21.20% respectively have been provided in the State Plan for the year 1994-95. As regards Power Sector, it is difficult to quantify and identify the benefits which flow to the S.C.(including Nav Buddhas) population. Similarly, in the case of irrigation projects, particularly the major and medium irrigation projects, such project cannot be selected on the basis of beneficiary coverage. The benefits of these projects go to the areas covered by the projects and there is no scope for increasing benefits to the targets groups of S.C. Plan. Also, in the case of Command Area Programme, areas are selected according to the design of the project and there is also no scope for increasing outlay for the targetted group.

(b) In many cases the target group being below the poverty line, they have no assets of their own to take advantage of various Plan schemes.

(c) Unlike in the case of Tribal Area Sub-Plan the S.C. population (including Nav Buddhas) is thinly spread over and therefore, there are limitations in taking area oriented infrastructural programme for the targetted group.

(d) Certain programmes like EGS under which flow of benefits does go to the targetted group but there is no mechanism at present to identify the flow to the targetted group.

9.10 In spite of the difficulties mentioned above, in keeping with the guidelines of the Government of India in this behalf and after discussion with the Government of India on the State Plan for the year 1994-95 the State Government has now decided that all out efforts should be made to increase the percentage of Special Component Plan at least to 10% of the total Plan outlay for the year 1994-95. Accordingly, it has been decided that Special Component Plan of the various sectoral outlays in 1994-95 should be indicated in the Special Component Plan-I Statement.

9.11 With a view to reaching the above percentage various administrative departments had been instructed to formulate new schemes, consider giving more incentives to this class of population in the existing schemes, give infrastructural benefits to the concentrated population of these castes, etc. For this purpose 1200 villages have also been identified by the Social Welfare Department where SC population is concentrated and the implementing Departments have been requested to take more and more programmes for the benefit of these localities. It has also been decided that in case, concerned departments are not able to formulate schemes to consume Special Component Plan outlay, the outlay to that extent will be placed at the disposal of the Social Welfare Department which would utilise the outlay for Special Component Plan. With all the effect, about 9% of the total expenditure is expected on the Special Component Plan.

9.12 Annual Plan 1995-96

The Annual Plan for 1995-96 has been approved for Rs. 5664.00 crores of which Rs. 550 crores is approved for Special Component Plan. Out of Rs.550.00 crores an outlay of Rs.429.41 crores is approved for District Level Schemes and Rs. 120.59 crores is proposed for State Level Schemes. It is expected that the expenditure will be Rs. 490.61 crores during 1995-96.

9.13 Annual Plan 1996-97

The Annual Plan for 1996-97 has been approved for Rs. 8284.00 crores of which Rs. 594.67 crores is approved for Special Component Plan out of Rs. 594.67 crores and outlay of Rs. 478.23 crores is approved for District Level Schemes and Rs. 116.44 crores is for state level schemes. It is expected that, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 541.95 crores during 1996-97.

9.14 Annual Plan 1996-97

Government has taken a decision of entrusting the responsibility of preparing Special Component Plan to the Social Welfare Department, as per orders issued under Planning Department Government Resolution No. SCP-1095/CR- 19/D-1453, dt.the 16th November 1995. Planning Department now communicates fixed outlays to Social Welfare Department for formulation of Special Component Plan. The responsibility of finalising the Special Component Plan within the fixed outlays rests with Social Welfare Department. The outlay for different schemes are now to be finally decided by the Social Welfare Department keeping in view the actual benefits accruing to the scheduled castes and Nav Buddhas people.

However at the time of issue of the above order Planning Department had already finalised the District Annual Plan 1996-97. The Social Welfare Department finalised the State Level Special Component Plan schemes for 1996-97. The responsibility of preparation of Special Component Plan from 1997-98 rests with the Social Welfare Department.

9.15 Annual Plan 1997-98

The break-up of outlay for 1997-98 provided for State/District Level Schemes for SCP is as follows:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Major Sector (1)	SCP Outlay provided for 1997-98			%ge of total SCP Outlay (5)
	State Level (2)	District Level (3)	Total (4)	
I. Agricultural and Allied Services ...	320.71	4087.47	4408.18	7.34
II. Rural Development - ...	.....	7118.05	7118.05	11.86
III. Special Area Programme ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control ...	.....	191.44	191.44	0.32
V. Power Development ...	.....	3028.86	3028.86	5.05
VI. Industry & Minerals ...	.....	398.56	398.56	0.66
VII. Transport & Communications ...	200.48	5067.59	5268.07	8.80
VIII. Science & Technology ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. General Economic Services ...	.....	2383.47	2383.47	3.97
X. Social & Community Services—				
(i) General Education ...	.....	2167.64	2167.64	3.61
(ii) Sports & Youth Services ...	.....	151.73	151.73	0.25
(iii) Art & Culture ...	.....	40.19	40.19	0.07
(iv) Technical Education ...	.....	50.69	50.69	0.08
(v) Health ...	900.00	33.26	933.26	1.55
(vi) Water Supply & Sewerage ...	.....	3246.65	3246.65	5.41
(vii) Housing ...	.....	1284.54	1284.54	2.14
(viii) Urban Development ...	.....	7244.12	7244.12	12.07
(ix) Information & Publicity ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(x) Welfare of B.C. ...	9569.52	11244.02	20813.54	34.69
(xxi) S.C.Welfare ...	.....	467.11	467.11	0.88
(xxii) Labour & Labour Welfare ...	.....	531.43	531.43	0.77
(xxiii) Nutrition ...	.....	272.47	272.47	0.45
Total : X ...	10469.82	26733.85	37203.37	62.00
GRAND TOTAL ...	10990.71	49009.29	60000.00	100%

The outlay for special component plan is more than 10% of State Annual Plan Budgetable outlay for the year 1997-98.

The Sub-Sectorwise and the schemewise break up of the above outlay has been shown in the S.C.P.-I. and GN-2 Statements respectively. The details of various programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas have been incorporated in Backward Class Development Chapter.

9.15 Special Central Assistance

The programme under Special Component Plan is being supplemented by the Government of India by way of Special Central Assistance. The year-wise Central Assistance received is shown below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period/Year	Special Central Assistance received
1986-90	5312.41
1990-91	1457.07
1991-92	1543.21
1992-93	1430.17
1993-94	1831.54
1994-95	1575.89
1995-96	1600.01
1996-97	2525.00 (Anticipated)
1997-98	2525.00 (Anticipated)

9.16 Administrative Machinery for SCP

Implementation of the schemes/programmes under Special Component Plan is the responsibility of the Administrative Departments concerned. They have adequate machinery at the field level. Social Welfare Department has been declared as the Nodal Department for coordinating the Special Component Plan activities in State. During 1997-98, Social Welfare Department will present a combined Demand of behalf of all Administrative Departments for SCP to the Legislature.

ANNEXURE-A

1991 Census-Districtwise population of Scheduled Castes including Nav Buddhas

Sr. No. (1)	Name of the District (2)	Total Population (3)	Population of S.C. (4)	Percentage of S.C. (5)
	Maharashtra State	78937187	8757842	11.09
1	Mumbai	3174889)	646914	6.52
2	Mumbai Suburban	6751002)	.....	.....
3	Thane	5249126	271797	5.18
4	Raigad	1824816	50999	2.79
5	Ratnagiri	1544057	27385	1.77
6	Sindhudurg	832152	42435	5.10
7	Nashik	3851352	326755	8.48
8	Dhule	2535715	134359	5.30
9	Jalgaon	3187634	295047	9.26
10	Ahmednagar	3372935	418479	12.41
11	Pune	5532532	631063	11.41
12	Satara	2451372	233014	9.51
13	Sangli	2209488	277458	12.56
14	Solapur	3231057	497913	15.41
15	Kolhapur	2989507	381029	12.75
16	Aurangabad	2213779	305246	13.79
17	Jalna	1364425	176452	12.93
18	Parbhani	2117035	233323	11.02
19	Beed	1822072	244281	13.41
20	Nanded	2330374	422042	18.15

Sr. No. (1)	Name of the District (2)	Total Population (3)	Population of S.C. \ (4)	Percentage of S.C. (5)
21	Osmanabad	1276327	208609	16.34
22	Latur	1676641	319568	19.06
23	Amravati	2200057	384499	17.48
24	Buldhana	1886219	216687	11.49
25	Akola	2214271	264554	11.95
26	Yavatmal	2077144	223820	10.92
27	Nagpur	3287139	619226	18.84
28	Wardha	1067357	149975	14.05
29	Bhandara	2107629	355484	16.87
30	Chandrapur	1771994	299533	16.90
31	Gadchiroli	787010	95996	12.20

CHAPTER 10

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

10.1 The Minimum Needs Programme(MNP) was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan(1974-79) as an investment in human resources development and in order to satisfy the identified basic needs of the community viz. Elementary and adult education, nutrition, health services, water supply, roads, electrification and housing in rural areas, and improvement of urban slums. The objective of the MNP is to establish a network of basic services throughout the country upto the accepted norms and within a specified time frame, thereby removing disparities in the development of various regions. The MNP also seeks to raise the living standards of people, by improving the consumption levels particularly of those below the poverty line.

10.2 The components identified at the national level under the MNP are (i) Elementary Education (ii)Adult Education (iii) Rural Health (iv) Rural Water Supply (v) Rural Roads (vi) Rural Housing (vii) Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (viii)Nutrition (ix)Rural Electrification.

10.3 In Maharashtra, Rural Electrification is not included as the State has already exceeded the targets set in this regard.

10.4 It would be seen from the components of the MNP that it has a predominant rural orientation and the programme endeavours to integrate these with other rural development and poverty alleviation programmes. The programmes under MNP could be classified under two distinct groups, viz.(i) Programmes for human resources development and (ii)the programmes relating to area development. The first group includes programmes for Elementary and Adult Education, Nutrition, Rural Health and Rural Water Supply. Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Environmental improvement of Urban Slums are included in the second group.

10.5 The national objectives laid down for each of the components of the MNP for the Eighth Five Year (1992-97) and the achievements during 1992-95, 1995-96 and anticipated achievement during 1996-97 and proposed targets for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Physical Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Achievements during Annual Plan		Anticipated achievement Annual Plan	Proposed targets for Annual Plan
			1992-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Primary Education	Enrolment of 120.30 lakhs children in the age group of 6 to 10 and 49.32 lakh children in the age group of 11 to 14 years	112.50	115.06	117.31	121.52
			44.81	46.71	45.36	80.83

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Physical Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Achievements during Annual Plan		Anticipated achievement Annual Plan	Proposed targets for Annual Plan
			1992-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Adult Education	The target is to cover 100 per cent illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35 years by 2000 No. of participants 44,50,000 No. of Districts to be covered 28 districts.	253200	49500	-	-
3	Health	(i) 100 Primary Health Centres (ii) 800 Sub-Centres. (This is fixed by Government of India) (iii) 50 Community Health centres. (iv) Primary Health Unit (v) Mobile Health Unit	23 150 7 68 38	- - - 6 2	53 - 19 NF NF	40 275 33 - -
4	Water Supply	1. Drinking Water villages 9810 villages 2. Urban Water Supply (Under Basic Minimum Services)- (i) Corporate Towns (Townwise)- (a) Augmentation of Water Supply (MLD) (b) Population Covered (Lakhs) (ii) Other Towns - (a) Original Schemes- Town Covered (No.) Population Covered (Lakhs) (b) Augmentation Scheme- Town Covered (No.) Population Covered (Lakhs) (c) M.W.S.S. Project World Bank Aided Water Supply to Towns Training (Persons trained No.)	8408 191.00 20.56 3 0.12 7 64.97 - 3950	563 - - - - 5 4.83 - 1600	4808 139 5.73 1 0.40 14 6.47 - 1800	3567 - - - - 28 12.96 - 3000
5	Rural Roads	All remaining villages above 1000 population. (1457 - villages)	929	298	250	100
6	Rural Housing	The scheme introduced in 1972, presently envisages grant of developed house site of 100sq.yards with a hut of 10' x 10' constructed on it free of cost to the families of houseless and landless workers in rural areas.	102	850	NA	NA

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Physical Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Achievements during Annual Plan		Anticipated achievement Annual Plan	Proposed targets for Annual Plan
			1992-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7	Environmental improvement of urban slums	Covering of 12.63 lakhs slum beneficiaries	8.34	4.80	5.21	6.34
8	Nutrition	(i) Setting up of 50 ICDS Blocks Projects - Beneficiaries -	19	30	76	23
		(ii) 34.16 lakhs children under feeding programme	190000	300000	1250829	485875
			864210	57353	167200	-

10.6 The outlays for the MNP in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), actual expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96, and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated in the table below :

MNP Component	Outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan. 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97		Proposed outlay 1997-98
		1992-95	1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Primary Education	28802.00	14930.54	10950.19	13844.54	13657.25	9968.39
(ii) Adult Education	2002.00	583.75	293.93	357.18	357.18	660.15
(iii) Health (Rural)	30817.02	13022.97	6477.63	8796.28	8796.28	11284.98
* (Urban)	50.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
(iv) Water Supply (Rural)	62850.56	36241.07	17423.26	23096.35	24939.57	23557.00
* (Urban)	96672.00	39875.36	24199.00	49397.00	42534.45	37274.40
(vi) Rural Roads	10000.00	6219.67	4249.58	6004.73	6004.73	3415.27
(vii) Rural Housing	3451.15	327.69	166.00	261.80	261.80	128.43
(viii) Environmental Improve- ment of Urban Slums	6314.00	4247.62	4096.78	6116.20	4504.58	2768.71
(ix) Nutrition	5659.00	1656.85	1004.90	6520.00	5428.74	3478.52
Total:	246617.73	117105.52	68861.27	114394.08	106482.58	92550.85

*Since 1996-97 Urban area is included in the programme under Basic Minimum Services.

10.7 The Minimum Needs Programme is proposed to be continued in the Ninth Five Year Plan with greater vigour. The activities under the MNP proposed to be taken up under the MNP are briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

(a) *Primary Education*.—During the Annual Plan 1997-98 and Ninth Five Year Plan there would be greater emphasis on the universalisation of education. Steps would be taken to reach elementary education to the students residing in backward areas, belonging to socially backward groups and particularly tribal students, girls. Reducing the number of drop-outs, the problem prevalent among the girls in rural areas and tribal pockets is another area where more attention is required to be paid, the drop-outs are a result of seasonal migration of families, inconvenient location of schools, problems of medium of instruction, adverse climatic conditions, irrelevant curriculum, irregular attendance of teachers, lack of essential school infrastructure etc. The incidence of drop-outs is greater among children of marginal farmers, landless labourers and tribals, as their children are required to earn at a young age due to poverty of the family. During the Annual Plan 1997-98, it is proposed to cover 121.52 lakhs students who would be enrolled in I to V Classes and 80.83 lakhs students in Class VI to VIII respectively.

(b) *Adult Education*.—The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages planned and time-bound programme for the total eradication of illiteracy in the country and accordingly Govt. of India has identified promotion of literacy as one of the 5 National Missions. The National literacy Mission envisages total eradication of illiteracy in the State by the year 2000. As per 1981 Census, the number of illiterate adults in the age group of 15-35 is 73.49 lakhs of which 23.49 lakhs are male and 50.00 lakhs are female. It is proposed to strengthen the implementation of the Adult Education Programmes by creating mass awareness through publicity media and motivational campaigns, extending coverage of existing programmes of functional literacy, opening additional Jana Shiksan Nilāyams and involving Corporations, and Municipalities on a bigger scale in urban areas. The State Government has taken a policy decision to implement total literacy campaign in all districts of State (except Wardha and Sindhudurg) in a phased manner.

(c) *Health*.—The MNP aims at providing basic health services in the rural areas. In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 the emphasis would be on consolidating already created infrastructure, and removing deficiencies in respect of equipments, personnel and buildings. New Health Services Institutions like (1) Sub Centres, (2) Primary Health Centres, (3) Community Health Centres, (4) Primary Health Units and Mobile Health Units are proposed to be set up in the tribal, difficult and hilly areas and in harijan bastis. Community Health Centres are proposed to be established for every five primary health centres to provide referral services as per norms.

(d) *Water Supply*.—Under the Rural and Urban Water Supply Sector it is proposed to tackle the problem of water supply in respect of all the villages and town through various measures by the end of 2000.

(e) *Rural Roads*.—Rural Roads are vital to the development of the economy of the rural areas. In the Seventh Plan, Minimum Needs Programme aimed at providing roads to all villages with a population over 1,500 and 50 per cent of the villages in the 1000/1500 population group according to 1971 census with all weather roads. Subsequently, the Planning Commission also included the following Hilly Areas- (a) 100 per cent linkage to village with a population over 500; (b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with a population between 200 and 500; Tribal, Coastal areas- 50 per cent linkage to villages with a population 500/1000.

It is proposed to aim at connecting remaining villages above 1000 population in all areas of the State, all villages over 500 population, and 50% villages between population group of 200-500 in hilly areas of the State. This can be achieved from the plan grants which will be supplemented by E.G.S. grants and Local Development Programme.

(f) *Housing*.—The scheme of provision of house sites and construction of huts thereon for rural houseless and landless workers is being implemented as a part of MNP. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 special emphasis will be given on provision of housesites, accessibility to institutional finance for house construction, development of building material based on local resource alongwith appropriate technology and development of skills to promote house construction on a self-help basis. The scheme of replacing thatched roofs with tiles has also been reintroduced since 1990-91 in selected districts.

(g) *Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums*.—Under this scheme urban slums are sought to be improved by providing certain basic amenities like water taps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, path ways, street lights, in the declared slums. In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 it is proposed to cover about 24.69 lakhs slum dwellers under the scheme.

(h) *Nutrition*.—The following schemes are implemented under this programme (1) School feeding Programme (2) I.C.D.S. 3) Nutrition Programme in urban slums.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Rs.34.16 lakhs school children are proposed to be covered under the school feeding programme and 50 ICDS blocks in the urban slums and 76 ICDS blocks in the rural area.

Basic Minimum Services

10.8 Chief Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi on 4th and 5th July 1996 by Prime Minister regarding Basic Minimum Services. The conference recommended the adoption of the following objectives with an all out effort for their attainment by 2000 A.D.

- (i) 100% coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban area.
- (ii) 100% coverage of primary health services facilities in rural and urban areas.
- (iii) Universalisation of primary education.
- (iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.
- (v) Extension of Mid-Day Meal Programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.
- (vi) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.
- (vii) Streamline the Public Distribution System with focus upon the poor.

□ □

CHAPTER-11

20 POINT PROGRAMME-1986

11.1 The 20 Point Programme of Socio-Economic Development was first introduced in the year 1975. This programme was revised in 1982 as "New 20 Point Programme" with the objective of improving the quality of life of weaker, rural and poorer sections of the society by developing infrastructural amenities. However, in the light of the achievement experiences in the past and objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan, this programme was restructured in 1986 as "20 Point Programme 1986". In this modified programme emphasis is given on eradication of poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and thereby raising the quality of life. This programme is being implemented since 1st April, 1987.

11.2 The "20 point Programme 1986" includes 119 Sub-Points under major 20 heads. Out of these, 21 programmes are monthly monitored by the Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation, Government of India. Rest of the items are monitored directly by the concerned Nodal Ministeries of Central Government. Based on the performance under 15 important monthly monitored programmes, monthly ranking of the state is determined by the Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

11.3 Maharashtra State is for most of the years in the forefront in the implementation of the "20 Point Programme" at the National Level as shown below :—

Year	Ranking at the National Level
1985-86	Fifth
1986-87	First
1987-88	Third
1988-89	First
1989-90	First
1990-91	First
1991-92	Second
1992-93	Sixteenth
1993-94	Tenth
1994-95	Third
1995-96	Seven

11.4 The Targets for the VIIIth Five Year Plan, Achievement during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 targets for 1996-97 are shown in the Annexure-I.

11.5 Physical targets under various items of the "20 Point Programme" are finalised by the concerned Nodal Ministeries of Government of India, after consultation with the various Departments in the State Government. Targets fixed for the State are further divided into District Targets by the state. Performance of the districts is monitored at the state level by the Planning Department on the basis of the criterion adopted by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India and accordingly, ranking of the Districts is decided by the State.

Financial Performance

11.6 The table below gives the approved outlay for VIIIth Plan, Actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 1994-95 & 1995-96. Outlay and an Anticipated Expenditure during the Annual Plan 1996-97 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Incentive Prize Scheme for districts under 20 Point Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector / Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan (1992-97) Outlay	1992-95 Actual Expdr.	1995-96 Actual Expdr.	1996-97		1997-98 proposed Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
General Economic Services Prizes to Districts under "20 Point Programme	228.00	106.86	40.00	47.00	36.00	44.00

ANNEXURE-I

"20-POINT PROGRAMME 1986"

The Target for VIIIth Five year plan 1992-97, Achievement during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 Targets for Annual Plan 1996-97

Point No.	Item & Unit	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Targets	Achievement During 1993-94	Achievement During 1994-95	Achievement during 1995-96	Target for 1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1(a)	Integrated Rural Development Programme (No. of beneficiaries)	582800	217671	196677	9837.30	—
1(b)	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	4178.00	1193.56	1100.73	912.05	469.32
1(c)	Small Scale Units (No.)	—	17870	26754	27708	—
5(a)	Distribution of Surplus land (Acres)	3500	1715	739	471	520
6(a)	Rehabilitation of bonded labour (No.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7(a)	Drinking Water Problem solved (No. of villages)	16745	1426	6301	6350	6000
8(a)	Community Health Centers (No.)	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	19
8(b)	P. H. Centers (No.)	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	53
8(c)	Sub Centers (No.)	800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8(d)	Immunisation of Children (No.)	—	2090505	2015292	2000000	2149300
9(a)	Sterilisation (lakh No.)	—	5.40	5.70	5.70	—
9(b)	Equivalent Sterilisation (No.)	—	266024	277223	206667	—
9(c)	ICDS Blocks (cumulative No)	53	175	206	214	274
9(d)	Anganwadies (cumu.No.)	—	25826	28677	31261	40776
11(a)	S.C.Families assisted (No.)	—	127151	140394	101866	153000
11(b)	S.T.Families assisted (No.)	—	98924	136091	125031	125031

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14(A)	House sites allotted (No.)	3500	Nil	2510	1907	
14(b)	Construction Assistance Provided (No.)	3500	Nil	2368	1765	
14(c)	Indira Awaas Yojana(No)	—	18870	22812	66348	81120
14(d)	E.W.S. Housing (No.)	6500	5522	4987	1500	11300
14(e)	L.I.G. Housing (No.)	39000	18052	8190	4312	5650
15(a)	Slum Improvement (Population No.)	1263000	225797	371479	472214	522000
16(a)	Trees Plan-tation (Lakh No.)	6967.63	1141.25	1339.30	1017.96	11500
16(b)	Area Covered (Hectors)	—	10006271	136539	121139	126000
18	Fair Price Shops(No.)	—	617	625	256	100
19(a)	Villages Electrified(No.)	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19(b)	Pumpsets Energised(No.)	300000	65088	95382	102977	50000
19(c)	Improved Chulhas (No.)	600000	137770	208355	124370	14000
19(d)	Bio-gas Plant(No.)	100000	140790	19815	12362	10000

STATEMENT TPP-I

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

20 POINT PROGRAMME OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Crores)

Point No.	Item	VIIIth Five Year Plan 92-97 Outlay	Actual expdr. 92-95	1995-96 Actual expdr.	1996-97		1997-98 proposed outlay
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	Attack on Rural Poverty—						
	(a) Integrated Rural Dev. Programme	167.06	117.05	54.37	56.49	50.55	36.48
	(b) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	198.38	181.71	102.87	225.05	225.05	113.96
	(c) Village & Small Scale Industries	225.78	121.12	87.54	71.38	141.18	74.19
	(d) Co-operation	3.00	2.59	0.07	1.08	1.08	4.32
02	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture						
	(a) Dry land farming development of microwater sheds	182.00	157.83	74.35	95.75	95.75	100.18
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	36.40	29.34	7.52	36.11	32.50	17.40
03	Better use of Irrigation Water						
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects	1968.99	1503.12	760.84	403.43	357.32	126.95
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects	422.55	462.04	280.91	198.06	171.10	37.81
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects	612.17	735.63	421.63	371.03	430.67	326.84
	(d) Command Area Dev.	294.97	179.43	98.42	107.14	107.14	80.67
04	Bigger Harvests						
	(a) National Oilseeds Dev. Programme	25.42	16.71	5.50	6.36	6.36	4.76
	(b) National Pulses Dev. Programme	3.00	2.74	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.12
	(c) Horticulture Fruit Crops & Vegetables Crops	24.28	8.45	11.18	11.24	11.33	16.62

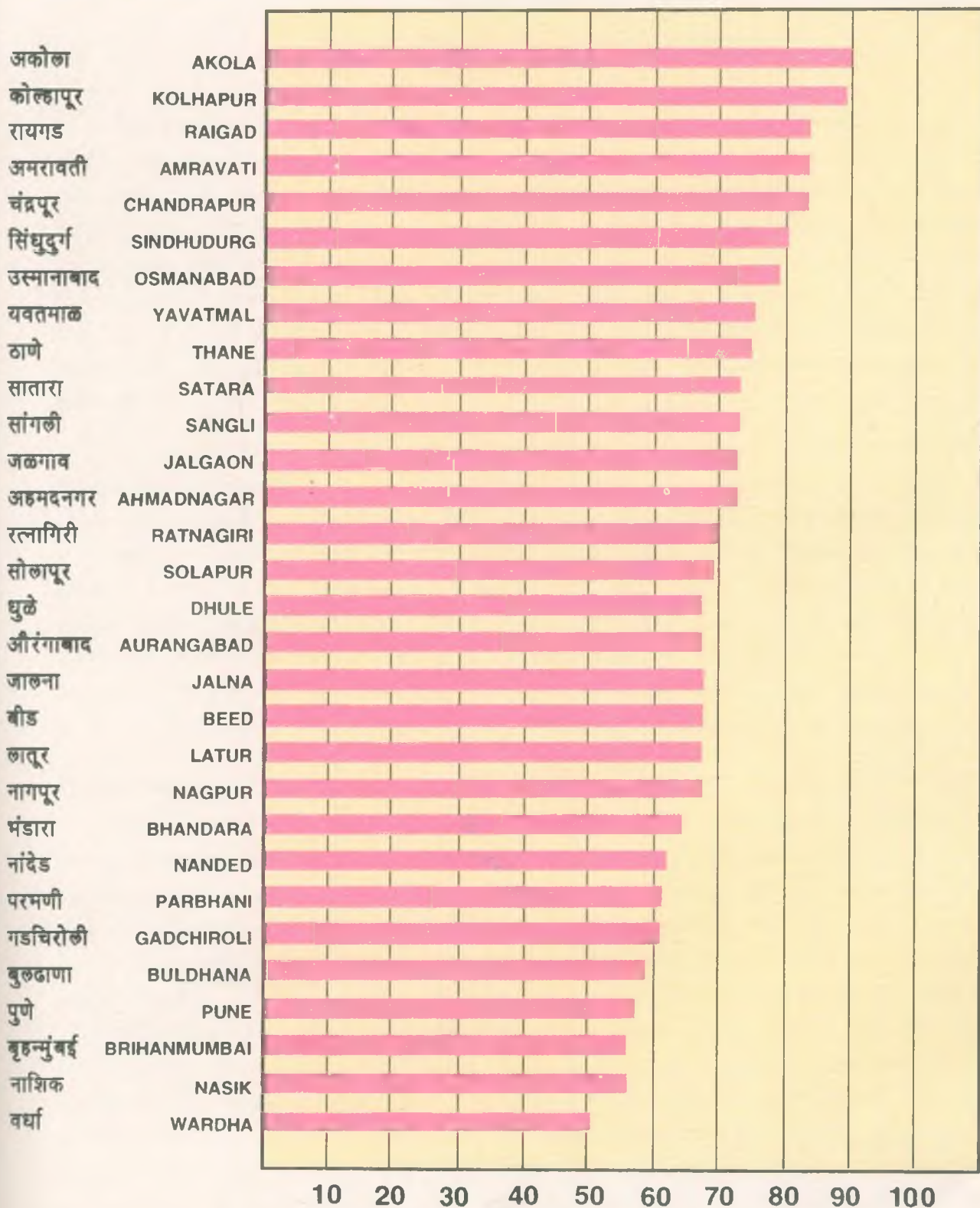
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(d) Animal Husbandry	53.42	17.76	11.92	22.13	22.13	10.52
	(e) Dairy Development	75.56	7.80	4.27	10.98	10.98	7.24
	(f) Fisheries	29.14	10.73	6.45	10.69	10.69	11.16
05	Enforcement of Land Reforms	1.09	4.50	0.48	5.76	5.76	1.71
06	Special Programmes for Rural Labour —						
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of Minimum wages in Agriculture	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour	0.09	-	-	0.01	-	0.05
07	Clean Drinking Water Rural Water Supply Programme in State Sector	628.51	248.56	91.80	115.87	122.02	136.77
08	Health for all						
	(a) Community Health Centres	79.30	48.02	25.33	24.24	24.24	27.20
	(b) Primary Health Centres	159.98	71.31	33.83	49.35	49.35	51.73
	(c) Sub Centres	68.39	10.90	5.61	12.45	12.45	32.07
	(d) Immunisation of Children	29.55	5.78	2.58	2.04	2.04	2.42
	(e) Rural Sanitation	1.84	172.59	261.44	40.33	40.33	30.63
09	Two Child Norms						
	(a) Family Welfare Programme	282.88	189.90	71.31	67.39	67.39	82.57
	(b) ICDS Blocks	11.41	7.87	9.05	41.84	41.84	24.80
10	Expansion of Education						
	(a) Elementary Education	288.02	149.31	109.50	138.44	136.57	99.68
	(b) Adult Education	2002.00	5.84	2.94	3.57	3.57	6.60
11	Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes						
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of SC(SCP)	952.28	521.07	490.62	550.00	541.97	600.00
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of ST(TSP)	1159.18	811.42	430.10	412.50	525.26	550.00
12	Equity for Women	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	New Opportunities for Youths Youth Welfare & Sports	21.18	..	..	..	..	..
14	Housing for the people						
	(a) Rural Housing						
	(i) House sites to the rural poor						
	(ii) Programme of asstt. for house construction	14.31	0.02	..	0.13	..	0.29
	(iii) Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban Housing						
	(i) ESS Houses	3.00	..	..	0.05	..	..
	(ii) LIG Houses	2.00	0.56	0.31	0.21	0.20	0.11
15	Improvement of Slums Environmental Improvement of the urban slums	63.14	42.48	40.97	61.16	45.04	27.69
16	New Strategy for Forestry Tree Plantation	502.21	163.32	87.58	126.25	126.06	96.21
17	Environmental Programme	2.43	..	..	..	..	..
18	Concern for the Consumer	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Energy for the Villages						
	(a) Rural Electrification	456.00	159.67	129.43	128.28	128.28	133.49
	(b) Improved Chullas	4.00	227.43	95.35	1.26	1.20	1.20
	(c) National Programme for Bio-gas Dev.	64.00	25.20	4.07	7.25	7.25	7.25
	(d) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	2.73	1.91	2.22	1.52	1.52	0.64
20	Responsive Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..

वीस कलमी कार्यक्रम - १९८६

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME 1986

प्रगतीची टक्केवारी PERCENTAGE OF PROGRESS 1995-96

जिल्हा DISTRICTS



प्रगतीची टक्केवारी PERCENTAGE OF PROGRESS

CHAPTER - 12

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

12.1 The Government of Maharashtra was seized by the idea of making employment generation the core objective of the IX Five Year Plan. Although it has been an important objective of all earlier plans and some of the schemes have been undertaken to create employment directly, the Government of Maharashtra was aware that employment still remained a residue and an indirect outcome of the target of growth, laid down in the Plan. Government is, therefore, initiating action to tie up vocational and technical education to exploit the full potential of generation of self employment. With this end in view Government have identified various areas in which employment generation could be activated and these have been discussed in this Chapter at length.

The State of Maharashtra has been a pioneer in introducing the Employment Guarantee Scheme as far back as in 1972. This scheme has ensured employment and minimum wages to the rural work force. The EGS has been supported by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes like the Jawahar Rojgar Scheme and the assured employment scheme. Today the most pressing problem is that of the urban educated unemployed. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Nehru Rojgar Yojana recently introduced by the Government of India would provide some relief to the urban populous. This is further being supported by the schemes such as the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana, Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana, Seed Money Assistance Scheme and the Training for the Acquisition and Upgradation of Skills Scheme.

Population

12.2 As per 1991 Census, the population of Maharashtra was 789.37 lakhs and the average annual growth rate for the decade 1981-91 was 2.32 per cent. The sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) was 934. (972 for rural and 875 for urban). The office of the Registrar General of India has made available the statewise mid financial year estimates of population for the years 1981 to 2000 based on the results of 1981 and 1991 censuses. By making use of these estimates the annual growth rate is calculated. By applying this rate the estimates of population for the years 2001 and 2002 have been calculated. However, the projected population for rural and urban areas according to males and females is not yet available. Therefore, assuming that the percentage of urban population would increase from 42 in 1997 to little over 44 by 2002 (as assumed by the Study Group for Demographic Studies appointed by the Government of Maharashtra for VIIIth Plan), and the sex ratio will remain more or less the same for rural and urban areas as observed in 1991 census, the population is projected for IX Plan period (1997-2002). The estimated population of the State upto 1997 is placed at 8.96

crores and that upto 2002 at 9.82 crores. The projected population for rural and urban areas of the State according to males and females is given in the following table.

Table
Projected population of males and females in rural
and urban areas of Maharashtra

(Figures in lakhs)

Year (1)	Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)
1997	262.99	255.63	518.62	201.33	176.17	377.50
1998	265.59	258.15	523.74	207.49	181.56	389.05
1999	268.14	260.63	528.77	213.77	187.05	400.82
2000	270.66	263.09	533.75	220.19	192.66	412.85
2001	273.19	265.54	538.73	226.77	198.42	425.19
2002	275.72	268.00	543.72	233.51	204.32	437.83

12.3 The population in the age group (15-59 years) is considered as a predominant source of supply to the labour market. The age groupwise population according to 1991 Census is not yet available from the census data. It is, therefore, assumed that a proportion of population in this age group (15-59 years) would be same as assumed by the Study Group for Demographic Studies appointed by the Government of Maharashtra for the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Accordingly the estimated population in this age group for rural and urban areas as well as for males and females within those areas is given in the following table.

Table
Estimated population of males and females in the rural and
urban areas of Maharashtra for the age group 15-59 years

(Figures in lakhs)

Year (1)	Rural			Urban		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Total (7)
1997	148.98	149.63	298.61	131.86	109.88	241.74
1998	150.70	151.36	302.06	136.06	113.42	249.48
1999	152.38	153.08	305.46	140.35	117.02	257.37
2000	154.06	154.80	308.86	144.75	120.71	265.46
2001	155.75	156.51	312.26	149.26	124.51	273.77
2002	157.44	158.23	315.67	153.89	128.40	282.29

12.4 The projected population as given above in the age group (15-59 years) has been used in estimating the number in the labour force, the number of unemployed etc. in the IXth Five Year Plan period.

Labour Force

12.5 The data collected under the sample surveys of the households under the NSS programmes has been used for obtaining the estimates of labour force, including unemployment etc. This data under the NSS is collected with three different approaches (i) usual (ii) current

weekly and (iii) current daily status. The usual status indicates how the population was engaged for relatively longer period of the reference year. The current weekly gives the employment status for the week and the current daily status gives distribution of persondays spread over different activity status. Under the usual status, a person is classified as unemployed if he/ she is unemployed for a relatively longer period of the reference year, while under the current weekly status, a person is considered unemployed if he/she is unemployed on all seven days of the week. Of these two statuses viz. usual and current weekly status, the latter status is more relevant in the measurement of both employment as well as unemployment in the rural areas as the rural population lacks continuous or regular type of employment due to seasonal nature of agriculture which is the most important activity in the rural areas. While in the urban area, the usual status is more relevant in the measurement of employment and unemployment.

12.6 Further in regard to employment and unemployment survey conducted by the NSSO, a person is classified into three categories namely -

- (i) Working (employed)
- (ii) seeking and/or available for work (unemployed) and
- (iii) not available for work (not in the labour force)

The labour force consists of the persons under the category (i) and (ii) together.

12.7 The latest round for which the detailed data on employment and unemployment was collected under the NSS is the 50th round for which the field work was spread over between 1st July 1993 to 30th June, 1994. The provisional results based on the quick tabulation of the data of the survey (State sample) for Maharashtra have been used for deriving the estimates of labour force and unemployed during each of the five years of the IXth Plan. In doing so, it has been assumed that the Labour force and unemployment rate in each year of the IXth Five Year Plan would be the same as provided by the 50th round in 1993-94. The estimates of labour force, unemployment as given in the subsequent paragraphs are with reference to the current weekly status for the rural area and usual status for the urban area.

Urban Areas

12.8 The results based on 50th round in respect of the labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the urban areas in respect of the population to age-group 15-59, are given below. These, are with reference to the usual status.

Table
Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates
(Urban)

		(50th Round)	
Sr. No. (1)	Item (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1	Percentage of labour force to population.	81.10	19.00
2	Percentage of workers to population	78.20	18.00
3	percentage of unemployed to labour force.	3.58	5.26

Note : provisional results.

Rural Areas

12.9 The results (based on 50th round of NSS) in respect of the labour force, work participation and unemployment rates for the rural areas in respect of the population age-group 15-59 are given below. These are with reference to the current weekly status.

Table
Labour force, work participation and unemployment rates
(Urban)

		(50th Round)	
Sr. No. (1)	Item (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1	Percentage of labour force to population.	85.30	53.40
2	Percentage of workers to population	84.00	53.10
3	percentage of unemployed to labour force.	1.52	0.56

Note : provisional results.

12.10 The 50th round of the NSS was carried out during 1993.94 The rates of unemployment based on this survey as worked out in Para 12.8 and 12.9 above may be considered to hold good for 1997-2002 also. On this assumption the number of unemployed persons at the beginning of IXth Plan and net addition to labour force during each year of the plan can be worked out. The same is given in the following table :—

Table
Estimates of labour force and no of unemployed persons (in the age-group 15 - 59) including net addition to labour force in each year of the Eighth Plan

(Figures in Lakhs)									
Year (1)	Rural Labour Force		Unemploed +Net addition to labour force each year		Urban Labour Force		Unemployed* +Net addition to labour force each year		Total* Unemp- loyed net addition to labour
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	(10)
	1997	127.08	79.90	1.93	0.45	106.94	20.88	3.83	1.10	7.31
1998	128.55	80.83	3.40	1.38	110.34	21.55	7.23	1.49	13.50
1999	129.98	81.74	4.83	2.29	113.82	22.23	10.71	2.17	20.00
2000	131.41	82.66	6.26	3.21	117.39	22.93	14.28	2.87	26.62
2001	132.85	83.58	7.70	4.13	121.05	23.66	17.94	3.60	33.37
2002	134.30	84.49	9.15	5.04	124.80	24.40	21.69	4.34	40.22

Note: Provisional results.

12.11 The estimated number of total unemployed persons at the beginning of IXth Plan is 7.31 lakhs. Besides, there would be net addition of 32.91 lakh persons to the labour force during the IXth Plan period. Thus 40.22 lakh jobs will have to be provided during the plan period. Of this, the number of jobs required in urban areas is estimated at 26.03 lakhs and

the rest 14.19 lakhs in rural areas. This does not mean that 40.22 lakh persons would be unemployed at the end of the IXth plan, since many persons would find employment as a result of normal growth due to investment.

Distribution of main workers as per 1991 Census

12.12 Before embarking on a strategy for employment generation, it will be appropriate to know the manner in which the working population are employed in the State economy. The distribution of main workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as per 1991 Census is given in the following table

Table
Sectorwise number of main workers according to 1991 population census
(Figures in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Total (11)
1.	Primary	100 (78.24)	81 (94.52)	181 (84.79)	6 (7.93)	3 (20.02)	9 (9.79)	106 (50.85)	84 (83.60)	191 (61.51)
2.	Secondary	12 (8.99)	2 (2.72)	14 (6.46)	31 (38.64)	4 (24.90)	35 (36.53)	43 (20.54)	6 (5.97)	49 (15.80)
3.	Tertiary	16 (12.77)	3 (2.76)	19 (8.75)	44 (53.43)	8 (55.08)	52 (53.68)	60 (28.61)	11 (10.43)	70 (22.69)
Total workers		128 (100.00)	86 (100.00)	214 (100.00)	81 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	96 (100.00)	209 (100.00)	101 (100.00)	310 (100.00)

Note.— Figures in brackets indicate percentages to column totals.

The above table will indicate that primary sector still dominates in total employment in rural areas (84.79 per cent) and tertiary sector in urban areas (53.68). As far as secondary sector is concerned the distribution of workers is 6.46 per cent in rural areas and 36.53 per cent in urban areas.

Workers as per 1991 Census

12.13 As per 1991 Census the total number of workers including marginal workers was 339.10 lakhs. This includes 310.06 lakhs main workers and 29.04 lakhs marginal workers. Out of the main workers 101.72 lakhs were cultivators, 83.13 lakhs Agricultural labourers, 9.70 lakhs workers in Household Industry and 115.51 lakhs workers were in non Agricultural activities. The changes in the proportion of main workers to the total population classified by broad categories of workers is given below :-

Sr. No.	Category	Proportion of workers to total population in	
		1981 (3)	1991 (4)
(1)	(2)		
1	Cultivators	13.60	12.88
2	Agricultural labourers	10.31	10.54
3	Other workers	14.80	15.86
Total ...		38.71	39.28

Proportion of workers participation

12.14 Among the male population of the State, the workers proportion of main workers, has decreased from 52.50 percent in 1981 to 52.16 per cent in 1991. However, there is a marked increase in the proportion of main workers amongst female population from 24.00 percent in 1981 to 33.11 percent in 1991. The proportion of main workers in rural areas has increased from 42.70 per cent in 1981 to 49.66 per cent in 1991 and in urban areas from 31.30 per cent in 1981 to 32.34 per cent in 1991.

Employment in organised sector as per Employment Market Information

12.15 In the absence of comprehensive survey for study of the employment and unemployment situation, information is available only for the employment trends in organised sector of the economy covered by the Employment Market Information Programme. The organised sector comprises the employment in Public Sector and Private Sector which areas concentrated mostly in the Urban areas. The Public Sector consists of Offices of the Central, State and Local Self-Government and other organisations controlled by these agencies and Private Sector comprises non-agricultural non-household establishments, generally employing 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay and 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. Employment in the organised sector increased by 1.26 lakhs during 1992-96. Similarly, an increase in employment to the tune of 0.48 lakh was revealed during 1995-96. During the VIIIth Plan the employment in the organised sector is increased by 1.26 lakhs. The sectoral distribution of changes in employment is given below :—

(Figures in lakhs)

Year		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1992	...	23.18	14.18	37.36
March 1993	...	23.37	14.38	37.75
March 1994	...	23.29	14.37	37.66
March 1995	...	23.33	14.81	30.14
March 1996	...	23.43	15.19	38.62

Employment in different economic activities

12.16 The distribution of employment in March 1996 in organised sector classified by broad economic activities revealed that 30.71 per cent of the total employment is in manufacturing activity, 37.11 per cent in community, social and personal services, 13.31 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 7.61 per cent in financing, insurance, real estate and business services, 3.78 per cent in constructions, 3.00 per cent in electricity gas, water supply etc. and the remaining were in other economic activities. The changes in employment

in organised sector by broad industry divisions at the end of the Five Year Plan up to March 1996 can be seen from the following table :—

Table

Sr. No.	Industry division	No. of employees in lakhs at the end of				
		March 1992	March 1993	March 1994	March 1995	March 1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Agriculture Hunting Forestry and Fishing	0.79	0.76	0.57	0.54	0.54
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.58	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.46
3	Manufacturing	11.68	11.54	11.39	11.63	11.86
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16
5	Construction	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.46
6	Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels.	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.73
7	Transport, Storage & communications	4.90	5.03	5.11	5.13	5.14
8	Financing, Insurance & Real Estate & Business services	2.74	2.81	2.85	2.90	2.94
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	13.41	13.75	13.92	14.10	14.33
TOTAL ...		37.36	37.75	37.66	38.14	36.62

12.17 It can be seen from the table that there is an increase in employment in most of the economic activities during the five years of the VIII Plan.

12.18 One of the important sources for assessing unemployment is the data relating to the number of employment seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. Although these figures suffer from certain conceptual and coverage limitations, it does throw some light on the trends in the employment in the State.

12.19 The following table shows the position regarding number of candidates registered, vacancies notified, candidates placed in employment and those remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State for the last four years.

Table

Year	No. of registrations notified	No. of vacancies notified	No. of placement	No. of applicants on L.R. of exchanges
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1992-93	5,90,617	56,227	26,750	33,41,984
1993-94	6,14,895	53,594	24,863	33,51,162
1994-95	6,32,684	50,030	23,443	34,63,778
1995-96	7,50,161	52,310	21,404	36,93,248

12.20 The job opportunities that are notified to the Employment Exchanges are far less than the inflow of registrations and therefore, the number of applications on Live Register is increasing.

Unemployment amongst educated.:

12.21 Yearwise trends in unemployment of educated persons i.e. Matriculates and above from December 1992 to 30th June 1996 can be seen from the following table :—

Sr. No. (1)	Educational level (2)		Dec. 1992 (3)	Dec. 1993 (4)	Dec. 1994 (5)	Dec. 1995 (6)	Dec. 1996 (7)
1	Matriculates & Intermediates	...	1887913	1960532	2063879	2244000	2321446
2	I.T.I.Trained	...	89811	92413	94641	94086	100230
3	Engineering Diploma Holders	...	32523	33707	34943	36668	37142
4	Engineering Degree	...	10764	11960	13258	15248	15166
5	Post Graduates	...	25505	26719	27060	28722	29679
6	Other Graduates	...	233769	230721	248739	268646	280910
Total ...			2280285	2356052	2482520	2687470	2784573

12.22 More than 83.4 percent of the total educated employment seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June 1996 were Matriculates and Intermediates. These include sizeable proportion of employment seekers neither having any professional skill nor any job experience. The number of Engineering Diploma holders and the number of trained I.T.I. employment seekers is gradually increasing which may presumably be attributed to lack of adequate experience in the trade.

Special Employment Programmes for generation of rural employment:-

12.23 In order to improve the employment opportunities in the rural areas in general and in agriculture activity in particular, massive investments have been proposed for filling the gaps in the productive infrastructure of agriculture and allied activities. This includes improvement in soil and water resources, vegetation growth and rural communication. Besides, programmes taken up under the IRDP would also help in improving the earnings of the families below the poverty line. This programme would generate direct and indirect employment opportunities in the rural areas. Besides these programmes, special employment generation programmes viz; Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Government of India sponsored Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Nehru Rojgar Yojana are also in operation.

12.24 Government has launched various programmes through the District Industries Centres, SICOM, MSFC, MIDC, MAIDC, MSSIDC, Regional Development Corporations for promoting the Industrial activity in the State which may be able to generate additional employment/self employment opportunities. In addition to this, Government has launched the following special programmes for the promotion of employment/self employment opportunities for the educated unemployed.

Seed Money Assistance:-

12.25 This scheme has been notified. New scheme of "Seed Money Assistance" has been started from 1st October 1993. Persons between age group of 18 to 50 having passed at least VII Standard are eligible for assistance under the scheme. The scheme will be implemented through District Industries Centres. The seed money assistance to the extent of 15 per cent of the Project Cost will be admissible in which case the project cost is between one lakh to 10 lakhs. In case of units having Project Cost less than Rs.1 lakh the assistance will be 20 per cent of the Project Cost for SC/ST/VJ/NT and economically weaker section of the general category and 22 and half per cent of the Project Cost for the for the Weaker Section of Scheduled

Caste. For all the cases the assistance admissible is maximum of Rs.10.00 lakhs. The assistance will be in the form of Soft Loan bearing 10 per cent interest per annum. The repayment period will be 7 years including moratorium of 3 years.

12.26 The progress of the scheme is given in the following table:-

Table

Sr. No.	Period	No. of units assisted	Seed Money provided	Estimated project cost (Rs.in Lakh)	Estimated Employment generated. (in lakhs)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	1991-92	...	3,265	565.42	3,71.77	4,897
2	1992-93	...	2,757	414.91	2,73840	4,135
3	1993-94	...	2,200	477.07	3,148.66	3,300
4	1994-95	...	2,741	683.96	4,514.13	4,111
5	1995-96	...	3,012	944.09	6,230.99	4,518

Government of India's Scheme for providing Self- Employment to educated unemployed Youths (SEEUY)

12.27 In 1983-84, Government of India initiated a programme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youths (SEEUY Scheme) in Industry, services and business through the provision of a package of a composite loan with 25 percent subsidy. DIC's have been assigned the operational responsibility of the scheme at the district level. The DICs while implementing the scheme would be primarily concerned with identification of beneficiaries, selection of specific vocations, identification of support system required by the beneficiaries, escort services and close liaison with the banks and other local agencies. Salient features of Government of India Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed. The scheme is discontinued with effect from 31.3.94 and PMRY comes in force from 2.10.1993.

Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

12.28 The Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) will cover urban as well as rural areas. The scheme will be implemented by District Industries Centres and District Urban Development Agencies. Any unemployed person between the age group of 18 to 35 years and has appeared for S.S.C. examination or I.T.I. passed and whose family income is not more than Rs.24,000 per annum is eligible for assistance under this scheme, Entrepreneurs could take loan for any enterprise, industry, service or business Projects upto Rs.1 lakhs are covered under the scheme, in case of individuals. If two or more persons join together in a partnership the project with higher costs would also be covered provided share of each person in the project cost is Rs.1 lakh or less. Entrepreneur is required to contribute 5 per cent of project cost as margin money in cash. Balance 95 per cent would be sanctioned as loan by Banks without any collateral guarantee. The Government of India would provide subsidy at 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.7,500 per entrepreneur. Repayment of loan would be from 3 to 7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months. The scheme envisages compulsory training for entrepreneur for a period of four weeks. Under the scheme upto Oct.95, 8541 youths have been assisted against the target of 35,900 and the amount of assistance sanctioned is Rs.3996.71 lakhs.

Progress report under the scheme for the last three years is as follows :—

Year	No. of beneficiaries		
	Target	Sanctioned cases	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
1993-94	4630	4850	2355.12
1994-95	20500	26551	12421.39
1995-96	35900	40392	19116.02
(upto Oct.95)			

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana:-

12.29 The scheme is in operation since 2nd October 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/underemployed persons who are not able to get financial assistance from Banks or other financial institutions because of their inability to provide adequate security or margin for loans. The scheme envisages grant of interest free small loans not exceeding Rs. 2500 to the needy persons so as to enable them to have gainful employment by setting up their own ventures in small trade/business/services/tiny industry, etc. From among the eligible persons, priority is given to those in whose families there is not a single earning member with regular employment. Local sanctioning committees of Non-officials (MP/MLA/MLCs etc.) at the level of each taluka and each city have been constituted with tahsildar/Naib Tahsildar as its Secretary. Loans are disbursed to the applicants concerned on obtaining a personnel bond from them.

Training for acquisition and upgradation of skills:-

12.30 For relieving unemployment amongst the educated unemployed, the Government has formulated schemes on the basis of guidelines given by the Planning Commission for training, acquisition and upgradation of skills in private sector establishments and public sector undertakings. Under this training scheme, the educated unemployed persons are given in plant training or such other practical training so as to enable them to stand on their own feet. The training is spread over a period of six months and during this period a stipend ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 depending upon the level of education of trainee is paid to the trainee. This training programme aims at changing the attitude of the young people. Instead of carrying on a frustrating search for the white collar jobs, they are encouraged to take up jobs such as operatives, shop floor jobs, etc.

Under the Training Schemes, the training is arranged in the following areas:-

(i) Production, assembly, designing, quality control, planning and maintenance in any manufacturing concern or a service industry.

(ii) Handicrafts.

(iii) Accounts, typing, stenography, store-keeping, telex and telephone operating, data processing on computers, etc. The list is not exhaustive but indicative.

Recruitment to the scheme for acquisition and upgradation of skills is done exclusively from the employment seekers borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. In case, a particular Employment Exchange does not have adequate number of candidates possessing requisite skill, the candidates are drawn from other Employment Exchanges, if possible.

While sponsoring candidates for training, preference is given to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis as well as to war widows and ex-servicemen and physically handicapped.

The number of educated unemployed trained and absorbed in employment for the last Three years is given in the following table :—

Table

Sr. No.	Period	No. of candidates placed under training	No. of candidates completed training	No. of candidates absorbed in employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1992-93	3012	1795	110
2	1993-94	3591	2334	1128
3	1994-95	3680	2391	905

Financial assistance to educated unemployed

12.31 The Government of Maharashtra has launched a scheme for rendering financial assistance to the educated unemployed. This scheme has two parts. Under Part 'A' of the scheme, graduates and post S.S.C. diploma holders who are continuously on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State for one year (Two years for S.C./S.T.) without getting a job are provided part time employment for 4 hours a day and for 15 days in a month for which they are paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month. Part A of this scheme was classified as 'Non-Plan' from the year 1986-87. However again since 1995-96, it has been classified as Plan Scheme. Under Part B of the scheme, S.S.C. passed candidates who are continuously on the Live Register of Employment exchanges in the State for one year without getting a job are provided financial assistance of Rs. 1200 per annum. Under both these schemes, the financial assistance is provided for a period not exceeding three years or till they are placed

in employment whichever is earlier. The financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1200 per annum is also restricted only to those candidates in the age group of 21 to 30 years. The cumulative number of candidates benefitted under the scheme for the last four years is given below :—

Year	No. of candidates benefitted (cumulative)	
	Part A	Part B
1991-92	64808	441286
1992-93	68085	476416
1993-94	71166	515216
1994-95	5423	50535

New Employment Generation areas:-

12.3.2 The question of employment generation will have to be given higher priority in the eighth five year plan in order to provide substantial employment opportunities to the unemployed in the near future. Various available statistics indicate worsening of the employment situation in the last few years, particularly amongst the educated class. While employment generation is an outcome of growth in the national income, yet looking to the seriousness of the emerging situation, creation of durable employment will have to be integrated in formulation of schemes under various sectors of the plan. Employment creation targets will have to be co-related with gainful programmes and strategies. Focus will have to be on promoting employment intensive activities. The various areas in which employment generation programme can be activated are described below :—

(1) *Agriculture.*—The share of agriculture in total employment of the State has declined from 70 percent in 1961 to 62 percent in 1981. While in the long run this decline would be further accentuated through appropriate policies relating to industrialisation, agriculture still has a potential to provide employment for a large number of people in the State. Besides, since the dependence of the majority of the population of the State still continues to be on agriculture, the full potential of agriculture needs to be exploited to provide fuller employment to the existing people in the rural areas. To achieve this, efforts are required to be made on the one hand to raise the productivity of the land and on the other to increase the non-farm employment. Irrigation increases both output as well as employment of labour per hectare accompanied by new technology and it increases output far more. Thus for generating employment, with the conditions of scarcity of water in the State, it is absolutely essential that efficient use of the water is promoted and the investments on various projects and schemes for making water available for irrigation are made to yield fruit as quickly as possible. In this context, the State has to encourage

policies which will promote efficient use of water on the one hand and the crop diversification in getting higher value crops on the other. This would include multiple cropping, diversification to commercial crops, taking up of horticulture developmental programme and floriculture, etc. These offer substantial use of labour in agriculture. The programme of watershed development, by ensuring better management of the water in the watershed, holds great promise. Institutions like the Pani Panchayat could be developed and encouraged all over the State to make better use of scarce water resources.

(2) *Sericulture*.— Sericulture offers substantial scope for employment, especially for women and landless labour who may be willing to take employment outside the household. The basic constraint is inadequate infrastructure. This can be removed through a well thought out package of investment in this sector. This programme is being implemented under Western Ghat Programme. The Government has taken up sericulture development programme in selected 10 districts on pilot basis under E.G.S. from 1994-95.

(3) *Agro-based Processing*.—Marketing of the products of Agro-processed industries is the major constraint on the development of agro-based processing industry whose employment potential has been well brought out by the Panjabrao Krishi Vidysapeeth.

(a) *Fisheries*.— The potential of brackish water fisheries and deep sea fishing is not yet fully exploited. Development of deep sea fishing is limited by the lack of on shore landing and processing facilities. Prawnseed farming can create large scale employment opportunities in various fields like pond construction, preparation, management, natural seed collection and its distribution, etc. Difficulties of marketing fresh water fish have prevented speedy development of fresh water fishing. Provision of infrastructure of cold storage, ice factories and refrigerated transport facilities would go a long way in increasing both output and employment in this sector.

(b) *Dairying*.— Development of dairying would increase employment in the farm sector in general and for small and marginal farmers in particular, quite substantially. The basic strategy adopted by the State to promote dairying has been quite sound. Attention is being now focused on the development of dairying in the backward areas and on the diversification of output.

(c) *Poultry*.— Poultry as an organised activity has not made much headway in the State. It holds the same kind of promise as dairying in increasing employment and incomes in the farm sector. An integrated effort for its development would include supply of layers and other inputs at the appropriate time and establishment of a network for marketing. Maharashtra has many large cities which constitute an immense market for poultry products and this advantage is being fully exploited.

(4) *Khadi & Village Industries*.— Although the potential of the industries to absorb labour is large, it has not been realised in practice because of (i) neglect of quality, (ii) failure to upgrade technology, (iii) inadequacy of organisational structure at the grass-roots level, and (iv) failure to develop marketing facilities.

(5) *Large Scale Industries* .—Growth of large scale industry depends largely on the policies by the Union Government. The State Government could attract some industrial activity to Maharashtra by improving the quality of its physical and administrative infrastructure. The industrialisation of various districts is influenced by the location policy.

Due to the liberalisation of the industrial policy of Government of India, the details of the proposed investment etc. of the industrial projects coming up in Maharashtra as on 2.12.1996 are as under :—

Total projects	... 1963
Total investment	... Rs.1,69,107.08 crores
Total employment	... 2,17,124

(6) *Tourism* .— With its beaches, mountain ranges and long historical background there is substantial scope for development of tourism in the State. Identification of centres of tourist attraction and careful development of facilities including hotels, transport, and communication is being carefully planned.

(7) *Other Areas (Garment manufacturing, Diamond cutting)*.—It is possible to identify such areas which have potential of development in the State and which can also generate sizeable employment. Garment manufacturing Industry has of late come up tremendously in the Country. It has not only earned a lot of foreign exchange but has also provided very sizeable employment. It is felt that a special incentive scheme is developed to promote export oriented garment industry in the State, it would contribute to a great extent to creation of employment. Another employment sector activity that can be thought of is 'Diamond cutting Industry' and the associated activities. This industry has expanded manifold in the recent years and major expansion has taken place in the neighbouring State of Gujarat. It is highly labour intensive activity where skilled manpower is necessary. This industry can be promoted not only by providing facilities of infrastructure and other services but also by dovetailing the needs of this industry with the programme of vocational education and technical training. Efforts are therefore being made in that direction.

CHAPTER 13

AGRICULTURE

CROP HUSBANDRY, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AND HORTICULTURE

(1) CROP HUSBANDRY

Introduction

13.1 Agriculture in Maharashtra is not only rainfed but also has to face the drought condition many a times. It is mostly dependent on rains received through the South West and North East monsoon in between June to October. However, sometimes North East monsoon rains are received after middle of October also. The State may be divided into three natural drainage regions.

1. Coastal region known as Konkan.
2. Western Ghat and Deccan Plateau area
3. Assured and heavy to medium rainfall region.

(1) *Coastal Region*.—Coastal region consists of 4 districts of Konkan. It has humid climate and annual rainfall of 3500 mm. Soil of this tract is red laterite and coastal alluvial having steep undulated slopes.

(2) *Western Ghat and Deccan Plateau*.—Western Ghat is narrow crest zone that divides Konkan and Deccan Plateau, with width of 15 to 25 K.M. alonged ridges ranging Eastward including deep valley bottom in between. Deccan Plateau is bounded by Satpuda and Satmala range hills in North. Sahyadri Ghat is in West and extending in South East directions of the State boundary. The entire State is drained by the rivers like Krishna, Godavari and Tapi. River basins are very deep in West, broad and flat in East. The valley area is covered by mountain ranges over flat, long stretches and deep alluvial soil on the East of the Plateau. This part of the State enjoys semi arid climate and falls in the rain shadow of the Western Ghat. It gets around 600 to 700 mm rainfall.

(3) *Assured and Heavy to Medium rainfall Region*.—This region consists of Eastern Vidarbha and the portion of Central Vidarbha. This region falls under sub humid climate and gets annual rainfall upto 1300 mm.

13.2. The State has four Agricultural Universities carrying out research in their respective regions to generate location specific technology for sustaining crop production. The Indian Council for Agricultural Research has identified Maharashtra into 9 National Agricultural research Zones for developing location specific technology. These projects are at Pune, Solapur, Igatpuri and Kolhapur for Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth area, at Karjat and Vengurla for Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, at Aurangabad for Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth and Shindewahi and Yavatmal for Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth region. The State has been further divided into 72 Eco- units as per soils and hectares. Out of this, 179.41 lakh hectares is net sown area which represents approximately 58.70% of the total geographical area. 31.11 lakh hectares area is under crops sown more than once. Thus the total area under different crops in Kharif, Rabi and Slummer is around 210.52 lakh hectares. Predominantly

farming is practised in Kharif season covering 135.60 lakh hectares and remaining 74.92 lakh hectares are covered under Rabi and Summer crops. Area not available for cultivation is as under :—

(Figures in lakh hectares)

1. Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.10
2. Non agricultural uses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10
3. Barran and uncultivable land	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.17
4. Permanent pasture	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.19
5. Culturable waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.28
6. Current and other follows	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.53
7. Land under tree crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80
Total							...	128.70

13.3 Out of total gross cropped area of 210.52 lakh hectares, 179.41 lakh hectares is net sown and 31.11 lakh hectares area is sown more than once. Land put to non agricultural purposes has gone up to 11.10 lakh hectares upto 1991 and again 4.00 lakh hectares area would be required for non agricultural use in next 20 years. This non-agricultural area is required for industries, urban residential and other purposes. However the net sown area has remained almost the same inspite of increase in N.A. since 1961 to 1991. This is so because between 1960 to 1990 lot of encroachments on the forest and Gairan lands were regularised for cultivation which in turn compensated the purposes. Another reason is area under cultivable waste and permanent pastures has been brought under cultivation or it is used for non agricultural purposes.

13.4 During kharif season, the prominent cereal crops like paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize and under major pulse crops like Arhar (Tur), Moog, Udid are grown. However, major commercial crops grown during kharif are cotton and sugarcane.

13.5 During Rabi season, major cereal crops grown are jowar, wheat, maize and under pulses Gram is the major pulse crop. Under oilseeds, major crops are sunflower, rabi sunflower, linseed, rape seed and mustard summer cultivation primarily depend upon availability of irrigation water. The crops grown are summer groundnut and sunflower.

13.6 Only 12.82% out of the total cropped area in the State is under irrigation against national average of 25%. As per National Irrigation Commission's report not more than 30% of the cropped area can be brought under irrigation even if all the sources are tapped. This is bound to take a long time and thus remaining 70 per cent cropped area will continue to be as rainfed. At present, out of the total irrigated area approximately 55% is under well irrigation and 45% irrigation is from surface irrigation. All the irrigation reservoirs are totally dependent on South West monsoon for their replenishment. The ground water availability has been estimated at 3.45 million hectare meters, but due to peculiar Deccan trap structure this also heavily depends upon precipitation.

Social Base of Maharashtra's Agriculture

13.7 As per 1991 Census population of Maharashtra is 787.48 lakhs, out of which 406.86 lakhs are males and 380.62 lakhs are females. 382.52 lakhs people reside in rural area and 304.96 lakh in urban area. 177.82 lakhs are agricultural workers. The agricultural workers include operational land holders and agricultural labourers. Operational holders are 94.70 lakhs with their area of 212.20 lakhs.

Agricultural Holding-wise break up is given in the following Table :-

Table

Category of land holders	No. of holders in lakh	Area in lakh ha.
1. Marginal having land less than 1 hectare ...	32.75	16.18
2. Small farmers having land 1 to 2 hect. ...	27.27	39.83
3. Semi medium 3 to 4 hecets. ...	21.26	58.80
4. Medium 5 to 10 hecets ...	11.71	68.56
5. Large land holding above 10 hectares. ...	1.71	28.83
Total : ...	94.70	212.20

13.8 Operational holders belonging to Scheduled Castes are 7.60 lakhs with their area of 12.62 lakh hectares consisting about 8 per cent of the total holding. Scheduled Tribe land holders are 6.34 lakhs with their area of 15.32 lakh hectares consisting about 6.70 per cent of the total holding.

AGRO CLIMATIC ZONAL PLANNING

13.9 The Planning Commission has emphasised on devising appropriate land use and crop plan based on Agro Climatic Zonal Planning. For this purpose the country is divided into 15 Agro climatic zones, formed on the basis of soil types, rainfall, temperature, water resources etc.

13.10 Based on these aspects, the State Government has already initiated the efforts to prepare Agricultural production plan for various Agro Climatic Zones. The strategy developed for various zones is also being taken into account while fixing cropwise production targets.

13.11 The details of various agro-climatic zones including districts and Agricultural Universities are as given in the following table :-

TABLE

Zone	Districts	No. of districts	Agricultural Universities (Reports prepared by)
Zone-7 (Sub-Region)	Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur	3	Agricultural University at Bhuvaneshwar
Zone-12	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri Sindhudurg (excluding Mumbai)	4	Konkan Agricultural University, Dapoli
Zone-9	22 remaining districts not covered above.	22	1) Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani. 2) Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri, Ahmednagar. 3) Dr. P. B. J. Brao Agricultural University, Akola.

13.12 At all India level, an attempt has been made to draw the development strategy as per zonal priorities. The financial implications, wherever suggested, relate to Zone as a whole and since it comprises various districts from more than one State, it is difficult to assess Districtwise as well as Statewise impact. The zonal priorities in respect of our State and districts in brief are as follows:—

(a) *Zone-7*.—Predominantly rice producing districts Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and part of Nagpur have better ground water management and extensive land development activities. Recommendations of crops and cropping systems are mainly for single crop of Rice in both the seasons mixed with Gram and Oil seeds crops. Special studies have been suggested for working out packages of agriculture farming system for the different types of tribals in the zone.

(b) *Zone 12*.—This zone includes four coastal districts viz. Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. Zonal priorities include storage of rain water through watershed programmes, exploiting ground water source through wells, reclamation of kharlands, and soil conservation. Other priorities being forest development, horticulture and fisheries development. Important crops of the zone are Rice, Mango, Coconut, Cashew and spices as the climatic conditions of the Konkan region are very much suitable for above crops.

(c) *Zone-9*.—This is the largest Agro climatic zone in the country and 22 districts of Maharashtra have been included in this zone. Crop husbandry is the main economic activity with very low rates in crop productivity. Jowar and Cotton are the major crops and Bajra, Pulses/Oilseeds and Sugarcane are some of the other crops of the region. Basic thrust has to be given in situ moisture conservation and adoption of dry farming technologies to bring stability in the production. Watershed development for maximum water recharge and recycling organic matter to enrich soils for sustainable agriculture would be other area of priority.

Zone No.9 is further divided into 4 sub-zones as under:—

1. Western Hill and Plains.— Kolhapur, Satara, Pune, Nasik, part of Dhule.
2. Scarcity Region.—Part of Dhule, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sangli and Solapur.
3. Central Plateau.—Osmanabad, Latur, Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Jalgaon.
4. Central Vidarbha.—Nanded, Yavatmal, Wardha and part of Nagpur.

Crop Production Review 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Kharif and Rabi 1993-94

13.13 The rains received in the beginning of rainy season were beneficial to sowing of kharif crops. However, the production target could not be achieved due to heavy rains received during the month of October, 1993 which caused severe damage to matured and just harvested kharif crops especially kharif jowar. The heavy rains in October 1993 however were beneficial to tur and cotton crops. Hence the production level of these crops registered an increase. Due to reduction in area of kharif groundnut the production of kharif groundnut was decreased. However, there is a increase in production level of other kharif oilseed crops.

The heavy rains in October, 1993 were beneficial for extensive sowing of Rabi crops. This shows an increased trend in Rabi foodgrain production. The State Government has taken a conscious decision to reduce area under kharif jowar. Due to reduction in area under kharif jawar the cereal production is reduced. The target of Rabi Oilseeds and Pulses was also reduced.

Kharif and Rabi 1994-95.

13.14 The area of kharif jowar is reducing from last 2 to 3 years and at the same time area under soyabean crop is increasing due to constant efforts. Due to heavy rains in some parts (like Kolhapur and Nagpur Division) early sown soyabean crop was washed out. The crop was also damaged to some extent by rust. Hence area as well as production was decreased.

Due to continuous heavy rains and consequent floods in two different spells in early July and early September 1994 were responsible for large scale crop damage and consequently resulted in reduction in crop production. Dry spell in the last fortnight of September 1994 affected Rabi sowing. Late Rabi crops had to fight for residual moisture. The unseasonal rains coupled with hailstroms subsequently affected the matured crops. All this has affected production both in Kharif and Rabi 1994-95.

Kharif and Rabi 1995-96

13.15 The dry spell about three weeks during August 1995 subsequently sowing of Karif Crops could not be completed in time. Karif Jawar, Bajra crops as such affected. Due to scureity and less availability of water in Rabi Season area under summer groundnut and sunflower was reduced to a large extent.

Review of Eighth Plan 1992-97

13.16 The outlay approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and the actual expenditure is given in the following table.

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Eighth Five Year Plan outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97	
		1992-95	1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
Crop Husbandry	13650.00	4711.95	4994.06	7191.63	5969.74

Physical Progress during Eighth Plan 1992-97.

TABLE

(Fig.in lakh M.T.)

Crops	Proposed Target for VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement		Annual Plan 1996-97		
		Annual Plan 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Targrt	Anticipated Achievement	
						1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Foodgrain:						
(I) Total Cereals	142.15	334.28	100.07	137.54	121.91	
(II) Total Pulses	28.98	57.32	16.61	26.77	19.81	
(A) Total Food Grains (I) + (II)	171.13	390.60	116.68	164.31	141.72	
(B) Oilseeds	31.51	59.44	19.81	34.10	21.54	
(C) Sugarcane	503.50	1030.06	466.56	519.33	403.75	
(D) Cotton (lakh bales)	26.25	67.94	27.99	27.86	29.94	

13.17 The Eighth Plan kept a fairly ambitious target of 171 lakh metric tonnes for foodgrain production and 31 lakh metric tonnes for oilseeds. But the serious drought conditions in the year 1992-93 affected the production. There has been a marked shift of cultivation for hybrid jowar to sunflower and in some cases soyabean cultivation. The performance in achieving the physical targets has been 83% in respect of food Grain 72% in respect of Oil seeds 92% in respect of sugar Cane 114% in respect of Cotton.

13.18 The State is yet to achieve self-sufficiency in the foodgrains and oilseeds. It is, therefore, observed that following aspects need consideration for proper crop planning in future:—

(A) Rainfed farming technology

In view of limited irrigation potential for rainfed agriculture, Integrated Watershed Development is the basic approach for proper land use planning.

The efforts will therefore have to be two fold, i.e. to increase the productivity by efficient use of limited available water resources and secondly by devising moisture efficient and less water intensive cropping patterns. To increase the productivity per unit of water programmes like Micro Irrigation and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems have already been initiated. Government have already launched a liberal subsidy programme for the spread of these technologies. In view of Micro Irrigation becomes a prominent feature of the farming system in the State, the farmers as well as extension workers will have to be intensively trained for its installation, use and maintenance.

(B) Diversified cropping patterns and mixed farming

The agro-climatic conditions and large underemployment and poverty amongst the farm families and labourers demand diversification of cropping patterns, based on pulses and oilseeds on the one hand and vegetables and horticultural crops on the other. The vegetable and horticultural crops can absorb higher level of labourers per hectare as can be seen from the following table :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Crop						Requirement of mandays per hectare per crop season.
1	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	143
2	Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	200
3	Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	855
4	Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	2,510

These cropping patterns need to be promoted as the requisite technology and enterprising farmers are available in the State.

C) Agro-processing

13.19 Over the next phase, agricultural production will have to be tied up to the industrial processing, so as to maximise returns to the primary producers and take advantage of the emerging market opportunities for ready-to-use products. The establishment of processing units will help to support prices of agricultural commodities which tend to fall steeply in the post harvest season of short run gluts. It also creates further employment opportunities in grading, transporting and processing. Broadly speaking in Konkan region, the items requiring processing have been identified as kokam, late season mango, cashewnut and cashew apple. In the central zone group, banana, pommegranets, cotton jowar, oilseeds and pulses are main items while in eastern zone forest based and rice based processing units should be set up. There is also scope for processing various kinds of vegetables and production of export oriented cut flowers.

Strategy for Agricultural Production

13.20 The strategy for increasing agricultural production in the state will comprise following salient features :—

(1) Since in 1993-94 the kharif jowar production and productivity reached a new height, the production has become surplus. To maintain the pace between requirement and production, some area from this crop will be diverted to other crops viz. soyabean and pulses.

(2) Since the soyabean crop is gaining popularity in the State, it is decided to increase area under this crop by about 10 lakh ha. by end of VIII Five Year Plan. As a part of this strategy soyabean crop will be advocated as a preceeding to pre-seasonal and "Suru" cultivation of sugarcane and as an inter crop with cotton and tur.

(3) To increase production of pulses and oilseeds emphasis will be given on popularisation of use of bio-fertilizers and use bio-pesticides and diverting areas from crops viz. cereals, cotton, wheat etc. Special efforts will be made to bring more and more area under intercropping of pulses and oilseeds in cotton, jowar, bajra.

(4) The low productivity of paddy in eastern Vidarbha has been a point of concern. The State Government, therefore, decided to lay more emphasis on increasing paddy productivity in this area by resorting to massive production and use of blue green algae and green manuring.

(5) Considering scare water resources the State Government have attached highest priority to promote micro irrigation concept in the State. The encouraging response of drip and sprinkler irrigation system for horticultural crops, sugarcane and oilseeds lead the State Government to formulate massive programme of drip irrigation during 1994-95 through State resources.

(6) Productivity of cotton is also a matter of concern to the State Government. The low productivity of this crop is mainly due to rainfed area which is 97%, heavy incidence of boll worm and lack of plant protection measures. For popularising IPM concept, use of drip and sprinkler irrigation and massive production of bio-agents will be the main features of States efforts apart from providing adequate seeds of Hybrids and high yielding varieties.

(7) The State has achieved the prescribed seed replacement rates in hybrid jowar, hybrid bajra, wheat, hybrid cotton, improved cotton, sunflower. However, the seed replacement rate in paddy, groundnut, mung, tur and soyabean is still below the prescribed rate. Efforts will be made to pump the seed of efficient varieties of these crops into production system.

(8) To make rainfed areas more productive, emphasis will be given on implementation of water shed development programmes and development of dryland technology packages.

(9) Efforts of research will have to be diverted to match the requirement of post harvest technology suitably, and processing of various agricultural products. The concept of promoting agro-processing units in private and cooperative sectors to develop infrastructural facilities like transportation, storage and marketing will be given utmost priority.

Draft Agriculture Policy.

13.21 The Draft Agriculture Policy has been presented to the Legislature on 18th December 1996. The policy is being finalised after considering various suggestions received in this regard. The aims of the Policy are as follows:—

(1) Development of the Sector on a sustainable basis by using the available resources economically, efficiently, effectively and in an environmentally sound manner. With a view to increase farmers income and production.

(2) To envelope the needs of vulnerable sections, generate both skilled and unskilled employment and made a positive intervention towards poverty alleviation.

(3) To promote agriculture development on commercial and industrial lines.

(4) To prepare plan of action for full exploitation of the limited water resources.

(5) To improve the working of agricultural universities

(6) To implement agri-roads programme.

(7) To promote farm and infrastructural facilities for post harvest management, storage, transport., marketing and export to ensure that farmers will get due price for their produce.

(8) To improve the systems relating to Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

Annual Plan 1997-98

13.22 An outlay of Rs.5349.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Crop Husbandry. The programmewise outlays provided are given in the following table.

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay.
1	Direction & Administration	66.00
2	Multiplication & Distribution of seeds	16.00
3	Agricultural Farms	45.78
4	Manures & Fertilizers	12.19
5	Commercial Crops	1292.90
6	Plant Protection	19.15
7	Agricultural Engineering	748.97
8	Crop Insurance	100.00
9	Agricultural Economics & Statistics	38.00
10	Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers...	2726.01
11	Other Programmes	284.00
Total		5349.00

The physical target in the year 1997-98 under Crop Husbandry sub sector is given in the following table :-

(Figure in lakh MT)

Crops	Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
A - Foodgrains -	
I. Total cereals	124.32
II. Pulses	25.14
Total A - Foodgrains	149.46
B - Oilseeds	29.33
C - Sugarcane	527.25
D - Cotton	32.00

The schemewise break-up of the outlays provided for 1997-98 is given below :-

I. Direction and Administration.

Vasantrao Naik State Agricultural Management Institute, Nagpur

13.23 This Institute is established at Nagpur and started from 1st July, 1992. The main object of to establish this institute is to impart integrated training to the staff and officers of Agriculture Department regarding modern techniques in various subjects alongwith management skills. This institute will also strengthen the training activities by coordination and by keeping contact with such types of other national level institutes. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

National Agricultural Extension Project (CSP)

13.24 National Agricultural Extension Programme Phase III has been completed. Hence the programme is discontinued from the year 1995-96.

Strengthening of Agricultural Organisation in Rainfed Farming Project Akola (WB)

13.25 The programme of strengthening the extension Organisation in rainfed farming area project, Akola which was World Bank Aided Project has been completed and hence this programme has been discontinued from the year 1994-95.

Replacement of Old vehicles by purchase of new diesel vehicles

13.26 The Agricultural Extension Service under the Department of Agriculture is reformed since 1981 on the principles of training and visit system of Agricultural Extension, profounded by World Bank. The Assistance from World Bank discontinued from 30.6.1971. However, the scheme is continued from the State resources. Most of the vehicles purchased under this scheme have become unserviceable. These need to be replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided.

Agricultural Development Project

13.27 It has been decided to take up the agricultural development project with the World Bank Assistance in the State. For formulating this project the preparation of of background studies in respect of following subjects is in progress :—

- (1) Policy frame work in Agriculture
- (2) Review of Pubic Expenditure of Agricultural Sector in the State
- (3) Constraints and Opportunities in Agro-Industrial Development & Marketing
- (4) Improving the productivity in rainfed areas
- (5) Improving the productivity of sugarcane per unit of land and water consumed in the State.

13.27 After preparation of these background study reports, the agriculture strategy paper will be prepared. The project is under active consideration of World Bank. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided.

Package Scheme of Incentives for Agriculture Business.

13.28 With a view to generate more self-employment in the field of agriculture by changing present cropping pattern, including Agro Processing Units and marketing of Agricultural Produce along with creating export apportunities, a new scheme has been launched from 1994-95. Planning Commission has selected Pune District as a pilot district in the State. The primary work of preparation work of detailed project proposals has been entrusted to Agriculture Finance Corporation. In order to boost the commercialisation of agriculture a Special Cell has been formed under the supervision of Commissioner of Agriculture at Pune. The Cell will provides various types of scort services to the producers/manufacturers/ exporters etc. On the linels of "Udyog Mitra" "Krishi Udyog Mitra" has been established under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture). In order to take various decisions a high power committee has been established under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. The State Government is preparing New Agriculture Policy. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

National Agricultural Technology Project

13.29 The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in agreement with the World Bank is preparing a National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) as a follow-up of the National Agricultural Extension Projects (NAEP) and the National Agricultural Research Projects (NARPs). The NATP has been taken up to further develop and strengthen the system established under NAEPs and NARPs through process of restructuring and research and

extension systems and improving management keeping in view the diversification and the technological advancement which are taking place. The process of preparation of NATP has been taken by the Core Team set up by the Government of India. The State Government have also constituted four sub-groups and set up State Level Task Force. The sub-groups are required to interact with the resource group set up by the core group and finalise the reviewed schemes and programmes under the components. The sub-working groups have to place its report before the STF for consideration and giving its suggestion before they are sent to the Core Group. A Task Force Committee for formulation of Agricultural Extension Policy for the State is under consideration. At present two sub groups are appointed for preparing guidelines for formulation of farmers organisation, role of non-Government organisations working use of audio visual aids, mailing systems to extension and formulation of Agriculture Extension Policy defining role of private sector. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97.

Farmers' Training for Agricultural Extension

13.30 In the changing circumstances, the transfer of technology through contact farmers does not serve much purpose. At present, the television net work is available throughout the State. The quality of the agricultural programmes needs to be improved by producing most appropriate and appealing programme/video cassetts with the help of professional experts. It is proposed to lay emphasis on study tour of farmers by arranging visits to ideal farms, research stations innovative field. Organizing exhibitions, production of video cassetts and other audio visual aids are proposed to be included in the scheme. An outlay of 20.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

II. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds Expansion of Seed Testing Laboratories

13.31 There are five seed testing laboratories in the State with 15,000 sample testing capacity each per year. These laboratories are located in Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Akola and Parbhani. In order to improve the seed testing capacity of seed samples, it is proposed to provide modern equipments to these laboratories. It is also proposed to construct a building at Parbhani. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Seed Carry-over Stock & Contingency Seed Stocking Scheme

13.32 The scheme of buffer stocking of seeds of hybrid jowar, bajra and hybrid cotton is in operation since 1982. It is necessary to ensure availability of seeds even under unfavourable climatic conditions during the production stage. The expenditure incurred by the Maharashtra State Seed Corporation on carry over stocks of seeds is reimbursed under the scheme. These carry stocks have become an integral feature with the seed industry. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan,1995-96 for reimbursement of the actual expenditure incurred by the M.S.S.C.

As per original scheme, the State Government had fixed certain norms for covering the various items of expenditure such as cost of seed storage, expenses on revalidation interest on investment, value of deteriorated seed etc. This scheme has been modified and revolving fund is created for the purpose of reimbursement of the actual expenditure incurred by the M.S.S.C. The periodical review is taken by the Standing Committee set up at State level. The Committee goes into details like stock, accounts etc., of this scheme and decides the future course of action. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

III. Agricultural Farms Development/Taluka Seed Farms

13.33 Foundation seed producing programme of high yielding and improved varieties of cereals, pulses and oilseeds are taken on Govt. farms. These farms produce improved and high yielding varieties of seeds of cereals, oilseeds and pulses to the tune of 40,000 quintals every year. The seeds so produced are being marketed through the M.S.S.C. Under this scheme works

such as construction of wells, repairs and deepening of old wells, electrification, provision of lift irrigation facilities, providing implements and machinery etc. are undertaken for strengthening of taluka seed farms. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 45.78 lakhs has been provided.

IV. Manures and Fertilizers

13.34 There has been significant growth in fertilizer consumption in the State and the same has been averaging at about a compounded growth rate of 13 to 15 per cent per annum. Despite rapid increase in fertilizer consumption, there is a great variation from district to district. One of the key factors in improving productivity of several crops in the districts where the average yields are very low would essentially lie in improving fertilizer consumption and more optimal application of this important input.

Fertilizer Control Laboratories

13.35 At present there are four fertilizer testing laboratories with a total capacity to test 5750 fertilizer samples per year. These are located at Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad and Amravati. The present accommodation of F.C.L. Aurangabad is inadequate to carry out the work of analysing fertiliser samples. It is, therefore, proposed to construct new building for this laboratory. With a view to increase testing capacity to 15,750 samples per year through provision of essential equipments and essential staff, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Establishment of Fertiliser Project in Vidarbha Region

13.36 Under Vidarbha Development Programme, it is proposed to establish fertilizer project through Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided.

Production and promotion of organic manures and blue green algae.

13.37 This scheme is being implemented since 1992-93 on Taluka Seed Farms in the Paddy growing districts. Use of chemical fertilizer for paddy crop is limited. Blue Green Algae (BGA) being capable of making available 25-35 kg. of Nitrogen per hectare is one of the best and cheapest biofertilizers for paddy crop. It also plays important role in controlling soil erosion to some extent and improves the physical structure. This scheme is being implemented in paddy growing districts viz. Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli, with an annual production target of 1500 quintals. For the Annual Plan 1997- 98 an outlay of Rs. 8.19 lakhs has been provided.

Promotion for use of Bio-Fertilizers and Organic Manures

13.38 In crop production bio-fertilizers and organic manures play important role against chemical fertilizers. Besides increasing fertility and productivity of soil they also protect soil by adding organic matter. Considering its importance the State Government has decided to implement a new scheme in the State. For this an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97.

V. Commercial Crops

Intensive Cotton Development Programme(CSP)

13.39 With a view to increase the production of cotton exportable and required varieties, ICDP Scheme is being implemented in the State. It is also envisages to encourage farmers to adopt new varieties by imparting them training. Efforts are made to increase the area under irrigated cotton by resorting to drip and sprinkler system of micro irrigation. This is Centrally sponsored scheme and sharing off expenditure is 25:75 basis by State and Central Government.

This scheme is implemented in 17 selected cotton growing districts, namely Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Solapur, Satara, Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Latur.

Under this scheme, various incentives and subsidies are available. The main components of this scheme are as under.

1. Distribution of certified seed on subsidy.
2. 25% subsidy on plant protection chemicals.
3. 50% subsidy on plant protection appliances.
4. 50% subsidy on sprinkler sets.
5. Demonstration on Acid delinated seed, Pheromone traps and N.P.V.
6. Training of farmers.
7. Contingencies & Pay and Allowances.

An outlay of Rs. 75.18 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Cotton Development Programme in Vidarbha

13.40 Cotton is the major cash crop in Vidarbha. The productivity of cotton is only 127 kg. per hectare as compared to State productivity of 145 kg. per hectare. To increase the productivity of cotton it is proposed to conduct irrigation and dry land technology demonstration on the fields of Agricultural Universities at Parbhani and Akola and also on the taluka seed farms. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided.

Oilseeds Production/Development Programme(CSP)

13.41 To meet the requirement of edible oil, Government of India have launched an ambitious programme of oilseeds production. To achieve the targetted production of various oilseeds, incentives like subsidy on plant protection chemicals, certified seeds, sprinkler sets, Rhyzobium culture, Plant Protection appliances and improved implements are given. This scheme is being implemented in all Districts in Maharashtra except Thane and Raigad.

Following incentives have been provided under this scheme :-

1. Subsidy for foundation and certified seed.
2. Certified seed production programme (seed village)
3. Seed minikits
4. Transport and Gypsum
5. Rhyzobium culture
6. Plant protection appliances and improved farm implements
7. Sprinkler sets
8. Crop demonstration
9. Plant protection chemicals

The scheme is implemented in 27 districts in the State. The expenditure on the scheme will be shared between Central Government and State Government on 75:25 basis. An outlay of Rs. 292.59 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98. Special Programme for Oilseed Production

13.42 In addition to Centrally Sponsored Oilseed Production Programme exclusively from State resources, Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned one more Special Oilseed Production Programme. Additional incentives on distribution hybrid sunflower, distribution of

certified seed is available under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 219.02 lakhs has been proposed for 1996-97. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.183.08 lakhs has been provided. Special Programme for Oilseed Production in Marathwada Region

13.43 The State Government have decided to implement an ambitious special programme for oilseed production in Marathwada with a view to induce cultivators to take non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean, mustered etc. and adoption of ICRISAT technology for introduction of oilseeds in Marathwada and achieve atleast State average productivity level. Under the scheme various incentives like subsidies on irrigation, crop demonstration on musturd exportable groundnut seed production programme of H.P.S. and production of exportable bold seeded groundnut varieties etc. have been made available. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997- 98.

Special Production Programme of Soyabean in Vidarbha

13.44 Soyabean is the main cash crop in Vidarbha region. To increase the productivity of this crop in Vidarbha region following measures are proposed :—

1. To increase use of Gypsum
2. Plant protection measures including I.P.M.
3. Distribution of P.S.B. on 75% subsidy
4. To undertake demonstration for increasing per hectare yield of soyabean on farmers field.

This programme will be undertaken in three years. Total cost requirement would be Rs. 1150.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Scheme on sustainable development of Sugarcane based cropping system (SDBACS)

13.45 For increasing productivity of sugarcane a centrally sponsored scheme on sustainable development of sugarcane based cropping pattern is being implemented in Maharashtra State from 1995-96. The scheme is being implemented in identified 14 districts where there is sustainable area under sugarcane and productivity level is far below the National or State average. The scheme does not intend to increase the area under sugarcane crop but aims at enhancing productivity of sugarcane inter crops so that over all income of farmer is increased. The expenditure under the scheme will be shared between State and Central Government on 25:75 basis. An outlay of Rs.32.14 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Special Production Programme of Sugarcane in Vidarbha

13.46 In Vidarbha there are 9 sugarcane factories running with crushing capacity of 32 lakh tonnes. Apart from that 7 new sugarcane factories has received the permission for crushing. In all 16 sugarcane factories with crushing capacity of 68 lakh tonnes will require sugarcane from 90,000 hectares. For this following measures are proposed.

(1) Organisation of sugarcane demonstration plot in each sugar factory on 100 acre for improved sugarcane variety, fertilizer doses, new plantation and ratoon crop.

(2) To organise the foundation and certified seed production programme.

(3) For getting food yield in sugarcane, preparatory tillage, inter cultivation is important. It is proposed to supply tractors on subsidy to the farmers. An amount of Rs. 1215.50 lakh will be required for five years. Out of which an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

VI Plant Protection

Insecticides testing laboratories

13.47 The object of this scheme is to strengthen the existing four insecticides testing laboratories functioning at Pune, Amravati, Aurangabad and Thane by providing essential equipments. The existing capacity of all the laboratories together is 3,840 samples per year. With a view to upgrade the capacity to 15,000 samples per year, it is proposed to provide Modern equipments like High Power Liquid Chromatography; Infra-red spectrophotometer, Ultra Low Volume Spectrophoto, Electronic balances etc. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided.

Plant Protection Campaign

13.48 Under various centrally sponsored schemes, integrated pest management component has been included. However, plant protection campaigns for control of pest and diseases in epidemic condition will be organised for the crops which are not covered under various centrally sponsored schemes mentioned above. The expenditure on this scheme will entirely be borne by State Government. 50% subsidy is available under this programme. Scheme is implemented through Zilla Parishad. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 16.69 lakhs has been provided.

Establishment of Biological control Laboratory/Establishment of Integrated pest management Centre.

13.49 The emphasis in plant protection is getting shifted toward pest management in crop eco-system, rather than pest control with availability of new techniques, the chemical control is giving way to integrated pest management encompassing the use of cultural, mechanical, chemical and biological control methods as a compatible way so as to ensure least damage to the environment.

It is proposed to set up one biological control laboratory in the State for lising and multiplication of bio-agents at large scale. Government of India has given administrative approval to the proposal under centrally sponsored programme.

The biological control agent like N.P.V., Epipy rops, Trichogramma species etc. are proved extremely useful in controlling the important insect pest in Maharashtra. Many such parasites, predators, pathogens and viruses in other parts of the world could also be found to efficacious when introduce and domesticated for control of important pests. Mass multiplication of bio control agents is proposed to be taken up in biological control laboratory to be set up at State level.

13.50 The control of insects pest and weeds of crop is carried over largely through the application of chemical pesticides. It has an elimarnt inherent adverse hazardous effects. The emphasis is, therefore, being shifted to Integrated Pest Management involving strategies encompassing, cultural, mechanical, chemical and biological methods of control in comepatible manner. A number of predators, paqrasites specific to the pest species have been identified. Such of these natural enemies of the pest would be mass multiplied and release at peak period of target stages under the scheme. The concept of biological control of crop pest is given priority along with other methods. The required paracites and predators and culture will be purchased from Government of India as well as from the State Agricultural Universities. An outlay of Rs. 0.46 lakhs has been provided for Establishment of Integrated Paste Management Centre for 1997-98.

Supply of Pulverisor for preparation of Neem Art (Neem based pesticides)

13.51 Excessive use of insecticides is being proved hazardus to human and friendly insects. Therefore, atmost importance is being given to the neem based pesticides. Agriculture

Universities have recommended spray of neem power on crops such as cotton, tur, gram etc. The powder of neem mixed with water when sprayed will act as an antifeedent it has therefore been proposed to supply pulverisor on 50% subsidy the cost of pulverisor is around Rs.10,000/- the beneficiaries selected will be either unemployed Agril. Diploma holders or unemployed Agriculture Graduates. The scheme will be implemented in 15 districts where I.P.M. demonstration are conducted. An outlay of Rs.8.62 lakhs was provided for the year 1996-97.

VII. Agriculture Engineering

Sprinkler and drip irrigation for sugarcane

13.52 With a view to extend benefits of subsidy to majority of the cultivators. Government is implementing a scheme for subsidies for drip irrigation systems since 1991-92. Besides this Government has decided to implement a new liberalised scheme viz. Drip Irrigation Scheme to enhance the cultivation areas of sugarcane. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided.

Sprinkler and drip irrigation for horticulture and other crops (District)

13.53 The most efficient of using water for irrigation is the drip system. Area under irrigation as well as cropping intensity can be increased by adopting sprinkler/ drip irrigation system. The State of Maharashtra has very less area under irrigation, urgent steps are therefore necessary for bringing much larger area under irrigation and improving the efficiency of available irrigation. Two systems are available for ensuring much higher water use efficiency. These are sprinkler and drip irrigation. The main advantages of drip system are given below :—

1. Saving of water upto 60 to 70 percent.
2. Elimination of cost of land levelling.
3. Control of soil erosion.
4. Saving in the cost of fertilizer and interculture operation.
5. Reduce weed growth and
6. Increase productivity and better soil quality.

With a view to induce cultivators for adopting this system on a larger scale subsidy at 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 20,500/- is made available to all the cultivators. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 704.01 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs.733.97 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Improved farm implements and appliances

13.54 The use of improved farm implements and appliances has become necessary since they contribute increase in Agriculture production. The scheme envisages grant of subsidy/for purchase of implements/appliances to all farmers especially to small and marginal farmers, and farmers belonging to SC/ST at the rate of 50% of the cost limited to Rs.10,000/ for the year 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.148.91 lakhs was provided.

VIII. Crop Insurance

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

13.55 Nearly 87% of Maharashtra's agriculture being solely dependent on rainfall and a large portion of this being situated in drought prone area, the risk to be borne by farmers in their economic activities are extremely large. In order to give protection to farmers from untimely rains and uncoverable climatic conditions, comprehensive crop insurance scheme was introduced from 1985. At present paddy, jowar, bajri, groundnut, tur, sunflower, sesamum, niger, soyabean, ragi, wheat, gram are included under comprehensive crop insurance scheme.

13.56 100% subsidy to premium for small and marginal farmers is granted by State and Central Governments on 75% and 25% sharing basis. This was earlier 50% to be share equally by State and Central Governments. As per policy of Government the present scheme is proposed to be implemented at circle level instead of Taluka level from Rabi 1995-96. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided.

IX. Agriculture Economics and Statistics

Timely reporting of agricultural intelligence statistics

13.57 The scheme is being implemented mainly with object of improving the accuracy and reliability of the early and final forecast reports on principle crops and make them available on a stipulated date. To obtain separate estimates of area under irrigated and unirrigated.

To collect data and land utilisation statistics in the sample villages (randomly selected in each revenue circle) and complete the estimates the area under each category of the ninefold classification etc. It is a continued scheme with 50% Central assistance. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided.

Improvement of Crop Statistics

13.58 The main object of the scheme is to improve the accuracy and reliability of the data collected in respect of the area and yield statistics of principle crops by organising supervision over the field work on a rationalised basis. This a continuous scheme which was in operation since 1975-76. The expenditure shared between the State and Government of India on 50:50 basis. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided.

Strengthening of Computer Unit

13.59 Besides area and production statistics a large volume of basic data pertaining to other development schemes and establishments gets generated. In absence of their proper analysis and preservation the importance of information gets lost. The computerisation of this data hold key to proper analysis and presentation for taking timely management decision. The N.I.C. for Western region has extended a computer terminal in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. It is proposed to develop software for analysis of the data within the department itself utilising the super computer facility at N.I.C. The computer unit in the commissionrate is proposed to be strengthened providing physical facilities and trained staff besides this it has also been proposed to strengthen computer units at divisional level and at the Agriculture and ADF Department at Mantralaya, Mumbai. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 has been provided.

X. Small and Marginal Farmers

Assistance to Tribal Farm Families

13.60 The schemes for giving financial assistance to the tribal farmers in tribal sub plan, outside tribal sub plan, M.A.D.A. areas and primitive tribes are being implemented by Agriculture Department. The main tribal sub plan scheme is implemented in 14 districts viz. Thane, Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The assistance available under this main scheme to each tribal farm family on various items is as follows :—

Sr. No.	Item subsidy.	Percentage of limit of (Rs.)	Maximum subsidy
1	Land Development Work	100	11,000
2	Supply of inputs kits	100	1,500
3	Plant protection appliances and 100 6,000 improved Agricultural implements.	...	....
4	Repairs to old wells	50	4,000
5	Supply bullock pairs	50	3,500
6	Supply of bullock carts	50	2,700
7	Pipe line	50	1,750
8	In - well boring	100	8,000
9	Pumpsets	100	10,000

13.61 Beneficiaries are entitled to receive benefit according to their needs for one or more items. The total amount of all the above items comes to Rs. 48,450/-. However, the financial assistance is limited to only Rs. 30,000 per family. Beneficiaries are entitled to receive benefit either for repairs to old wells or for in well boring. The scheme is applicable to the tribal farmers whose annual income is Rs. 11,000 and land holding upto 6 hectares. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.819.99 lakhs has been provided.

Assistance to SC/NB farm Families

13.62 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to selected beneficiaries which enables them to increase the productivity of their land and improve economic condition. The assistance available under this scheme on various items is as follows :—

Sr. No.	Item subsidy	Percentage of limit of (Rs.)	Maximum subsidy
1	Land Development	100	11,000/-
2	Supply of inputs	100	1,500/-
3	Plant protection appliances and improved Agricultural implements.	100	6,000/-
4	Repairs to old wells...	50	4,000/-
5	Supply of bullock pairs	50	3,500/-
6	Supply of bullock carts	50	2,700/-
7	Pipe line	50	1,750/-
8	Inwell Boring	100	8,000/-
9	Pumpsets	100	10,000/-

Beneficiaries are entitled to receive benefit according to their needs for one or more items. The total amount of all the above items comes to Rs. 48,450/-. However, the financial assistance is limited only to Rs. 30,000/-. Beneficiaries are entitled to receive benefit either for repairs to old wells or for inwell boring. The scheme is operated in all 29 districts. An outlay of Rs.1906.02 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

XI. Other Expenditure

National Pulses Production/Development Programme (CSP)

13.63 With a view to enhance the pulses production, a special programme for production of pulses is in operation since long. The scheme is made applicable to 24 districts in the State. Priority has been given for increasing production by adopting intensive cultivation methods. Under this scheme, various incentives are available. They are entitled for subsidy for foundation certified seed, village seed production programme, demonstrations, supply of rhyziobium culture packets, distribution of minikits etc. Programmes such as integrated pest management, pheromine traps demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. Distribution of Dalchakkis are also made on subsidy. In addition, subsidy on sprinkler sets is also available under this programme. The expenditure under this scheme is shared by State and Central Governments on 25:75 sharing basis. An outlay of Rs.112.04 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Special programme of pulses production for Marathwada

13.64 In addition to Centrally Sponsored Pulses Production Programme exclusively from State resources, Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned one more Special Pulses Production Programme for Marathwada. Additional incentives like subsidy for irrigation specially for Gram and plant protection campaigns for pulses crops. This programme is specially for districts of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State for increasing productivity of pulses crops especially for Tur and Gram. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Special foodgrains production programme (Rice/District)

13.65 The main object of the scheme to increase average of per hectare yield and production of Rice in all the rice growing districts. This is a supporting State Sponsored Programme to the main Centrally Sponsored Special Foodgrain Production Programme under which subsidy is available on the following components :-

- (i) Seed village programme,
- (ii) Distribution of certified seed,
- (iii) Supply of plant protection equipments,
- (iv) Distribution of power tillers,
- (v) Production of Blue green alges,
- (vi) Supply of green manuring, etc.

For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.179.64 lakhs has been provided.

Integrated Programme for Cereals Development (C.S.P.)

13.66 This is a Centrally Sponsored Programme launched during the year 1994-95 in place of IPRD and SFFP for Jowar, Bajra, Ragi. The object of the scheme is to increase per hectare yield and production of cereals. Under this scheme, subsidy is available on the following components :—

- (i) Distribution of certified seed,
- (ii) Distribution of improved implements on 50% subsidy,
- (iii) training to farmers Agricultural labourers and farm woman,
- (iv) IPM demonstrations,
- (v) Competetive prizes scheme, etc.

The expenditure under this scheme is shared between State and Central Government on 25:75 basis. An outlay of Rs.68.23 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Soil Survey Organization

13.67 With a view to testing the soil samples and making available results classification of soils and application of fertilizer doses, this scheme was proposed in the annual Plans. It has been proposed, to provide micro-nutrient analysis facilities of laboratories at Aurangabad and Nagpur, to construct buildings for laboratories at Sangli, Aurangabad and Gadchiroli and to purchase machines and equipments to facilitate finalisation of soil survey reports. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98 .

New Schemes

Technology Mission for Integrated Nutrient Management.

13.68 This programme covers various components such as R&D support, increased number of IPM groups, training of farmers, Assistance for production of bio-pesticides. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-1998.

Technology Centres with technical assistance from Israel and other sources.

13.69 A team of Experts from Israel has visited the State. The State Government has approved the proposal of demonstration in respect of cotton on the farm of Dr.Punjabrao Agriculture University, Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth with the technical assistance of Israel. The State would also be bringing the technology from other International and national sources. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Setting up of Agro-Polyclinic.

13.70 The scheme for setting up of Agro-polyclinics in each district and agri- clinics in each taluka is incorporated in agriculture policy. The scheme aims at effective and expeditious transfer of technologies to the farmers. These centres would be set up on agricultural universities farms, and Government farms and nurseries. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation - Distribution of Small Tractors (100% C.S.P.)

13.71 The object of the scheme is to promote agricultural mechanisation, timely field operations and thereby increasing agricultural production. Subsidy at the rate of 30% limited to Rs. 30,000/- on purchase of small tractors below 18 H.P. and machine implements is available under this scheme. This subsidy is available to individual or group of farmers having perennial irrigated land holding between 6 to 8 acres. The tractors and allied equipments are being supplied by M.A.I.D.C. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Crop Estimation, surveys on fruits, vegetables and minor crops(100% CSP)

13.72 The main object of the scheme is to estimate yield rate, collect useful ancillary information on inputs and cultivation practices, and to provide data for forecast of crops covered under the scheme. The plantation of horticultural crops was made under this scheme thereby area under horticultural crops is increased on large scale. As against the outlay of Rs. 27.84 lakhs for 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

World Agricultural Census (100% C.S.P.)

13.73 The main object of the scheme is to provide comprehensive information on agriculture at a global level on uniform and comparable basis. Under this scheme, Agricultural Census and Input Survey is carried out as a part of National Programme after every 5 years. The total cost involved in this scheme is borne by Government of India except expenditure on printing and stationery which is entirely borne by State Government, of course once in 5 years. An outlay of Rs. 12.40 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Women in Agriculture (C.S.P.)

13.74 This is a 100 per cent Central sector scheme to be implemented in Thane district in the State as a pilot scheme since July, 1994. Training would be organised in order to guide the farm women who are engaged in the agricultural operations and motivate them to participate in agricultural development programmes. Under this scheme three women facilitators have been appointed on temporary basis. Each facilitator has to formulate ten groups of twenty women farmers in each group. The facilitators are supposed to train to selected women farmers in Agriculture and allied aspects. As per the Calendar of activities like administrative cost, Training and Extension, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc. are to be undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

13.75 Under Crop Husbandry Sector, out of a total outlay of Rs. 5349.00 lakhs an outlay of Rs.1095.53 lakhs for 1997-98 has been provided to give benefit for tribals.

Special Component Plan

13.76 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 5349.00 lakhs under Crop Husbandry sub sector during 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 2529.83 lakhs has been provided for Special Component Plan Programme for Scheduled Castes and Navbudhas.

Soil and Water Conservation

13.77 Soil conservation is the basic programme for sustained agricultural production. It brings about permanent improvement in the land resources and helps in preserving moisture in the soil for a longer period. Almost 80 to 85 per cent of the State's agricultural production comes from the rainfed areas.

13.78 Under this sector following programmes are being implemented.

- (a) Watershed Development (IOWDEP)
- (b) Kharland Development
- (c) Afforestation for Soil Conservation.

The achievement during 1992 to 96 and anticipated target in 1996-97.

Item	Unit	VIIth Plan 1985-90	1990-94 Actual	1994-95 Actual	1995-96	1996-97 Anticipated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Watersheds Identified	No	27390	31786	22281	23093	24134
Number of Operational Watersheds	No	16889	28347	16169	18361	18034
Number of Watersheds completed	No	3721	8000	8362	10533	10950
Area covered	Lakh hac.	822	14.80	16.89	17.93	16.65

13.79 It is seen from the table that the likely expenditure during first three years of the VIII Plan is more than the VIII Plan outlay. The reason behind this is attributed to the scarcity conditions and the importance given to the programme.

Evaluation of some of the programme

13.80 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics had undertaken evaluation of some programmes under this sector. The findings are as follows :—

Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme (in 1988-89) Out of the 27198 watersheds identified 12087 are completed. The time schedule is strictly not adhered to. Works of Nala Bunding and Nala Training should be taken on priority basis. The achievements in the afforestation, horticulture and fodder development was not very satisfactory. The farmers in the watersheds got various benefits viz. chocking of soil-erosion, improvement in quality of land, retraining of moisture in the soil, increase of water level in the wells etc. There was change in the cropping pattern. Afforestation and soil conservation in the catchment area of Koyana Project implemented by Forest Department

13.1 It revealed that out of the 11.51 lakhs trees planted 6.22 lakhs trees survived. The growth of the trees was not as per expectation. It was concluded that the implementation of the scheme certainly arrested the erosion of soil in the project area though not quantifiable. Annual Plan 1996-97

13.82 Outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Soil Conservation Sector is as follows:—

	(Rs.in lakhs)
Programme Outlay proposed	
(A) Watershed Development	6440.00
(B) Kharland Development	344.00
(C) Afforestation for Soil Conservation	49.00
Total	6833.00

13.83 The various programmes which will be undertaken in the Annual Plan are discussed below:—

(A) WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

13.83 The main programmes under Watershed Deveopment are

(i) Comprehensive Watershed Development

(ii) National Watershed Development Programme

(iii) Inter State River Valley Projects Since irrigation potential in the State is limited to only 30 per cent of total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paraamount importance.

Moreover of the total irrigation potential only 40 per cent to 50 per cent is on account of surface irrigation and remaining is accounted for by exploitation of underground water resources. These in turn, can be enhanced by proper watershed management method which reduces surface runoffs and improves infiltration and recharge capacities. Under this Programme different Soil Conservation Works in terms of Complete Bunding Units are taken up as under :—

- (i) Contour/graded bunding,
- (ii) Terracing,
- (iii) Nala Bunding,
- (iv) Land Development cum Horticulture Development,
- (v) Ill-drained soil,
- (vi) Maintenance of contour bunding, terracing and nala bunding,
- (vii) Broad Beds and furrows,
- (viii) Land shaping and grading
- (ix) Nala training

(i) Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)

13.84 The rainfed agriculture will continue to decide the overall agricultural production in view of limitation to bring land under the irrigation. Therefore, it is proposed to adopt integrated approach towards watershed development programmes with proper coordination among different activities as a remedial measure to improve rainfed farming.

13.85 Government of Maharashtra have, therefore, consciously taken a policy decision to reorganise the structure by creating new department of Water Conservation for proper coordination among the developmental programmes related to soil conservation and water management etc. The programme is in operation in 15885 watersheds. As against the outlay of Rs.7581.57 lakhs for the year 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.2642.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1997-98.

(ii) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas

13.86 The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) is a major thrust programme launched by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India during the VIII Plan period. This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% subsidy and 25% loan. This scheme intends to generate successful models of development in the community development blocks of the country where less than 30% area is under assured means of irrigation. This scheme aims at comprehensive development of all dry land areas and is expected to generate sufficient employment.

Under this scheme 266 watersheds have been selected in the State. The integrated projects of these watersheds have been prepared in consultation with Government of India. All works in these watersheds are expected to be completed in the VIII Plan period.

A provision of Rs.6440.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

(iii) Inter State River Valley Project

13.87 For prevention of catchment deterioration the River Valley Project was launched by Government of India during III Five Year Plan. The objective are as under :—

- (a) Prevention of land degradation by adoption multi-disciplinary integrated approach in the catchment areas of River Valley Project.
- (b) Improvement of land capacity and moisture region in the watersheds.
- (c) Promotion of land use to match land capability.
- (d) Prevention of soil loss from the catchments to reduce siltation of reservoirs.
- (e) People's involvement in the management of catchment and
- (f) Upgradation of the skills in planning and execution of land development programmes.

This scheme is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme of which 50% is subsidy and 50% is loan. In Maharashtra the catchment selected for implementation of this scheme are Nagarjun Sagar in Solapur and Osmanabad districts, Damanganga in Thane district, Ukai in Dhule district, Pochamped in Nanded district, Nizamsagar in Latur district, Chod in Pune district.

Under this scheme integrated micro-watershed projects are prepared. Government of India has approved 14 Watersheds in 1994 and has also given technical sanction to additional 43 projects in 1994. The estimated cost of these 57 projects is Rs.37.54 crores.

The Narmada Catchment (Dhule district) of Sardar Sarovar Project is recently included in the Catchments under this scheme by Govt. of India. The integrated micro-watershed projects are being prepared. Central assistance of Rs.700 lakhs has been released in 1994-95 by Govt. of India. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an allocation of Rs.1400.00 lakhs was provided. Provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

13.88 A project for reclamation of saline/alkaline soils of Purna basin has been prepared. In order to undertake basic work, a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1997-98.

Removal of Backlog

13.89 The physical and financial backlog under sector Soil Conservation in different districts is pointed out by Fact Finding Committee appointed by Government in 1982 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Dandekar to study regional imbalance. The progress made thereunder is given in the following table :—

Sr. NO.	Item	Unit	Total backlog by FFC	Backlog Removed					Total (Col. 5+6+7+8) 1995-1996-97	Balanc backlog 1993-94 (Col.4-9) 1996-97
				Upto VII th Plan 1985-91	During Annual Plan 1990-91	During Annual Plan 1991-92	During Annual Plan 1992-93	During Annual Plan 1993-94		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Physical ————									
	(a) Contour bunding	Lakh Ha.	9.71	2.636	0.424	0.564	0.595	4.219	5.491	
	(b) Terracing	Do.	0.63	0.234	...	0.01	0.021	0.265	0.365	
	(c) Nalla Bunding	Nos.	4865	3732	29	411	693	4866	Nil	
	(d) Land Development cum-Horti- culture Development	Hect.	8235	6017	186	...	...	6203	2032
2	Financial ————									
	Expenditure incurred	Rs. crore	95.48	29.09	1.86	9.57	29.90	70.42	25.06	

The backlog under Soil Conservation was indicated by the Dandekar Committee (FFC) considering single activity works carried out prior to introduction of Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme. The single activity concept has now been reoriented. Moreover, the cost norms adopted by FFC for the purpose were also based on 1982-83 District Schedule Rates. Committee submitted its Report during 1984 and the regular provision for removal of backlog is being made since 1987. During the in-between period from 1982-87; substantial expenditure was also incurred as normal process from plans of respective years which ultimately resulted reduction in backlog already identified by FFC. From 1992-93 (i.e. from November, 1992), State Government has decided to utilise the outlay for watershed development programme in the special backlog districts. However, An outlay of Rs. 2476.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1996-97. Now for 97-98 outlay for Rs. 3750.00 is provided.

Khar Land Development

13.90 Khar Land Development Programme is in operation since 1949. The programme envisages development of saline land along the coastal belt of 720 kms. of Konkan Region of Maharashtra State. Total area initially identified for development purpose is 65,465 hectares. This area may increase or decrease depending upon topographical changes. District-wise break-up of present area is as shown in the following table.

Sr. No.	District							Area (in hectares)
1	Thane	...	...	...	...	...	20,795
2	Raigad	...	...	...	...	...	31,800
3	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	5,770
4	Sindhudurg	...	...	...	...	...	7,100
Total							...	65,465

The projects are so designed that engross of the sea water in the adjoining land is prevented and at the same time rainwater is retained so that the land becomes suitable for cultivation. Under this programme, works of construction of bunds and also maintenance of constructed bunds, renovations and repairs to them, if any damage is caused, are taken up. After the works are completed, the maintenance is entrusted to Grampanchayat concerned which gets grants for the purpose at the rate of Rs.25/- per hectare per year.

In order to speed up this programme, the efforts were made through Central Government to obtain financial assistance from international agencies. As a result of this an agreement of financial assistance of Rs.18 crores from European Economic Community was made with European Economic Community on 22.8.84. Upto March 1993, an expenditure of Rs.17.65 crores have been incurred on these schemes and Rs.14.77 crores have been reimbursed so far. The economic yardsticks of khar land schemes have recently been revised from 24.7.91, which are as under :—

For Single protection scheme Rs.18,200/- per hect.

For Double Protection Scheme Rs.21,800/- per hect.

In this Economic Yardsticks 25% relaxation is provided for schemes from Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg district as well as Mahad, Mangaon, Mashala, Murud Shrivardhan and Roha Talukas of Raigad district, due to schemes from difficult areas (for approach).

From the year 1981-82 to March 1994, 183 schemes reclaiming 18672 hect. of land have been completed upto March 1994. During the year 1994-95, 41 schemes are under construction for which an outlay of Rs.535 lakhs was provided.

An outlay of Rs.344.00 lakhs for this scheme for 1997-98. It is proposed to undertake 183 New Khar Land Schemes of 13000 hectares under this phase II Project. The cost of the project is Rs.35 crores. The proposal has been forwarded to Central Government/European Economic Community the approval for which is still awaited.

AFFORESTATION FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

13.91 With a view to arresting soil erosion in vulnerable area particularly in the catchment of River Valley Projects, afforestation programme was taken up during the Seventh Plan. As on 31.3.94 an expenditure of Rs.64.00 crores has been incurred on this scheme and 183 schemes reclaiming area of 18762 hectares of land have been completed. An outlay of Rs.49.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98. Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan Out of the total

outlay proposed for Soil Conservation Sector the outlay carved out for Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan are as indicated below :—

					(Rs.in lakhs)	
Outlay carved out for					T.S.P.	S.C.P.
A) Watershed Development	...	...	...	...	1105.14	854.84
B) Kharland Development	...	...	...	...	...	...
C) Afforestation for Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					...	1105.14
						854.84

13.92 The continuing schemes, new schemes are listed below ;—

(A) Schemes of VII Plan

- (i) Soil Survey Organisation
- (ii) Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme
- (iii) Rainfed farming project in Akola
- (iv) Land Reclamation and land development in Khar and Khajan land

(B) Schemes undertaken during VIII Plan

- (i) Establishment of Soil Conservation Training Institute
- (ii) Rainfed farming project in 7 new areas
- (iii) Sardar Sarovar Project - Catchment area treatment
- (iv) Afforestation for Soil Conservation
- (v) Reorganisation and strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Institute.

(C) Reclamation of Saline/alkaline soils of Purna basin. Out lay provided for 1997-98 for Rs. 6.50 Lakhs.

(III) AGRICULTURE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

13.93 In the State of Maharashtra, four agricultural Universities have been established for providing Lower and Higher Education in Agriculture and Allied Sciences and for conducting research and dissemination of the findings of research and technical information to the Development Departments as well as through their extension education wings. The four Agricultural universities established in the State are as under :—

1. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, District Ahmednagar.
2. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.
3. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, District, Ratnagiri.
4. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani.

13.94 The abovesaid four Agricultural Universities are providing instructions in Agriculture and Allied sciences at Under-graduate, Post-graduate and Ph. D. level and also provide education in Lower Agriculture Education like Diploma and Certificate Courses. There are ten Agriculture Colleges, four Agriculture Colleges, two forests Colleges, five Veterinary Colleges, three agriculture Engineering Colleges, one college in the field of Dairy Technology, Agriculture technology, Home science and Fisheries under Agriculture Universities. The University-wise distribution of the colleges is as under :—

Sr. No.	Type of College	No. of colleges under each University				
		MPKV, Rahuri	Dr.PDKV Akola	MKV, Parbhani	KKV Dapoli	Total
1	Agriculture	3	4	2	1	10
2	Horticulture	1	1	1	1	4
3	Veterinary	1	1	2	1	5
4	Agricultural Engineering	1	1	1	...	3
5	Forestry	...	1	...	1	2
6	Dairy Technology	...	1	...	...	1
7	Food Science	...	...	1	...	1
8	Home Science	...	...	1	...	1
9	Fisheries	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...		6	9	8	5	28

13.95 Besides Agricultural Education, the Agriculture Universities are also conducting Research and Disseminating the research finding and technical information through the various Development Departments as well as through their Extension Education wings. Large number of Plan and Non- Plan schemes are being implemented by the Agricultural Universities for conducting research in various fields, for developing technologies required for their areas. The Agricultural Universities are conducting research on various major crops of their areas, such as Kharif Sorghum, Rabi Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Paddy, Cotton, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, etc.

Maharashtra Council for Agricultural Education and Research, Pune :-

13.96 For the purposes of effective co-ordination in the activities of all Agricultural Universities in the State, particularly in relation to Teaching, Research, Extension Education and other matters of common interests and for having periodical evaluation of the functioning of the Universities and supervision over the Universities and their academic and financial activities and programmes, the State Government have constituted a Council called "the Maharashtra Council for Agricultural Education and Research" and its headquarters have been fixed at Pune. This Council is co-ordinating the activities of four Agricultural Universities in the areas stated above.

Review of Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

13.97 The outlay approved for Eight Five Year Plan and expenditure incurred for this programme is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for VIII FYP 1992-97	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1996-97			
		1992-95	1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Agricultural Education and Research	3885.00	2005.35	759.85	1135.00	1035.85

Annual Plan 1997-98

13.98 An outlay of Rs.852.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Agricultural Education and Research.

13.99 There are about 75 Research Projects which are being implemented with the assistance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi (ICAR). The ICAR's

assistance is 75% of the project cost and the State's share is 25%. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 252.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share. It is expected that ICAR's assistance to the tune of Rs. 753.00 lakhs will be received.

13.100 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 752.00 lakhs provided for Annual Plan 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.612.35 lakhs is required for continuing schemes and to provide State's share for ICAR schemes. The remaining outlay of Rs. 139.65 lakhs is required for important new schemes viz. Construction of Girl's Hostel at Veterinary College , Aarey Colony, Establishment of Sugarcane Research Centre at Akola and to provide State's share different ICAR assisted projects. Scheme viz. Strengthening of Orange Research Station at Katol, Establishment of Custard Apple Research Centre at Ambejogai, providing irrigation facilities for Central farms under the time bound development programmes for Vidarbha and Marathwada and with the recommendations of statutory boards have been sanctioned in 1996-97 and are being implemented.

(IV) HORTICULTURE

Introduction

13.102 The climate and soil of the Maharashtra State shows not only wide variations but its potentiality to grow various horticultural crops with very good taste and quality. Due to this,geographical background, as compared to the other States, wide range of fruits,vegetables, spices, condiments and flowers are grown in Maharashtra. The Horticulture Development Programme covers all above crops. The area covered under Horticulture crops, by end of VII Plan period (1989-90) was about 5.86 lakh ha. which is 3.22% of the total net cropped area in the State. Horticulture is an allied activity under Agriculture Sector, participation in which not only results in incremental incomes to the cultivators but also in generating employment in rural areas.

13.103 The new 'Horticulture Development Programme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme' aims to accelerate the Horticulture Development activities during VIII Plan by speedy coverage of new areas under fruits vegetables. Under the Horticulture programme production and supply of genuine planting material of various fruit crops is also envisaged.

Mid-term Review of VIII Plan

13.104 The approved outlay for the VIII Plan the expenditure during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure during 1996-97 is given in the following table.

(Rs.in lakhs)

VIII Plan Approved Outlay	1992-93 Expenditure	1993-94 Expenditure	1994-95 Expenditure	1995-96 Expenditure	1996-97 Anticipated	VIII Plan Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2428.00	445.44	399.11	1162.45	1220.46	1323.82	4534.28

The target in this respect for VIII Plan and achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is as under:

Sr. No.	Area covered prior to VIII Plan	VIII Plan (cumulative)	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Achievement	1994-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	Anticipated Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Fruits 4.38 (Area in lakh ha.)	10.00	5.53	6.60	7.34	8.34	9.36

The production and supply of planting material during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 is and 1995-96 is indicated below :

TABLE

(lakh no.)

Sr. No.	Period	Production			Supply		
		Crafts	Seedlings	Total	Crafts	Seedlings	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VII Plan (ending year 1989-90)	18.14	30.94	49.04	17.05	23.97	41.02
2	VIII Plan Annual Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) 1993-94 (Actual)	31.84	60.13	91.97	24.99	59.14	84.13
	(b) 1994-95 (Actual)	40.28	62.52	102.80	31.52	41.04	72.56
	(c) 1995-96 (Actual)	45.00	55.00	100.00	45.00	55.00	100.00
	(d) 1996-97 (Actual)	55.00	45.00	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(e) 1997-98	55.00	45.00	100.00	...	...	...

It seems that the target of plantation of 10 lakhs ha. will be achieved in the next two years of the VIII Plan.

Since in the first three years of the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.1809.67 lakhs has been consumed and balance amount of Rs.618.33 lakhs has been left an additional outlay of Rs.13.00 crores will be required to be provided for Horticulture during next two years.

Evaluation of the scheme of Establishment of Horticultural Nursery (1990-91)

13.105 Evaluation of this scheme was undertaken by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1990-91. In the observation it was revealed that lands of 10 per cent of the nurseries were not suitable for horticultural crops. 50% of the machinery provided to the nursery was not in working condition. The supply of equipment was inadequate. It was observed that 67% of the target of production of grafts for VII Plan was achieved. Out of the production of grafts/seedlings 50% of stock was distributed in a year. The rate of mortality of the grafts/seedlings can be reduced by improving the water supply position and by creation by additional staff. There was significant difference between the actual and prescribed cost norms. The income of the nurseries was only 31% of the expenditure.

Horticulture Development Programme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme

13.106 This programme has been started in 1990-91, which is taken under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The objective of this programme is to accelerate new area coverage under fruit crops during the subsequent next five years. It has been proposed to cover

10 lakh hectares area under various fruit trees by end of VIII Plan period. Since, this programme is closely linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme, additional rural employment will be generated. 15 fruit crops are covered which include Mango, Cashew, Bor, Coconut, Chiku, Guava, Mosambi, Tamrind etc. Any farmer can be a beneficiary of this scheme, and there is no restriction of land holding. Cost norms for three years period have been worked out and the rate of subsidy is as under :—

- (i) Small/Marginal Farmers/SC/ST/NTs ... 100% Labour and Material cost
(ii) Other farmers ... 100% Labour cost and 75% material cost

The maximum subsidy under this scheme for any farmer is limited to the area of 4 ha. The minimum area for plantation is 0.20 hectare. However in Konkan and Western Ghat area it is 0.10 hectare. Since inception of the programme there is a overwhelming response in the State which is reflected in the achievements given below :

Sr. No.	Item	Achievement during					
		1990-91 and 1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 Antici-	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Beneficiaries (Lakh No.) ...	2.74	1.47	1.36	1.04	1.27	1.06
2	Area covered (Lakh ha.) ...	1.96	1.12	1.03	0.80	1.02	1.01
3	Subsidy (Lakhs) ...	92.00	62.55	64.25	63.72	88.70	80.00

The programme have been implemented in 31,895 villages out of 42,000 villages in the State.

Further Strategies of Horticulture Development

13.107 Despite the comparative advantage enjoyed by the State in respect of some fruit crops i.e Grapes, Mango, Banana etc., the State has not made any significant progresss in Horticulture. As stated above, the area covered under Horticulture crop is only 3.22% of the total cultivated area in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to make a determined effort to increase horticulture production in the State for the following four main reasons:

(a) Horticulture development is an important element in anti-poverty strategy. It has been found that in drought conditions, those farmers who have perennial tree crops, could get better income and nutrition that those totally dependent on seasonal crops.

(b) High value fruit crops like Grape/Mango can contribute significantly to the total value of agricultral production in the State, which is otherwise determined largely by cereals.

(c) Horticulture Development provides oppportunities for export and processing with consequent effects in profitability and industrial employment.

(d) Infrastructure development relating to processing, Marketing Internal and Export, Warehousing, Transport etc.

13.108 Considering the above approaches emphasis has been laid on :—

- (i) Rainfed Horticulture Bor, Mango, Amla, C.Apple, Cashewnut etc.
(ii) Irrigated Horticultural cash crops. Grape, Banana, Chikku, Vedgetables, Coconut, Mango, Orange etc.

13.109 On the basis of climatic conditions, the State naturally gets divided into six Horticulture Zones i.e. (i) Central Konkan, (ii) Western Deccan region, (iii) Eastern Deccan region, (iv) Central Deccan region, (v) Eastern region, and (vi) High rainfall region. Existing fruit crops in these regions and scope for other fruit crops suitable to the rainfall and climatic conditions have been decided and new area coverage programme is undertaken accordingly.

Annual Plan 1997-98

13.110 An outlay of Rs. 855.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for execution of various schemes under Horticulture. This outlay will be supplemented by funds from the E.G.S. Brief details are outlined in following paras.

(i) Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries

13.111 Due to introduction of the Horticulture Development Programme linked with the Employment Guarantee Scheme demand of planting material has been increased manifold. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing infrastructure of 139 Government Horticulture Nurseries. During 1995-96, five new nurseries are proposed to be established in addition to 139 existing nurseries. The target of production of planting material during 1995-96, is 150.00 lakh grafts/seedlings. As against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 435.66 lakhs in 1996-97. The outlay proposed for 1997-98 is Rs. 394.62 lakhs.

(2) Tribal Training Centres

13.112 Under this scheme, practical training in improved methods of fruit crops cultivation, propagation methods, plant protection methods is imparted to the selected tribal cultivators. Such training facility is available Dapchari, District Thane, Dindori, District Nasik, and Sonapur District Gadchiroli. Provision under this scheme includes transportation and boarding facilities etc. to the tribal trainee cultivators. In each centre 250 persons are trained per year. The anticipated expenditure for 1995-96 is Rs. 10.75 lakhs. The outlay provided for 1996-97 was Rs. 2.75 lakhs and for 1987-98 outlay for this scheme is Rs. 4.10.

(3) Rejuvenation of country Mango, Bor and Cashew trees into superior varieties and Incentive grants to Village Panchayats.

13.113 Under this scheme, it is proposed to convert country/inferior Mango, Bor and Cashew trees into superior varieties by side grafting, budding or soft wood grafting. For this purpose for Mango, Bor and Cashew, an incentive grant of Rs. 5/- per tree of Mango/Cashew & Rs. 3/- per Bor tree is paid to the farmers. Similarly, a prize of Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 2000/- is awarded to first two Gram Panchayats in each District for conversion of minimum 500 trees of Mango, Bor and Cashew trees. The anticipated expenditure in 1995-96 is Rs. 19.60 lakhs. The outlay for 1997-98 was Rs. 9.88 lakhs. This scheme is discontinued from this year (1997-98).

(4) Capital subsidy for Horticulture Development to Small and Marginal Farmers

13.114 Under this scheme 50% subsidy in case of Alphonso Mango and 33.33 % for other fruit crops having long gestation period is given to small/marginal and SC/ST farmers against loans sanctioned to them by Bank to encourage Horticulture development. However this scheme has been discontinued from 1990-91 and a new scheme with more financial benefits has been introduced and linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme. The outlay has been proposed for payment of spillover subsidies to beneficiaries covered prior to 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 was Rs. 19.25 lakhs. The outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 14.13 lakhs.

(5) Horticulture Plant Protection

13.115 The objective of this scheme is to control important pests and diseases on horticulture crops. 50% subsidy is given to cultivators for control of pests/diseases for adopting plant protection measures. During 1996-97 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 61.75 lakhs. The outlay approved for 1997-98 is Rs.72.94 lakhs. An area of 30,000 ha. of Mango, Orange, Potato is expected to be covered to be covered in 1996-97.

(6) Agro processing

13.116 Due to implementation of the Horticulture development programme linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme, large area under various fruit crops is being covered. It is expected that a total area of 10 lakh hectares would be covered under fruit plantation by end of VIII Plan 1992-97. In view of the large scale production of fruits, infrastructure facilities of processing, marketing etc. need to be enhanced. For this purpose, new schemes are proposed and An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh anticipated expenditure for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 1.51 lakh for 1996-97 for this year (97-98) outlay is not provided.

(7) Orange processing centre at Katol & Warud

13.117 Orange processing units are proposed to be established in 1995-96 at Katol and at Warud. It is proposed to process orange into juice concentrates. Projects are being prepared anticipated expenditure for 96-97 Rs. 150.00 An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs for 1997-98.

(8) Financial assistance to coconut producing farmers

13.118 This programme is implemented with financial assistance of 50:50 from Coconut Development Board. Under this programme financial assistance limited to Rs.1000/- is provided for irrigation facilities to coconut producing farmers. An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs was for 1996-97 in 1997-98 outlay is not provided for this Scheme.

(9) Plant Protection for Oranges in Vidarbha Region

13.119 The Government has recently in January 1996 declared Special Development Programme for Vidarbha Region. In this programme emphasis has been on Plant Protection of Oranges being important horticultural crop in Vidarbha. As such an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for 1997-98.

(10) Distribution of improved onion/vegetable seed Minikits on subsidy

13.120 Onion is a major crop in the State. However, many cultivators use Rangada variety. Keeping of quality of this onion for longer period is difficult. Hence to encourage the cultivators to take improved variety of Onion, minikits of ten kilo seed or "Agri Light red" are supplied with 75% subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 9.01 lakhs for 1996-97 for this scheme. In 1997-98 outlay is not provided for this Scheme.

Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation System (State Sector) for Horticulture Development

13.121 One of the major tools in increasing horticulture production is water. The most efficient method of using irrigation water is drip system. By using drip irrigation more than 3 times area could be brought under irrigation with same quantity of irrigation water. For this purpose "Drip Irrigation Scheme" to enhance the cultivation area of horticulture is under implementation. An outlay of 230.28 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Extension Publicity Training and Workshop

13.122 To create awareness among farmers regarding new technologies, scientific methods of package of practices and research and outcomes of various State/Centres sector schemes it has been proposed to give wide publicity extension activity, training, exhibitions and workshops for extension workers and farmers. It is proposed to organise seminars for farmers at block levels. It is also proposed to organise exhibitions demonstrations for training of farmers. An outlay of Rs.1.60 lakhs 1997-98 for this scheme in 97-98 outlay is not provided.

(I) Census of various horticultural crops.

13.123 With the inception of EGS linked Horticulture Development Programme since 1990-91, plantation of horticultural crops is geared up. Besides this there has been increased trend for production of Horticultural crops. Though during the Agricultural Census marginal census of Horticultural plant is done once in five years, it was decided to take special Horticulture Census during 1995-96. This will help to decide strategy about preservation, processing and export of horticultural crops. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1996-97 and 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for residual work.

(1) Strengthening of Directorate of Horticulture, Regional & District Office.

During 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for strengthening of various horticulture offices providing computer, fax etc. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed.

(2) Replacement of Old Vehicles

For replacement of old vehicles an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs was provided during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1996-97 and 1997-98 outlay is not provided.

Centrally Sponsored Programme of Horticulture in 1997-98.

(1) Scheme of Commercial Floriculture

13.124 This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide technical know how in promoting cultivation of new varieties of flowers having export potential. In this scheme model Floriculture Centre is being established at Raleshar District Pune, for the collection and multiplication of new varieties of flowers and for the training of farmers for post harvest handling and grading of flowers. Under area expansion assistance to the small and marginal farmers for an area of 1/10 of ha. will be given at 50% of the total cost subject to Rs.1,000. One tissue culture laboratory will be established in private sector. However, this scheme being new and highly technical it was not possible to implement the scheme in 1996-97. This scheme is implemented in 1996-97 with a provision is of Rs. 39.46. and 61.79 lakh for 1997-98.

(2) Assistance for Drip Irrigation (use of Plastics in Agriculture)

13.125 This is a 100% centrally assisted scheme. The various components of this scheme are drip installation, demonstration, mulching and green houses for which assistance will be given. As the scheme was sanctioned late it was not possible to implement it in 1993-94. The unspent balance of 1993-94 was utilised in 1994-95 alongwith the provision of 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(3) Integrated Development Programme of Cashewnut

13.126 This is a 100% centrally assisted scheme. The various components under the scheme are development of new Cashewnut plantation with clones conforming to export quality and its maintenance, adoption of intensive pest control measures, adoption of comprehensive production technology, replacement of old and economic gardens by replanting and rejuvenation. In addition to this establishment of regional nurseries for the production of quality planting material of improved varieties, training programme for farmers for transfer of technology, demonstration of improved cultivation, etc. are programmes implemented in the State through Directorate of Cashewnut Development, Cochin.

13.127 During the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.304.23 lakhs was approved and expenditure is Rs. 220.04 lakhs. From 1994-95 with Government of India's approved new Cashewnut plantation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been linked with State EGS linked Horticulture Programme of Cashewnut Development Scheme. During 1994-95 regional nursery has been established at Nileli (District Singhudurg).

For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 503.11 lakhs has been proposed.

(4) Integrated Development of Spices

13.128 This scheme aims at increasing production of spices through multiplication and distribution of quality planting material, area expansion, organisation of demonstration plots for popularising high yielding varieties and scientific methods of cultivation, distribution of minikits of various spices. The various spice crops included in this scheme are Black paper, Ginger, Turmeric, Chillies, Clove and other minor spice crops. Assistance for plant protection measures is also given. To execute the programme provision for staff has been made. An outlay of Rs.120.72 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(5) Integrated Development of Tropical & Arid Zone Fruits

13.129 The main objective of the scheme is to step up the production and productivity of fruit crops by making available good planting material of high yielding variety, supply of critical inputs to improve productivity of old/neglected orchards, upgradation of extension techniques for better education of farmers in modern cultivation methods. In 1993-94 an amount of Rs.110.45 lakhs has been sanctioned to establish one big and seven small nurseries, two private and one public sector tissue culture unit, area expansion demonstration plot, rejuvenation/improving productivity old orchards, training of farmers and publicity. However, as the scheme is sanctioned late, the unspent balance of 1993-94 will be utilized in 1994-95 in addition to the programme of 1994-95 for which the provision of Rs.385.88 lakh was made. An outlay of Rs. 202.00 lakhs for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.313.71 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(6) Production and distribution of Vegetable minikits

13.130 This is a Central Sector scheme with 100% financial assistance from Central Government. In this scheme, minikits for an area of 1/10 acre consisting of quality seeds of high yielding varieties of vegetable together with plant protection chemicals and informative literature on improved cultivation practices is provided to the small and marginal farmers. The cost of each minikit is Rs.150. They are distributed after collecting Rs.10 per kit as token money from the beneficiaries. The other components of this scheme are production of breeder/foundation seed by State Agricultural Universities and providing assistance for production of hybrid vegetable seed in private sector. An outlay of Rs.45.08 lakhs was for 1997-98 in 1997-98 outlay is not provided for this Scheme.

(7) Mushroom cultivation

13.131 This is 100% Centrally assisted scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to increase mushroom production by providing good quality spawns, compost and casing soil. In this scheme spawn production unit, pasturised compost production unit will be established to provide spawn and pasturised compost to the small and marginal farmers at subsidised rate. Training of farmers for mushroom cultivation will also be taken. This scheme being new and highly technical, it was not possible to implement the scheme in 1994-95. This scheme is being implemented in 1995-96 and total provision proposed for 1997-98 is of Rs.1.00 lakh.

(8) Development of Root & Tuber Crops

13.132 This is a VIII Five Year Plan scheme for which 100% assistance will be given by Central Government. Potato and other root and tuber crops i.e. sweet potato, colocasia, taro and yams will be undertaken in the scheme. This scheme aims at popularising true potato seed technique for which a main bio-centre will be established for this purpose. The other components of this scheme are distribution of minikits and organising demonstration plot of true potato seed cultivation on farmer's field. Anticipated for 1996-97 expenditure is 53.66 this scheme was Rs.4.95 lakh for 1996-97 and Rs. 5.50 lakh are for 1997-98.

Schemes Sponsored by National Horticulture Board.**(1) Establishment of Nutritional gardens in Rural Areas**

13.133 This is a 100% centrally assisted scheme. The grafts/seedlings are produced on Government nurseries and supplied to small and marginal scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities. As per soil and climate conditions each farmer is supplied with maximum ten grafts/seedlings at the rate of Rs.50 seedlings costing less than Rs.5 under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is for 1997-98.

(2) Transfer of Technology through training and Visit of fruit and vegetable growers.

13.134 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is made available by National Horticulture Board for each district. The group of 50 farmers is taken to various research stations Agricultural Universities either in State or Inter State in order to make them familiar with advanced research, so that they can adopt advanced technologies to improve the productivity of crops. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Programme of Coconut Development Boards.**(1) Project for area expansion under coconut**

13.135 The subsidy to the tune of Rs.6,000 per hect. is sanctioned to the Coconut growers who bring minimum 0.1 ha. to maximum 2 ha. under coconut cultivation in three years. During the first year an amount of Rs.3,000 is sanctioned while in 2nd and 3rd year an amount of Rs.3,000 is sanctioned in equal instalment. Outlay of Rs.1.20 lakhs for 1997-98 in 1997-98 outlay is not provided.

(2) Production and distribution of T X D seedlings

13.136 This is 50% centrally assisted scheme. The scheme envisages to produce seedlings of T X D variety of coconut and supply to farmers at fixed rates on Government nursery. The male and female flower from and the hybrid nuts are produced in 1st phase of programme and subsequently the seedlings are raised from the harvested nuts and distributed to the growers 50:50 CSP. An outlay of Rs.5.76 lakhs for 1996-97 and in 97-98 outlay is not provided.

(3) Integrated farming in Coconut

13.137 The project envisages to maximise production of Coconut by adoption of improved management practices which can yield positive results in the shortest possible time. Under integrated coconut development scheme assistance for removal of unproductive old trees at Rs.200.00 per tree is admissible. Similarly for planting new seedlings 50% subsidy limited to Rs.5.00 per seedlings is also admissible. In addition to fruits an amount of Rs.750 per hectarte is paid to coconut growers for application of fertilisers and insecticides to coconut crop with a view to increase productivity. An outlay of Rs.1.69 lakhs for 1996-97 and in 1997-98 outlay is not provided.

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CHAPTER-14

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

INTRODUCTION

14.1 Animal Husbandry is an activity allied to the agriculture. It is crucial for increasing the income of people in rural area and for absorbing the rural youth unemployed and underemployed. The functions of the Animal Husbandry therefore are mainly development and conservation of livestock. Development aspects deals with increase in production of animal products like milk, eggs, wool and meat by increasing the livestock productivity, The conservation aspect provides an effective and efficient Veterinary health cover, both prophylactic and curative to maintain the optimum level of production of livestock.

The State has abundant resource for livestock and poultry. As per the 1992 Livestock Census, the livestock and poultry population of Maharashtra is as follows :

	No. in thousand		Percentage
	1987 Census	1992 Census	
Cattle	169,83	174,41	2.70
Buffalo	47,55	54,47	14.55
Sheep	28,73	30,74	7.00
Goats	91,95	99,41	8.11
Other Livestock (Horses, Pigs Camels etc.)	4,47	4,89	9.39
Total	342,53	363,92	6.21
Poultry & Ducks	248,39	321,08	29.26

14.2 Considering the earlier Livestock Census of 1987, there is an annual rise of 1.05% in the bovine population of the State, while in sheep and goat this rise is of 1.4% and 1.62% respectively.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS

14.3 For effective delivery of veterinary health services through veterinary aid centres a target of establishment of 650 new centres is set out. The review of the Plan indicates that the efforts in this direction indicate that, by end of 1995-96, 770 veterinary aid centres are added with due weightage for development of livestock in the tribal areas and the areas of SC/NB pockets. The total number of 324 veterinary aid centres have been upgraded to the status of Grade I Veterinary Dispensaries by the end of 1996-97.

Financial Targets and Achievements - Appraisal.

14.4 The approved outlay of the Animal Husbandry Sector for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.5342.00 lakhs. This is 41.51% higher than the outlay of Rs.3775.00 lakhs of the 7th Five Year Plan. At the end of the 8th Five Year .

Plan, while reviewing the financial inputs received, it was revealed that an outlay of Rs.6622.43 lakhs was made available for the growth of this important Core Sector. This indicates that 124% of the approved outlay for 8th Five Year Plan was provided in an ascending order to accommodate the infrastructure established in the above period. So also to create new assets towards developmental activities. In the backdrop of above, it is anticipated that an outlay of Rs.4779.40 lakhs will be consumed upto 1996-97. This will be 89.47% percent against the approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. Rs.5342.00 lakhs.

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS :

14.5 Important Physical Targets and and Achievements regarding major animal products like milk, eggs and wool and some other programmes are as under :

Item	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achieve ment	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achieve ment	Annual Plan 1996-97 Target	Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1997-98 Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Milk (000 MT) production	4830	4811	4991	5200	5200	5406
2.	Eggs (No.Mill-)	3417	2338	2501	2675	2600	2820
3.	Wool (lakh Kg)	15.56	1532	1548	1578	1578	1580
4.	No. of (No.lakhs) cross bred animals.	10.90	5.28	1.89	2.16	2.16	2.17
5.	No.of AIS (No. lakhs) performed.	76.33	35.65	12.43	13.66	13.66	13.79
6.	Livestock Dev. Officer Incharge—						
	(i) Veterinary Dispensaries.	1059	992	1090	1180	1156	1327
	(ii) Key Village Units.	80	80	80	80	80	84
	(iii) AIS	150	150	150	150	150	154
	Total 6	1289	1222	1320	1410	1386	1565
7.	Livestock Supervisors ALDO Incharge						
	(i)Veterinary Aid Centres	2254	1908	1993	2098	2073	2010
	(ii) Key Village Units .	388	388	388	388	388	384
	(iii) AI sub-centres	520	520	520	520	520	516
Sub-Total 7	...	3162	2816	2901	3006	2981	2910

14.6 The targetted milk production during 1997-98 i.e. 5406 thousand M.Ts., would be 103.9% of the anticipated production during 1996-97. This increase in respect of egg production is estimated to be 4.44% During 1997-98 the per capita availability of milk would be 164 grams per day. Similarly, per capita per year availability of eggs would be 31 eggs.

FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS :

14.7 The approved outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure during 1992-95 and 1995-96, the approved outlay for 1996-97 and anticipated expenditure during 1996-97 and the outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98.
				Approved outlay	Anti- cipated Expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Animal Husbandry	5342.00	1775.76	1191.56	2212.56	2212.56	1051.86

14.8 To achieve the objective of the Department, following major programmes are implemented :

- (1) Veterinary Services and Animal Health.
- (2) Cattle Development.
- (3) Poultry Development.
- (4) Sheep and Goat Development.
- (5) Feed and Fodder Development.
- (6) Extension & Training.
- (7) Administrative, Investigation and Statistics.
- (8) Investment in Public Sector Undertakings.
- (9) Meat Processing.

STRATEGY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

14.9 The strategy for the Annual Plan 1997-98, will be definitely co-related to the generalised strategies of planning in the State and will be complementary to the policy approach, proposed to be taken up during the 9th Five Year Plan. However, due emphasis has been given on the important aspects of accelerated growth in production of livestock products and to extend the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the State.

14.10 The outlay for Animal Husbandry Programmes during the Annual Plan 1997-98 is proposed to be utilised as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	Programmes	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98		
		District Level	State Level	Total
1	Direction & Administration	13.20	2.50	15.70
2	Extension & Training	24.53	20.68	45.21
3	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	636.06	4.20	640.26
4	Administrative Investigation & Statistics.	...	17.70	17.70
5	Cattle & Buffalo	178.57	2.00	180.57
6	Poultry Development	90.21	12.84	103.05
7	Sheep & Goat Development	8.17	22.00	30.17
8	Fodder & Feed Development	0.70	...	0.70
9	Assistance to Animal Husbandary Co-operatives	...	...	...
10	Investment in Public Sector Undertakings	...	5.00	5.00
11	Discretionary grants	...	3.00	3.00
12	Meat Processing	...	10.50	10.50
Total		951.44	100.42	1051.86

THE PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 :

(I) Direction and Administration :

14.11 The organisational pattern of the Animal Husbandry Department is proposed to be strengthened for providing mobility for monitoring and supervision of various programmes, strengthening of the Commissioner Office by computerisation and replacement of few vehicles at the district level. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 15.70 lakhs is provided during 1997-98.

(II) Extension and Training :

14.12 Extension and Training is an important tool for transfer of technology in all its aspects to the field. There is a growing inclination in the Animal Husbandry Activities, particularly in the rural areas. It is therefore necessary to maintain and expand this programme of awareness, so as to popularise the Animal Husbandry activities, like breeding, feeding, management and health cover on scientific basis, amongst rural population. These activities include participation in the All India Level/Regional Level Livestock and Poultry shows and exhibitions, Organisation of Calf Rallies and

Work Campaigns, Training to farmers in poultry etc. To disseminate the scientific information in the field Training Programme for in-service persons and avenues for inducting new candidates for Animal Husbandry Service, through Livestock Supervisor's Training Programme are some of the major on-going schemes under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 45.21 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health :

14.13 Animal Health support is vital for optimum production of livestock for reducing losses, due to morbidity and mortality. By the end of 1996-97, 31 Veterinary Polyclinics, 1156 Vety. Dispensaries and 2073 Veterinary Aid Centres have been established in the State. In addition to the above institutes, Veterinary health was also provided through 670 Artificial Insemination Sub Centres and 468 Key Village Units alongwith 61 mobile veterinary clinics. The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended to have 1 Veterinarian for 5000 cattle units by the end of 2000 A.D. At present, this ratio is 1 Veterinarian (Manned by L.D.O.'s) to 15683, cattle units and on an average 5501 cattle units are served by 1 Vety. Institution (manned by L.D.Os and Supervisors in the State.)

14.14 Similarly, a Programme of upgradation of existing Vety. Aid Centres into Vety. Dispensaries is also simultaneously implemented and accordingly 66 new upgradation are made during 1996-97. In addition to this, 75 existing Veterinary Aid Centres will be upgraded during 1997-98. The object of such upgradation is to provide better Vety. Health Services to the selective centres, where the daily average attendance of animals is significant.

14.15 As recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture every district in the State has a Vety. Polyclinic. They have been provided with the required buildings. These Polyclinics are provided with X-ray machines, for better diagnostic facilities and presently 20 Vety. Polyclinics have such facility. During 1997-98 X-ray machine for two Vety. Polyclinic (viz. Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts) would be provided.

14.16 Establishment of Vety. Dispensaries and Vety. Aid Centres activities are implemented by Zilla Parishads. Most of these institutions are working in rented buildings or free accommodation provided by the Gram-Panchayats, which are un-suitable. Independent buildings for the institutions and residential accommodation to the working staff, is a primary need, for smooth and effective Vety. Health Services to the livestock owners, even at odd hours. With this objective, construction works of Vety. Dispensaries/Vety. Aid Centres and residential buildings are taken up and an outlay of Rs.265.69 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the year 1997-98.

14.17 The Institute of Vety. Biological Products and the Disease Investigation Section are the two major State Level Institutions, performing the work of production of various vaccines and investigation of various diseases in livestock and poultry respectively. An additional infrastructure has been proposed to be provided which include construction of flock house for Small Animal Breeding Centre and a separate Tissue Culture Laboratory for Test and Quality Control investigation section during 1997-98. The total outlay of Rs. 640.26 lakhs has been provided for Veterinary Services and Animal Health during Annual Plan 1997-98.

IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics :

14.18 The estimates of milk, eggs and wool production are the parameters for evaluating various activities of the Department, as also for future projections. The Integrated Sample Survey is being carried out in the State with Central Assistance. Presently, the District group-wise estimates are prepared and works of 16th Quinquennial Livestock Census would be taken up.

An amount of Rs. 17.70 lakhs has been provided as 50% State Share for the above schemes in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

V. Cattle and Buffalo Development :

14.19 The Cattle and Buffalo Development Programme is implemented through 10 Cattle Breeding Farms (including 1 Buffalo Breeding Farm), 2 Bull Rearing Centres, 29 District Artificial Insemination Centres, 48 Key Village Centres (with 468 Key Village Units), 3 Frosen Semen Laboratories and 49 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres with 670 Sub Centres thereunder. An outlay of Rs. 180.57 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(a) Breeding

14.20 The State has a well defined breeding policy, which comprises of cross-breeding of indigenous livestock with Jersey and Hoelste in Fresian exotic breeds through artificial insemination in non-irrigated and irrigated tracts in the State. The level of exotic blood between 50 to 62 and half is maintained in the cross-breds.

The breeding policy for Buffaloes is on the similar lines, consisting of crossing of non-descript buffaloes with Surti and Murrah buffaloes in the non irrigated and irrigated tracts. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Buffalo Breeding Farms at Hingoli (Dist. Parbhani), is being developed for the foundation stock of Surti buffaloes. Strengthening of the Farms includes construction of cattle sheds, providing irrigation facilities etc.

(b) Artificial insemination :

14.21 Presently the working of Artificial Insemination is being carried out by 4067 Frosen Semen Centres in the State. The performance of Articial Insemination work with its outcome is indicated below :-

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of A.I. done	Total Calves born (Cow+Bull)	A.1 Per Calf
1.	1992-93	1528440	413221	3.25
2.	1993-94	1698970	480708	3.18
3.	1994-95	1687790	532552	3.19
4.	1995-96	1778581	540188	3.12

14.22 In order to produce frozen semen doses required for the Artificial Insemination work, 3 frozen semen laboratories are functioning in the State (Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad). Annually, about 13.43 lakhs frozen semen doses are manufactured at 3 Laboratories. The expansion and modernization of Laboratories by providing additional equipments and infrastructure is to be done, under the Central Sector, "Scheme for extension of Frozen Semen Technology".

During the Annual Plan 1997-98 a total outlay of Rs. 180.57 lakhs has been provided for "cattle and buffalo development.

VI. Poultry Development :

14.23 According to latest Livestock Census of 1992, the Poultry population in the State is 321.07 lakhs. Out of this, 227.15 lakhs are Deshi Poultry birds and 93.92 lakhs are improved birds.

14.24 The population of improved birds notably increased by 88.77% during 1982 to 1987. Similarly, it is further increased by 45.13% between 1987 and 1992. The major thrust in Poultry Development Programme in the Government Sector is that of protecting the existing poultry population and upgrading the deshi poultry birds for higher eggs and meat production. It is also proposes to set up poultry farming as an occupation in the rural areas of the State, providing a source of income to the rural community, particularly to the weaker sections (from to SC/ST). To make the activity a viable commercial venture in Co-operative Sector, N.C.D.C. assistance is also sought for. There are 70 such projects, sanctioned in the State (25 of old pattern and 14 of new pattern), and 31 of modified revised pattern.

14.25 Implementation of Poultry development is done mainly through 4 Central Hatcheries, 16 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and 6 Poultry Training Centres. These institutions are engaged in the production of hatching eggs, day old chicks, rearing of breeding stock for sale and implementation of the Poultry Training Programme. The work done at the Central Hatcheries and Intensive Poultry Development Blocks during 1992-93 to 1996-97 is as below :

Sr. No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	Eggs production (in lakhs)	21.23	24.23	24.92	26.51	29.30
(2)	Hatching eggs (in lakhs)	3.88	4.79	4.67	5.11	7.54

Sr. No.	Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(3)	Supply of breeding stock (in lakh)	10.20	10.26	10.62	11.04	11.84
(4)	Poultry Training (No. of trainees)	9316	9114	8632	9963	10105

14.26 It is proposed to establish one Intensive Poultry Development Block in Bhandara as there is no Intensive Poultry Development Block, for the Nagpur Region. The provision has been proposed for the on-going construction works and the works likely to be sanctioned during 1996-97, at some of the Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Strengthening of the Hatcheries have also been proposed. Under this a hatchery is proposed to be established at Amravati as per the recommendation of Vidarbha Development Board.

14.27 The total outlay proposed for Poultry Development during Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.103.05 lakhs. The major outlay of Rs. 61.58 lakhs is under the Scheme for distribution of units of pullets to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries.

VII. Sheep and Goat Development :

14.28 The Sheep and goat activities under this programme are limited to 2 major schemes viz., the Special Livestock Breeding Programme (Sheep) and supply of sheep and goat units through Maharashtra Sheep and Goat Development Corporation.

The Special Livestock Breeding Programme, (sheep) which was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme upto 1991-92 has been transferred to State Government by the Central Govt. It is implemented in the rain-shadow areas of 6 districts in the State Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.45 lakhs is proposed for 1997-98 and will be utilised, if the programme is continued.

14.29 The Scheme for distribution of units of sheep and goat is sanctioned during the year 1992-93 for which NABARD's refinance is available to the financing institutions. The scheme will be a continued and about 92 sheep/goat units will be supplied to the beneficiaries. During 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 6.72 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

14.30 During 1997-98 sufficient allocation has been made for supplying improved bucks throughout the State. Similarly, the existing scheme of supplying sheep/goat units of 50+2 size, would be implemented in 18 districts in the State. Modifications in the size of the unit to suit the requirements of the beneficiaries would be done. The entire allocation during 1997-98 under this scheme is proposed to be utilised for the benefit of S.C./N.B. beneficiaries. A total allocation of Rs. 30.17 lakhs is proposed under this programme, which includes Rs.24.60 lakhs under Special Component Plan.

VIII. Feed and Fodder Development :

14.31 Under this programme, an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs has been provided as a State share for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of establishing of fodder seed multiplication farm at one of the Cattle Breeding Farm. Jath(District Sangli). Similarly, provision has also been made for establishment of Fodder Demonstration Plots. Fodder development activities are

carried out through other departments also viz. Social Forestry, Agriculture etc. In order to coordinate the efforts and to boost up fodder production, a Regional station for fodder production would be established with cent-percent assistance from Government of India.

During 8th Five Year Plan, two seed multiplication farms (Jath, District Sangli and Tathawade, District Pune) have already been established with Government of India assistance. During 1997-98, it is proposed to give incentive to boost up fodder production by providing inputs in kind to the beneficiaries. It is estimated that, the farmers would take up fodder plots ranging from 0.10 Hect. to 1 Hect. for which assistance will be provided.

IX. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings.

14.32 A Share Capital Contribution of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Maharashtra Sheep and Goat Development Corporation has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 towards State share for strengthening of the farms and implementation of National Buck/Ram Production Programme.

X. Meat Production and Processing

14.33 The State has abundant potential for meat production and the annual estimated meat production is of the order of 173.38 thousand M.T. Presently, quality control laboratory set up in Mumbai undertakes the certification work for export of meat, eggs etc. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen this Laboratory for which an outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been proposed from State Fund. The Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India would contribute Rs. 5.50 lakhs and APEDA would contribute Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

XI. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

14.34 The major ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 1997-98 are as follows :-

1) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (40:40:20)

The E.E.C. assisted programme is being implemented as per the guidelines of Government of India since 1993-94. The efforts during IXth Five Year Plan would therefore aim at complete eradication of the disease from the State. An outlay of Rs.64.00 lakhs has been provided during 1997-98.

2) Integrated Dairy Development Project (100% CSS) - A.H. Component

To develop "Dairying" as a substantial and subsidiary occupation in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas a project costing Rs. 1985.23 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of India, for implementation in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts. The project involves coordinated and synchronised efforts through the schemes of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department in selected areas. The impact of the project can very well be seen after implementation of scheme fully. Phase-II project has been submitted for approval to Government of India. The Animal Husbandry component proposed to be spent during 1997-98 is of Rs.258.18 lakhs.

14.35 Following ongoing schemes will be continued during 1997-98.

Sr.No.	Schemes	Sharing pattern.	Provision proposed. (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	Animal Disease Surveillance	50:50	2.00
2)	Control of FMD	25:25:50	23.49
3)	Coordinated Cattle breeding and small field progeny testing programme.	100%	14.50

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of funding.	Outlay proposed for 97-98. (Rs.in lakh)
4)	Strengthening of Integrated Sample Survey Scheme.	50:50	8.70
5)	Livestock Census	50:50	9.00
6)	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	50:50	5.00
7)	Special Livestock Development Programme	100%	21.00

14.36 New Centrally Sponsored Scheme are also proposed to be implemented during 1997-98 by availing central assistance are -

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of funding.	Outlay proposed for 97-98. (Rs.in lakh)
(1)	Reorganised National Bull Production Programme	100%	165.00
(2)	Extension of Frozen Semen Technology	...	47.60
(3)	Special Livestock Development Programme	...	21.00
(4)	Estt. of Regional Station for Fodder Production	...	10.50
(5)	Seed Multiplication through Registered Seed Growers	...	5.00
(6)	Organisation of Workshop/Seminars and Training Programme for field staff on A.H. Extension and Training Programme for breeders and farmers.	...	1.44
(7)	Organisation of National Demonstration Units on A.H. and Fodder Production.	...	25.00
(8)	Integrated Dairy Development Project Phase-II in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts. (A.H. Component)	...	258.18
(9)	Assistance to Co-operative Federation Ghutewadi for establishment of Slaughter House and goat meat complex.	50:45:5 GOI:Bank:Fed.	80.00

FLOW TO TASP AND SCP

14.38 Outlays under Tribal Sub Plan as well as Special Component Plan and percentage to the total outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is shown below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total proposed outlay. 1997-98	of which			
		TASP total	% to total	SCP outlay	% to outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 1997-98	1051.86	471.42	44.82%	142.95	13.59%

CHAPTER-15

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

15.1 Maharashtra State has the distinction of being the pioneer State in the field of Dairy Development in the country. The distinguishing features of dairy development activities in the State are adoption and propoganda of cross-bred cows as the main milch cattle in the State and to give predetermined and guaranteed price to primary producers. The consumers also are provided quality milk at prices fixed by the Government. Dairy Development activities are encouraged and promoted all over the State and not restricted to specific pockets or areas in the State and guarantee is offered for the purchase of all milk produced. It has been established that careful monitoring of the dairydevelopment programme can become very effective and remunerating source of income for farmers throughout the year. Besides, it has good potential for employment generation both in rural and urban areas.

15.2 The objectives of the Dairy Development sector in the State are mainly :-

(i) to implement dairy activities right upto village level and to establish effective development programme so as to contribute to, and work as Catalyst, inthe overall rural development in the State.

(ii) to ensure guaranteed remunerative price to milk producers for their milk and assurance of procuring the total quantity of milk that is offered by milk producers through their primary cooperatives to Government Milk Schemes or their Federal bodies and

(iii)to ensure supply of good quality milk to urban and semi-urban markets in the State at reasonable price.

Approach

15.3 Maharashtra, which was about 30 years back a deficit State has quickly become a surplus State in milk production. Present level of procurement of milk has reached 31.34 lakh litres per day, during 1994-95, through the network of 20666 primary co-operative societies, 75 taluka unions and 30 district federations. Besides a State level apex federation has been set up. Processing capacity of all the dairies put together is about 54.84 lakh liters per day and milk powder plants capacity is to the tune of 86 M.Ts.per day. Active co-operative federations have proved capability to market liquid milk as well as various milk products. Thus it can therefore be said that Government's policy of actively supporting "Dairying" has yielded rich dividends. Dairy activities continues to provide substantial subsidiary occupation to the farmers and supplement their income. It has the potential of providing viable economic activity and employment opportunities. Procurement marketing and processing activity involved in the business has adequate scope for engaging the needy people.

Present Infrastructure.

15.4 The following infrastructure is available in the State.

TABLE 1

Sr. No.	Type of Plant	Capacity in lakh litres per day					
		Government		Co-operative		Total	
		No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Chilling Plants	81	7.64	33	9.65	114	17.29
2.	Processing Dairies.	31	31.60	25	23.25	56	54.85
3.	Milk Powder Plants.	4	51 MT (per day)	4	35 MT (per day)	8	86 MT (per day)
4.	Distribution Depot.	1	0.20	5	6.00	6	6.20

THE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**(A)- Physical aspects**

TABLE - 2

(Rs.in lakhs)

Item	Unit	VIII Five Year	1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97		1997-98 proposed Target
					Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Milk Procurement	lakh litres	32.00	28.16	31.34	32.00	32.00	34.00
Milk distribution	lakh litres	25.00	21.26	21.65	25.00	25.00	28.00

(B) Financial Aspects

TABLE-3

(Rs.in lakhs)

Annual Plan					
Viii Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (1)	1992-95 Actual Expenditure (2)	1995-96 Actual Expenditure (3)	1996-97 Approved outlay (4)	1996-97 Anticipated Expenditure (5)	1997-98 Proposed outlay (6)
7556.00	779.64	426.72	1097.00	1097.00	723.87

STRATEGIES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 :

15.5 The final results of the dairy sector in the State has showed losses over the years. These losses are mainly on account of (a) less margine in purchase and sell price of milk. (b) providing consumer subsidy and the burden of interest and depreciation on the investment made in the dairy sector.

The efforts in the dairy sector would be directed to achieve following objectives :—

1. To implement Special Integrated Dairy Development Programme in the identified backward areas of the State.(i.e. Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli Districts.

2. To increase per capita availability of liquid milk.

3. To strengthen and streamline the cooperative network, right from primary to apex level in the State

4. To diversify and strengthen the efforts in marketing of milk and milk products.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 :

15.6 An outlay of Rs. 723.87 lakhs is proposed for this sector during the Annual Plan 1997-98. This amount is proposed to be utilised in the following manner:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98		
		District Level	State Level	Total
1.	Direction and Administration			
2.	Extension & Training	194.32	.....	194.32
3.	Dairy Development Project	.....	5.00	5.00
4.	Assistance to Coop.Societies	12.34	.....	12.34
5.	Govt. Milk Schemes	416.97	.....	416.97
6.	Other Programme	.....	95.24	94.24
	TOTAL	623.63	100.24	723.87

ONGOING SCHEMES

15.7 The on going schemes proposed to be continued are:-

(i) Distribution of one year old buffalo calves :-

Under this scheme one year old buffalo calves of good genetic material available in Bombay stables are distributed to scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who are members of dairy cooperative societies at nominal rate of Rs.100/- . These calves are purchased at about Rs. 500/- and are reared for 45 days at rearing cost of Rs. 250/ per calf. Insurance cost of Rs.33/- is borne by the Government and similarly Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per day for two years in the form of cattlefeed. Subsidy is given till the beneficiary gets income from animal i.e. start of first lactation period. An outlay of Rs.35.75 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(ii) Training and Education

Two years diploma course in dairy farm management is given to employees and is a continuing programme. No outlay has been kept during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(iii) Assistance to Dairy Cooperative Societies :-

It is proposed to provide assistance to primary cooperative societies in the form of management subsidy, training to the secretaries of the societies, capital grant for

purchase of testing equipments. An outlay of Rs.11.53 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(iv) Milk procurement, processing and distribution :

Presently the State is handling about 32 lakh litres of milk per day in Govt. and Cooperative Sector.

Estimated production of by-products of milk during the year 1997-98 is as follows :

Name of the product	Quantity
1. Milk powder	6,000 M.T.
2. White Butter	3,000 M.T
3. Table Butter	300 M.T.
4. Ghee	2,000 M.T.
5. Cheese	50 M.T.
6. Shrikhand	60 M.T.
7. Energee	1.65 crore bottles
8. Lassi	0.60 crore bottles
9. Masala milk	0.20 crore bottles
10. Longlife cow milk	0.20 crore bottles
11. Paneer	35 M.T
12. Pedha	40 M.T.

15.8 Latest position of proposed expansion schemes :

a) Govt. Milk Scheme, Udgir, Dist-Latur :

The establishment of 50,000 litres per day Dairy at Latur is approved and the work is nearing completion.

An outlay of Rs. 86.81 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

b) Govt. Milk Chilling Centre, Kada, Beed.

The expansion of chilling centre at Kada from 10,000 litres to 30,000 litres per day capacity has been taken up and it is nearing completion. Rs. 9.63 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

c) Govt. Milk Scheme, Bhoom, Dist. Osmanabad :

The expansion of 50,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres per day capacity dairy at Bhoom, is in progress. An outlay for this scheme provided is Rs.20 lakhs for 1997-98.

15.9 The State Govt. has approved a Special Dairy Development Programme for backward area viz. Konkan, Marathwada and Vidarbha region and hilly areas of the State. Special activities to be implemented include -

(i) Setting up and strengthening the cooperative network.

(ii) Setting up the facility for introducing cross-breed cattle of good qualities.

(iii) Providing chilling centres on the identified routes in each Tahsil to facilitate effective procurement of milk.

(iv) Improving the veterinary aid infrastructure to these identified areas.

(v) Work out programmes for fodder development.

(vi) Undertake schemes for setting up milk product plants.

(vii) Introduce training and extension services in dairy sector particularly in the identified backward areas.

The Central Government have approved the above programme on 27-2-96 for Rs.19.85 crores for the year 1996-97 out of which Rs.10.57 crores are allocated to Dairy Development.

15.10 Integrated Dairy Development Project:

The Central Government has approved an Integrated Dairy Development Project to be implemented in the districts which are not included in the Operation Flood Programme and Hilly and Backward areas like Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli and are the districts chosen for implementation of the project. The project includes:-

(1) Setting up and strengthening of the cooperation network.

(2) Setting up facility for introducing cross breed cattles of good qualities.

(3) Improving the veterinary aid infrastructure in indentified areas.

(4) Work out programmes for fodder development and enhance its production.

(5) Introduce training and extension activities in the sector and provide milk chilling units in remote villages.

(6) Establishment of processing dairies at Kanakavali, Yavatmal, and expansion of existing dairy at Chandrapur.

The Central Government has approved Rs.1057.43 lakhs for effective implementation of the State Project and the funds are made available in the 2nd phase of Integrated Dairy Development Project. The districts which are not covered under operation flood programme are fully backward, the above scheme will be implemented. The proposal of 2nd phase of IDDP is prepared and will be implemented in other districts during IXth Five Year Plan.

15.11 The Vidarbha Dairy Development Programme includes - New Chilling Centres, expansion of present dairy and installation of modern dairy machinery. This programme will be taken up in 9 districts of Vidarbha under Vidarbha Development Programme.

15.12 Flow to T.A.S.P. and S.C.P.

Out of an approved outlay for annual plan of Rs.723.87, an outlay of Rs.106.18 lakhs (14.67%) and Rs.182.67 lakhs (25.2%) is provided for T.A.S.P. and S.C.P. respectively for implementation of extension schemes.

15.13 Milk and Milk Products Order 1992

The Dairy industry in India has made significant programme in last few decades. Government policies in the past were such that, a predominant role was played by the State and Cooperative sector. The Dairy industry was under compulsory licensing as per the provision of the I (D&R) Act, 1951. This prevented to a large extent coming up of new units in the areas, where one unit was already allowed to operate.

15.14 As per revised policy delicensing of industry 50 private dairy units are registered in the State, out of which 32 units have been commissioned with an overall capacity of 13.31 lakh litres per day.

□ □

CHAPTER-16

FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

16.1 A long coastline of 720 kms. with a continental shelf area of 111512 sq.kms., over 3 lakh ha of fresh water area and 14,550 ha. of brackish water area form is available for the development of fisheries of Maharashtra State.

The marine fish production, which has a potential of producing 3,75,000 tonnes of fish from 40 fathom depth area is the major sector of marine fish production. However, during the past few years the marine fish production seems to have reached a stage of stabilisation around 3,50,000 to 3,60,000 tonnes with a maximum production of 3,50,000 tonnes during the year 1993-94. Efforts are now required to be made for increasing the fish production of the State in the field of culture fisheries, both fresh water and brackish water. The average consumption of fish, which forms one of the rich sources for supply of animal proteins to the local population stands around 6 kg. of fish in the marine districts and even less than 1.5 kg.in inland areas.

Aims and Objectives

16.2 The main aims and objectives of the Fisheries Development are as follows :—

(i) to optimise the fish production from available and new water resources by extending the area of operation and by increasing productivity.

(ii) to impart educational and occupational training to the fishermen and to encourage new entrants to the culture fisheries.

(iii) to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of the fishermen from weaker section of the society.

The State Government has implemented the schemes for the development of fisheries sector since VIth Plan period with the objectives :—

(1) To increase the Fish Production

(2) Employment Generation for the fishermen in rural areas.

(3) To make available the maximum fish food in the diet of the common people.

(4) To earn foreign exchange by exporting the export quality fish and brackish water prawns.

The effects of the implementation are seen in increased fish production.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS : A Physical aspect
VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN - TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

16.3

TABLE 1

Serial No.	Unit	Target VIII VHI Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan				
			1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Target	1996-97 Anti. Achi.	1997-98 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Fish Production—						
	(a) Inland 000 Tonnes Annual level	125	244	77	125	125	130
	(b) Marine "	400	385	415	415	415	420
	(c) Brackish- Water	...	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.05	0.05
Total:—Fish Production		525	629.05	492.05	540.05	540.05	550.05
2	(i) Mechanised Boats	6770	716	7269	7422	7422	157
	(ii) OBM	500	100	106	128	130	22
	(iii) In Board Engine	...	...	...	162	20	160
3	Fish Seed Production Annual level	600	286	271	550	550	600
4	No.of fish seed farms (cum)	45	42	42	42	42	44

B- Financial aspects

TABLE 2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved outlay for VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan				
	1992-95 Actual Expenditure	1995-96 Actual Expenditure	1996-97 Approved Outlay	1996-97 Anti Expenditure	1997-98 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2914.00	1718.0	638.57	1116.20	914.17	733.62

16.4 Keeping the defined objectives and current status of fisheries development in view, the main priorities for further development of the fisheries sector in the Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows:-

(i) To increase seed production in brackish water and fresh water fisheries for increasing total production as well as per hectare yield.

(ii) To exploit immense potential of brackish water area identified as suitable for prawn culture.

(iii) To improve yields from reservoir fisheries by taking up comprehensive programme of developing approximately 1 lakh ha. water area.

(iv) To encourage aquaculture of carps and other species and to integrate fish farming with duck, poultry and animal husbandry.

(v) To increase marine fish production by adoption of improved methods of fishing and exploitation of new resources beyond - 40 Fathom depth zone.

(vi) To provide landing and harbour facilities.

(vii) To improve socio-economic condition of fishermen with financial assistance through cooperative and other agencies.

(viii) To provide facilities for preservation, transport and marketing of fish.

(ix) To augment the training facilities for improving professional efficiency of the fishermen.

(x) To undertake research and investigation of various fisheries problems through appropriate research institutions.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

16.5 Outlays for the Annual Plan 1997-98 :—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Programmes (1)	Outlays for the Annual Plan 1997-98		
	District Level (2)	State Level (3)	Total (4)
(A) Direction and Administration—			
(i) Strengthening of the Organisation of fishing department.	...	0.50	0.50
(ii) Strengthening, Extension and Training.	5.38	0.30	5.68
Total	5.38	0.80	6.18
(B) Inland Fisheries—			
(i) Establishment of Fish seed production farms	90.20	...	90.20
(ii) Establishment of National Fish Seed Farms	...	6.20	6.20
(iii) Fish Farming in Impounded Water.	82.20	...	82.20
(iv) Fish Farmer's Development Agencies	98.48	...	98.48
(v) Integrated Reservoir fisheries development	...	10.00	10.00
Programme (N.C.D.C.)			
(vi) Other	...	0.30	0.30
Total	270.88	16.50	287.38
(C) Brackish Water Fisheries—			
(i) Brackish Water Fish Farming	0.36	...	0.36
(ii) Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agency.	18.75	...	18.75
(iii) Construction of Brackish Water Prawn Hatcheries.	0.05	...	0.05
(iv) Brackish Water Survey.	3.00	...	3.00
(v) Fishing and Pollution Regulation Act	...	0.10	0.10
(vi) Other	...	0.10	0.10
Total:	19.16	3.20	22.36

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(D) Marine Fisheries—				
(i) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts and improvement of boats		148.00	...	148.00
(ii) Improvement of landing facilities.	...	19.09	...	19.09
(iii) Development of Fishing Harbours and Landing & Berthing facility at fishing port.		23.70	...	27.70
(F) Other Programmes—				
(i) Assistance for Preservation, Transport & Marketing of fish		25.38	...	25.38
(ii) Assistance for purchase of fisheries requisites	...	57.14	...	57.14
(iii) Development of Fisheries Cooperatives	...	7.55	...	7.55
(iv) Other schemes	...	23.93	112.91	136.84
Total	...	600.21	133.41	733.62

Preservation, Transport & Marketing of fish PROGRAMMES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

16.6 Salient features of some of the important schemes in the Annual Plan 1997-98 :

(A) INLAND FISHERIES

Fish Seed Production

16.7 The requirement of fish seed for optimum stocking available in water resources of the State is estimated to be 60 crores. As against this, the availability of seed by the end of the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been to the extent of 30 crores, leaving a gap of 30 crores of seed. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the field of seed production, and ultimate aim of increasing the inland fish production to the maximum possible level it is essential to expand some of the existing farms wherever site conditions permit, establish new fish seed farms and equip the existing fish seed farms with circular hatchery system. Construction of 29 Circular hatcheries have been completed. Construction work of 3 hatcheries is likely to be completed during the year and construction of Circular hatchery for 3 Seed Farms is proposed, of these 32 Fish Seed Production Farms in operation, 8 are in TSP area. An outlay of Rs.90.20 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

National Fish Seed Farms

16.8 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein assistance on the capital cost of the fish seed farms is available (70% limited to Rs.24.38 lakhs) from the Government of India. Presently, 2 National Fish Seed Farms at Upper Wardha and Upper Painganga in Amravati region are under construction. The original estimates of these farms have been revised as under

	Original	Revised
(i) Upper Wardha	... 56.98 lakhs	193.89 lakhs
(ii) Upper Painganga	... 52.24 lakhs	169.65 lakhs

At Upper Painganga farm construction of residential quarters and water supply works are completed and remaining works are in progress. At upper Wardha construction of laboratory and residential quarters for staff are completed. Remaining works are in progress. The capacity of each farm is to the extent of 6 crores of Seed per year. An outlay of Rs.6.20 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Fish Farmers Development Agency

16.9 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing integrated services of input supply, technical guidance and training to the fish farmers for intensive fish culture in small ponds. The scheme was operated in the first instance in 5 districts viz. Bhandara, Chandrapur Nagpur, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli. During 1990-92 Plan Period 21 more agencies in the State have been established. The implementation of this scheme with an integrated service approach has benefitted local fishermen in raising their per ha. fish production from the present level of about 100 kg/ha to 800-1500 kg/ha. which has been proposed to be enhanced to 1500 kg. Under this programme 8267 Ha. area has been developed so far and 38051 trainees have been trained. Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme and an outlay of Rs. 33.39 lakhs has been provided as Central share.

Reservoir Fisheries Development

16.10 It is proposed to undertake integrated programme for reservoir fisheries development for higher fish production in the selected reservoirs of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. The scheme would be implemented with NCDC assistance, for which a project reports have already been submitted to NCDC, of which project proposals of Bhandara and Akola Districts have been approved by the NCDC, those were expected to be implemented during coming years. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been kept as NCDC share for the year 1997-98.

(B) BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

Construction of Brackish Water Prawn Hatcheries

16.12 It is estimated that the State has 10,000 ha. of suitable brackishwater area for production of prawn/fish. There is large requirement of 50 crores seeds of cultivable prawn species in the State. There is prawn seed production hatchery at Badapokharan in Thane District with a capacity of 20 million seed production per year. Such Hatcheries are also proposed in Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. An outlay of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agencies

16.13 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance. 4 BFFDAs, one each in Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, have been established. The scheme aims at integrated development of brackishwater prawn farming under which every year 50 ha. area would be developed. The prawn cultivators are trained with extensive and semi intensive prawn culture practices aimed at producing 500 to 1000 kg. of prawn per ha. per year. An outlay of Rs. 18.75 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Brackish Water Fish Farming

16.14 With a view to increase production of brackish water prawns in a farm condition and adopting modern technique, a pilot farm at Asangaon in Thane District over an area of 50 Ha., is under construction since 26.3.1984. It is being implemented with the assistance of UNDP. In the beginning it was designed on Tide Cade type at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.78 lakhs. But as per technical advice of UNDP it has been modified on pump fed method with a revised cost of Rs. 234 lakhs. The construction of this farm will be completed by the end of 1996-97. Such projects is also proposed at Sindhudurg District and an outlay of Rs. 0.36 lakhs is kept for the year 1997-98. Under this project, prawns would be cultivated in farm ponds and the project will serve as pilot project and training centre to the farmers.

Brackish Water Survey and Demarcation

16.15 Preliminary surveys have revealed an area of 14,550 or so is suitable for brackish water fisheries. In order to take up microbial and technical survey, the Govt. of India has approved creation of one unit. Districtwise survey would be undertaken and estimates of projects conducive to prawn cultivation would be prepared and made available to fishermen. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(C) MARINE FISHERIES

Development of Fishing Harbours

16.16 Landing and berthing facilities at the important landing centres are of prime importance for enabling fishing vessels to land their catches safely and to keep fish in hygienic condition. Under the scheme, Mirkarwada project in Ratnagiri district, Minor fishing harbours at Agrao (estimated cost of Rs.55 lakhs) in Raigad district and Sarjekot(estimated cost Rs.30 lakhs) in Sindhudurg district which are sanctioned by the Government of India are proposed to be completed.

A total provision of Rs.23.70 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for development of fishing harbours.

(D) OTHER PROGRAMMES

(i) Landing and Berthing facilities :

The provision of Rs. 19.09 lakhs has been kept during the Annual Plan 1997-98 for providing landing facilities through the works costing less than Rs. 2 lakhs and all the four coastal districts of the State are covered.

(ii) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts—

Under this programme assistance is given as under :

	SRSC	SC	Loan	Total
1. (a) N.C.D.C. assistance	... 20%	5%	55%	80%
(b) State Assistance	... ..	10%	...	10%
(c) Contribution by Sponsored Group	... ..	...	...	10%

3745 Crafts have been assisted so far. It is evident that due to mechanisation, Fish production has increased to 4 lakh tonnes. Under this scheme craft being given assistance for construction of new boats. An outlay of Rs. 148.00 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Similarly an outlay and assistance for purchase of OMB and Inboard machine, Non-mechanised vessels is Rs.4.63 lakhs is for the year 1997-98.

2. Fitting out Board Machine on Non-Mech.boats(50% subsidy of total cost of engine limited to Rs.10000)

(a) State share	...	...	50%
(b) Central share	...	...	50%

3. Fitting in board Machine on non-mechanised boats upto 2 cylinder Engine (50% subsidy total cost of engine limited to Rs.12,000)

(a) State	...	...	50%
(b) Central	...	...	50%

(iii) Assistance for Transport, Sales and maintenance of fish—

Assistance from NCDC is made available to fishermen as follows :

	Special redeemable share capital	Share capital	Loan	Subsidy	Total
(a) Trucks and Godowns—					
(i) State	...	...	...	15%	15%
(ii) NCDC	...	15%	50%	10%	75%
(iii) Contribution of Society	...	...	...	...	10%
(b) Ice factory and cold storage—					
(i) State	10%	...	...	...	10%
(ii) NCDC	20%	5%	55%	...	80%
(iii) Contribution of Society	...	...	...	...	10%

Under this programme assistance to 24 ice factories/storages, 88 trucks and 126 ice boxes has been given. It is proposed to give assistance for purchase of 20 trucks and 1 ice factories during the year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs.25.38 lakhs has been kept for 1997-98 as a State share.

(iv) Education and Training—

In order to acquaint fishermen and youth with modern fisheries techniques, necessary training is imparted to them. Similarly staff members and officers are also required to be given training. A total outlay of Rs. 5.68 lakhs has been kept for the year 1997-98.

(v) Assistance to fisheries cooperatives—

Fisheries Cooperatives are given assistance in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital for first five years and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 7.55 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(vi) Assistance to the M.F.D.C.—

Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation may have to be assisted during 1997-98 and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

(vii) Welfare of Fishermen—

(a) National Welfare Scheme : Programme of development of ideal fishermen village is proposed to be implemented at National level under which housing, water supply, community halls etc. would be provided for fishermen community in the villages. The programme is proposed to be implemented on pilot basis in Ratnagiri, Raigad and Bhandara Districts. The proposals from Raigad and Jalgaon districts have been submitted for Administrative approval of Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(viii) New Aquarium—

In Maharashtra there is only one Aquarium. Establishment of New Aquariums at Nagpur has been proposed. Similarly renovation of existing aquarium (Taraporewala) is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1997-98.

(ix) Minor Works—

Construction works of minor nature from discretionary grants would be taken up. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(x) Exemption of Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel—

Till 1990-91 the Government of India used to reimburse on 100% basis the Excise Duty on HSD used for mechanised fishing crafts. However from the year 1991-92 the pattern of assistance has been changed as 80% from the GOI and 20% from the State Government. An outlay of Rs.254.25 lakhs is provided for Central share in 1997-98.

(xi) Assistance for purchase of Fisheries Requisites—

A provision of Rs. 57.14 lakhs has been kept in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for items of fisheries requisites mentioned below :—

(i) Fishing nets	15% of the cost of twine.
(ii) Construction of non machinised boats upto 7 tonnes by low income group of fishermen.	Subsidy at 50% of the cost of the boat or maximum Rs. 30,000/- per boat.

FLOW TO TASP AND SCP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Outlay for 1997-98	Outlay for			
		TASP	% to total outlay	SCP total outlay	% to total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(ii) Annual Plan 1997-98	733.62	103.49	14.11	126.69	17.27

It is not possible to earmark 13% allocation for SCP in the total outlay because the main beneficiaries of the fisheries programme are the traditional fishermen in the State and though backward, they are not included in SC or ST categories. Moreover, proportionate allocation of funds in the prescribed percentage cannot be made in case of the schemes, like construction of harbours, fish seed farms etc.

16.19 IMPORTANT SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED :—

Marine Sector

- (1) Assistance for mechanisation of fishing crafts under NCDC scheme.
- (2) Assistance for purchase of transport vehicles, construction of ice plants/cold storages etc. to fisheries cooperatives under NCDC schemes.
- (3) 50% assistance for construction of non-mechanised vessels.
- (4) Subsidy on purchase of fishing gears made by nylon twine, monofilament etc.
- (5) Grant of Excise Duty to the fishermen towards purchase of diesel.
- (6) Provide infrastructural facilities at landing centres.
- (7) Deep Sea Fishing
- (8) Marine Fisheries Regulation Act.

Inland Sector

- (1) Fish Seed Production.
- (2) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters.
- (3) Grant of subsidy for purchase of fishing twine/nets etc.
- (4) Development of reservoir fisheries.
- (5) Implementation of Fish Farmers Development Agencies

Brackishwater Scheme

- (1) Establishment of Brackishwater hatcheries.
- (2) Development of prawn culture through Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs).
- (3) Survey of brackish water areas.

16.20 Evaluation of the scheme of Mechanisation of Fishing crafts has been entrusted to M/s Kirloskar Consultants, Pune. The Draft Report of the study has been received, which mentions that the scheme is of immense use to the fishermen and has a great impact towards fish production as well as employment generation in the rural areas.

16.21 All the resources, either for fish culture, or capture fish production since are located in the rural areas, the fisheries sector provides quite good opportunities for providing employment in the rural and tribal areas. In inland sector, irrigation project affected persons, tend to fishing vocation, after the reservoir is filled in and this then is a major source of their livelihood.

Due to extension work a number of tribals formed independent cooperative society and are tending towards adoption of latest echnological advances for fish culture. In the tribal areas, the fisheries is a subsidiary sources of livelihood.

16.22 New schemes are proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

- (1) Extension of Research Training scheme (State level)
- (2) Establishment of Fresh water Prawn sseed Production Farm (State level)
- (3) Development of Reservoir Fisheries (Central share)(State level)
- (4) Establishment of Brackish water Pollution and Regulation Act (State level)
- (5) Establishment of Brackish Water Prawn culture Aqua Management Estate.(State level)
- (6) Inastallation of artificial reefs.(State level)
- (7) Assistance for off shore fish farming.
- (8) Assistance for utilisation of advance technic in marine fisheries (District level)
- (9) Assistance for electricity charges to fisheries Coop. Societies. (District level).
- (10) Assistance for providing facilities under cold chain scheme.

ANNEXURE - 1

List of Fish Seed Farms

Serial No.	Fish Seed Farm Location	District	Stocking Area	Spawn Production	Farming Area (Ha) capacity	Spawn stocking capacity	Seed Production (crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Fish Seed Farms in Non Tribal Area.							
1	Aarey	Gr. Bombay	0.33	1.50	0.26	0.312	0.103
2	Khopali	Raigad	0.50	2.25	0.60	0.720	0.238
3	Mula	Ahmednagar	1.09	4.90	0.26	0.312	0.103
4	Uadapsar	Pune	1.92	5.60	0.48	0.576	0.190
5	Ujani	Solapur	2.17	5.60	0.80	0.960	0.317
6	Dhom	Satara	1.20	5.40	1.46	1.752	0.578
7	jayakwadi	Aurangabad	3.96	3.50	1.91	2.292	0.760
8	Gohati	Jalana	0.92	4.10	0.20	0.240	0.079
9	Sidheshwar	Parbhani	1.56	5.60	0.98	1.176	0.388
10	Bhategaon	Parbhani	0.74	1.80	0.09	0.108	0.036
11	Masoli	Parbhani	2.00	5.60	0.58	0.697	0.230
12	Karadkhed	Nanded	1.09	4.90	0.77	0.924	0.305
13	Manjara	Beed	1.50	5.60	1.00	1.200	0.396
14	Dharani	Latur	1.00	4.50	0.39	0.468	0.154
15	Chandani	Osmanabad	0.48	2.15	0.22	0.348	0.115
16	Koradi	Buldhana	1.60	5.60	2.00	2.400	0.792
17	Katepurna	Akola	1.28	5.60	1.52	1.824	0.602
18	Kalzar	Wardha	0.48	2.15	0.81	0.792	0.321
19	Bor	Wardha	0.40	1.80	0.56	0.672	0.222
20	Vena	Nagpur	...	...	1.04	1.248	0.412
21	Pench	Nagpur	3.36	5.60	2.10	2.520	0.832
22	Shivanibandh	Bhandara	0.60	2.70	1.20	1.440	0.472
Fish farming centre							
23	Mukti	Dhule	...	...	1.18	1.416	0.467
24	Dheku	Aurangabad	...	...	0.6	0.912	0.301
25	Khalna	Aurangabad	...	...	0.93	1.116	0.368
26	Manar	Nanded	...	...	0.81	0.972	0.321
27	Basalpur	Amravati	...	...	2.00	2.400	0.792
28	Sayakheda	Yeotmal	...	...	1.80	2.160	0.713
29	Khindshi	Nagpur	...	...	1.12	1.344	0.444
30	Nagthana	Bhandara	...	...	1.52	1.824	0.602
31	Ambhora	Bhandara	...	...	0.98	1.176	0.388
32	Pus	Yeotmal	...	...	1.39	...	...
Total—32 ...			28.18	88.15	31.79	36.480	12.049
(B) Fish farma in Tribal Area							
33	Dapachari	Thane	0.94	4.20	1.10	1.320	0.436
34	Karanjvan	Nasik	0.96	4.30	0.60	0.720	0.238
35	Itiadh	Bhandara	1.38	5.60	1.66	1.992	0.657
36	Chargaon	Chandrapur	0.96	4.30	1.20	1.444	0.475
37	Amalnala	Chandrapur	0.72	3.20	0.96	1.152	0.380
Fish farming Centre							
38	Mandava	Amravati	...	...	2.04	2.448	0.888
39	Moragaon	Chandrapur	...	...	0.60	0.720	0.248
40	Loni	Nanded	...	...	1.23	1.476	0.487
Total—8 ...			5.41	21.60	9.39	11.268	3.719
Grand Total—A+B ...			33.59	109.75	41.18	47.748	15.768

CHAPTER 17

FORESTS AND SOCIAL FORESTRY

(I) FORESTS

INTRODUCTION

17.1 Forests play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the nature. Due to continued degradation and destruction of the forests in our State in the past, the evil effects in the form of soil erosion, floods, increased run-off, loss of genetic diversity etc. are manifest. The loss of forest cover is causing great concern to ecology in general and environment in particular. Forest, being the precious natural renewable resource, a sustainable management of this resource is most essential.

The Chief components of the forest eco-system are : i) plants, ii) fauna and iii) Micro-flora and (iv) micro-fauna. If any of these elements in the forest eco-system is removed or disturbed, the flow of energy nutrients and water get interrupted. As an adaptation to prevent loss of nutrients through leaching and run-off, most of the nutrients are stored in the vegetal cover. Removal of this vegetal cover, thus taken away, not only the nutrient capital but also leads to destruction of micro organism through changes in the micro-climate, accelerated run-off and leaching. It is, therefore, in the interest of the human being, not only to preserve the existing vegetal cover and wildlife but also to augment the existing vegetal cover by undertaking systematic forest management practices.

17.2 The National Forest Policy 1988 enunciates certain basic objectives, which inter alia includes the following :

(1) To maintain environmental stability through preservation and where necessary, to restore the ecological balance, that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests.

(2) To increase substantially the forest/tree cover through massive afforestation programmes especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.

(3) To meet the requirement of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations.

(4) To increase the productivity of forests to meet essential national needs.

(5) To check soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas like rivers, reservoirs, in the interest of soil and water conservation for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.

17.3 The area covered by forests in Maharashtra is 63,867 sq.km. which is about 21 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The State ranks third in the country in relation to the extents of forest area.

Mid Term Review of the VIII Five Year Plan.

17.4 An outlay of Rs.40509.00 lakhs was approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan for forest sector. Out of which it is likely that an outlay of Rs.13047.27 lakhs will be utilised during the first three years of the Plan. The physical targets set up for plantation of teak, bamboo, soil

conservation works, reforestation of degraded forest and massive afforestation are likely to be achieved during the Plan period. The physical achievement during the first four year for 1996-97 is given in the following table.

TABLE

Item	Unit	Target	Annual Plan			
			VIII Plan 1992-97	1992-95 Achieve ment	1995-96 Achieve ment	1996-97 Achieve ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Forest Survey & Demarcation Km.	Sq.	10000	1387.01	670	672	650
(2) Survey & Demarcation of Km. Ex-Private forests.	Sq.	—	335	45	350	650
(3) Forest Resources	Sq. Km.	9400	5908.13	2326.09	1800	1800
(4) Plantation—						
(a) Commercial & Industrial Teak	Hec.)	11150	4425	1704	1704	13650
Bamboo	Hec.)		6949	2498	2498	—
(b) Afforestation for soil conservation.	Hec.	1576	689	201	1056	1705
(c) Reforestation of degraded forests.	Hec.	9800	7924	2601	16040	1500
(d) Massive afforestation (not covered under (a) to (c) above.	Hec.	17000	9546	5440	5440	900

The outlay approved for Eighth Plan, actual expenditure during 1992-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 proposed outlay for 1997-98, is given in the following table.

Eighth Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay 1	1992-95 Actual Expenditure 2	1995-96 Actual Expenditure 3	Annual Plan 1996-97 Antici- Expenditure 4	1997-97 Approved outlay 5
40509.00	11995.92	7048.22	10136.69	8511.00

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics had undertaken evaluation of afforestation scheme in 1980. The conclusion and recommendations were that since the rate of deforestation is faster than the rate of afforestation it is necessary to increase the forest area by using all the waste land and other unused land.

The Annual Plan 1997-98.

17.5 The programmes under Forestry Sector are undertaken bearing in mind that the lives of tribals and other poor living, within and near forests. Their domestic requirements of fuelwood, fodder and minor forest produce and small timber are considered to be the first charge on the forest produce and hence efforts are made to satisfy the same to the maximum extent by taking up tree planting with particular emphasis on fuelwood and fodder production on all the degraded and denuded forests land. The proposals for the Annual Plan 1996-97 Plan period have been formulated, taking into consideration the basic objectives, enunciated in the National

III-Extension Research & Training

Research:

17.8 Under Forestry Research, it is proposed to undertake development works at the Research Centers - Kamara, Chanda, Jalna, Nagpur and Pune and also to establish seed orchards over 50 ha. area. Besides, it is also proposed to undertake research test and field trials of the experiment, as per the approved quinquennial 5 years research programmes. It is also proposed to upgrade and strengthen the existing three research centres at Wada, Nagpur and Jalna. For the entire activity of research, an outlay of Rs.34.22 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.30.24 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Training:

17.9 Under this activity extension of the existing Forest Training Schools and Colleges as well as strengthening of the existing Training Organisation are envisaged. The Central Forest Ranger's College at Chandrapur has been closed since March 1990 and the assets of this College are transferred to the Forest Department of the State by GOI from 1.4.1991. It is proposed to establish new Range Forest Officer's Training Institute with the available infrastructural facilities of the erstwhile CFRC, Chandrapur. At present, training to the promoted Range Forest Officers has commenced at Chandrapur. Similarly the in-service training for Clerks organised at Shahapur school, is not being imparted at Chandrapur. An outlay of Rs.74.70 lakh was provided in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.84.72 lakhs is during the Annual Plan 1997-98, for this scheme.

IV-Survey of Forest and Forests Resources :-

Survey of Forests :

17.10 Under this activity, the work of demarcation, survey and settlement which was taken up during the VII Plan, would be continued. It is proposed that survey and demarcation as well as erection of 600 sq.kms. as well as 2500 first class cairns and 12,000 second class cairns. Provision of Rs.43.05 lakhs was made in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.49.52 lakh has been provided for 1997-98.

Survey of Forests Resources

17.11 The survey of forests resources is mainly carried out to assess the potential of the existing forest areas as resource for establishment of wood-based industries and for further forestry development. This survey also enables to take in to consideration the projected demands and present availability of the forest resource. At present there are three units of survey headed by officer of the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests. Provision of Rs.77.47 lakhs was made in 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.83.43 lakhs has been provided for 1997.98.

Working Plans

17.12 Under the activity of Working Plans, the work of formulation of the Working Plans for the Divisions as well as the work of undertaking revision of the Working Plans is taken up. In the said Working Plans, detailed management principles are prescribed for management of the growing stock so as to ensure that sustained yield is available through the Working Plan period. For this purpose the actual stock mapping of the various growing stock is needed. The working plan organisation was strengthened by creating one additional Working Plan Circle at Pune & four Working Plan Divisions at Kolhapur, Dhule, Yavatmal

and Melghat(Amravati) in the year 1990-91. Provision of Rs.73.92 was made in 1996-97 for this scheme. Outlay is not provided for this scheme in 1997-98.

V-Wildlife and Environment Conservation.

17.13 Under this activity, it is proposed to strengthen, in a phased manner, the existing Wildlife Organisation in the State on

the basis of the guidelines given by the Government of India from time to time. The infrastructural development and habital development of the existing 5 National Parks and 24 Sanctuaries would be continued during the Annual Plan period. Government of India offers 100% assistance in respect of certain identified items of non-recurrent expenditure and 50% assistance in respect of certain identified items of recurrent expenditure. It is also proposed to take up other wildlife conservation works in the areas of National Parks & sanctuaries so as to raise the present status of these parks to appropriate level. An outlay of Rs.136.11 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

VI-Forest Protection

17.14 In view of the alarming increase in the incidences of illicit fellings by organised gangs, it is considered imperative to strengthen the existing checking nakas in the State so as to enable them to function with greater efficiency. Similarly Fire Fighting programme is being implemented in Chandrapur district over an area of 1628 sq.km. As against the outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs was in 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.226.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for this scheme.

VII-Plantation

17.15 This is major activity of the Forest Department which requires heavy inputs. Due to increase in the wage rates, the per hectare cost of raising plantation has increased considerably. An outlay of Rs.1291.50 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98. The following activities of plantation would be continued during the Annual Plan 1997-98.:-

(a) Establishment of Nurseries :

It is essential to have healthy growing stock of planting material to meet requirement of massive afforestation programme. It is proposed to establish two new Central Nurseries, one in Chandrapur and other in Yavatmal Circle mainly to growing planting stock for teak plantation. An outlay of Rs.17.62 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

(b) Plantation of Commercial Species:

Under the scheme for raising plantation of Forest Species for industrial and commercial use, mainly the plantation of Teak and Bamboo species is carried out. As against the outlay of Rs.254.82 lakhs in 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.231.85 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for this scheme.

(c) Afforestation for Soil Conservation.:

It is proposed to continue the afforestation work and certain engineering works for arresting soil erosion in the catchment areas of various irrigation projects. An outlay of Rs.54.48 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(d) Reforestation of degraded forests :

Under this programme afforestation works are carried out in the degraded forests areas. An outlay of Rs. 506.66 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

(e) Massive Programme of Afforestation :

An ambitious programme of afforestation over an extensive area in the State has been launched since 1988. It is proposed to continue the said programme during the Annual Plan 1996-97 under which it is proposed to take up first year operations over 900 hectares of area. As against the outlay of Rs. 645.82 lakhs was in 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.408.17 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

VIII-Share Capital contribution to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.

17.16 Under this programme, provision of share capital to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., is made. An outlay of Rs. 87.52 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

IX-Other Schemes.

In this sector following schemes are proposed.

- (a) Preparation of survey maps with details by Chief Surveyer of India.
- (b) Construction of concrete Bandhara on Dahisar river.
- (c) Development of Island.
- (d) Construction of wall in Sanjay Gandhi Udyan
- (e) Road Construction from Kanheri Gumpaha to main gate

Total outlay provided for other schemes in the year 1997-98 is 73.88 lakhs.

Maharashtra Forestry Project

17.17 As enunciated in the National Forest Policy, 1988 environmental stability is aimed at with conservation and improvement resources through the programmes of afforestation, re-vegetation, wildlife conservation and eco-development etc. Taking into consideration the extensive works that have been done in our State with regard to afforestation, the Maharashtra Forestry Project has been approved by World Bank for achieving environmental stability and is being implemented from the year 1992. The total cost of the project is Rs.431.50 lakhs and it will be spread over a period of six years i.e. from 1992-93 to 1997-98. The project will be implemented by Forest Department, Directorate of Social Forestry and Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.

The objectives of the project are as under :—

1. To stop ecological/environmental degradation;—
2. To increase the productivity of forest land;
3. Bio-diversity Conservation;
4. Eco-development through people's participation;

The following programmes would be implemented during the project period 1992-98.

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.
1.	Maharashtra Forestry Project Co-ordination Unit.
2.	Afforestation Programme.
3.	Village Eco-Development & Tribal Development.
4.	Seed Collection, Treatment & Certification
5.	Nursery Development.
6.	Pasture Development.
7.	Study of Restructuring Forest Development.
8.	Biodiversity Conservation & Development.
9.	Research & Development.
10.	Resource Assessment & Data base Development.
11.	Publicity & Extension.
12.	Forestry Training.

17.18 During the project period an area of 3,72,500 ha. is to be covered under plantation programme during the project period which comprises planting of economically important timber species (Production Forestry) Reafforestation of Degraded Forests (RDF), Wasteland Afforestation (WA) and Pasture Development. Plantation have been raised on 69,517 ha. area till 1994 rains. As a part of technological upgradation, Nursery Unit and Seed Unit have been established in FDCM Ltd. These units are expected to bring in modern techniques in the production of seedlings which in turn will improve the stock being raised under plantation programme.

17.19 Eco-Development Programme will be implemented in 210 villages. Directorate of Social Forestry will cover 150 selected villages while wildlife wing of the Department will work in 60 villages in the vicinity of protected areas. Non Government Organization (NGO) will be actively involved in the implementation of this programme. Wildlife Wing of the Department has been strengthened by creation of additional staff under this project.

17.20 In addition to it trainings, workshops and seminars are being arranged under this project for the staff at all the levels. A seperate publicity cell has been created under this project.

Plantation achieved.

1992 rains —8140 ha.

1993 rains —19325 ha.

1994 rains —42052 ha.

Total —69517 ha.

17.21 As per the funding pattern, the World Bank would make available 87.5% of project cost as a loan through the Government of India and remaining 12.5% of the project cost would have to be borne by State Government. As against the outlay of Rs.8,062.52 lakhs was in the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs.6,173.01 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for this project.

OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Development Plan.

17.22 OECF Japan assisted Ajanta Ellora Project has been formulated to develop the surrounding area of Ajanta and Ellora. The Programme consists of afforestation, development of resources and creation of tourism facilities. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.195.61 crores. The Project will be implemented in two phases. In 1997-98 outlay for this plan is Rs.7.26 lakhs. The project cost of the first phase is Rs.62.45 crores. The details are as follows :—

				(Rs. in crores)
Forest Department	...	...	...	5.33
Public Works Department	...	...	...	40.91
Rural Development Department	...	...	...	10.58
Energy Department	...	...	...	2.66
Tourism Department	...	...	...	2.96
Total				62.45

17.23 Upto 1996-97 plantation programme on 737 ha. has been carried out. An outlay of Rs. 7.26 lakhs was provided in 1997-98 for this scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The following schemes are under implementation during the IX Five Year Plan period.

(1) Tiger Project (Wildlife & Nature Conservation) 2) Schemes funded through N.A.E.B.

In respect of the scheme of Wildlife Preservation & Nature Conservation, Govt. of India provide 100% Central Assistance in respect of certain identified items of non-recurring expenditure and 50% Central Assistance to certain identified items of recurring expenditure.

17.24. The schemes which are funded through N.A.E.B. and outlay proposed are as under :—

1. Integrated Afforestation & Eco Dev. Project	...	116.00
2. Fodder & Fuel Developmen	...	32.31
3. Development of Minor Forest Produce	...	52.004.
4. Association of Scheduled Tribes & Rural People in Afforestation of Degraded Forests	...	109.005
5. Forest & Pasture Seed Development	...	43.00

The above schemes are proposed to be undertaken during 1997-98 for which 100% assistance would be provided by to N.A.E.B. except for the scheme "Fodder & Fuelwood Development". This scheme is funded on the basis of 50% by N.A.E.B.

II Social Forestry

Introduction

17.25 The forest area in Maharashtra which is 21% of the total area, is neither equitable in distribution nor uniform in stocking. The forest is unable to meet even the basic needs of society in respect of firewood, fodder, timber etc. With the competing demands for land there is hardly any scope for bringing more area under forest to reach the optimum level. Therefore, the only source left is to take up Social Forestry by undertaking massive tree plantation on all available private and community waste lands, along farm bunds, waste and strip, road and ail sides, in the compounds of industrial, educational and social institutions, private households etc. In short, Social Forestry would help in bringing forestry from the wilderness to the farms and open lands in rural and urban areas, and nearer habitation with the active involvement and participation of the people in planting, and subsequent protection and management of the woodlots.

As per the estimate of National Wastelands Development Board out of the total geographical area of 307.60 lakh ha. in Maharashtra State, 144.65 lakh ha. is degraded/waste. The wasteland comprising of Non-forest land, is to the tune of 52.80 lakh ha. Out of this land, private holding constitutes around 24 lakh ha. The main goal of this Programme is to revert this non forest waste land, particularly private waste land Ginto productive land.

The main objectives of Social Forestry in Maharashtra are :—

(1) to augment the production of firewood, fodder, small timber, fruits etc. by undertaking massive tree planting in community and private waste and open lands in rural areas with the active support and involvement of local population and contain deforestation.

(2) to increase the scope of rural employment and create infrastructure for wood based village industries.

(3) to help restore ecological balance, provide recreation and in general improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Mid term review of Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

The outlay approved for Eighth Plan , Expenditure during 1992-95 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 and proposed outlay 1997-98 and physical targets and achievements in these years are indicated below :—

(A) Financial Aspects

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
	Appro- ved outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appro- ved outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appro- ved outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay
9712.00	6195.00	4336.22	2400.00	2340.68	2690.00	2303.11	1110.00

(B) Physical Achievement

TABLE

Item	Unit	VIIIth Plan		Annual		Plan		1995-96		1996-97	
		1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96	1996-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) Block Plan- tation	Hec. FYO	4070	4070	4070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	SYO	—	—	—	4070	4070	—	—	—	—	—
	TYO	—	—	—	—	—	4070	4070	—	—	—
(ii) Pla- nta- tion on Small & Margi- nal & Farmer's land.	Hec. PPO	408	408	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	FYO	11650	11664	11230	410	410	—	—	—	—	—
	SC/ST SYO	—	—	—	11230	11230	410	410	—	—	—
	TYO	—	—	—	—	—	11230	11230	—	—	—
(iii) Affore- station in identi- fie water sheds.											
(a) Public Commu- nity lands.	Hec. PPO	—	—	—	6105	5891	6000	5362	5527	5527	3733
	FYO	7918	—	—	—	—	5891	5362	5362	5362	5527
	SYO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5892	5892	5362
	TYO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5892
(b) Private lands	Hec. PPO	—	—	—	—	5000	2302	—	—	—	—
	FYO	35610	—	—	—	—	2302	2182	—	—	2182
	SYO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2182	2182
	TYO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv) Kisan Nurse- ries in lakhs	Seed- lings	628.00	—	—	686	686	600	786.93	906.47	—	682.10

17.26 The target set for 1992-93 was to take up planting activities on 16234 Ha. As against this target actual plantation has been carried out on an area of 17424 Ha. Targets set for pre-planting operations in 1993-94 were 12,268 ha. The actual pre-planting operation were carried out on an area of 8193 ha.

The target set for 1994-95 for pre planting operations on 6000 ha. The actual pre-planting operation were carried out on an area of 5892 ha. The target set up for 1995-96 for pre-planting operation on 5362 ha. has been completed in 1996-97. Pre-monsoon works will be carried out on 3733 ha.

17.27 The outlays proposed for programmes under the Social Forestry Sector for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under:—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Social Forestry Programme	Proposed outlay for 1997-98 (State Pool)		
1. Strengthening of Social Forestry Organisation			
(i) Establishment of New Social Forestry Circle at Thane.	—
(ii) Creation of Taluka Units for New Talukas.	13.75
(iii) Construction of staff quarters for Field staff.	—
(iv) Monitoring and evaluation of Social Forestry Programme through Computers.	—
2. Training	10.00
3. Publicity and Extension	5.00
4. Establishment of Smruti Vane	5.00
5. Plantation/Nursery Schemes-			
(i) Afforestation of Public/Community lands in identified watersheds.	130.93
(ii) Kisan Nurseries	256.81
(iii) Technological Upgradation of Central Nurseries (Mist Chambers)	2.00
(iv) Coastal Stabilisation through afforestation World Bank Aided Maharashtra Forestry Project-			
(A) Village Eco-Development Programme	570.90
(B) Agro Forestry	—
7. Plantation of commercially important species on private waste land	25.90
8. Integrated Holistic development of remote tribal areas	54.93
9. Creation of Resting Places on Religious centres	6.68
10. Pre-planting in the campus of colleges/ universities/schools.	5.00
11. Establishment of Seed Certification Unit	2.00
12. Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.	2.00
Total	1110.00

The outlay indicated above will be supplemented by flow of funds from other programmes viz. Employment Guarantee Scheme, Western Ghat Development Programme, D.P.A.P. etc.

Strategy

17.28 Having realised that the programme of tree planting in such watersheds would not succeed without active participation of the villagers, the strategy of Social Forestry Programme is described below :-

(1) Consequent to the apathetic attitude of the local people, plantation programmes of Social Forestry in the form of Block Plantations and plantation on private wastelands belonging to SC/ST and marginal farmers could not attain the expected success. Hence these schemes have been tapered off from 1993-94 onwards.

The responsibility of protection and upkeep of plantations raised on community and private wastelands in identified watersheds will now rest with the beneficiary.

(2) In order to make available good planting stock to people and also to create employment opportunities in rural areas, scheme of raising Kissan Nurseries has been designed.

(3) Training is to be imparted to the Social Forestry Personnel and villagers to motivate the people for their active participation and successful implementation of Social Forestry Programmes. Publicity and extension activities are part and parcel of such programmes.

(4) The organisation of Social Forestry Department being weak in districts also needs to be strengthened. This is necessary because the tree planting activity is now treated as an integral part of water conservation programmes.

17.29 Based on the above guidelines most of the schemes which are existing during the year 1996-97 would be continued in 1997-98 are summarised below :-

I. Strengthening of Field Staff

Taking into consideration the present need of field, 15 field units have been created during the year 1993-94. More field units are expected to be created during 1997-98. The purpose is to spread the activity of Social Forestry in all districts. The staff, if so created will have to be continued and hence an outlay of Rs.13.75 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

II. Training

There is need to train the Social Forestry staff. Besides the staff, village level functionaries like the Gram Sevaks, Patwaries, Nurses, villagers/farmers in general, personnel or other Govt. departments are also to be trained. The training to the Social Forestry staff will have more emphasis on the aspect of motivation and extension. For this purpose a separate training institute is to be constructed in Pune for which land has already been acquired. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided in 1997-98.

III. Publicity/Extension Motivation

Motivation is an important part of the Social Forestry work. Normally, it is done through distribution of posters, folders, stickers, booklets, video films, audio recording, celebrations of functions and distribution of prizes for outstanding work done in the Social Forestry field etc. Similarly NGOs are to be involved in the programme whenever possible. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

IV. Smruti Vane :-

This is an innovative scheme and has been designed as a welcome deviation from the monotonous target oriented activity. Under this activity trees are to be planted and protected in the memories of close relatives at the public places near the district headquarters. An amount of Rs.500 is to be collected from each participant. This amount will be deposited in the Nationalised Bank. To facilitate easy working of the scheme and to utilise the amount of interest on the deposits in a proper manner a "Trust" under the Chairmanship of a District Collector would be formed. Deputy Director of Social Forestry Department will be the Member-Secretary of the said "Trust". The work of establishing Smruti Vane has already started in 16 districts viz. Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, Satara, Thane, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Beed, Latur, Pune, Osmanabad, Gadchiroli, Nanded, Amravati, Jalna, Wardha and Solapur districts.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme for the year 1997-98.

V. Plantation/Nursery Schemes.

At present, Social Forestry Programme has reached to about 15,000 villages of the State, through various schemes. With the formation of new Department of Water Conservation, new concepts of Social Forestry would be adopted which are summarised below :-

(A) Afforestation on public/community lands in identified watersheds :-

In the changed strategy, Social Forestry activity is expected to be carried out in a comprehensive manner in conjunction with other related activities like Social Conservation, Minor Irrigation in identified watersheds. Suitable treatments in the form of afforestation to all common wastelands is meant for effective treatment of watersheds.

Under this scheme land will be divided into following three zones considering the depth of soil.

Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Depth of Soil Less than 10 Cms.	Depth of Soil 10 to 30 Cms.	Depth of Soil 30 Cms & above.

The treatment will differ from zone to zone.

During 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 plantation have been carried out on 5891 ha., 5527 ha. and 5362 ha. respectively.

An outlay of Rs. 130.93 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98 for carrying out PPO/PYO works on 1515 ha.

(B) Kisan Nurseries.

This scheme was sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board with 100% assistance under the name of Decentralised Nurseries. The object is to popularise afforestation activities by enlisting participation of villagers also to create job opportunities in the rural area. From 1993-94 onwards, this programme has been taken up from the State funds. Through this programme the requirement of seedlings of the S.F. Department as well as that of public could be met substantially. The beneficiaries are selected as far as possible from SC/ST and Marginal farmers.

Approximately 20 to 25 thousand seedlings in a year will be prepared by a beneficiary.

An outlay of Rs. 256.81 lakh has been provided for this scheme for 1997-98 with a target of 5 crores seedlings.

(C) Technological Upgradation of Central Nurseries

(Mist Chambers) :

There are 29 Central Nurseries in the State. In order to produce better genetic stock of seedlings, the prevailing techniques are proposed to be upgraded. The Social Forestry Department is raising seedlings worth Rs. 8 to 10 crores approximately every year to meet the requirement of various Government Departments and private individuals under various schemes. There is need to grow quality planting material all round the year for large scale afforestation on private and community wasteland. During 1994-95 the scheme has been introduced in three Central Nurseries at Pune, Nashik and Amravati.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has therefore been provided for the year 1997-98 for preparing quality plants stock through root trainers.

(D) Coastal stabilization through afforestation :-

Coastal land from Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Konkan region has been subjected to tidal erosion in the path. To arrest and prevent this invasion of sand and stabilize the coastal land, this scheme has been proposed and in 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 19.10 lakhs has been envisaged to complete pre-monsoon and first year operations over an area of 100 ha.

(A) Village Eco Development Programme (VEDP)

Village Eco-Development activity included operationalizing the planning and implementation process for tree and pasture development on Government, Community and private lands, supplemented by complementary developmental activities which help to sustain such investments. During the project period (i.e. 1992-98) 210 villages will be covered under this activity.

This programme will be implemented by the Social Forestry Department and also through some selected non Government organisations.

The programme is being implemented in 210 villages. It is proposed to start their implementation in all remaining villages and also in new villages during 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 570.90 lakhs is approved for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Sub Plan :

The outlay carved out for Tribal Sub Plan for Forests and Social Forestry is as below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Forests	...	...	322.04
Social Forestry	...	...	167.32

Special Component Plan.

The outlay carved out for Special Component Plan for Forests and Social forestry is as below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Forests	...	...	27.20
Social Forestry	...	...	33.00

□ □

CHAPTER - 18

CO-OPERATION

Introduction

18.1 The Co-operative Movement having a strong democratic base has played a significant role in the development of national economy by supporting and executing the Plan of Agro Economic Development. In Maharashtra State, the Co-operative Movement started about 90 years ago & has assumed an important place covering a major portion of agriculturists in almost all the villages in the State. It was initially started as an official mechanism for finding a solution to the chronic problem of the rural indebtedness and of bringing credit within the reach of farmers. It has now covered many other fields of economic activity. With the State Government's participation by way of share capital contribution, loan and managerial subsidy to Co-operatives, the programme has become a vital instrument of economic development. It has been recognised as an effective medium for the successful implementation of the various schemes which have a bearing on the raising of the standards of living of the rural population. The role, thus, played by the Co-operative Movement in the task of changing the lives and living conditions of the rural masses has, therefore, been of vital importance and the implementation of the various schemes in successive Five Year Plans this has resulted in a considerable beneficial impact in social and economic spheres, especially in the rural areas of the State. For social and economic development of the State, the Government has helped the Cooperatives by way of share capital contribution and has also helped by giving loans and subsidies under various schemes. The progress of the Co-operatives during the first four decades of formation of Maharashtra State is given below :—

TABLE —1

Sr. No.	Item	As on 30th June 1961 (3)	As on 30th June 1971 (4)	As on 30th June 1981 (5)	As on 30th June 1991 (6)	As on 30th June 1996 (7)
(1)	(2)					
1.	No. of Co-operatives ...	31,565	42,603	60,747	1,18,457	1,39,089
2.	No. of members ... (in lakhs)	42	86	48	317	369
3.	Paid up share capital(Rs.in crores)	53	338	600	2464	3,545
4.	Of which Government share(Rs.in crores)	8	39	105	465	473
5.	Loans advanced (Rs.in crores)	95	348	116	7155	—

Outlays and expenditure.

18.2 VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) proposals were prepared by taking into account the actual expenditure incurred in the VII Five Year Plan (1985-90) as well as after duly considering the availability of

financial resources for ongoing schemes and new schemes proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan. Actually VIII Five Year Plan was to commence from the year 1990-91, but due to one or other reasons it actually started from the year 1992-93. For VII Five Year Plan (1985-90), approved outlay was Rs.248.95 crores against which an expenditure of Rs.148.40 crores was incurred. For VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) approved outlay for Cooperation sector is Rs.278.15 crores, out of which Rs.24.89 crores have been provided for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs.18.15 crores for Special Component Plan.

18.3 Following Statement indicates outlays approved in Eighth Five year Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1993-94 and 1994-95 and 1995-96 with anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98.

TABLE—2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/ Sub-Sector	8th Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-94	Annual Pla 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97	Annual Plan 1997-98
(1)	(2)	Approved Outlay (3)	Actual Expdr. (4)	Actual Expdr. (5)	Actual Expdr. (6)	Antici- pated (7)	Outlay (8)
1.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	1820.00	1515.00	1071.00	1065.00	638.82	316.00
2.	Storage, Warehousing & Marketing.	112.00	12.50	36.20	47.72	0.02	0.02
3.	Co-operation	25883.00	7699.63	6093.85	4726.06	10531.35	3489.32

18.4 The important programmes executed under the Cooperation Sector are assistance to credit Co-operatives, assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies, Development of Co-operative Marketing, assistance to Co-operative Sugar factories, Agricultural Processing units, assistance to consumer stores in rural and urban areas etc.

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions, Storage, Warehousing and Marketing are the sub-sectors which are closely connected with Co-operative Sector. The various schemes under these programmes to be implemented in 1997-98 are described in the following paragraphs:-

EXTENSION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

18.5 This is one of the major programmes implemented by the Co-operation Department. Hitherto, short term, medium term and long term credit was made available to the agriculturists from two separate agencies. An attempt has been made to give long term credit through selected Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to facilitate the agriculturists to obtain credit through single window. However, there would be limitations on the long term lendings by the District Central Co-operative Banks, as National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) would only make reimbursement facility available to those Banks whose recovery percentage is 40 percent and above.

Short Term Loans

18.6. A target for disbursement of short term loans for 8th Plan is Rs.1330 crores. During 1994-95 the earmarked target was Rs. 900 crores against which an achievement is Rs. 900.00 crores. The achievement for 1995-96 was Rs. 920.00 crores. The target for 1996-97 was 950 crores.

Medium Term Loans:

18.7 The target for disbursement of medium term loans for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 132 crores. During 1994-95 the target of Rs. 110 crores was approved against which achievement was Rs. 100.00 crores in 1993-94. The target proposed to be achieved during the Annual Plan 1995-96 was of Rs.120 crores and that for 1996-97 is Rs. 130.00 crores.

18.8 Due to natural calamities occurred in some part of the state the recovery of short term loans was affected and short term loans were converted into medium term loans and fresh crop loans were made available to the agriculturists.

The target for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5000 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 720.00 lakhs was approved for 1994-95 towards the State's share but the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 104.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for the year 1995-96 was Rs. 289.53 lakhs. For 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was provided Expenditure of Rs.387.88 lakhs is expected. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Long Term Loans:

18.9 The target according to the loaning programme of Maharashtra State Co-operative agriculture and Rural Development Bank is as under :-

TABLE NO. 3

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (1)	Lending Target (2)	Achieve- ment (3)	Floata- tion Target (4)	Achieve- ment (5)
1990-91	148.93	109.60	148.931	106.00
1991-92	142.86	131.30	142.86	112.68
1992-93	145.12	129.65	145.12	129.65
1993-94	139.56	144.32	150.86	144.82
1994-95	155.00	155.00	155.00	155.00
1995-96	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00

I. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions:

18.10 The Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank is disbursing long term loans to the Agriculturists through its 303 branches at district and taluka level. These loans are given for minor irrigation works like sinking of new wells, repairs of existing wells, purchase of pump-sets, electric motors etc.

18.11 These lending programmes are also undertaken by flotation of debentures to which State Government, Central Government, MSCARD Bank and other "Apex Level Financial Institutions also contribute their shares. During Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.1820 lakhs has been approved. An outlay of Rs.1071.00 lakhs was provided for 1994-95 out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs was earmarked for SCP. The actual expenditure incurred during 1994-95 was Rs. 1071.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1995-96 was Rs.1065.00 lakhs. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs.780.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.316.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

II. Storage, Warehousing and Marketing

State Warehousing Corporation :

18.12 The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation acts as an agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government, for purchases, sales, storage and distribution of agricultural produces, seeds, fertilisers, and other notified commodities. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is Rs. 660 lakhs. The paid up share capital is Rs. 508 lakhs contributed equally by State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The proposal of enhancement of the authorised share capital of the Corporation is under consideration of Government of India. The outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 100.35 lakhs for State sector and Rs. 0.60 lakhs for district schemes. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs. 0.02 lakhs which is for district level schemes only. An outlay of Rs. 0.02 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Development of Agricultural Marketing :

18.13 Regulation of markets is necessary for well-organised system of agricultural marketing. The Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are established for regulation of transactions of purchase and sale of regulated agricultural commodities under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. An outlay of Rs. 5.43 lakh has been provided for 1997-98.

III. CO-OPERATION

18.14 Co-operation sector includes a number of programmes like Strengthening of Credit Structure at District Level and below, Development of Cooperative Marketing, assistance for Co-operative Sugar Factories, Ginning and Pressing Units, Assistance to Consumers' Co-operative Societies etc. The financial highlights of Annual Plan 1992-96 and the outlay anticipated for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are as under:-

TABLE NO. 4

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay	1992-95 Actual Expenditure.	Annual Plan			Outlay for 1997-98
				Actual Expdr. 1995-96	Approved Outlay 1996-97	Anticipated Expdr. 1996-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Assistance to credit coop. Societies.	1256.00	2409.41	931.73	2179.35	1533.42	1203.25
2.	Assistance to Adiwasi Coop. Societies	1587.00	247.10	23.60	146.87	146.87	109.29
3.	Development of Cooperative Marketing.	283.00	258.79	7.25	108.35	6.35	432.06
4.	Development of Agricultural Processing	17135.00	10553.15	3244.88	10303.40	8431.13	1479.93
5.	Agro Processing and others	5090.00	304.29	389.38	247.94	243.63	140.98
6.	Consumers Stores Departmental stores	281.00	86.00	89.94	174.02	135.25	108.38
7.	Distribution of Consumer Articles.	45.00	8.17	1.63	1.94	1.94	5.43
8.	Training and Education	200.00	102.36	37.45	40.00	32.76	10.00
9.	Computerisation of Commissioner for Coop. Office	6.00	—	—	21.00	—	—
Total	...	25883.00	13969.27	4726.06	13222.87	10531.35	3489.32

Major Schemes in brief are described below

(1) Assistance to Credit Co-operatives:

18.15 In order to give stress on the economic development of rural population, No. of schemes are framed alongwith credit structure for development of rural areas. So far 18194 Co-op. Societies have been organised and Government has sanctioned Six new Schemes for these societies. During Eighth Plan Period an outlay of Rs. 556 lakhs has been approved. In the year 1994-95 an expenditure of Rs. 123.57 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs.1035.24 lakhs was provided for the year 1996-97. An outlay of 228.53 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

In scarcity conditions, when the members are not in position to repay the crop loan, the credit co-operative societies grant fresh loans to such farmers by converting overdues in medium/long term loans.

(2) Crop Production Incentive Scheme :

According to the Crop Production Incentive Scheme, a member of Primary Agricultural Credit Society who has borrowed crop loan of Rs. 15,000/- or less and has repaid the same alongwith full interest by the scheduled date is entitled to get the benefit of 4% incentive on the principal loan amount. For Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is approved. Approved outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 422.51 lakhs against which actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 353.27 lakhs. For 1995-96, an expenditure of Rs. 27.23 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs.1144.11 lakhs and Rs.974.72 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

(3) Assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies :-

The scheme for assistance to Adivasi Co-operative Societies is a continuing scheme with its various components such as, assistance to Societies for godown facilities, training of personnel, purchase of vehicles, assistance for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies etc. In order to study the problems of Adivasi Co-operative Societies, a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Pichad, the then, Minister of State for Tribal Development and on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, the following important decisions have been taken by Government to revitalise the Co-operative structure in the Tribal areas :-

- (i) To reorganise the Adivasi Co-operative Societies on the following criteria-
 - (a) Area of operation should be limited to 5 to 10 kms.
 - (b) For 5,000 population there should be one Society.
- (ii) While reorganising the Societies on the above lines, the existing societies should be liquidated.
 - (iii) To extend financial assistance to these Societies in the following manner :-
 - (a) To increase rate of Commission in monopoly procurement.
 - (b) To increase rate of Commission in fair price shops dealings.
 - (c) Managerial loan given to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the 4th to the 7th year to be converted into subsidy.

Accordingly, the work of reorganisation of Adivasi Societies is in progress. So far new 936 Societies have been formed. For VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97, approved outlay is Rs. 1587.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1994-95 was Rs. 114.74 lakhs. For 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs.23.60 lakhs was incurred. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs. 146.87 An outlay of Rs.109.29 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

(4) Development of Co-operative Marketing

The Cooperative Marketing Structure consists of State Co-operative Marketing Federation at the State Level, Vidarbha Cooperative Marketing Society at Regional level for Nagpur and Amravati Divisions and the Primary Marketing Co-operatives at the Tahsil level. There are 901 marketing Co-operatives. The basic objective of the Co-operative marketing is to prevent exploitation of agriculturists by traders and to enable the cultivators to have better returns of their produce by making arrangements for purchase and sale of their produce. With this objective in view, financial assistance in the form of share capital and loan is provided to Co-operative marketing societies. Under this programme, Co-operative Storage schemes are also undertaken. For the 8th Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs.283.00 lakhs is approved. For 1994-95 actual expenditure was Rs. 32.05 lakhs. The expenditure of Rs. 7.45 lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs. 108.35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.432.06 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

(5) Co-operative Storage :-

Storage is one of the important activities in the chain of the activities in agricultural marketing. To adjust supply and demand and to maintain price level of agricultural produce, it is necessary to store the commodity safely at the time of harvest season when prices are too low and to market the product subsequently at proper time.

In the interest of the farmers, Government has implemented the following two schemes of godown construction since 1980-81 :-

- (i) National Grid of Rural Godowns (Government of India Scheme)
- (ii) NCDC - World Bank Project (NCDC - II & III)

The above schemes are described below in brief :-

- (i) National Grid of Rural Godowns :-

Under this scheme, in all, 826 godowns of different capacity were to be constructed with a total storage capacity of 3.68 lakh M.Ts. The financial pattern for the scheme is as follows :-

- (a) 50% of the expenditure as subsidy in two instalments
(to be shared equally by Central and State Government)

(b) 50% amount to be raised by the Society from the financial institutions as loan. The details of the works actually taken up are as follows. This scheme is discontinued by Government of India with effect from 1.4.1992. However this scheme has been transferred to State Govt. from 1993-94 onward.

Sr. No.	No.of Godowns undertaken	Number of Completed Godowns (lakh M.T)	Number of Balance Works (lakh M.T)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	By Co-operatives 705 (Capacity 2.00 lakh M.T.) ...	662(2.48)	43(0.99)
2.	Warehousing Corporation 141 (Capacity 1.65) ...	138(1.61)	3(0.24)
	Total ... 846 (3.65 lakh M.T)	800(4.09)	46(1.23)

(ii) NCDC World Bank Project (NCDC - II & III)

Under this scheme (NCDC -II) in all 1508 godowns of 4.73 lakh M.Ts. capacity were to be constructed in rural areas, out of which 1350 godowns have been constructed. These godowns are constructed through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Agricultural Service Centres, Primary Marketing Societies, M.S.C. Marketing Federation and Co-operative Sugar Factories.

The financial pattern is as follows :—

1. Assistance by NCDC through M.S.C. Bank for ... Agriculture and Rural Development.	...	50%
2. State Government share capital	...	20%
3. NCDC Loan through State Government share capital	...	25%
4. Co-operative Societies	...	5%
Total	...	100%

The programme is assisted by the World Bank through NCDC. The present position of NCDC-III is as follows :-

	No. of Godowns sanctioned 30-6-1991	No. of Godowns completed as on
NCDC -III	621 (6.55 lakh M.Ts)	600 (6.15 lakh M.Ts)

(6) Development of Agricultural Processing :—

(a) Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories :-

Co-operative Sugar Factories which form a part of agro-industrial complex started in the Co-operative sector in the State have proved of tremendous success in changing the face of rural economy. At present, there are 140 Sugar Factories in existence out of which 94 sugar factories are in production. Out of 94 sugar factories 89 are in Co-operative Sector and 5 are in Private Sector. The installed capacity of 94 sugar factories is 1.93 lakhs TCD (90-91 crushing season). These factories have not only assured a fair return to the primary producers but have acted as development centres in rural areas of the State. Large areas are being brought under sugar-cane cultivation in the State and a large number of proposals of new sugar factories have been received by the State Government. The Government has assigned priority for locating sugar factories in the backward parts of the State i.e. Vidarbha and Marathwada. In past, Government has given share capital to the nine specified Co-operative sugar factories in Vidarbha and Marathwada in the revised pattern of 1:5 instead of the existing pattern of 1:3.

The Government of India has sanctioned 38 New Cooperative Sugar Factories after declaration of revised sugar policy 1987.

The regionwise breakup is as under :—

(a) Western Maharashtra	...	17
(b) Vidarbha	...	10
(c) Marathwada	...	11
		38

The estimated cost of the project of a new sugar factory with 2500 T.C.D. capacity is about Rs. 34 crores. The debt equity ratio in respect of new sugar factories is 60:40. The equity participation is as under :—

(1) By the sugar factory	...	...	7.5%
(2) State Government	...	...	32.5%

The project cost of first batch of 9 factories is around Rs.27 crores each. The term loan of 60% of the estimated cost is to be raised by sugar factory from the Central financial institutions such as IFCI, IDBI etc. Out of 38 duly licenced sugar factories, nine sugar factories have started functioning. The financing institutions have also sanctioned term loan to nine of these factories. The Project cost of 2500 TCD sugar factory is around Rs. 34.00 crores each, in respect of second batch of 27 sugar factories. The State Government is required to provide share capital to the extent of 32.5 % of the estimated project cost i.e. at Rs. 11.05 crores each since 1994-95. Total amount required for Government share capital is to the extent of Rs. 300 crores. For the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 13677.00 lakhs is approved. For 1994-95 actual expenditure was Rs. 4963.35 lakhs. For the year 1995- 96 actual expenditure was Rs.2877.35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.10000.00 lakhs and Rs.1135.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97 and 1997- 98 respectively.

National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) is supposed to provide matching contribution (i.e.in the range of 65% & 50% depending upon location of the factory) towards Government Share Capital.

Out of 38 sugar factories, two sugar factories are under litigation and the orders of plant and machinery of these two sugar factories could not be placed.

In VIIIth Five Year Plan in March 1994 Government of India has sanctioned letters of intent to 17 new sugar factories out of these 9 are in Western Maharashtra and 8 in Marathwada.

(b) Assistance to Tribal/SC/NBS for purchase of shares:-

In order to give opportunity for Schedule Caste and Nav Buddhs farmers for participation in cooperative sugar factory,the Govt. has decided to give assistance to these farmers for purchase of shares of sugar factories in their vicinity. Since this category of farmers falls in the weaker section and also having small land holding, they cannot participate in the Cooperative Sugar Factories without assistance from Government. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has approved for VIIIth Plan period. During 1994-95 the Govt. has incurred expenditure of Rs. 273.05 lakhs for giving assistance to these farmers. In 1995-96, an expenditure of Rs.167.14 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 211.00 lakhs and Rs.271.03 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

(c) Financial assistance to sick co-op. sugar factories:-

There are some sick and weak co-operative sugar factories in the State which require financial assistance for their rehabilitation, particularly for sugarcane development in their areas. The scheme of loans for rehabilitation of sick Cooperative sugar factories is a continuing scheme. Government had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shivajirao G. Patil for suggesting measures to identify and rehabilitate sick/weak sugar factories. The committee's report is received. The same is under consideration of Government. The Committee has identified 28 Co-operative sugar factories as sick units. For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.3158.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure was incurred in 1994-95. For the year 1996-97 outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs was provided.

(d) Loan for Cooperativisation of private sugar factories

At present, there is no separate outlay for grant of Govt.'s share capital for cooperativisation of Private/Joint Stock Sugar Factories. However, the Government has granted loan of Rs. 655.07 lakhs during the year 1991-92 to four private sugar factories. The proposals are being considered for grant of share capital in the ratio of 1:5 and on the basis of Debt equity ratio of 50:50. No outlay was approved for 1993-94, hence no expenditure had been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97. No outlay has been provided for 1997-98.

Agricultural Processing other than Sugar Factories

(e) Ginning and Pressing Units

The scheme of share capital for ginning and pressing units is an important scheme under the Co-operative Sector. The State Government is implementing the scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton. Government has already approved a master plan for ginning and pressing units, where new capacity for ginning and pressing is to be created. In Maharashtra, there are 182 Ginning and Pressing Co-operatives. For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is approved. During the Plan 1994-95 actual expenditure of Rs.2.45 lakhs, and of Rs.13.00 Lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. An outlay for 1996-97 was of Rs.18.20 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.14.33 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

(f) Agro-processing

In future, it is necessary to make serious attempts to encourage agro-processing and tie up agricultural production to industrial processing, so as to maximise returns to the primary producers and take advantage of the emerging market opportunities for 'ready to use' products. The establishment of processing units will help to support farmers' prices, which tend to fall steeply in the post-harvest season of short-run-gluts. It also creates further employment opportunities in cleaning, transporting and processing raw produce. In setting up new units, due attention will have to be given to establish integrated processing units in order to make use of all parts of the agricultural raw materials. Unless this is done, there would be a huge waste of bye products and the farmers will not get the true value of their produce. Even if secondary markets subsequently develop for the bye products, they may not fetch due price unless primary processing units are built to scientifically retrieve the materials useful in further processing.

18.16 The State Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shankarrao Kolhe (Ex-Minister for Transport, State Excise & Urban Land Ceiling) to study the potential for locating the places, with a view to establishing Agro-Processing Societies. The Committee has also been requested to suggest pattern of financial assistance for Agro-Processing Societies. The Committee had submitted its Final Report to Government. For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5010.00 lakhs is approved. During 1994-95 the expenditure of Rs. 58.64 lakhs has been incurred. The Actual expenditure of Rs.357.59 lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs & Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively.

The existing pattern of financial assistance is as follows :—

1. 60:40 i.e. 60% loan and out of remaining 40%, State Government gives 20% as share Capital to be matched by equal contribution by the Society.

2. Under National Co-operative Development Corporation III Scheme, the pattern is 60:40. 60% Loan, 30% Share Capital by the State Government and remaining 10% share capital to be raised by the Society.

3. National Co-operative Development Corporation scheme for perishable items such as fruits and vegetables the debt equity ratio is 70:30 i.e. 70% Loan, 22.5% share Capital from State Government and remaining 7.5 % from the Society.

4. National Co-operative Development Corporation Scheme for non-perishable items the debt equity ratio is 65:35 i.e. 65% loan, 26% Government Share Capital and remaining 9% share Capital from the Society.

(6) Assistance to Consumers Co-operative Societies (Urban & Rural)

18.17 The basic idea behind organising Consumer Co-operative Society is to protect the consumer from exploitation by middle men and to provide consumer articles to common man at fair price and also to control the trend of prices. With these objectives in view, the State Government, the Central Government and the NCDC give financial assistance to consumer Co-operative Stores for various purposes. The schemes under this programme include share capital to apex consumer stores, societies, whole sale consumer stores, primary stores etc. There are 31727 Primary Consumers Stores registered so far and 112 whole sale consumers stores have been established. For the VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 326.00 lakhs is approved. During the year 1995-96 actual expenditure was Rs. 89.94 lakhs. An outlay for Rs.174.02 lakhs and of Rs.108.38 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98 respectively.

(7) Schemes for Co-operative Training, Education and Propoganda

18.18 The Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh, Pune is entrusted with the work of implementation of the Scheme of training and education of official and non-official workers in Co-operative movement. The Sangh has been functioning as an apex institution with 5 Divisional Co-operative Boards and 30 District Co-operative Boards. The Sangh undertakes various types of training programmes including organisation of special course in co-operative banking at co-operative training college, Nagpur and Pune, Urban Co-operative banking diploma course, specialised courses for various labour societies etc. For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved. Actual expenditure was Rs. 22.46 lakhs in 1994-95. For 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for State sector has been provided. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Schemes under implementation from 1992-93, and continued in 1995-96 and 1996-97 would be continued in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(8) Storage & Warehousing :

(a) Subsidy for Development of periodical markets in Tribal areas (State, partially Centrally Sponsored):

18.19 On the lines of Gujrat Marketing Board, it has been decided that a scheme for development of periodical markets in tribal areas be started in the State. The scheme envisages 100% subsidy for the project on equal sharing basis by State Government and Central Government. The pattern of assistance has been suggested keeping in view the social necessity of developing these markets for the benefit of tribals and not as a commercial venture. In the coming years, 250 units are proposed to be financed at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs per unit, which will work out to Rs. 10 crores. Out of this amount, 50% will have to be provided by the State Government and 50% will be shared by Government of India. For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is approved. No outlay has been provided for 1996-97 and also 1997-98.

(b) Financial Assistance to A.P.M.Cs for Cold Storage

(Dist): (Partially NCDC assisted)

18.20 During the next five years, 15 Cold Storages for agroprocessing societies are planned at following places :-

1	New Bombay	...	...	2
2	Kalyan	...	...	1
3	Pune	...	...	1
4	Satara	...	...	1
5	Kolhapur	...	...	1
6	Sangli	...	...	1
7	Nagpur	...	...	2
8	Akola	...	...	1
9	Nasik	...	...	2
10	Jalgaon	...	...	2
11	Aurangabad	...	...	1
Total				15

18.21 Pattern of assistance is - 75% loan from NCDC, 20% share capital from State Government and 5% share capital from Society. Project cost of one unit is tentatively estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs. Total cost will be Rs.12 crores. 20% of this total cost will be Rs. 240 lakhs. For 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved. No expenditure is incurred in the last 4 years of Eighth Plan. No outlay has been proposed for 1997-98.

(c) Computerisation of Co-operation Commissioner's Office (State) :-

18.22 Statistical section of the Co-operation Commissionerate compiles the data regarding all types of Cooperative Societies in the State including their financial position. Government's stake in these societies comprises, recovery of Government dues, implementation of plan schemes, audit etc. This work can be done more accurately and without increasing the strength of staff if computer facilities are made available. For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved. No expenditure was incurred in 1993-94, as the new scheme was not approved by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs was provided for 1996-97. No outlay has been proposed for 1997-98.

Highlights of Development of Cooperative Movement in the State :-

(1) Incentive Scheme for Crop Production

18.23 During the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97), Government has taken a decision to implement the scheme of 4% Crop Production Incentive for those agriculturists who borrow loan of Rs. 10,000/- or less from the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Societies and repay the same on or before the due dates. This scheme has now been revised by the Government on 24th July 1994. According to the revised scheme the limit of loan of Rs.10,000/- has been revised to Rs. 15,000/-. The number of beneficiaries in the year 1992-93 was 2,71,896 and 5,41,044 in the year 1993-94. For the year 1996-97 approved outlay was Rs.1144.11 lakhs, An outlay of Rs.974.72 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

(2) Development of Agricultural Processing - Sugar Factories :-

18.24 Cooperative Sugar Factories form a part of agro-industrial complex started in the Cooperative Sector. Success in this sector is changing the face of rural economy in the State. At present there are 138 sugar factories with capacity of 1.93 lakhs TCD (1990-91) per crushing

season. These factories have not only assured a fair return to the primary producers but have acted as development centres. In the rural part of State large areas are being brought under sugarcane cultivation and large number of proposals of new Sugar Factories are being received by the State Government. Government has assigned priority for locating sugar factories in the backward part of the State i.e. Vidarbha and Marathwada. In the past Government has given share capital to the 9 Cooperative Sugar Factories in Vidarbha and Marathwada in the revised pattern of 1 : 5 instead of the existing pattern of 1:3.

18.25 There are in all 138 Cooperative Sugar Factories registered upto 1990-91 out of which 94 factories have gone in production. They have 107.00 lakh members of which 103.90 lakhs are cane growers. The paid up share capital of a Sugar Factory is to the tune of Rs.357.00 crores of which Government share capital is of Rs.176.00 crores.

18.26 Since 1974-75, the State of Maharashtra is in the forefront in sugar production as compared to other States in the country. 34% of the total sugar is produced in Maharashtra.

18.27 The Table below indicates the number of Sugar factories in the State and sugarcane crushed by them.

Year	No. of sugar factories in production.	Sugarcane crushed in M.Ts. lakhs
1988-89	90	230.53
1989-90	92	355.03
1990-91	93	372.31
1991-92	94	365.07
1992-93	99	297.34
1993-94	97	246.84
1994-95	108	450.00
		(estimated)

18.28 Tribal sub plan and special component plan outlays earmarked are indicated below :—

Tribal Sub Plan

For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.168.73 lakhs has been provided.

Special Component Plan

For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 365.71 lakhs has been provided under Special Component Plan.

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CHAPTER 19

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Objectives and coverage.

19.1 The strategy for rural development lays greater emphasis on poverty alleviation. A large number of Sponsored Programmes are currently under implementation throughout the country. Among those, Integrated Rural Development Programme is one which also forms a part of the 20 Point Programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was started in 1978-79 in 127 blocks in the State and, thereafter extended to all 297 Panchayat Samiti Blocks from 2nd October, 1980. The main objective of the programme is to provide productive income generating packages to rural families below the poverty line, i.e., rural families whose net annual income does not exceed Rs.11,000/- (Before 1st April 1992 the income limit was Rs.3,500/-) and who have unirrigated land holding upto 2 hectares in non-DPAP areas and upto 3 hectares in DPAP areas. The scheme also provides for imparting training to rural youths in self employment/wage employment. There are about 34.34 lakhs families in the rural areas of Maharashtra below poverty line as per the 1982-83 census of households. Out of the total BPL families 19% of the families belong to Scheduled Castes and 18% to Scheduled Tribes.

19.2 Integrated Rural Development Programme involves identification of families belonging to the target group consisting of small/marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. After identifying such families, steps are taken to prepare productive programmes for raising the income level of the families, arranging credit support for the loan component of the programme supplemented by subsidy from Government and follow up action to ensure uninterrupted flow of supportive services to these families.

Programme under IRDP :

19.3 IRDP is essentially an individual beneficiary oriented programme under which schemes of development such as (i) Construction of dug wells, deepening /renovation of old wells, installation of pumps, electric motors, diesel engines and energization of pump sets,(ii)distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, (iii) supply of ploughs, bullocks/bullock carts,(iv) assistance for cost of seedling, land levelling, garden tools, fishing nets, boats etc., (v)training and assistance to the rural youths and artisans in rural industries, services and business (ISB) etc. are undertaken. Government of India has further directed to give second dose of financial assistance to already as assisted eligible beneficiaries of the VII Plan period in order to help them to cross poverty line if they have not crossed the same so far.

19.4 Subsidy available under this programme is at prescribed rates depending upon the type of BPL families like small farmers (25%), marginal farmers/agricultural labourers (33.33%) with upper limit of Rs.4000/- (Rs.5000/- in DPAP area) and Scheduled Castes/Tribes beneficiaries (50%) with upper limit of Rs.6,000/- and educated unemployed youths belonging to BPL families 50% of the cost with upper limit of Rs.7500/-.

Monetary ceiling is not applicable in minor irrigation projects. However assistance will be restricted to above percentage only. Besides this the loan is also available from co-operative and commercial banks.

19.5 Achievements (Since 1980-81 upto March 1996) - Out of 34.34 lakhs BPL families 28.72 lakhs (including 6.64 lakhs SC and 4.76 lakhs ST families) assisted and for this about Rs.606.93 crores expenditure has been incurred.

VIII Five Year Plan

Total outlay of Rs.167.06 crores have been approved for implementation of IRDP, Trysem and DWCRA for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. For IRDP (main) it is of Rs.145.70 crores for Eighth Five Year Plan. Total expenditure and physical coverage of this programme is as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Total Expenditure	Percentage	Physical Achievement	Percentage
1992-93	5332.21	91	177651	104
1993-94	7329.26	80	217671	98
1994-95	7557.07	83	196677	108
1995-96	9830.30	108	181597	111

For 1996-97, the Government of India have allocated Rs.9087.73 lakhs for the programme. Out of this approved outlay of State share is Rs.5649.42 lakhs. Since it has been observed that DRDAS mainly remained obsessed with achievement of physical targets neglecting the basic objective of assisting BPL families to cross the poverty line. The Government of India has not given physical target for 1996-97. However the districts have been asked to determine the physical target.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas(DWCRA):

19.6 There are allied programmes of IRDP like DWCRA and TRYSEM. DWCRA aims at improving the status of women below the poverty line by giving them training in income generating assets. This programme has been started since 1983-84 in 50 selected districts of the country. In Maharashtra it was started in Bhandara and Osmanabad districts in the first phase. Thereafter upto 1993-94 this programme has been extended to 17 districts namely Nashik, Dhule, Thane, Solapur, Yavatmal, Beed, Raigad, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Buldhana, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Latur, Akola, Nagpur and Gadchiroli. Since 1994-95 this programme has been extended to all 29 districts of the State.

19.7 Under this programme groups of 10 to 15 women from BPL families are formed and assisted upto Rs.15,000/- (equally shared between Central & State Governments) as a revolving fund for productive activities like masala preparation, papad making, tailoring, chalk making etc. From 1994-95 the revolving fund is raised upto Rs.25000 per group.

Achievement

19.8 Under this programme target of 20 to 30 women group is fixed. Till the year 1993 a total of 2702 women groups were formed in 19 various districts. Since inception of the programme up to the March 1996 total 7101 women groups have been formed. For the year 1996-97 a target of 2450 women groups have been informed by the Government of India.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM):

19.9 The objective of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth (aged 18 to 35 years) below the poverty line in some vocations, so as to enable them to become self-employed. With a view to upgrade the skills of the rural youth TRYSEM training centres have been set up in the premises of the Industrial Training Institutes. In each centre 60 youths are trained per batch. 16 such T.T.C's are set up and 13 T.T.C's under construction.

Progress & Achievement VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 :

Since 1979-80 to 1995-96 about 2.19 lakhs youths have been trained under this programme among them 1.5 lakhs youths have got self-employment and 0.31 lakh youth got wage employment. During 1996-97 15000 youths have been sent to the I.T.I. for one year training.

19.10 An outlay of Rs. 16706.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and 582800 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during this period.

Annual Plan 1997-98

19.11 The strategy for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is based on the guidelines from the Government of India. The physical and financial targets for the Annual Plan period have been proposed as per the revised rates of subsidy.

19.12 As per Government of India guidelines, the plan perspective is to bring down the number of families below the poverty line in rural areas upto less than 10 per cent of total population by the year 1995. The census of 1982-83 indicated that about 34.34 lakhs families are below poverty line. More than 28.72 lakh families have been covered by end of March 1996. From 1st April 1992 Government of India has revised the family income limit to Rs. 11,000 and accordingly the BPL list is prepared on the basis of the survey conducted in 1992-93 which has been approved for the use. However priority is to be given to income groups below Rs.4000 after assessing their enterpreneurship.

19.13 An outlay of Rs. 3684.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for IRDP and its allied programmes. Out of a this near about 46.40% i.e. Rs. 1709.47 lakhs is reserved for SCP. As the expenditure on IRDP is sharable on 50:50 ratio between Central and State Governments, this outlay would be matched by Government of India and double this amount would be available as loan from Banks.

II. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

Background:

19.14 Maharashtra is predominantly a drought prone State with over 85% of the area under dry cultivation. Due to wide variation in rainfalls the State has as many as 9 agro climatic regions. Further the rainfall is very undependable and erratic. The Drought Prone Area Programme has been implemented in Maharashtra since 1974-75 as one of the area development Programmes with the idea of the block approach where groups of villages having capacity to show quick results are selected under mini-watershed development.

Coverage.

19.15 Till the year 1994-95 the programme was being implemented in 87 drought prone blocks in 14 districts. Out of these, 74 blocks are Centrally assisted. Now after the review of the programme on the basis of the recommendations made by Dr.C.H.Hanumant Rao Committee, the Government of India has increased the number of blocks to 148. State assisted blocks viz. Igatpuri, Ahmedpur and Khamgaon have been transferred to centrally assisted programme. Thus now there are 148 Centrally assisted blocks.

19.16 DPAP is essentially an area development programme. According to new guidelines prescribed by the Government of India, the main objectives of DPAP are as under :-

(1) To promote the economic development of, and employment generation for the village community which is directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed.

(2) Optimum utilisation of the natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. that will mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation.

(3) Development of the human and other economic resources of the village in order to promote savings and other income generation activities.

(4) To encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village environment.

(5) Sustained community action for operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.

(6) Simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of, and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.

VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97:

19.17 An outlay of Rs. 3640.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

An expenditure of Rs. 3685.44 lakhs was incurred during 1992-96 and the anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 is Rs. 3249.54 lakhs.

19.18 The physical achievements during 1992-95 and 1995-96 and anticipated achievements during 1996-97 and proposed targets for 1997-98 are as follows :-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1992-95 Achievement	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Anticipated	1997-98 Target Proposed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Soil & Water Conservation	'000' Ha.	5.91	429.5 (859 Watersheds) 1st year	429.5 (859 Watersheds) 2nd year	429.5 (859 Watersheds) 3rd year
2.	Creation of Irrigation Potential	- " -	24.01			
3.	Afforestation	- " -	53.08			
4.	Pasture Development					

19.19 Government of India have revised the following pattern of financial assistance for Centrally assisted blocks with geographical area as base from 1989-90. From 1993-94 the Government of India has revised the rate of allocation as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Area of the Block	Rate of Allocation		
	Old Rate	New Rate	
		1993-94	1994-95
1.	2.	3.	4.
(1) Upto 500 Sq.Kms.	15.00	22.50	25.00
(2) 500 to 1000 Sq.Kms.	16.50	24.75	27.75
(3) Above 1000 Sq.Kms.	18.50	27.75	30.50

From 1995-96 the Government of India is releasing the funds on project basis, Rs. 20 lakhs per project. This outlay will be made available within 4 years as shown below:-

Year	Percentage	Rs. (in lakh)
First (1995-96)	25%	5.00
Second (1996-97)	40%	8.00
Third(1997-98)	25%	5.00
Fourth (1998-99)	10%	2.00
Total ...	100%	20.00

Salient Features and Strategy of the Scheme.

19.20 The salient features of the strategy to be followed from Annual Plan 1995-96 is as follows :-

(1) DPAP will be implemented on the micro-watershed basis. The programme and funding will also be accordingly on watershed basis only. Each identified watershed will be of about 500 hecets.

(2) Funding of DPAP will be continued to be shared between Centre and State on 50:50 basis.

(3) Entire funds under the DPAP and atleast 50% of funds under the Intensified JRY and EAS, and funds under IWDP will be utilised for watershed development.

(4) Involvement of people and participation of voluntary organisation in planning and implementation of programmes will be ensured.

(5) Multidisciplinary team at district level and watershed level as envisaged by the Government of India will be established to prepare integrated plans and projects of watershed development.

(6) Treatment plan will include all categories of Lands including private land, village common land, revenue and degraded forest land etc.

(7) Emphasis will be on Low Cost, simple and easy to operate and maintain works activities. The watershed development committee will decide the activities to be included in treatment plan, based on the local requirements.

(8) Training programme will be arranged to impart appropriate training for the field level functionaries and people on watershed development and management.

(9) Establishment cost would be limited to maximum 10 per cent of total outlay sanctioned for DPAP.

19.21 An outlay of Rs.1740.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98, out of which an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakh for Special Component Plan and Rs. 659.50 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan is earmarked. This provision will be revised in due course of time on receipt of final outlay from Government of India.

19.22 The above outlay will be supplemented equally by Central Government.

19.23 The list of 148 Blocks of 22 Districts is given below:-

Sr. No.	District	D.P.A.P. Blocks	
		Existing	New
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Nashik	1. Chandwad 2. Nandgaon 3. Sinnar 4. Malegaon 5. Yeola 6. Kalwan 7. Dindori 8. Baglan 9. Nashik 10. Niphad.	1. Peth 2. Surgaon 3. Igatpuri
2.	Dhule	11. Sakri * 12. Dhule 13. Sindkheda 14. Nandurbar *	1. Akani * 2. Akkalkuwa * 3. Taloda *
3.	Jalgaon	15. Edlabad 16. Amalner 17. Chalisgaon 18. Parola 19. Pachora	1. Jalgaon 2. Jamner
4.	Ahmednagar	20. Ahmednagar 21. Akola * 22. Jamkhed 23. Parner 24. Pathardi 25. Sangamner 26. Sheogaon 27. Shrigonda 28. Newasa 29. Karjat	
5.	Pune	30. Junnar * 31. Ambegaon * 32. Khed * 33. Shirur 34. Dhond 35. Baramati 36. Indapur 37. Purandar 38. Haveli	1. Bhor 2. Mulshi 3. Mawal
6.	Satara	39. Khandala 40. Khatav 41. Man 42. Koregaon	
7.	Sangli	43. Jath 44. Atpadi 45. Khanapur 46. Miraj 47. Kawathemahakal 48. Tasgaon	

Sr. No.	District	D.P.A.P. Blocks	
		Existing	New
1.	2.	3.	4.
8.	Solapur	49. Akkalkot 50. Barshi 51. Karmala 52. Madha 53. Mangalwedha 54. Mohol 55. Sangola 56. Solapur(North) 57. Solapur(South) 58. Pandharpur	
9.	Aurangabad	59. Gangapur 60. Vaijapur 61. Kannad 62. Paithan 63. Aurangabad 64. Khuldabad	
10.	Jalna	65. Ambad	1. Jafrabad.
11.	Parbhani	...	1. Kalmnuri 2. Hingoli 3. Gangakhed. 4. Jintur.
12.	Beed	66. Georai 67. Patoda 68. Beed 69. Majalgaon 70. Kaij 71. Ashti	...
13.	Nanded	...	1. Bhokar 2. Degloor 3. Mukhed. 4. Kinwat.
14.	Osmanabad	72. Bhoom 73. Kalam 74. Paranda	
15.	Latur	...	1. Ahmedpur 2. Udgir. 3. Nilanga. 4. Ausa.
16.	Buldhana		1. Chikhali. 2. Deulgaon. 3. Buldhana. 4. Nandura. 5. Jalgaon(Jamod) 6. Sangrampur. 7. Khamgaon. 8. Mahekar. 9. Lonar.

Sr. No.	District	D.P.A.P. Blocks	
		Existing	New
1.	2.	3.	4.
17.	Akola	...	1. Akola 2. Barshitakli. 3. Akot. 4. Telhara. 5. Murtijapur. 6. Karanja 7. Mangrulpir 8. Manora 9. Washim 10. Risod 11. Malegaon. 12. Balapur 13. Patur.
18.	Amravati.	...	1. Bhatkuli 2. Nandgaon Khandeshwar 3. Achalpur 4. Chandur Bazar 5. Chandur Railway 6. Tiwasa. 7. Daryapur. 8. Dharni * 9. Morshi
19.	Yawatmal.	...	1. Yawatmal* 2. Babhulgaon* 3. Ghatanji.* 4. Ralegaon.* 5. Wani. 6. Moregaon * 7. Pusad. * 8. Umarkhed. * 9. Darva. 10. Digras. 11. Ner 12. Kelapur *
20.	Nagpur	...	1. Kuhi.
21.	Chandrapur	...	1. R jura * 2. Varoda. * 3. Gondpimpri *
22.	Gadchiroli.	...	1. Etapalli * 2. Sironcha * 3. Aheri. *

* Tribal Blocks.

III. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

19.24 The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are jointly sponsored by Government of India, State Government and Commercial Banks to cater to the needs of weaker sections of the rural society. These are established as per the provisions of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Initially the share capital for each RRB was Rs.25 lakhs which was shared by the Government of India, Sponsoring Bank and State Government in the ratios of 50%, 35% & 15% respectively. There are at present 10 RRBs in Maharashtra State.

19.25 The Kelkar Committee appointed by Government of India in 1986-87 to look into the loss of RRBs and review the functioning of RRBs recommended that the RRBs should be strengthened by providing additional share capital contribution of Rs.25.00 lakhs each. Accordingly all the RRBs were given additional share capital at the rate of Rs.3.75 lakhs per bank.

19.26 Upto the end of the year 1996-97 all the existing 10 RRBs were given additional share capital bringing their issued share capital to Rs. 100.00 lakhs each.

19.27. As per directives of Government of India no new RRBs are proposed to be opened but the existing banks are to be strengthened providing them additional share capital from time to time.

19.28. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Central Finance Ministry in February, 1994 regarding comprehensive restructuring of RRBs Government of India took decision to restructure RRBs Government of India took decision to restructure RRBs in the country step by step to cleansing their Balance Sheet and provide for unprovided bad debts and liquidity support.

Accordingly two RRBs in the State viz. Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank and Thane Gramin Bank were selected for additional share capital in the first phase of this programme. State's total share of Rs. 88.428 lacs was given to these 2 banks in the financial year 1995-96.

19.30. In Second phase 2 more RRBs from the State viz. Yavatmal Gramin Bank and Buldhana Gramin Bank have been selected for restructuring. State Government have to release their total share of Rs. 85.144 lacs to them.

19.31. The provision for the financial year 1996-97 is Rs. 104 lacs. Five RRBs have been given State's share of Rs. 3.75 lacs each in this year in regular scheme of giving share capital. Two Banks mentioned above were given total Rs. 81.25 lacs. Remaining Rs. 3.90 lacs would be given to these two Banks in the current year.

19.32 In this way State Government has released their total share of Rs. 173.572 lacs to four RRBs.

19.33 As the current year is the last year of the Eighth Five Year Plan remaining 6 Banks are expected to be selected in the current year. On the average basis the provision of Rs. 2.70 crore is required.

19.34 Regular scheme of giving share capital to RRBs has been completed upto 1996-97. Two phases of comprehensive restructuring have also been overed, completing 4 Banks.

19.35 Now 6 Banks are expected for giving additional share capital in comprehensive restructuring phases. Hence, the provision of Rs. 2.70 crore was proposed for the financial year for 1997-98 and the coming 9th Five Year Plan. At present outlay of Rs. 178 lacs has been sanctioned for the Financial year 1997-98. Four Regional Rural Banks can be covered in this amount in the financial year 1997-98.

Maharashtra Rural Credit Project

19.36 The Maharashtra Rural Credit Project is being implemented in State from 1993-94 with the assistance from International Fund for Agriculture Development Agency (IFAD). The aim of the project is to give financial assistance through commercial banks to the families who are below the poverty line to form the self- help groups of womens by on farm and off farm activities. The period of project is 7 years i.e. 1993-94 - 2000-2001. The project cost is Rs. 14500.00 lakhs.

The project is being implemented jointly by NABARD and Government of Maharashtra, IFAD shall bear 60% of the cost of further distribution of funding is as follows :-

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
I.F.A.D.	...	8759.00
Central Government	...	1996.00
Government of Maharashtra	...	2337.00
Taxes	...	158.00
Co-financer's liability	...	754.00
Participating Banks	...	497.00
Total	...	14501.00

Out of the total loan to be received by IFAD, NABARD will get Rs.7118.00 lakhs and Government of Maharashtra will get Rs. 1641.00 lakhs. Initially the project is being implemented in Pune, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Nanded. The implementing agencies involved in the project are MITCON Ltd., Pune, MAVIM Ltd., Mumbai, MCEO Ltd., Aurangabad, AHD, Pune and DADA's of the respective districts.

As against the outlay of Rs. 623.76 lakhs in 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 876.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme

19.37 The Rural Group Life Insurance Schemes has been announced by Government of India on 15th August 1995 with a view to provide life cover for persons residing in rural area. The salient features of the schemes are as follows :-

- (a) The amount of insurance will be Rs. 5000/-.
- (b) The age of entry will be between 20 to 50 years.
- (c) Premium will be Rs. 60/- per annum for those who enroll up to age of 40 years and Rs.70/- per annum for those who enroll beyond 40 years and upto 50 years.
- (d) There will be two types of policies i.e. type 'A' will be available to every one in which premium will have to be paid in full. There is no restriction on number of policies. Type 'B' will be available only to those who are below poverty line restricted to only one policy. The premium in this case will be subsidised by 50% which will be shared equally by Central Government and State Government.

The LIC will frame the rules for the scheme. The scheme will be implemented through Panchayat Samities/Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayats will enroll members, collect and remit the premium forward the claims and maintain the records. There is no saving element in the scheme hence person survived after 60 years will not get any payment.

For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been provided as State share.

IV.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

19.38 Community Development aims at the implementation of small schemes, which are of vital importance from the point of view of the well being of the society as a whole, but which have not been included in any other development programme.

19.39 Civic hygiene is one aspect which is generally neglected. Sanitary facilities are most inadequate particularly in the rural areas as well as in small Municipal Council areas. Due to lack of sanitation, several water borne diseases become rampant particularly during the

monsoon season. Sanitation and hygiene, therefore are of prime importance for the well being of the rural people. Similarly, inadequate provision of land for cremation grounds means great inconvenience to people in their hour of grief.

19.40 The following schemes are implemented under this sector:

(1) Grant-in-aid to institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats.

(2) Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for construction of individual latrine to individual house holders in the rural areas(the old Gram Safai Programme).

(3) Establishment of State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development.

(4) Providing land for cremation and burial grounds in villages.

19.41 The financial and physical achievement during the VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-94 and 1994-95 approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 and proposed outlay for 1996-97 is as follows:-

Financial

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1996-97	Anti. Expdr. Annual Plan 1996-97	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
			Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Rural Sanitation Programme(Implemented by Water Supply & Sanitation Dept)							
(i)	World Bank and U. K. assistance Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Grant-in-aid to Institutions (manufacturing and supplying latrine seats)	6.20	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(iii)	Grant in aid to Z.P. for construction individual latrine for individual house holder in rural areas (State).	183.80 (7.33) OTSP ... SCP 16.55	172.59 (2.48) 5.53 20.83	261.44 (1.70) 4.14 109.25	4,032.78 (9.90) 5.32 47.62 125.00	4,032.78 (9.90) 5.32 47.62 125.00	3062.52 (93.86) 90.86 Set 1491.10
(iv)	Construction of latrine(State/CSP)	...	...	OTSP SCP	1629.73 0.50 21.14	1629.73 0.50 21.14	...
(v)	Ajanta Verul Special Action Plan - (Sanitation) Implemented by RD&WCD.	10.00	...	...	...	...	...
1.	State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (Yashada)	160.00	193.55	65.35	74.00	74.00	18.00
2.	Grant-in-aid to YASHADA						
3.	Providing land for cremation and burial grounds in villages	50.00	16.00	5.90 ... OTSP0.01	23.85 (2.80) OTSP0.50 SCP 2.55	23.85 (2.80) OTSP0.50 SCP 2.55	28.48 (4.55) SCP 6.75
Total ...		410.00	382.14	333.69	5761.36	5761.36	3110.00

1. Panchayati Raj Institution Implemented by RD & WCD.	8675.00	7807.50	8675.00
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Physical Achievement

Sr. No.	Scheme	Anticipated Achievement VIII Plan	Achievement		Anticipated Achievement Annual Plan 1996-97	Target proposed Annual Plan 1997-98
			Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96		
1.	Rural Sanitation Programme (including Institutions manufacturing and supplying latrine seats) (No. of latrine seats)	15130	28561	23419	500000	500000
2.	Grant in aid to YASHADA	250	292	526	526	526
3.	Activities for cremation and Burial Ground (No. of villages)	139	135	28	65	65

GRANT-IN-AID TO INSTITUTIONS FOR MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLYING LATRINE SEATS:(State Level Scheme by W.S.& S.D.)

19.42 Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to institution manufacturing and supplying latrine seats to Zilla Parishads at subsidised rates. The institution undertake and supply latrine seats to the individual house holders through the Zilla Parishads at a subsidised rate of Rs.85 per seat. The institutions also provide technical advice to the house holders for installation of latrine seats and construction of latrines. They hold seminars and shibirs in villages particularly in backward and adiwasi areas, for popularising the use of latrine. Following institutions are manufacturing and supplying latrine seats to Z.P.s at subsidise rates:-

- (i) The Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kothrud, Pune.
- (ii) The Sarvodaya Samiti, Andhalgaon, District Bhandara.
- (iii) The Maharashtra Gram Safai Sanstha, Chakradharnagar, District Amravati.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

GRANT-IN-AID TO ZILLA PARISHADS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL LATRINE FOR INDIVIDUAL HOUSE HOLDER IN RURAL AREAS.(Implemented by WS&SD).

19.43 Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to Zilla Parishads for construction of individual latrine for individual householders in rural areas. The Zilla Parishad is paid minimum grant-in-aid of Rs.1200 per latrine for an individual house holder. The entire scheme is implemented by Zilla Parishads which draw up their programme through the District Planning & Development Councils.

Government of Maharashtra has decided to accelerate the rural sanitation programme so as to make available toilet facilities to rural people, especially women. According to 1991 census, rural population of the State is 481.29 lacs. Presuming 5 persons in one family there are 96

lacs families in rural area. Out of this 6% families have latrine facilities. The State Government has decided to construct (per year 5 lacs latrines). 20 lacs latrines during the next four years. Accordingly in 1997-98, 5 lac latrines will be constructed. The details of the sanitation programme are as under:-

(1) State Sponsored rural sanitation programme :- This scheme is started with effect from 1979, in this scheme, subsidy is available for all house holders to construct individual latrine. Since, public latrines are not properly maintained. The emphasis is given on construction of individual latrines. Therefore subsidy is not available for construction of public latrines. The estimated cost of one latrine was Rs.2000/- and on the basis of this cost 60% subsidy was given to the house holder till recently. However, it is not possible to construct latrine with this limit, the cost of one latrine has been increased to Rs. 4000/- by State Government and subsidy is available as below :-

State Government	...	Rs. 2500/-
Z.Ps/V.Ps	...	Rs. 1000/-
Beneficiary	...	Rs. 500/-
Total expenditure	...	Rs. 4000/-

NGOs are being involved in the rural sanitation programme. Rs.150/-

per unit is admissible to the NGOs as awareness and administrative charges.

For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 2229.77 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

2) Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme:-

Under this programme subsidy for construction of individual latrine is available for BPL families only. In addition to this, subsidy is available for sanitation complex (women only), Health education, drainages/soak pits etc. Under this programme estimated cost of latrine is fixed upto Rs.2500/- by Central Government. However, as it is not possible to construct latrine with this limit, State Government has increased this limit to Rs. 4000/- and the expenditure is being shared as below :-

Central Government	...	Rs. 1000/-
State Government	...	Rs. 1500/-
Z.Ps/V.Ps	...	Rs. 1000/-
Beneficiaries	...	Rs. 500/-
Total	...	Rs. 4000/-

The programme to construct latrines in Primary schools will also be taken up soon. Model sanitation villages are being developed in Satara, Sangli, and Ahmednagar districts. NGOs are being involved in the rural sanitation programme. Rs. 150 per unit is admissible to the NGO for awareness & administrative charges. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 833.75 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

19.44 The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development have entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community authorities for giving assistance for establishing and strengthening of the State Centre for Training Research and Training in Rural Development of India. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish State Institute of Rural Development as an apex institute for training of various functionaries engaged in rural development activities and also to strengthen the existing Training Centres for Rural

Development. The cost on account of construction and equipment will be borne by Government of India and the recurring liability will be met by State Government. Till 1994-95 Government of India used to sanction Central assistance for 8th Central on 50:50 basis. This pattern has been changed vide Govt. of India letter dated 8-12-94 and Central will be 100% for Training of Panchayat Raj Functionaries. During the Annual Plan 1997-98 Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

PROVIDING SUFFICIENT LAND FOR CREMATION AND BURIAL GROUNDS:

19.45 According to the provision under clause 45 of the B.V.P. Act, 1958 and Sr.No.37 of the Village List appended to the said Act as Schedule-I, every Gram Panchayat is expected to provide, maintain and regularise sufficient land for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds in the village/villages under its jurisdiction. It has been noticed that in a large number of villages sufficient land is available for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds and in some of the villages, no land have so far been provided for this purpose. Government has, therefore, decided to provide sufficient land for the purpose of cremation and burial grounds, acquiring private land if necessary. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 28.48 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

19.46 The target for providing these facilities during 1995-96 is 65 villages. Efforts will be made to provide such facilities to a maximum number of villages during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 23.85 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

19.47 The schemes proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1997-98 and the details of target and outlay therefor are given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98	Target Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	Rural Sanitation Programme (including grant-in-aid to Institutions manufacturing and supply latrine seats).	3063.52	5000.00
2.	State centre for Research and Training in Rural Development ...	18.00	5.26
3.	Yashada ... ..	...	...
4.	Providing land for cremation and burial ground in villages ...	28.48	65

“Panchayat Raj Institutions” (Implemented by RD & WCD)

19.48 The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission for making grant to State for Panchayat Raj Institutions as well as for Urban Municipal bodies during the year 1997-98. This grant will be treated as part of the plan of the State earmarked to be transferred for local bodies. The GOI approved the total financial assistance of Rs. 86.75 crores. Broadly the following schemes of the Panchayat Raj Institution would be undertaken from this outlay.

1. Many Z.Ps. do not have their own school buildings and some of the school buildings have been hired on rental basis. Some of the Z.Ps.owned buildings have been very old and therefore an outlay of Rs. 15 crores has been proposed to be earmarked for this purpose i.e. construction of school buildings.

2. The health centres of the Z.P. & P.S. have to be properly maintained and hence the amount of Rs. 15 crores has been planned and proposed for this purpose.

3. Rs. 5 crores have been proposed to be earmarked for repairs of the old Z.P. school buildings.

4. Major portion of the population of the State Government is in rural areas and the State Government has been implementing rural sanitation programme, since the inception of the State Government. However provision of Rs.20 crores is proposed to be made for this purpose.

5. It is necessary to undertake repairs of the Z.P. water supply reservoirs and maintain them because many of the water supply schemes completed by the Z.Ps. and subsequently handed over to the village panchayat have been inoperative owing to inadequate availability of water; technical faults etc. Hence a provision of Rs. 13.75 crores has been proposed for this scheme.

6. Rs. 5 crores have been proposed to be earmarked for purchase of drugs and apparatus/instruments on the spot inspection of the Primary Health Centres on their factual reports as per the Government's new women policy. There would be 30% reservation for the women in the local self Government. For imparting training to them a provision of Rs. 3 crores is proposed on this account. Accordingly detailed information is being called from all the Z.Ps. so that the expenditure on different developmental schemes/activities in the Z.P. could be planned properly.

V- LAND REFORMS

Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under Ceiling(Dist.CSP)

19.49 The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 is in force in the State with effect from 26th January, 1962. The Ceiling originally fixed was revised in 1975. The revised ceiling came in force with effect from 2nd October 1975. Under this Act; till December 1996 in all 2.95 lakh hectares of land have been declared surplus. Out of this, 2.26 lakh hectares have been distributed to 1.41 lakh landless and other persons and another 34,515 hectares have been granted to Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

19.50 The scheme for granting financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land is in operation since 1975-76 and an assistance to the extent of Rs.1,000/- originally fixed later on raised to Rs.2,500 per hectare since 1984-85 is being granted for construction of wells, purchase of agricultural implements, development of land and afforestation by way of subsidy. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government. Under this scheme, financial assistance to the extent of about Rs.17.99 crores has been granted to about 1.45 lakh families by the end of March, 1995.

19.51 During the VIII Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is distributed to 3,500 persons. Similarly, In the year 1992-94 an expenditure to the tune of Rs.100.02 lakhs (including 50% share of Central Govt.) has been incurred. For the year 1994-95 the Plan outlay of Rs. 40.47 lakhs has been provided for covering 2000 families. For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.47.23 lakhs is approved for covering 2145 families. For the year 1996-97 on outlay of Rs. 59.89 lakhs is approved for covering 2500 families.

19.52 For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 64.60 lakhs have been provided to cover 2937 families. Out of this, Rs. 11.89 lakhs (30%) is for Special Component Plan and Rs. 9.13 lakhs (10%) is for Tribal Sub-Plan. Equal provision is made under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Financial Assistance to Tribals for Restoration of Alienated Land.(Dist.)

19.53 The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Maharashtra 14 of 1975) provides for restoration to Tribal, his land lawfully alienated to non-tribal between the period from 1st April,1957 to 6th July, 1974. Since inception of the scheme, restoration of 42,747 hectares of land to 23,759 tribals has been ordered till 31st March,1996. Of which 40,726 hectares of land has already been restored to 22,596 tribals. Rest of 757 cases are involved in the court matters. For restoration of the land, the law requires the tribal to pay to a non-tribal an amount equal to 48 times the assessment of the land plus the value of improvement made, if any, by the non-tribal in the land as determined by the Tahjsildar.

19.54 To enabling the tribals to pay the above amount to non-tribal, a scheme is being implemented under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, since 1976-77 for giving financial assistance to them, in the Tribal Sub-Plans Area.

19.55 Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribals as indicated below:-

(i) Loan: An amount equal to six times, the assessment of the land plus the value of improvement, if any. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual instalment.

(ii) Subsidy: An amount equal to 42 times the assessment of the land.

19.56 The scheme has been extended in February 1984 to the tribals outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area. Un till now 5,695 tribals have been given financial assistance of Rs. 16.93 lakhs.

19.57 With a view to giving assistance to 5000 tribals an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been approved during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 4.16 lakhs has been proposed to cover 350 tribal families.

Financial Assistance to Tribal Tenant Purchasers to pay off Purchase Price under the Tenancy Law.(Dist.)

19.58 Tenancy Laws in force in the State confer ownership rights on the tenants, in respect of the land in their cultivating possession on certain specified dates. For this they have to pay to their landlords purchase price as determined by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. By and large, purchase price so fixed is between 60 to 100 times the agricultural assessment of the land in backward areas. For enabling tribals to pay the above price, the scheme was undertaken in 1976-77 under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, to grant financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers. This scheme has also been extended to the tribals outside Tribal areas, since 1984. Un till now 15,340 tribals have been given financial assistance of Rs. 52.34 lakhs.

19.59 Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal tenant purchasers as mentioned below:-

(i) Loan: An amount equal to 6 times the land assessment plus interest due on purchase price of the land. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual instalments.

(ii) Subsidy: An amount equal to the balance purchase price of land.

19.60 The scheme is to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97). It is estimated that about 2000 tribals are eligible to receive the assistance of Rs.9.00 lakh. For the Annual Plan 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 0.19 lakhs have been proposed to cover 125 tribals under the scheme.

Modernisation of Central/Sub-Registry Office etc.

19.61 As per provision of Registration Act, 1908, record of sale deeds of immovable assets is required to be maintained by Sub-Registrar's offices. It is done by copying or photo-copying of original documents. There are 310 offices of Sub-Registrars and for want of modern equipments large number of documents are pending with registration offices. To suggest remedial measures and improvement in this regard, M/s. Tata Consultancy Services were asked to study the problem. They have suggested some improvements including installation of modern machinery, computers etc. in their report. Accordingly, since 1990-91 following programmes have been taken up under this sector:-

(a) Modernisation of Photo-Registry, Pune etc.-(State)

19.62 The estimated cost of this project is Rs.102.46 lakhs. Under this project new machinery is to be installed, so also, modern equipment and some infrastructural facilities are also to be provided at Central and Divisional Registries. By end of March, 1991, all works excepting installation of machinery like Reader, Printer etc., have been carried out in the Photo Registry at Pune. During Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 71.05 lakhs was made available for this scheme and an expenditure of Rs.57.99 lakhs has been incurred for the purpose. The expenditure of Rs.17.00 lakhs incurred during 1990-91 is mainly for spillover works at Pune. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.81.06 lakhs is spent on installation of remaining machinery at Photo Registry, Pune. To provide similar facilities of modernisation the scheme is proposed to be extended to Divisional level Registries. An outlay of Rs.17.30 lakhs is approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(b) Computerisation in Central/Sub-Registry Offices-(State)

19.63 As a part of modernisation, one computer at Central Photo Registry, Pune and one each at Sub-Registry Offices at Nagpur and Bombay is proposed to be installed. It is also proposed to extend similar facilities step by step to other Sub-Registry offices, for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. For this purpose during the year 1992-95 an expenditure of Rs. 27.78 lakhs has been incurred. It is proposed to implement computerisation scheme stage by stage throughout the State. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

(c) Strengthening of Revenue Administration-Updating of Land Records.(State)

19.64 In 1991-92, the Government of India decided to undertake a scheme for strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of the Land Records and to provide grants equal to 50% to the State Governments. Government of Maharashtra has submitted various proposals under this scheme and after scrutiny the Government of India has approved some of the proposals involving an expenditure of Rs.576.50 lakhs and has made available Rs. 288.25 lakhs as its share of 50%, since 1992-93. This amount is required to be spent on the schemes approved by the Government of India by making available a matching grant by the State Government. However during 1992-93 no expenditure was incurred. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs was approved and expenditure of Rs. 198.03 lakhs was incurred. During 1993-94 the Central Government has conveyed its no objection to utilise the unspent balance during 1995-96 for this scheme. During the year 1996-97 the Government of India has sanctioned the project of Rs. 432.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 69.23 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

19.65 Thus an outlay of Rs. 81.77 lakhs for Dist. level schemes and Rs. 89.23 lakhs has been proposed for State level schemes has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under sub-sector " Land Reforms". The scheme-wise break-up is as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)							
Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	Expdr. Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1996-97	Anti-cipited expenditure Annual Plan	Approved outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8.
1.	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.	63.70 (3.18)	140.49 (14.48)	36.08 (3.25)	59.89 (7.01)	59.89 (7.07)	64.60 (9.13)
	OTSP	3.18	5.47	.....	5.19	5.19	.....
	SCP	18.80	48.21	15.32	24.40	24.40	11.89
2.	Financial assistance to restoration alineated land	9.00 (4.50)	4.57 (2.82)	.....	4.16 (2.77)	4.16 (2.77)	17.03 (17.03)
	TSP	4.50	1.75	.....	1.15	1.15	.....
	OTSP	4.50	1.75	.....	1.15	1.15	.....
	SCP	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers	9.00 (4.50)	0.74 (0.71)	.....	0.19 (0.19)	0.19 (0.19)	0.14 (0.14)
	OTSP	4.50	0.03	-	-	-	-
	SCP	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Modernisation of Central Sub-Registry Offices (State level Schemes)						
	(a) Modernisation of Photo-Registry, Pune	17.30	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Computerisation in Central/Sub- Registry Offices.	10.00	15.72	12.06	12.06	12.06	20.06
	(c) Computerisation of Land Records in all Districts of the State (State/Central)	-	288.00	.....	500.00	500.00	69.23
TOTAL:LAND REFORM		109.00	449.52	48.14	576.30	576.30	171.00
	TSP	(12.18)	(15.00)	(3.25)	(10.03)	(10.03)	(26.30)
	OTSP	12.18	7.25	.....	6.34	6.34	.....
	SCP	18.80	48.21	15.32	24.40	24.40	11.89

Note: Figures in Brackets indicate TASP (including OTSP) provisions.

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CHAPTER 20

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME AND JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA A-EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(EGS)

INTRODUCTION

20.1 The critical problem of human resources development in the rural areas with appropriate rural development strategy has necessarily to form the core of planning for amelioration of the problem of poverty. Certain employment generation programmes like Rural Works Programme, crash scheme for rural employment, pilot intensive rural employment programme, the area Development Programme like DPAP and programmes designed for rendering assistance to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans were on relatively limited scale of an experimental nature and therefore they could not make an effective dent on the problem of reducing unemployment in the rural areas. The programmes of soil and water conservation measures including major and medium irrigation projects and the rural electrification programmes etc. were taken but owing to resources constraints they also could not make significant impact on the problem of reducing unemployment in rural areas. With a view to alleviating poverty by providing gainful employment to the poorer sections of the community in rural areas as well as 'C' class municipal councils in the State, the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) was started in the year 1972. The State Government has given the statutory support to the guarantee of employment through the enactment of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977, which has been brought into force from 26th January 1979.

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme.

20.2 The principal aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment to the people in rural areas and in the areas of 'C' Class Municipal Councils, who are in need of work and are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find it on their own. The employment has to be gainful to the individual and productive to the economy of the State. The guarantee to provide work has been restricted to unskilled manual work. The fundamental objective of the scheme is to undertake the works which will be durable community assets and to link the wages with the quantity of the work done.

20.3 Information relevant to employment in Rural areas of Maharashtra as per 1991 census is as under:-

(A) (a) Total No. of districts in the State	...	...	31
(b) Total No. of districts in which EGS is implemented	...	...	29
(c) No. of districts in which Tribal sub-plan is implemented	...	...	14
(d) Total No. of Tehsils in the State	...	...	303
(e) No. of Tehsils in which EGS is implemented	...	...	300
(f) No. of blocks	...	...	298
(g) No. of Tribal Blocks	...	...	68

(h) Total No. of municipalities including A and B Class Municipalities.	...	...	239
(i) No. of 'C' Class Municipalities	...	...	161
(j) No. of villages	...	...	43020
(k) Total populatioin of Maharashtra (1991 census)	...	...	789.37 lakhs
(l) Total Rural Population	...	...	483.96 lakhs
(m) Percent of Rural Population to total population population in rural area.	...	...	61.31
(n) Scheduled caste and Nav Budha	...	...	87.58 lakhs
(o) Scheduled tribes population in rural area	...	...	73.18 lakhs
(B) Small, marginal farmers and agriculture labourers as per 1985-86 agriculture census:-			
(a) No. of small farmers having owned land 1 to 2 hectares	...	...	21.04 lakhs
(b) No. of marginal farmers having ownedland upto 1 hectare	...	...	24.88 lakhs
(c) Agriculture labourers	...	...	83.13 lakhs
(d) Below poverty line rural families (1981 census) (Annual income less than Rs. 3,600 per family).	...	...	34.34 lakh

Salient Features

20.4 (1) All adult persons residing in villages and 'C' Class Municipal councils areas are covered under this programme. However, a person who is more than 15 years old but less than 18 years can also be given employment under this scheme if there is no earning member in the family.

(2) The guarantee is given at the district level. The person demanding the work has no choice of particular work. The guarantee is to provide work anywhere in the district, though operationally works are normally provided within the Panchayat samiti area. If the work is not available within the radius of 8 km. where the employment seeker lives, then work is provided beyond 8 km. from his residence anywhere in the district, with necessary camping arrangements and travelling expenses (once while going to the work and again after completion of work or closure of work, for returning to residence).

(3) The works are implemented through the Government Departments, like Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculature, Water Conservation, Forest, and Zilla Parishads (referred to as implementing agencies).

(4) Employment seeker has to get his name registered under this scheme with the Registering Authority of the village i.e. Talathi or Gramsevak by filling form No. 1 prescribed under rules. Thereafter he/she has to ask for employment under EGS from Samiti Officer (Tahsildar) or from Registering Authority in the concerned village by filling form No.4. The Samiti Officer has to provide work under the scheme within 15 days after the receipt of application in form No. 4 i.e. "demand for work". The employment seeker is required to declare that he will work for a continuous period of at least 30 days on the work to which the Samiti Officer has directed. The Samiti Officer directs the employment seeker to the implementing agency of the work by giving the employment seeker directive in form No. 7. The implementing agency has to employ the person on the work, if the person presents himself on work within 7 days of the receipt of the letter issued by the Samiti Offier. Failure to provide employment

creates the liability on the State for payment of unemployment allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per day.

(5) Only productive works are permitted under the scheme. With a view to minimise the recurrence of drought in the State, it has been prescribed that moisture conservation and water conservation works should be given priority. Accordingly, priority of works is fixed as follows:-

(a) Moisture and water conservation-Labour intensive components of major and medium irrigation projects, canal works, state and local sector minor irrigation, percolation and village tanks and underground bandharas.

(b) Soil conservation and land development works.

(c) Afforestation.

(d) Road works included in the 1981-2001 road plan.

(e) Flood protection measures.

(6) The works which have unskilled wage component of more than 60 percent of the total cost of work are permitted under the employment guarantee scheme. Exception is done about those canal works of major and medium irrigation projects, which involve rock cutting. For such canal works the minimum wage component has to be at least 50 percent.

(7) The works are invariably executed departmentally by engaging labourers on muster rolls. The labourers are however, not paid according to the number of days they remain present on the work but are paid according to the quantity of work done on the basis of rates fixed for different items of work. These rates for different items are so fixed that an average person working diligently for 7 hours a day, should earn wage equal to the minimum wage prescribed for agriculture labour for the concerned zone viz. Zone I - Rs.29/-, Zone II - Rs.26/-, Zone III - Rs.23/-, Zone IV - Rs.20/- per day. under the Minimum Wage Act. Exception is however made in the case of the work of gorge filling of tanks which is allowed to be done on piece work basis so that it gets completed before onset of monsoon and risk of partly completed work getting washed away by flood is avoided. Similarly exception is made of rock blasting work of canals.

(8) Ex-gratia payment upto Rs.10000 is admissible in case of death or disablement of a worker on the work.

(9) Welfare amenities are provided to the workers such as drinking water, creches, rest shade, first aid facilities, etc.

Planning of works

20.5 The Collector prepares an annual plan for employment guarantee scheme works in his district for the period from 1st October to 30th September of next year. In addition to on going schemes, a shelf of approved schemes is kept ready so that the employment that can be provided (measured in terms of mandays) is 150 percent of the expected employment need during the ensuing year.

Sanction and implementation of works under EGS

20.6 The Collector is empowered to sanction works costing upto Rs.10 lakhs and the Commissioner upto Rs. 15 lakhs. Works costing above Rs.15 lakhs are to be approved by the State Government.

Conditions for starting works

20.7 The full requirement of labour of agriculture sector as well as that of plan and non-plan works of the government/Local bodies should be first met. Thereafter labour requirement of existing on-going EGS works should be fully met. New EGS works can be started thereafter. New works under the scheme can be commenced if only (a) at least 50 labourers become available for that work, and (b) the workers cannot be absorbed on the on-going EGS/Plan, Non-Plan works or schemes. However, exception can be made for works in hilly areas. Similarly, afforestation works also can be taken up wherever necessary to do so.

Organisational arrangement for implementing the scheme

20.8 (1) Three tier administrative set up has been evolved to ensure close and effective liaison and continuous supervision over the programme. Committees for Planning, Direction, Control and Co-ordination have been set up at the State, District and Panchayat Samiti level.

(2) At the State level, the Planning Department is overall in charge of the programme covering all aspects of planning administration, provision of funds, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

(3) The Commissioner of the Revenue Division controls EGS works in his Division.

(4) The Collector is overall incharge of the programme at the district level.

(5) At Panchayat Samiti Level, the Tahsildar has been assigned the function of the assessment of demand for employment and deployment of labourers on different works in the Panchayat Samiti area.

(6) The Planning Department makes a budget provision and releases the quarterly credit limits to the Collectors. The Collectors have discretion to make further releases to the implementing agencies at the district level who in return release funds to the sub-divisional officer for payment of expenses incurred on implementation of the works. An account of expenditure is required to be maintained by the implementing agencies at the primary and district level in accordance with the normal procedure laid down by the Government.

(7) Weekly and Monthly Progress Reports have been prescribed for the E.G.S. These reports are sent by the implementing agencies to the Collectors for onward transmission to the Planning Department. The information in regard to the number of works in progress, labour potential, labour attendance at the end of the week etc. is obtained in the weekly report. The category, number of works sanctioned, completed and in progress, employment potential of these works, actual manday generated at the end of the month, the total wage component of expenditure incurred during the month are obtained in the monthly progress report.

Inspection and Vigilance

20.9 (1) The inspection and the vigilance duties are assigned at the divisional level to the Commissioner with the assistance of the Officer on Special duty in each division. In addition to this, Collectors, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars and Supervisory Officers of the implementing agencies are duty bound to supervise and inspect the E.G.S. works, as per the norms prescribed.

(2) To minimise the malpractices, the Divisional Commissioner has been empowered to take disciplinary action against implementing officers of Employment Guarantee Scheme under

the Maharashtra Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules. Further, a High Level Vigilance Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Rural Employment) has been constituted. Vigilance squads have also been constituted at District/ Divisional and State levels. The labourers have been given identity cards- cum-wage books in which their attendance and the received by them are shown, which also helps in reducing the instances of malpractice.

Resources

20.10 In order to raise resources for the implementation of the scheme, the State Government has levied special taxes as shown below :-

- (1) Tax on profession, trades, callings and employment.
- (2) Additional tax on motor vehicles for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (3) Additional tax on Sales Tax for the Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (4) Special assessment of irrigated agriculture land.
- (5) Surcharge on land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (6) Tax on non-residential urban lands and buildings under Maharashtra Education Cess Act, for Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (7) The State Government has to make a matching contribution equal to the net collection of taxes and levies as mentioned above every year.

People's participation

20.11 (1) Consequent to the keen interest evinced at all levels in the rural employment programme, the State Legislature has constituted a special Legislature Committee to examine, assess and evaluate the working of the State's employment guarantee scheme, with special reference to benefits accrued to and the impact made on the people employed under the scheme, and to find out the deficiencies and shortcomings, if any, and to suggest measures to remove them and to improve the said scheme.

(2) At the district and Panchayat Samiti levels, District and Panchayat Employment Guarantee Committees respectively are appointed. In such committees, persons belonging to the backward classes, representatives of labourers, women are included on these District and Panchayat Committees.

Horticulture Development under the E.G.S.

20.12 Maharashtra has a potential and plenty of scope to grow various horticulture crops. The State Government has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries. This is by way of grant of capital subsidy to small and marginal farmers and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. The Government took an important decision in 1990-91 to link up horticulture development with Employment Guarantee Scheme under which 100 per cent subsidy is made available to small and marginal farmers and to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe farmers. Farmers having larger holding are also covered under this programme who are now allowed 100 per cent subsidy only on labour charges and 75 per cent on the cost of material under the scheme. Under this programme 1.02 lakh hectares of land was brought under fruit crops from April 95 to March 1996 benefitting 1.15 lakh farmers. The achievements during the corresponding period of earlier year were 0.80 lakh hectares of land and 1.12 lakh beneficiaries.

Jawahar Wells Programme under E.G.S.

20.13 A New Programme of digging 10,00,000 wells on the land of small and marginal farmers called "Jawahar Wells" has been undertaken under EGS from the year 1988-89 on the land of small and marginal farmers. Till the end of March 1996, 17,215 wells were constructed and 5,883 wells were in progress. The unit cost of one well is around Rs.28,000.

Shramshaktidware Gram Vikas:-

20.14 "Shram Shaktiware Gram Vikas" Programme under Employment Guarantee Scheme has covered 243 villages since beginning incurring an expenditure of Rs.2353.41 lakhs generating 108.74 lakh mandays till March, 1996.

Internal Road Works in Villages.

20.15 The Government has taken up the important activity of construction of metalled roads in the State in all the villages having a population of more than 500. Accordingly Government orders have been issued on 19th October, 1996. The internal roads should have facility of gatters on both the sides and the expenditure on gutter works is to be met from Jawahar Rojagar Yojana. In case the funds under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is not available then the expenditure is to be bourned met from EGS. It is planes to take up internal roads under this Programme in 200 villages in each of the district and the district Collectors have been informed accordingly. For this purpose, 60:40 norms under EGS have been suitably relaxed to 51.49.

20.16 The categorywise Expenditure and Mandays generated during the period is as under:-

(Figures in lakhs)											
Year	Item	Irriga- tion	Roads	Agricul- ture	Forest	Jawahar wells	Horti culture	Staff and machi- nery (9)	Shram- shakti- dware vikas (10)	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1993-94	Expdr.	5618.48	6015.30	5985.57	3562.01	943.20	6425.40	1763.90	441.97	3978.17	34734.00
	Mandays	176.33	171.05	273.21	166.13	31.31	142.30	-	18.07	5.59	983.99
1994-95	Expdr.	5483.70	5826.46	8895.38	3367.49	1708.39	6366.34	1743.51	158.12	4859.61	38409.00
	Mandays	124.08	174.87	327.20	125.73	58.01	127.33	-	3.19	1.67	942.05
1995-96	Expdr.	5834.09	5128.18	11895.37	3167.20	1382.47	8870.17	2497.00	243.47	81.26	39099.21
	Mandays	116.68	112.30	403.33	110.80	40.86	177.40	-	7.37	1.42	970.16

* Break up not available.

20.17 In all 3,04,452 different types of works were started under the EGS since its commencement till March 1996. Out of these works 2,77,761 works are completed.

The broad categorywise number of works sanctioned and completed till March 1996 are given below:-

	Category No. of works (Provisional)	
	Started	Completed
1 Labour Intensive component of major and medium irrigation projects and canal works		
2 Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Minor Irrigation works	46195	41598
(b) Percolation Tanks		
(c) Other Minor Irrigation works.		
3 Soil Conservation and land Development (Blocks)	186517	176715
4 Afforestation and other Forest works	24732	18407
5 Road works	32517	26850
6 Other works	14491	41191
	Total ...	304452 277761

20.18 In the Annual Plan 1995-96 against the target of 9.00 crores mandays 9.70 crore mandays were created and an expenditure of Rs.443.75 crores (approx) was incurred.

20.19 An outlay of Rs. 388.25 crores was provided for 1996-97 and an additional allocation of Rs.30.00 crores was provided by way of Supplementary Demand. It is expected that an expenditure of about Rs. 389.25 crores will be incurred by the end of 1996-97. Creation of 9.00 crores mandays is anticipated.

Annual Plan 1997-98

20.20 An outlay of Rs.400.00 crores has been provided for 1997-98, expecting creation of mandays is 9 crores. The outlay includes Rs.4774.52 lakhs of district level and Rs. 35225.48 lakhs for State Pool. The outlay also includes provision for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA (JRY)

20.21 The JRY has been introduced by the Government of India from the 1st April 1989 by merging the erstwhile NREP & RLEGP. While under NREP the funding of the programme was on the basis of 50:50 sharing by the GOI and the State Government, the RLEGP was a fully (100%) funded programme of the GOI. As a result of this, the net sharing ratio for both these programmes together was 75:25 between the Centre and the State. Under JRY, however, this ratio has been changed to 80:20 between the Centre and State Governments. Since 1993-94 two new sub-schemes have been introduced under this schemes and now these schemes runs in to three sub-schemes i.e. JRY (1st stream), Special and Innovative Project and Employment Assurance Scheme.

20.22 The objective of NREP and RLEGP was for providing gainful employment to the rural unemployed and partially unemployed and to take up works of durable community assets so as to improve the quality of rural life. Under JRY, the primary objective is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed in the rural areas and the secondary objectives are, (i) Creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits and (ii) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The target group

under JRY is the population below poverty line, preference being given to SCs/STs for employment. Further 30% of the employment opportunities are reserved for women through works such as village roads, land development, soil conservation water conservation etc. apart from the schemes giving direct benefit like houses, latrines, irrigation wells, horticulture etc.

20.23 The million wells scheme and Indira Awas Yojana under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana are doing well as has been revealed in the mid-term appraisal taken some time in July 1994. Government is making vigorous efforts for energising these wells through various sources/schemes. During the appraisal it was found that the cost of construction of houses was far too meagre and that part of the funds earmarked for environment development should be diverted towards the cost of construction to provide reasonably respectable dwelling places for the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana. It was also agreed that the possibility of securing loans from the Housing Development Corporation be explored by the Administrative Department so that as many beneficiaries as possible could be covered under the schemes during the remaining period of the VIII Plan. The State Government has also restored the 20% allocation out of the JRY for repairs to class rooms under the School Education Programme.

20.24 The outlay provided for and the expenditure incurred during last four years is given in the following table:

Year (1)	Total Allocation JRY (2)	State share created (3)	Expenditure incurred (4)	(Rs. in lakhs)
				(Mandays in lakhs)
				Total mandays (5)
1992-93	20000.00	4000.00	18631.23	823.43
1993-94	22007.10	4401.42	25626.37	1129.94
1994-95	29542.66	1598.53	25927.08	751.84
1995-96	34247.70	6849.54	35947.07	912.05

For the year 1996-97 the allocation of Rs.18937.54 lakhs is expected to be available under this scheme. Out of this the Central Government is expected to provide Rs.15150.03 lakhs and the State Government is provided Rs.4232.88 lakhs for this scheme. The target of creation of 469.32 lakhs mandays was set which is expected to be achieved.

For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.2408.00 lakhs is provided as State share under JRY (1st stream). The allocation of Rs. 12040.00 lakhs is expected from the Govt. of India for this scheme.

Employment assurance Scheme (EAS)

20.25 The Prime Minister, in his address to the Nation on 15th August 1993, announced a new scheme called 'Employment Assurance Scheme'. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment of 100 days during the lean agricultural season in manual work in rural areas. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development. The Scheme is to be implemented in the drought prone areas, tribal and hilly areas where the Revamped

Public Distribution system is in operation and where there are less opportunities of employment. In the State 247 blocks in 27 districts have been selected under the scheme. The financing pattern for the scheme is like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana i.e. 80% Central share and 20% State share. In 1996-97 an amount of Rs.7575.02 lakhs was released by Central Government, accordingly the State Government has made available its share of Rs.3787.54 lakhs for this scheme. Under this scheme works like minor irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, village tanks, canal works, link roads, primary school buildings, buildings for anganwadis etc. could be taken up. The works are to be executed departmentally. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 18,123.20 lakhs has been kept for this scheme. Out of this Central share is Rs. 14,498.56 and state share is Rs. 3,624.64 lakhs.

Special and Innovative Projects.

20.26 The Government of India, during the year 1995-96 introduced another sub-scheme under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, known as "Special and innovative Project under JRY (3rd stream)" This scheme is also implemented on 80:20 basis by the Central and State Government respectively. The scheme is aimed at drought prone as well as watershed development/waste land development resulting in sustained employment through the Voluntary Organisations. The Projects will be considered and approved by a Central level screening Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development of Government of India.

During the year 1995-96 the Government of India had sanctioned two projects from Maharashtra under this schemes. The details of these projects and their estimated cost etc. are as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3.
1	Innovative project Deepening of Bodies of paddy Farmers in remote inaccessible and extremely backward villages of Gadchiroli District for improved fish farming.	300.00
2	Innovative project Biodiversity Conservation.	21.56
		321.56

State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.72.99 lakhs for 5 districts for the year 1997-98 as State Government's share for this scheme.

Indian Awas Yojana

20.27 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Indira Awas Yojana', the State Government has revised the norms to Rs. 30,000. Out of that the State share shall be Rs. 11,700, the Central share is Rs. 16,800 and the beneficiary has to contribute remaining Rs. 1,500. An outlay of Rs. 4,696.46 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 to achieve the target of 81,120.

Annual Plan 1997-98.

20.28 Combined outlay of Rs.22524.05 lakhs had been approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for JRY, IAY, MWS, EAS and innovative projects. The Central share to the tune of Rs. 90096.20 lakhs is expected. The target of generation of mandays set for is 93.86 lakhs.

20.29 A total provision of Rs.11396.18 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98 for all the five schemes under the JRY. The Central share to the tune of Rs. 45584.72 lakhs is expected, which will be provided to the DRDAs direct from this year onwards. The target of generation of 307.80 lakh mandays is expected for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan.

20.30 As regards provision for TSP and SCP, it is pointed out that under JRY Government of India does not make distinction between SC and ST but combined earmarked funds for SC/ST are provided. However, during the year 1997-98 the inter-se allocation of the provision of earmarked funds for SC/ST made by State Government is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Earmarked fund	Inter-se allocation made by State				
	Total provision SC and ST	For S.C.		For S.T.	
		State share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(a) Million Wells	376.70	152.60	610.40	224.10	896.40
(b) Indira Awas Yojana	2480.18	1904.60	7618.40	575.58	2302.32
(c) 22.5% funds for individual bene- fitting projects for SC/ST at the disposal of Dist. & Gram Panchayats.	1623.64	621.82	2487.28	1001.82	4007.28
	4480.52	2679.02	10716.08	1801.50	7206.00

The SC/ST persons are given priority in employment under normal JRY works. The total flow as against State and Central share, taking into account the above earmarked provisions is as under :-

		State	Central
Flow to TSP	...	4064.57	16258.28
Flow to SCP	...	3878.45	15513.80

□ □

CHAPTER - 21

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

21.1 Infrastructure represents wheels of economic activity. The fact that infrastructure provides critical support to the growth of an economy can be clearly seen when bottlenecks arise. Major infrastructure failure quickly and indicately reduce communities quality of life and productivity. Existence of infrastructure is a necessary, pre-condition for growth, although it may or may not be sufficient in the given circumstances. The adequacy of infrastructure helps determine a State's success or failure in diversification of production, coping with population growth, improving environmental conditions. Good infrastructure raises productivity and lowers production costs, but it has to expand fast enough to accommodate growth. The precise linkages between infrastructure and development are still open to debate. However, infrastructure capacity grows step for step with economic output- a 1 percent increase in the stock of infrastructure is associated with a 1 percent increase in gross domestic product.

21.2 Infrastructure is an umbrella term which covers many activities. Infrastructure covers a complex of distinct sectors of economy like Roads, Railway Transport Sector, Power Sector, Public Health Sector and Primary Education. Infrastructure means, services that became available through Public Utilities/Public Works. Infrastructural services like power, transport, telephone, provision of drinking water, sanitation, safe disposal of waste are central to the activities of sustained development/ growth endeavours. Under public utilities, power, railway, telephone, airport, public water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal get covered. We may have to include civil hospitals, primary health centres, health sub-centres under health sector and roads, bridges, ports, railway etc. under transport sector, while percolation tanks, minor irrigation works, dams, canal works etc. may have to be grouped under irrigation sector.

21.3 Infrastructure position at a glance - Sectorwise

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement at the end of VIIIth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ROADS			
(1)	Road Length (New Length)	Length of Road in Kms.	5600
(2)	Bridges	"	1778
(3)	Sakav	"	689
(4)	Harijan Bastis Connected by Roads	"	54417
(5)	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	"	10

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement at the end of VIIIth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HEALTH COVERAGE			
(1)	Public Health Sub-Centres	No.	9725
(2)	Primary Health Centres	No.	1695
(3)	Community Health Centres	No.	300
(4)	Primary Health Units (Mini PHCs)	No.	167
(5)	Mobile Health Units	No.	62
ANIMAL CARE			
(1)	Veterinary Aid Centres	No.	5974
(2)	Veterinary Dispensary	No.	3238
(3)	A.I. Centres	No.	450
IRRIGATION SECTOR			
(1)	Irrigation Tank-		
	(a) 0 to 100 ha.	Potential in 000 Ha.	209000
	(b) 101 to 205 ha.		63000
(2)	Minor Irrigation Works/Schemes	lis lakhs Ha.	6.22
(3)	Medium Irrigation Project	...	
(4)	Major Irrigation Project	No.	3.67

*Part of N.H. is transferred to Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation.

21.4 Provision and development of infrastructure is required not necessarily for direct consumption, but for paving way towards productivity, by reducing the time and efforts that go into making a product. Good infrastructure raises productivity and lowers production costs. Realizing that human resources development is a part of totality of infrastructure, Govt. has already embarked upon the programme of universalisation of primary education, training programme etc. Aimed at ensuring, that for want availability of facility of primary education, children in the age group of 06 to 14 are not deprived of access to free primary education, State Govt. has implemented the decision of establishing a primary school for a unit of 200 population, so that school going children are not required to walk more than one and half Km. With a view to bring the tribal segment of population within main stream and also to take care of problem of school going children of V.J./N.T.— community, Govt. has been encouraging establishment of Ashram Shala through private educational societies. The principal asset of poor is labour time and education as it spreads and gets imbibed, brings about attitudinal change, towards time saving and this brings about enhanced productivity. While imparting minimum education, State Govt. realised that if education is not accompanied by adequate and extensive health care, access to which will be without any charge/consideration, Govt. in collaboration with the Govt. of India, demonstrated its commitment and concern by establishing a Public Health Centre for a unit of 30,000 population in non-tribal area and 20,000 population in tribal area and sub-centre for a unit of 5000 population in non-tribal area and 3000 in tribal area whereby the common ailment could be taken care of. On health care front, State Govt. was initially taking care of preventive aspect only, as is evident in establishment of P.H.C./ Sub-Centre; in far flung areas, and the curative part of health care was thought to be best left to Civil Hospitals, Govt. hospitals. In the broadest sense, location of roads, electric power, banks, markets, schools and health centres affect the income of rural households. Excellent road net work, unfailing electricity and other economic services encourage production of new farm products (including perishable commodities). Studies have established link between education and economic growth. Needless to say that effectiveness of education as a weapon in the fight against poverty goes well beyond productivity. Government has been the dominant provider of infrastructure/services, in sectors like transport/power, it is managed through monopolistic public enterprise like M.S.R.T.C./M.S.E.B. respectively, while so far as irrigation, roads, health care are concerned, it is provided through Govt. Deptts. With a view to make the planning process meaningful and that it, endeavours to meet the demands of the target group viz. rural poor population which yearns for primary education/health care etc., State over the years, has brought out shift in allocation of funds from higher level education services to basic health and primary education. Continuous expansion of new locations of primary health centres/primary schools etc. can hardly be overlooked in this context.

21.5 As stated earlier, major area, wherein substantial infrastructural investment, becomes imperative, gets covered in building of public roads, irrigation dams, creation of health coverage facilities, primary education. The substantive outlay provided for development sector like P.W.D., Irrigation, Health Care, Primary Education eventually gets expanded in creation of appropriate infrastructure. From the table given below, it is evident that State has kept its adherence of continued attention towards provision of infrastructure.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Development Sector/ Sub-Sector	Approved Outlay of VIII Plan	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1996-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Irrigation & Flood Control	332910.00	291977.40	101201.28	115897.10	251084.00
Energy Transport	457998.00	216215.00	102279.00	108565.75	108162.46
(a) Roads & Bridges	62908.00	57688.40	42755.00	62750.00	47959.25
(b) Konkan Railway	4480.00	6680.00	-	-	500.00
Health	55326.00	17039.23	13949.41	25264.96	17303.00
General Education	73007.00	29576.96	25650.00	36851.26	28488.00

21.6 In keeping with the new policy of securing private investment in provision of public infrastructure. Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation has been formed.

□ □

CHAPTER 22

IRRIGATION

Introduction

22.1 Availability of adequate, timely and assured irrigation is a critical determinant of agricultural productivity. Experience shows that 1/3rd area of the State often get exposed to scarcity conditions or conditions akin to scarcity and this, therefore, calls for a paramount need to pay special attentions towards making availability of water in draught prone areas. The effects of irrigation facilities are in fact, seen most dramatically in the drought prone areas of the State, which, when provided with water have transformed the landscape from one of stark barrenness to lush greenery. Irrigation in the drought prone areas has made it possible to take at least one assured crop and hence the persistent demand for more projects in these areas. The Central Water and Power Commission has laid down following priorities in respect of use of water :-

- (1) Primary Water
- (2) Irrigation
- (3) Hydro
- (4) Industrial and other use priorities. State Government is adhering to this thinking.

22.2 The total cultivable area in the State of Maharashtra is 182.41 lakh hectares. Soon after independence and prior to the Plan periods only 2.74 lakh hectares of land in the State was under irrigation. With the formation of the separate State of Maharashtra the Irrigation Commission set up in 1962 opined that 70.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land (52.61 lakh hectares from surface water and 18 lakh hectares from under ground water) can be brought under irrigation in the State. Thereafter there have been several in depth studies estimating about 84 lakh hectare of cultivable land in the State can be brought under irrigation. The Government has constituted IInd Maharashtra Irrigation Commission recently (December 1995) and the issue will be further studied in depth by this Commission.

22.3 In the Irrigation Sector we have sought to achieve multiple objectives of providing relief by way of Irrigation water to the droughtprone areas, by providing extra outlays for the removal of regional imbalance and also by attempting to provide adequate outlays for the projects in the Krishna Basin as to provide enough storages to utilise the State's share of the water allocated under the Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award. To utilise the State share of water, the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation has been established during January, 1996. In addition we are also faced with the urgent need to complete projects which are in an advanced stage. The State would also like to maximise the flow of irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation Projects as these have short gestation period and can help to remove the backlog in the irrigationally backward areas.

22.4 Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan actual expenditure 1992-95 and 1995-96 outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97, anticipated expenditure 1996-97, and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are given below :—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Approved Annual Plan Outlay 1996-97	Antici- pated Expdr. for 1996-97	Annual Plan Outlay 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. a) Major & Medium Irrigation.	239154.00	196568.61	105075.29	60198.78	66506.00	86476.00
b) MCIP-III (Roads) (P.W.D.)	...	...	...	1800.00	1917.05	...
c) MCIP-III (Agril.) (A. & A.D.F.)	...	...	...	1000.00	660.00	...
d) Rehabilitation	7299.00	2510.80	2762.00	4480.00	4437.16	3445.00
e) Loans to Project Affected Persons	1845.00	669.95	169.35	523.93	523.93	314.00
f) Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	120000.00
Sub Total (a to f)	239154.00	199749.37	108006.64	67952.71	74044.14	210235.00
2 (1) Minor Irrigation						
(a) State Sector I.D.	38496.00	48567.30	28036.50	19802.57	25542.00	18940.37
(b) State Sector R.D. & W.C.D.	...	...	3124.53	3890.92	4036.45	5145.00
(c) Local Sector	22621.00	24751.43	10952.45	13402.54	13482.54	8593.63
(d) Co-operative Lift Irrigation	100.00	44.00	50.00	7.25	5.94	5.00
Total (2) Minor Irrigation	61217.00	73362.73	42163.48	37103.28	43066.93	32684.00

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan Outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Approved Annual Plan Outlay 1996-97	Antici- pated Expdr. for 1996-97	Annual Plan Outlay 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Command Area Development	29479.00	17942.62	9882.33	10714.34	10714.34	8067.00
4. Flood Control	146.00	123.58	...	126.77	...	98.00
Total... 1 to 4	329996.00	18066.20	9882.33	10841.11	10714.34	8165.00

Note : Serial No. 1(a) includes the anticipated expenditure for 1997-98 i.e. Rs. 13664.00 lakhs for MKVDC and outlay of Rs. 70000.00 lakhs outlay provided by State Government during Annual Plan 1997-98.

22.5 At present there are 46 major and 93 medium ongoing irrigation projects. Apart from this the Irrigation Department has to provide an outlay for the extension improvement modernisation and other residual works of completed major and medium irrigation projects. The latest estimated total cost of all these projects is Rs. 13500.00 crores.

22.6 Target set for VIII Plan 1992-97, the physical performance under this sector during the Annual Plan 1992-95 the Annual Plan 1996-97 and anticipated achievement for 1996-97 and targets proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows:-

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achieve- ment Annual Plan 1992-95	Achieve- ment Annual Plan 1995-96	Anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1996-97	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	lakh ha.	4.00	2.06	0.93	0.68	...
2. Minor Irrigation-						
a) State Sector	lakh ha.	0.70	0.81	0.33	0.23	0.20
b) Local Sector Command Area Development.	lakh ha.	0.70	0.39	...	...	...

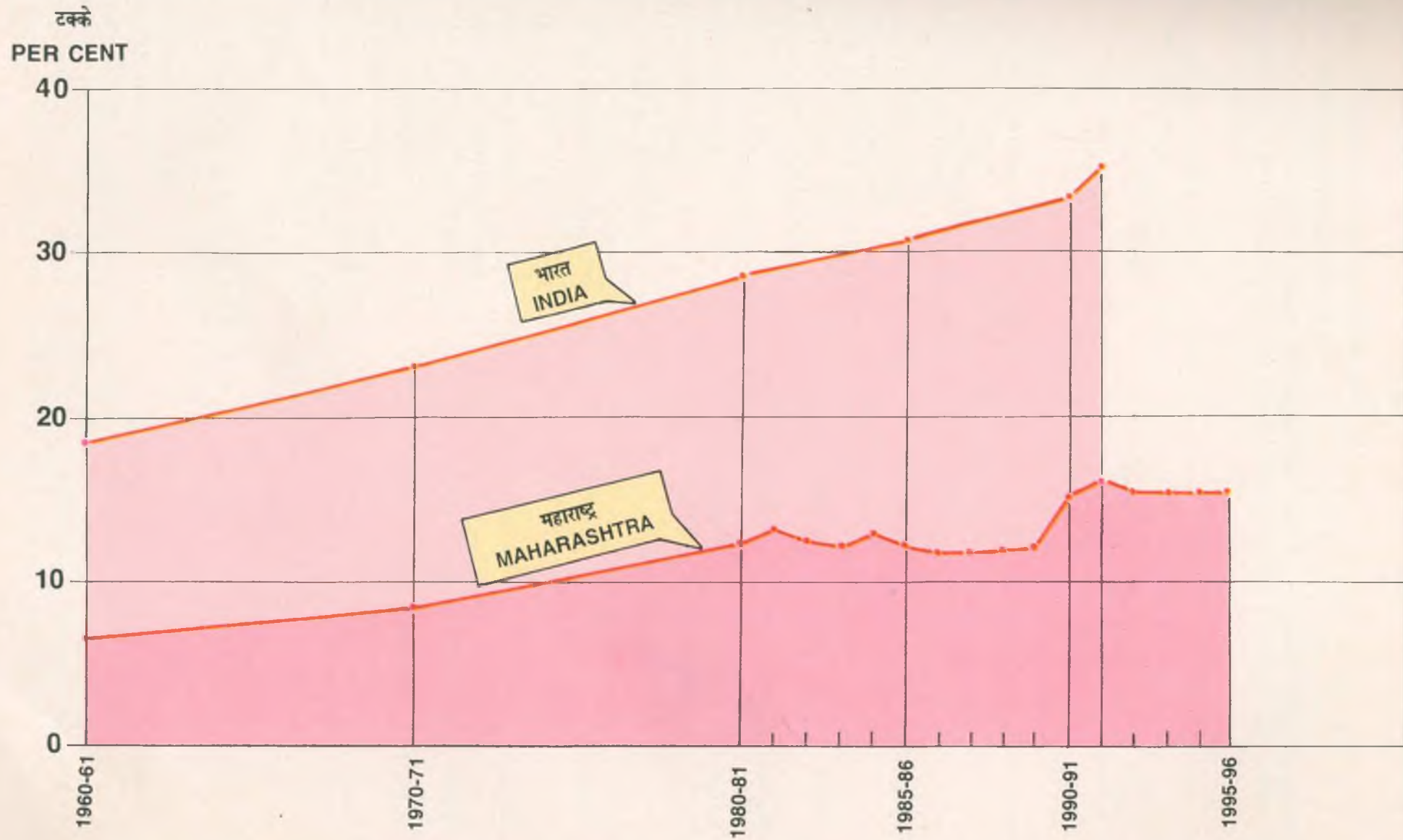
Sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual Plan 1992-95	Achievement Annual Plan 1995-96	Anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1996-97	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
(a) Area covered by field channels. (lakh hectare)	lakh ha.	2.17	1.15	0.52	0.50	0.62
(b) Warabandi	lakh ha.	1.50	0.35	0.10	0.51	0.51

Investment on Irrigation Projects (Based on the rates of year 1960) is given below:-
(Rs.in crores)

Sr.No.	Plan Period	Investment Except CADA	Investment on the basis of rate in 1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	1961-65	64.99	59
(2)	1966-69	59.79	43
(3)	1969-74	233.07	127
(4)	1974-78	425.51	147
(5)	1978-80	307.37	78
(6)	1980-85	1341.00	214
(7)	1985-90	1821.43	162
(8)	1990-91	425.73	24
(9)	1991-92	386.63	19
(10)	1992-93	582.02	26
(11)	1993-94	749.23	30
(12)	1994-95	1146.74	42
(13)	1995-96	1292.00	43
(14)	1996-97	912.00	33
Total :			1047

Major and medium irrigation projects get administrative clearance in varying years. Therefore it is hazardous to make any estimation of the balance of cost. However, review of the balance cost as per 1994-95 rate of ongoing state level projects is Rs.142.00 crores. The financial requirement of projects which are administratively approved/to be approved is Rs.64.00 crores.

जलसिंचित क्षेत्राचे लागवडीखालील एकूण क्षेत्राशी प्रमाण PERCENTAGE OF GROSS IRRIGATED AREA TO GROSS CROPPED AREA



Annual Plan 1996-97 and Annual Plan 1997-98**Major and Medium Irrigation Project**

22.7 The details of the programme for major and medium irrigation projects included in the Annual Plan 1996-97 alongwith anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Scheme 1.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan Outlay ' for 1997-98 4.
	Approved Outlay 2.	Antici- pated Expdr. 3.	
Major Irrigation Projects- (Except Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corpn.)			
1. Residual payments and strengthening and modernisation works of completed major projects.	412.00	422.00	250.00
2. Major Projects in advanced stage of construction	25441.00	18391.00	7252.00
3. Major Projects in initial stage of construction.	11170.00	14150.00	4030.00
4. Common Schemes	1444.00	1669.00	940.00
5. New schemes of Eighth Plan (i.e. in the year 1992-93 to 1996-97)	1876.00	1100.00	223.00
Total Major Projects	40343.00	35733.00	12695.00
Medium Projects-			
1. Residual payments for completed medium projects	275.78	233.00	100.00
2. Medium Projects in advanced stage of construction.	5951.00	3754.00	675.00
3. Medium projects in initial stage of construction.	10383.00	9681.00	1848.00
4. New schemes VIII Plan (1992-97)	3096.00	3342.00	1108.00
5. Modernisation of old medium projects.	100.00	100.00	50.00
Total Medium Projects.	19805.78	17110.00	3781.00
Grand Total-Major & Medium Projects.	60148.78	52842.00	16476.00
Rehabilitation R & F D			
1. Rehabilitation	4480.00	4437.16	3445.00
2. Loans to PAPs.	523.00	523.00	314.00
Total	5003.00	4960.16	3759.0

Note — Outlays indicated above include outlays for backlog. Col. No. 3 exclude the anticipated expenditure made by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation on Major and Medium Projects i.e. Rs. 136.64 crores.

The percentage of categorywise outlay of the projects to the total outlays are as follows :-

(Rs in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Category	Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98.	Percentage to the total outlay 1997-98.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Major Projects			
1.	Major projects with expenditure more than 75%	6895.00	54.31
2.	Major projects with expenditure more than 30% but less than 75%	1537.00	12.11
3.	Major projects with expenditure more than 10% but less than 30%	2850.00	22.45
4.	Major projects with expenditure up to 10%	223.00	1.76
5.	Common Schemes	740.00	5.83
6.	Land to PAPS & Provision for Rehabilitation	...	...
7.	Other (Residual payments, extension, improvements.)	450.00	3.54
Total :		12695.00	100%
Medium Projects			
1.	Medium Projects with 75% or more expenditure.	705.00	18.65
2.	Medium projects with expenditure more than 30% but less than 75%.	1144.00	30.25
3.	Medium projects with expenditure less than 30%.	663.00	17.54
4.	New Schemes of VIIIth Plan	1108.00	29.30
5.	Other (Modernisation of Old Medium Projects & Residual payment)	161.00	4.26
Total :		3781.00	100%

Statement showing the provision made and the irrigation potential created through major, medium and minor Irrigation Works (State Sector).

Sr. No.	Plan Period	Total provision (in lakhs)	Addl. potential (Lakh Ha.)	Cummu- lative potential (Lakh Ha.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Before Plan period (Upto 1951)	16.60	2.74	2.74
2.	First Five Year Plan (Upto 1951 to 1956)	8.11	0.40	3.14
3.	Second Five Year Plan (1956 to 1961)	33.94	0.84	3.98
4.	Third Five Year Plan (1961 to 66)	64.99	1.72	5.70
5.	Three Annual Plan (1966 to 1969)	)	1.48	11.02
	)	292.86)	
6.	Forth Five Year Plan (1969 to 1994)	)	3.94	11.02
7.	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	)	4.68	15.70
8.	Annual Plan (1978-79)	849.38	0.90	16.60
9.	Annual Plan (1979-80)	)	0.60	17.20
10.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	1426.00	5.50	22.70
11.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	2131.43	3.45	26.23
12.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	425.73	0.42	26.65
13.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	399.36	0.50	27.15
14.	Annual Plan (1992-93)	582.02	0.66	27.81
15.	Annual Plan (1993-94)	749.23	0.81	28.62
16.	Annual Plan (1994-95)	1146.74	0.81	29.43
17.	Annual Plan 1995-96	1292.00	0.93	30.37
18.	Annual Plan 1996-97	912.00	1.35	31.72
19.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	4681.99	4.57	31.72

At the beginning of VIII Plan, commulative potential created is 27.15 lakhs ha. Irrigation potential created during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, is 0.66 lakh Ha., and 0.81 lakh Ha. and 0.82 lakh Ha. respectively. During 1995-96 potential 0.93 lakh Ha. created. At the end of 8th Five year Plan 31.72 lakh ha. commulative potential was created.

Backlog

22.8 Much of the backlog identified by the Fact Finding Committee is in the Irrigation Sector. Removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector, at the time of identification by the FFC, had been estimated to cost Rs.1385.92 crores. So far, Rs.2338.00 crores have been spent on the removal of backlog in the Irrigation Sector. Due to cost escalation, removal of remaining backlog would entail an upward revision in outlays required. In pursuance of the directive of the Hon'ble Governor, for removal of backlog during the year 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 302.65 crores is approved to be kept at his disposal and for the Annual Plan 1997-98, Rs.626.85 crores is kept for removal of Backlog.

Krishna Basin Projects :

22.9 The Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal Award has allocated 599 TMC of water for Maharashtra. This water must be harnessed by the State before the year 2000, as before the review or revision after 31st May 2000 as provided in Award. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the State to harness as much of the allocated water as possible by that time.

The above objective of water utilisation has been planned as follows:-

	Water Utilisation	
i) Planned water use from irrigation projects already completed.	253.23	TMC
ii) Planned water use from irrigation projects under construction.	356.83	TMC

As indicated above the completed and on-going projects would utilise 597 TMC of water and some additional TMC i.e. about 73 TMC is proposed to be created so that the State would have a constant supply of approximately 594 TMC of water even if some storages do not fill up. The Government has constituted Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation recently in December 1995 for looking project works from Krishna Valley. Out of the total requirement of Rs.7000.00 crores as capital investment of M.K.V.D.C. the State Government has to provide atleast Rs. 3500.00 crores as a share of State Capital within 5 years span (i.e. Rs.700.00 crores in each year). In the Annual Plan 1996-97 the outlays Major/Medium /Minor Irrigation Projects alongwith Hydro Projects and C.A.D.A. which come under the jurisdiction of M.K.V.D.C. has been earmarked as a share of State Capital which amount to Rs. 168.11 crores will be earmarked for M.K.V.D.C. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.700.00 crore has been provided during 1997-98.

Inter-State Projects.

22.10 The State Government is executing the Pench, Kalisarar and Bawanthadi Projects jointly with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Tillari Project jointly with the Government of Goa, and the Dudhganga Project jointly with the Government of Karnataka. Provisions for these projects have been made taking all relevant factors into consideration. Lower Penganga and Lendi are to be executed jointly by Government of Maharashtra and Government of Andhra Pradesh. The outlay provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for these Inter-State Projects is Rs.20.32 crores. An outlay of Rs.9.30 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Time Bound Programme for Development of Vidarbha Region

22.11 During winter session of legislature (1995), Government of Maharashtra announced time bound programme for development of Vidarbha Region. According to this programme 6 Major and 30 Medium and 76 minor Irrigation Project are to be completed as per time bound targets. In addition the work of 5 major irrigation projects is to be accelerated. Balanced estimated cost (114196) of these projects is Rs. 1916 crores. During 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 211.00 crores was made available for these projects and outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 89.00 crores.

Time Bound Programme for Development of Marathwada Region

22.12 The Government has announced time bound programme of development of Marathwada region. According to the programme 5 Major and 4 Medium irrigation projects are to be completed according to time bound targets. In addition ongoing medium and minor Irrigation projects are to be accelerated. Balance estimated cost of these projects at the end of March 1996 is Rs.933 crore. During 1996-97 outlay of Rs.116.00 crore was provided for these projects. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.84.00 crore has been provided for these projects.

Time bound programme for Development of Konkan Region

22.13 The Govt. has announced time bound programme for development of Konkan Region. Under this programme 2 major, 8 medium and 34 minor projects are to be completed according to time bound targets. In addition, work of 2 major Irrigation projects is to be accelerated. The balance estimated cost (1.4.1996) of these projects is Rs.1190 crore. During 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.44.00 crore has been provided for these projects. An outlay of Rs.53.00 crore has been provided for these projects for 1997-98.

Flood Control Schemes.

22.14 These are district level schemes meant for protecting vulnerable areas from the possibilities of damage due to flooding. The provision for flood control schemes is made in consultation with the District Planning and Development Councils, according to the requirement of each district. An outlay of Rs.126.77 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.198.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Survey and Investigation.

22.15 It is necessary to compile hydrological data for assessing the availability of water and the volume of floods in the various rivers and their tributaries. For this purpose, the instrumentation network will have to be improved. Investigation and aerial surveys are also required to be carried out for investigation of future projects. An outlay of Rs.4.10 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.2.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Rehabilitation

22.16 Government has undertaken the responsibility of resettling the persons displaced by various irrigation, power and other projects in the State under the Maharashtra Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Act, 1986. In new Gaothans established for resettlement of the project affected persons various civic amenities are provided in accordance with norms prescribed by Government. They are mainly regarding supply of drinking water, school rooms, samaj mandir road, electricity etc. For providing civic amenities to affected persons due to Major and Medium Irrigation Project. An outlay of Rs.4480.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.3445.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Housing Loans to Project Affected Persons.

22.17 In order to provide assistance to the Project Affected Persons for construction of their new houses in the plot allotted to them in the resettled villages, housing loan is sanctioned to the Project Affected Persons. The Khatedar PAPs are granted a loan of Rs. 8000/- and non-Khatedar PAPs are granted a loan of Rs.4000/-. An outlay of Rs. 523.93 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 314.00 lakhs is for 1997-98.

Land Acquisition Compensation

22.18 The payment of compensation for the acquired land stands included in the total provision of the projects in the Annual Plan 1996-97. The expenditure actually incurred on payment of compensation by Revenue and Forests Department is adjusted in the expenditure on respective projects.

Compensatory Afforestation

22.19 Under the provision of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the alternate forest land is required to be prescribed when the forest land is acquired for such Irrigation Project. Requirement of funds for this purpose of any prescribed project is fulfilled from the lumpsum amount paid to the Revenue & Forest Department prior to clearance from Government of India to the proposal of deforestation.

Modernisation, Extension and Improvement

22.20 The irrigation systems in operation requires modernisation to improve their utility and efficiency. Similarly, existing systems can be extended to cover additional areas which otherwise cannot get irrigation benefits. At present, the works of modernisation of Nira Left Bank Canal, Pravara System as also some of the Medium Projects are in progress. Similarly the work of Sangola Branch Canals is also in progress. A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided during the period of Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided according to the present stage of these schemes for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Minor Irrigation

22.21 Irrigation schemes having a culturable command area of less than 2000 ha. have been classified as minor irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation schemes play an important role as their gestation period is small. Besides, it is possible to spread the benefits of minor irrigation schemes to isolated patches where benefits from major and medium irrigation cannot be economically extended. District Master Plans for Minor Irrigation Project have been prepared for all the Districts in Maharashtra on the basis of topo-sheet studies. As per these master plans total number of possible Minor Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra is 3623 and the potential that can be created is 11.40 lakh ha. Out of these Minor Irrigation Projects 1721 have been completed by June 1996 and the irrigation potential created through these schemes is 6.98 lakhs ha. which is about 60.78% of the ultimate irrigation potential that can be created by map of M.I. works. As on today, 381 Minor Irrigation projects are under construction (excludig Krishna Valley) and the ultimate Irrigation Potential of these schemes is 2.22 lakhs ha. These projects are undertaken under various programmes like District Plan, State Pool, Backlog removal plan, Tribal Development Plan etc.

Types of Minor Irrigation Schemes:-

22.22 Minor Irrigation schemes consist of irrigation and Percolation Tanks, Diversion Bandharas, Kolhapur and Konkan type weirs, Lift Irrigation Schemes, Tube Wells, renovation of Malguzari Tanks and Land drainage schemes. Minor Irrigation Projects (State Sector) are mainly District level schemes. Therefore, District Planning and Development Council make recommendations to Planning Department and Tribal Development Department respectively for allocations to these schemes. The projects costing up to Rs.1.00 crore are generally said to be in the purview of the D.P.D.C. Centrally sponsored Western Ghat Development Programme also contributes to the Minor Irrigation Schemes in the earmarked area to some extent. Monitoring of the Minor Irrigation Schemes under W.G.D.P. is done by the Planning Department.

Administration of Minor Irrigation Schemes:-

22.23 In Maharashtra, minor irrigation schemes are administered by two departments. The Irrigation Department administers minor irrigation schemes which individually irrigate more than 250 ha.; these are known as State Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Rural Development & Water Conservation Department administers through the Zilla Parishads,

Minor Irrigation Schemes individually irrigating less than 100 ha. These schemes have been classified as Local Sector Minor Irrigation Schemes. Minor Irrigation Projects having an Irrigation potential between 100 ha. to 250 ha. have been phased under the purview of the newly constituted Water Conservation Department. Accordingly such Minor Irrigation Projects are given Administrative Approval and taken up for construction and planned monitored by that Department.

Irrigation Potential:-

22.24 At present, 38 (excluding Krishna Valley) Minor Irrigation Projects are on the shelf and the Irrigation potential of this schemes is 0.26 lakhs ha. As regards the remaining projects, the Administrative Approval given to some projects has lapsed and some are yet to be surveyed. Action to review the Administrative Approval to the lapsed scheme and to carry out investigation to the future scheme is in progress.

Organisation for Minor Irrigation Works

22.25 The Minor Irrigation divisions and sub-divisions in the Zilla Parishads attend to Government's irrigation schemes in the Local Sector. These divisions and sub-divisions attend to the construction as well as to maintenance and repairs of minor irrigation works. The work of survey, investigation and preparing plans and estimates of minor irrigation schemes in the State Sector as well as schemes in the Local Sector is done by minor irrigation schemes' survey sub-divisions in the State Sector. In fact, a Master Plan for minor irrigation schemes based on the study of the total assets has been prepared for each district. For the investigation of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Maharashtra State, there is a separate investigation organisation.

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

22.26 An expenditure of Rs.127.94 crores has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93, with the help of this expenditure an additional irrigation potential of 20000 hectares was created. During 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs.132.40 crores has been incurred and additional potential of 21000 ha. was created. An expenditure of Rs.220.20 crores has been incurred during 1994-95 and irrigation of 40000 ha. was created. An expenditure of Rs. 250.37 crore has been incurred and additional potential of 33000 ha. has been created. During the Annual period of 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs. 250.37 crore has been incurred and additional potential of 33000 ha. has been created. With this investment total Irrigation potential has been created 40000 ha. Thus, the total cumulative irrigation potential from State Sector at the end of 1996-97 would be 7.23 lakhs ha.

Review of the No. of Schemes completed and new Scheme taken up during each year.

22.27 Minor Irrigation Schemes completed and new schemes taken up during Sixth Five Year Plan, Seventh Five Year Plan, and 1992 to 1997 is given below :—

Five Year Plan	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	Completed M.I.Schemes	Potential created	New Schemes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Till the end of Vth F.Y. Plan	146.19	)	3.82	...
)		
VIth F.Y. Plan (1980-85)	110.79	)	0.95	...
VIIth F.Y. Plan (1985-90)	259.56	317	0.75	306
Annual Plan 1990-91	73.07	16	0.15	52
Annual Plan 1991-92	61.60	29	0.12	11

Five Year Plan 1.	Expenditure (Rs. in Crores) 2.	Completed M.I.Schemes 3.	Potential created 4.	New Schemes 5.
VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)				
Annual Plan 1992-93	127.94	96	0.20	149
Annual Plan 1993-94	132.40	7	0.21	23
Annual Plan 1994-95	220.26	62	0.40	60
Annual Plan 1995-96	280.37	53	0.33	77
Annual Plan 1996-97 (Outlay)	233.00 (expected)	... (expected)	0.30 (expected)	12 (expected)
			(excluding Krishna Valley)	

22.28 An outlay of Rs.18940.37 lakhs has been provided for Minor Irrigation (State Level) for Annual Plan 1997-98 which includes an outlay of Rs.2942.38 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan. Rs.12.83 lakhs for Special Component Plan. An outlay of Rs.14316.00 has been earmarked for removal of Regional Imbalance.

22.29 Minor Irrigation Projects irrigable commands measuring 101 to 250 ha. are constructed by the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 period the provision of Rs.1462.58 lakhs has been transferred from Irrigation Department to Rural Development and Water Conservation Department to implement projects under their establishment. An outlay of Rs.5145.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Minor Irrigation (Local Sector)

22.30 The Rural Development and Water Conservation Department of the Government of Maharashtra is responsible for implementation of Minor Irrigation Works (Local Sector) throughout the State. The Minor Irrigation Works having culturable command area upto 100 Ha. are termed as local sector so far. Now State Government has decided to hand over the schemes having culturable command area between 101 to 250 ha. from Irrigation Department to Rural Development and Water Conservation Department. These schemes include the following :-

- A ... i) Minor Irrigation Tanks,
 ii) Bandharas -
 a) Kolhapur Type
 b) Under Ground
 c) Diversion
 d) Others
 iii) Percolation Tanks (Indirect Irrigation)
 iv) Lift Irrigation Schemes
 v) Old Malgajari Tanks (constructed previously mostly in Vidharbha area of the State).
- B ... Subsidy for Failed Wells.

The ultimate target for irrigation potential in the local sector is 3.66 lakh Ha. (exclusive of under-ground water sources). There is no scope in the State for bore-wells. Hence dugwells are the only source of underground water for creation of irrigation potential. An outlay of Rs.8571.96 lakhs has been provided during 1997-98.

Cooperative Lift Irrigation Schemes (Agriculture and Co-operation Department)

22.31 The objective of cooperative lift irrigation scheme is to make available irrigation facilities to the cultivators who cannot otherwise avail of irrigation from rivers, canals, dams, bandharas, tanks etc., and thus enable them to improve the productivity of their land. The scheme is ideal for isolated patches of land where benefits of major or medium irrigation projects cannot be economically extended. There are 2886 cooperative lift irrigation societies registered in the State as on 30.6.90 with a total membership 2,10,000, and a command area of 5,20,000 hectares. A new scheme for grant of share capital to cooperative lift irrigation societies is proposed. An outlay of Rs.7.25 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1996-97 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.94 lakhs was incurred. During 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided.

Command Area Development Programme

22.32 Irrigation water can be put to full productive use only if the command area is made ready to receive the water. For this land has to be properly levelled with bunds of suitable shapes, water courses and field channels constructed to carry water to individual fields, field drains provided to remove excess water and roads provided for easy transportation. Besides, for effective agricultural extension, timely supply of input like credit, seeds and fertilisers are required. This calls for an integrated area development approach, requiring action in several disciplines, with emphasis on a balanced and comprehensive development of irrigated areas. The Command Area Development was introduced in Maharashtra in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) with the objective of bridging the ever growing gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilization.

22.33 At present there are 8 Command Area Development Authorities covering 20 projects. Out of these 20 projects 18 projects have been taken up through the Centrally sponsored CAD programmes while the other projects are proposed for inclusion in the Central programme. The projects viz. Ghod-Bagh & Itiadh which were included in the programme since 1974 were deleted from the programme in 1984 when the irrigation on these projects reached the desired level. Out of these 3 authorities i.e. Pune, Solapur, Ahmednagar are transferred to Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation. Each CADA is headed by an Administrator whereas a Chief Administrator and 3 Administrators look after the Jayakwadi project and other three projects in Marathwada region. The CAD Boards have powers to take decisions on Command Area Development aspects of the project within the framework of Government policies. The following 20 projects are covered under the CAD programme:-

1. Bhima	2. Mula	3. Kuadi
4. Girna	5. Upper Tap	6. Panzan
7. Krishna	8. Warna	9. Purna
10. Upper Penganga	11. Jayakwadi	12. Manjra
13. Surya	14. Khadakwasla	15. Upper Godavari
16. Pench	17. Upper Wardha (proposed)	18. Chasakman (proposed)
19. Vishnupuri (proposed)	20. Lower Venna (proposed)	

Major Activities

22.34 For effective utilisation of created irrigation potential, the following activities have to be carried out:-

- (a) Water delivery and drainage system to be constructed below the outlet.
- (b) Land levelling and
- (c) A proper water delivery system to be introduced.

22.35 Activities of the Irrigation Department were initially restricted to construction and maintenance of the delivery system up to the outlet, which served an area of about 40 ha. below the outlet. When the CAD Programme was first introduced, it was realised that water delivery system below the outlet has to be properly designed and constructed to certain desired standard, without which it is not possible to supply water to the farms efficiently. The Planning Commission issued a directive that the water delivery system be constructed down to 5-8 hectare blocks. Going a step further Government of Maharashtra decided that the water delivery, and drainage system below the outlet should be constructed at Government cost.

This consists of field channels, field drains and various structures like falls, division boxes, turnouts etc. Ideally, this system should be ready when water for irrigation first becomes available.

The other major activity relates to land shaping or part II works of land development. This is to be carried out on the fields of individual farmers, only if they so desire. The cost of land shaping is to be recovered from the farmers, and hence the activity is carried out with the help of institutional finance. This is obtained from Commercial Banks which are in turn refinanced by NABARD. In view of NABARD's policy to channelise the finance through Maharashtra Land Development Corporation (MLDC), the work of land shaping is also carried out under the overall control of MLDC. In the interest of getting increased yields from the area under irrigation, it is necessary that the work of land shaping is also carried out in such a way that it is complete when irrigation water becomes available.

The third major activity under Command Area Development Programme is ensuring timely and adequate delivery of water to the field by adopting proper management practices. For this purpose, Rotational Water Supply (RWS) is practised. The salient feature of Rotational Water Supply is equitable water distribution based on a volumetric measure and time scale at fixed and predetermined intervals.

22.36 The approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure during 1992-95, 1995-96 and approved outlay for 1996-97, anticipated expenditure 1996-97 & outlay for 1997-98 are given below:-

Sector	Approved Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Command Area Development.	29479.00	17942.62	9882.33	10714.34	10714.34	8067.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

22.37 The physical achievements and targets for the main items under CAD Programme are as follows:-

Sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement Annual Plan 1992-95	Achievement Annual Plan 1995-96	Approved Target Annual Plan 1996-97	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Command Area Development						
1. Field channel	'000 ha.	217.00	115.43	52.00	50.00	35.00
2. Land leveling	'000 ha.	...	9.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Field Drain	'000 ha.	217.00	115.43	52.00	50.00	35.00
4. Warabandi	'000 ha.	150.00	35.02	10.15	57.00	20.00

22.38 The priorities in this programme in the Annual Plan 1997-98 would be as follows:-

(1) Construction of field channels and field drains:

Field channels are necessary for delivering water to each farm in the command area while field drains are required to drain out the excess water from the field. Matching Central assistance is available for these works. Some part of this scheme is included under World Bank Aided Project. Generally, these works are undertaken within one or two years after creation of irrigation potential. Ultimate culturable command area of 21 projects is 18.22 lakh ha. Out of which 11.11 lakh ha. potential was created by March, 1995. Out of which Land Development Part I works were completed on 8.18 lakhs ha. by March 1995. During the Annual Plan 1994-95 the target of 0.41 ha. has been achieved. During the Annual Plan 1995-96 it is proposed to construct these works in an area of about 0.58 lakh ha. Target of construction of field Channel in 1996-97 is 0.50 lakh ha. for which an outlay Rs.945.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97 as State share so far as Centrally assisted project is concerned. In Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.1070.61 lakhs has been provided to be achieve target of 0.35 lakh ha.

(2) Warabandi :

Warabandi is Rotational water supply to the fields in command area. Necessary construction work required for the same is executed in command area. Target of Warabandi for 1997-98 is 20,000 ha. and outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided as State share and equal capital share on matching basis is envisaged.

(3) Wireless communications :

For efficient irrigation management and flood control operations in all the major basins of the State, a state wide network of wireless communication system is being established with central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1996-97 as State share. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Research and Development and Training facilities (D I R D / W A L M I)

22.39 For undertaking research on irrigation and other related activities for adoption of advanced technology and other suitable measures, a Directorate of Irrigation Research and Development (DIRD) at Pune has been established. Similarly, in order to impart training of modern irrigational practices to both farmers and staff, another institute viz. Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) has been established at Aurangabad. An outlay of Rs.235.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97 for these institutions. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Extension, Improvement and Drainage :—

22.40 Various old projects are in need of renovation and improvement to meet the demands of proper irrigation management. An expenditure of Rs.1008.74 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-95. An outlay of Rs.449.64 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1996-97 for renovation of the old project and special repairs of the Purna Project, Nanded. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Externally aided project :—

22.41 The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project III (MCIP III) has been taken up with World Bank assistance of 160 million dollars. The objective of the project is to develop fully the command area of 6 Major Irrigation i.e. Jayakwadi, Majalgaon, Upper Penganga, Kukadi, Bhima and Krishna Projects. The revised cost of C.A.D. component includes field channel, field drains and Selective field channel lining, main & link drains, Sub-surface drains, strengthening of Canal service roads and formation of water users' Association and handing over the irrigation management to the association. An expenditure of Rs.5455.47 lakhs was incurred during the years 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs. 3034.51 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 3565.69 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 194.55 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

22.42 E.E.C. assisted project for development of Water Control System and Diversification of crops:- The project aims at increasing food production and income level of small farmers in rural areas. The main features of the project are:-

1. Improving the water distribution in the existing irrigated schemes.
2. Diversifying the cropping pattern from paddy to higher value horticulture.

The water control system developed under the project will cover a total area of about 9172 hectares in 67 Minor irrigation schemes in Konkan region. The following activities are included under this project:-

1. Physical improvement of the irrigated schemes
2. Training Centres
3. Research Programme
4. Surveys
5. Monitoring and evaluation
6. Supply of materials and other requirements
7. Other building and establishment costs.

The EEC contribution which will be in the form of direct grant is fixed at 15 lakh ECU. An expenditure of Rs.543.95 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs. 822.42 lakhs has been incurred during 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 1271.64 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project(MWUP) :—

22.43 The purpose of MWUP is to improve the effective utilisation of the available irrigation potential so as to increase agricultural production and thereby promote rural development in the State. Other aspects such as education of the farmers in the techniques of irrigated farming and community action to ensure their organised participation in managing the system, and training of grass root level functionaries dealing with the development and management of the tip areas will also be covered in this project. The project covers an area of 94450 hectares in 5 project commands viz. Jayakwadi, Purna, Girna, Mula and Khadakwasla. The project is already completed. Hence no provision is proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

CAD Activities on Non-CAD Projects :—

22.44 Land Development works on Non CAD Projects are carried out by Agriculture Department. As per the revised pattern no Central assistance would be available for these works.

AYACUT Development

22.45. Irrigation plays a vital role in agricultural production and hence the State Government is taking steps for maximising utilisation of irrigation potential under the various major and medium irrigation projects. Land development works in most of the major irrigation projects are executed through Command Area Development Authority, whereas in the rest of the major and medium irrigation projects, land development works are being done by the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department, under Ayacut Development Programme.

22.46. The land development is undertaken in two parts, Part-I works consist of construction of field channels with masonry works, field drains, graded bunds and coulets. This work is done as a part of irrigation projects itself and expenditure is not recovered from beneficiaries. Irrigation Department provides necessary funds for these works. Whereas Part-II consists of levelling and grading and is undertaken by the Rural Development and Water Conservation Department after obtaining written consent from beneficiaries from its own funds initially and later on the cost of the work done, is recovered from the beneficiaries.

22.47. The present organisation established for the works consists of 6 Divisions and 35 Sub-Divisions and each sub-division is expected to carry out development over 1000 hectares per year. Most of the works of Ayacut development are carried out under Employment Guarantee Scheme and normal outlay, so provided here helps as supplementary grant.

Review of Eighth Plan 1992-97

22.48. The outlays provided for VIII Plan expenditure incurred under Ayacut Development Programme are given below in the following table :—

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay (1)	1992-95 Actual Expenditure (2)	1995-96 Actual Expenditure (3)	1996-97 Outlay (4)	Anticipated Expenditure (5)
2914.00	1244.52	313.83	566.29	463.79

22.49. Presently land development work is executed for four major, 104 medium and 65 minor irrigation projects and 6 lift irrigation schemes. Out of area of 7.23 lakh hectares made available by Irrigation Department. The land development work has been completed on 5.20 lakhs at the end of 1996. In the year 1997-98 work on 26250 hectares will be carried.

Annual Plan 1997-98.

22.50. An outlay of Rs. 389.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. The outlay includes outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan and outlay of Rs. 21.38 lakhs for Special Component Plan.

□ □

CHAPTER 23

ENERGY

Introduction

Energy is one of the crucial inputs in the process of economic development and the availability of power is the sine-qua-non for future progress. Power is a vital infrastructural service which affects the performance of all important sectors from agriculture to commerce and industry. Maharashtra had been enjoying a relatively comfortable position with regard to power availability till the VII Plan period. However, more recently the rising demand in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors has placed a great strain on the power supply in the State. It has been recently assessed that the State would face a severe shortage of power if steps are not taken to provide more resources for this sector in future. The severe shortages in power foreseen in the IX Plan would not only affect agricultural production but also the heart of industrial and commercial activity in the country. The emphasis on the speedy development of power in the State would have to continue as it is inextricably linked with industrial development which is the basis of the economic development of the State.

23.2 The sheer magnitude of power projects, both thermal and hydro makes these projects highly capital intensive. Increasingly, therefore, the State Government is finding it difficult to finance such works. A decision has already been taken to invite private sector participation in power sector in the VIII Plan. The selected private agencies will be invited to take up projects for generation, and the power so generated will be purchased by the MSEB according to the procedures detailed in the contractual agreement. It is hoped that a few thermal and gas based and small hydro projects, would be taken up by private agencies in the IX Plan period.

Plan Outlay

23.3 The table below gives the approved outlay for VIII Plan, actual expenditures during the Annual Plans 1992-95, 1995-96 an outlay provided alongwith an anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(Rs. in crore)						
Item	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expditure	Annual Plan 1996-97 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Hydro Projects	1133.00	515.57	184.60	401.28	395.92	375.87
II. Thermal Projects-						
(i) Generation	1473.00	1227.22	353.36	339.12	339.12	428.13
(ii) Transmission & Distribution.	1472.89	1536.50	607.86	470.22	470.22	500.00
(iii) Rural Electrification	456.00	289.09	130.04	128.28	128.28	133.49

(Rs. in crore)

Item	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved outlay (2)	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure (3)	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure (4)	Annual Plan 1996-97 Approved outlay (5)	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated (6)	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay (7)
(iv) General Assets, acquisition of Licences, etc.	37.55	67.68	34.80	15.00	15.00	20.00
Total - II	3439.44	3120.50	1126.07	952.62* (+72.34*)	952.62 (+72.34*)	1081.62
				1024.96	1024.96	
III: Non-conventional Sources of Energy	7.34	7.21	3.00	4.05	4.05	1.00
Grand total	4579.98	3643.28	1313.67	1358.40	1352.54	1458.49

* There are EAP claims lodged for the year 1995-96 and reimbursed by way of adjustments.

Physical performance

23.4 The total installed capacity at the end of the 1995-96 was 10039 MW. No thermal capacity will be added during 1996-97. 500 MW thermal capacity is proposed to be added at Chandrapur during 1997-98. As regards, generation of electricity 182461 MKWH expected to be generated in the VIIIth Plan period (Revised 183748 MKWH). During 1992-95, 103358 MKWH electricity was generated. During 1995-96, 37995 MKWH electricity was generated whereas it is expected that 40000 MKWH electricity will be generated during 1996-97.

As per the above, a total of 183806 MKWH electricity is expected to be sold during the VIII Plan period. Actual sale of electricity in 1992-95 and 1995-96 was 103287 MKWH and 41619 MKWH respectively. It is expected that in 1996-97, 43981 MKWH electricity will be sold, whereas 46982 MKWH electricity is expected to be sold in 1997-98.

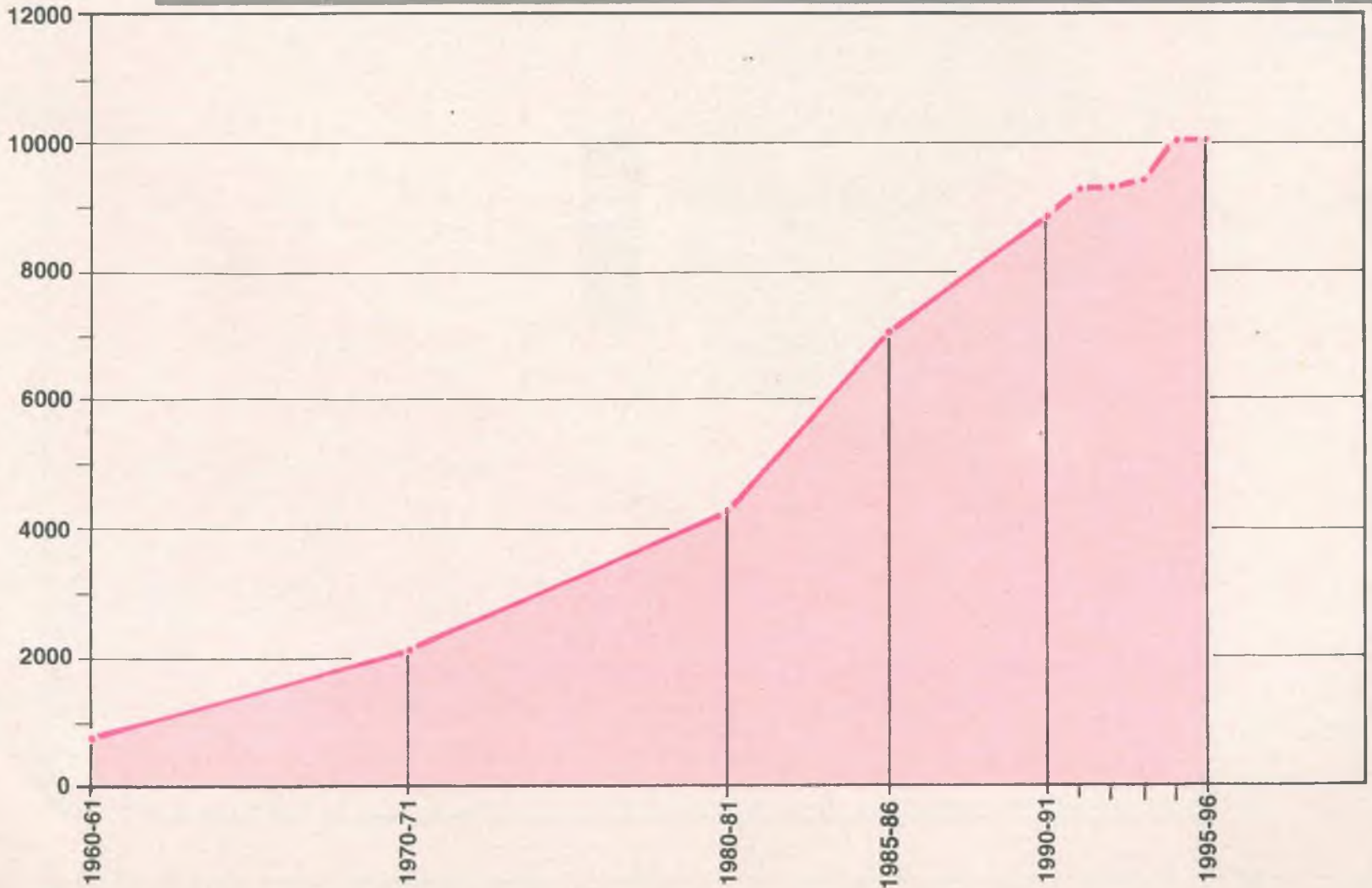
Physical targets set for VIII Plan, achievements during 1992-95 and 1995-96 anticipated achievement during 1996-97, and targets proposed for 1997-98 are given below :—

Item	Unit	VIII Plan 1992-97 Target	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Target	Anticipated Achievement	8.
A-Generation —							
Hydro	MW	750.7	Nil	12	17.75	46.00	13.95
Thermal	MW	240	240	-	-	Nil	500
B-Transmission—							
(a) 66 KV &	Ckt. Kms.	3130	2098	979	750	750	2964
	MVA	8280	5332	2088	1550	1550	1575
(b) 33 KV	Ckt. Kms.	3200	2907	1255	650	650	600
	MVA	1350	1509	596	285	285	280
C-Rural Electrification—							
Energyisation of Pumpsets	Nos	300000	214273	102977	50000	50000	30000

महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

वीज उत्पादनाची स्थापित क्षमता
 INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION

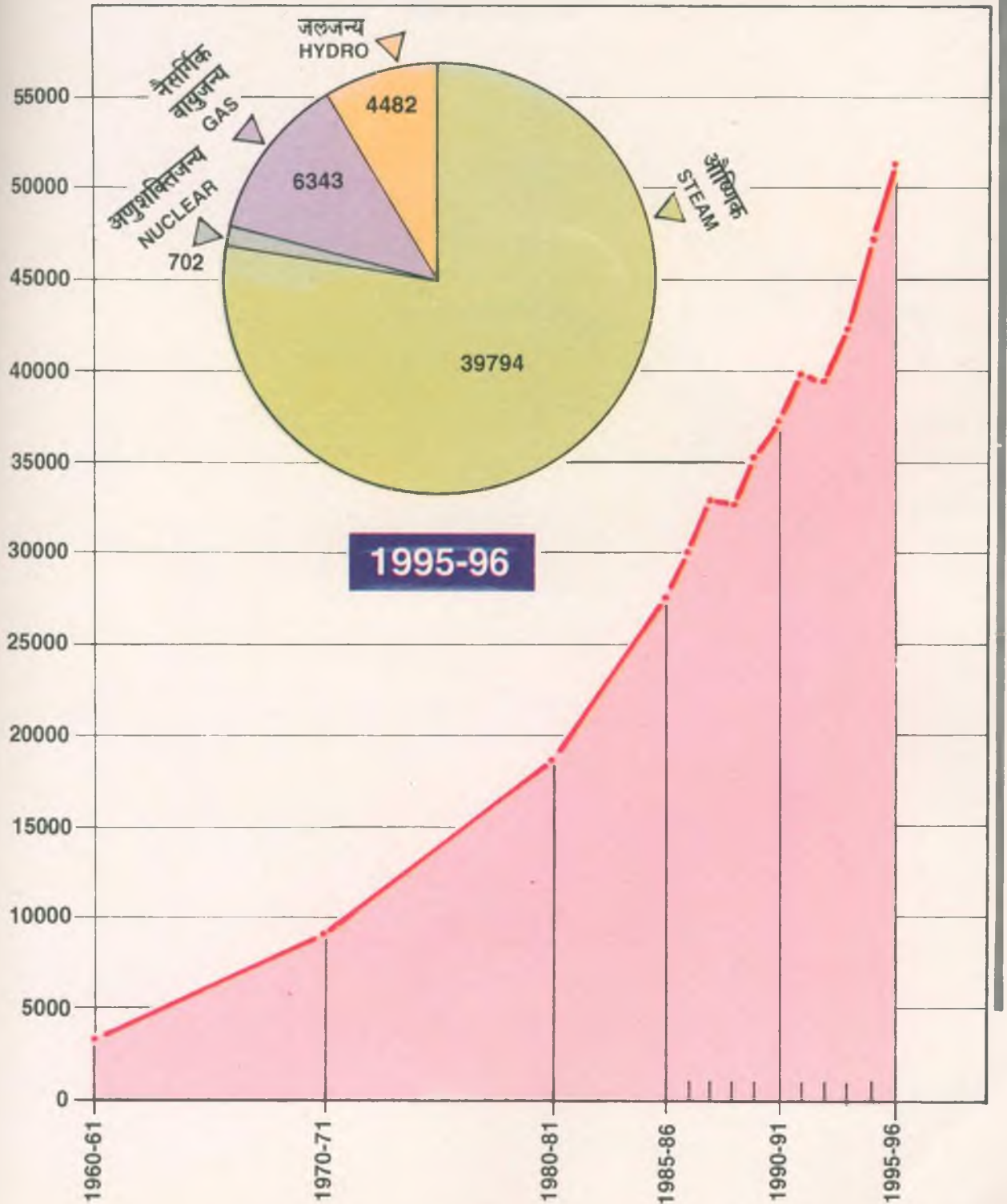
मेगॅवॅट
 MEGAWATT



महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

बीज उत्पादन GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

आकडे दशलक्ष किलोवॅट तास
FIGURES IN MILLION KWH

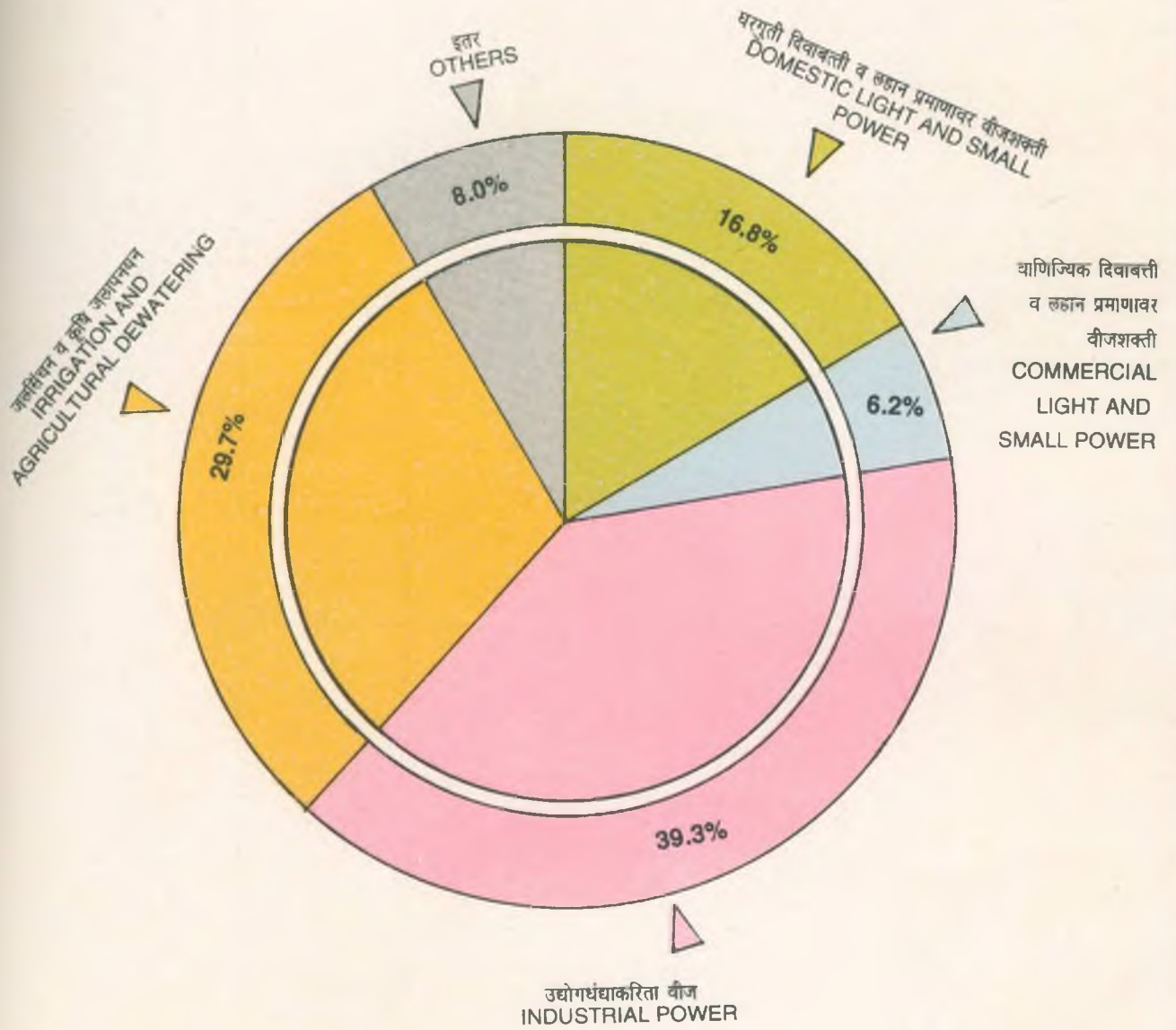


महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

विजेचा वापर CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

1995-96

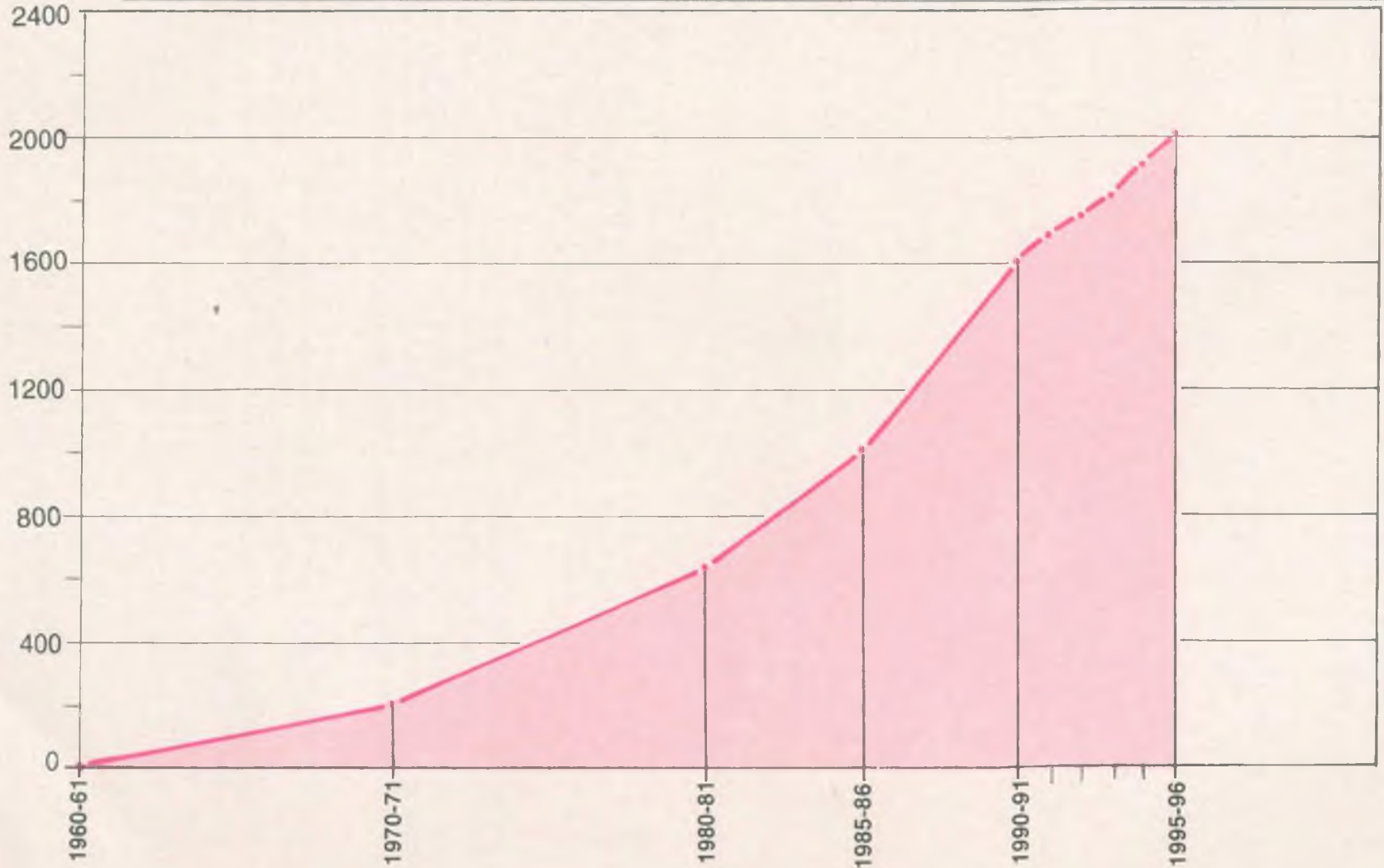
45924 दशलक्ष किलोवॅट तास
MILLION KWH



महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

बीज पुरवठा केलेल्या पंपसंचांची एकूण संख्या TOTAL NUMBER OF PUMPSETS ELECTRIFIED

हजारत THOUSAND



Generation

23.5 For thermal generation Rs.581.95 crores were spent during 1992-93. But no thermal project has been commissioned in the same year. An expenditure of Rs.1227.22 crores was incurred during 1992-95 and additional capacity of 240 MW was added during 1993-94, from thermal projects. As regards 1993 on expenditure of Rs. 322.78 crores incurred on Thermal projects and an additional capacity of 120 MW was added from thermal projects.

Transmission and Distribution

23.6 The table below gives the actual expenditure during 1992-95, 1995-96, and achievement during 1992-95, 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure and anticipated achievement during 1996-97 and proposed targets for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan 1992-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Actual Expdr.	Achievement	Actual expdr.	Achievement	Anticipated Expdr.	Anticipated Achievement	Outlay	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. 400 KV - including H.V.D.C.Scheme									
) 2. 66 KV to 220 KV	CKT KM	1174.68	2098	449.89	979	373.22	750	390	2164
	MVA		5332		2032		1550		1575
3. 33 KV System	CKT KM	361.82	2907	157.97	1255	97.00	650	110.00	600
			1509		596		285		280
Improvement & Urban Renovation.									

Removal of Regional Backlog

23.7 The Fact Finding Committee has identified a backlog in electrification of 3050 villages of which 3002 villages were electrified at the end of VII Five Year Plan. Remaining 48 villages were electrified in the following year viz. 1990-91. Therefore, all backlog has been removed in respect of electrification of villages.

The Fact Finding Committee has identified a backlog of 1,42,885 pump sets in respect of energisation of Agricultural pumpsets. Out of this 1,14,360 pumpsets have been energised at the end of VII Five Year Plan. Out of the remaining 28,525 pumpsets, 16,188 pumpsets have been energised at the end of March 1996 thus leaving a backlog 12,337 pump sets. This backlog is in Raigad, Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts where the demand for energisation of agricultural pump sets is very low.

Financial backlog of Rs.240.65 crores was identified by the Fact Finding Committee. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 132.12 crores was incurred during VII Five Year Plan. Further an expenditure of Rs.62.12 crores has been incurred during the period April 1990 to March 1995. During the subsequent year 1996-97 an expenditure of Rs.3.33 crores is expected to be incurred. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.133.49 crores has been provided for rural electrification out of which an amount of Rs.11.69 crores has been earmarked for removal of backlog.

Tribal Sub Plan

23.8 As per 1981 Census there are 39661 inhabited villages(including 307 Towns) in the State, out of which 5691 have been included in Tribal Sub Plan Area and 1271 have been included in additional Tribal Sub Plan area. All inhabited villages of the State (excluding 248

villages which have been identified as non-feasible for electrification due to submergence/ sparse- population) have been electrified as on 31.3.1989. As such 100% village electrification in the State have been completed.

As per field survey there are 41440 hamlets (Wadis) in the State, out of which 7308 are in tribal area. As on 31.3.1995, 36378 hamlets have been electrified out of which 6059 are in tribal area. As such 4601 hamlets are still to be electrified out of which 1249 are tribal. It is expected that work of electrification of 600 tribal hamlets, energisation of 3000 Agricultural Pumpsets release of 10,000 domestic connections will be given during 1996-97, with the help of anticipated expenditure of Rs.26.52 crores.

For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 30.03 crores has been provided for tribal area, which is 21% of the total outlay of Rs.133.49 crores for rural electrification. Electrification of 600 tribal hamlets, energisation of 7000 agricultural pumpsets and release of 10,000 domestic connections is the targets proposed for 1997-98.

Special Component Plan

23.9 A target of electrification of 1000 Harijan Bastis and release of 125000 domestic connections to Nav Budhas beneficiaries has been fixed for the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(1) During the year 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 5.25 crores has been spent for electrification of 225 Harijan Bastis, release of 25,000 domestic connections as well as 1000 agricultural connections to Scheduled Caste and Nav Buddha beneficiaries in the State.

(2) During the year 1993-94 an expenditure of Rs.5.25 crores has been spent for electrification of 162 Harijan Bastis, alongwith the release of 27213 domestic connections and 779 agricultural connections to Scheduled Caste and Nav Buddha beneficiaries in the State. An expenditure of Rs.28.38 crores incurred for electrification of 253 Harijan Bastis alongwith 32412 domestic connections and 8014 agricultural connections in the Annual Plan 1994-95. An expenditure of Rs.28.38 crores is incurred in Annual Plan 1995-96 under Special Component Plan. An outlay of Rs.2935.97 lakhs has been approved for electrification of 200 Harijan Basties, alongwith energisation of 7000 agricultural pumpsets and release of 25000 domestic connections for the year 1995-96. In addition 60 MVA of 33 KO transformation capacity, alongwith 130 ckf kms. of 3 KO lines will be added during the year to the system to cater the load at proper.

(3) From April 1992 to March 1995 an amount of Rs.38.9466 lakhs has been spent on Special Component Plan in which 640 Harijan Basties have been electrified, 9778 Agricultural. Pumpsets have been energised and 84329 domestic connections have been released.

(4) During the year 1996-97 an expenditure of Rs.35.6056 crores is expected to be incurred for electrification of 200 Harijan Basties energisation of 7000 Agricultural pumpsets and release of 25000 domestic connections. An outlay of Rs.30.2886 has been provided for the year 1997-98 for electrification of 200 Harijan Basties alongwith energisation of 7000 Agricultural pumpsets and release of 25000 domestic connections under Special Component Plan.

Priorities for the Annual Plan 1997-98

23.10 The State Government has always allocated a large portion of its plan outlay to the power sector. The question would naturally arise as to whether the benefits received are

commensurate with the expenditure incurred and also whether it is possible to review the present trend of expenditure and utilization of power in the State. The Study Group set up by the State Government to review the energy sector and indicate fresh thrust areas for this sector, had the following observations :—

(a) The pace of development of generation, transmission and distribution projects must be accelerated in the 1997-98 Plan period.

(b) Due to the projected acute shortage of power in the future, it is time that the process of power planning is made commercial. Among industrial users, priority should be given to less energy intensive industries, while the high consumers of energy should be encouraged to contribute to the cost of generation and transmission.

(c) Hydel-thermal mix which is approximately 20:80 should increase to the optimal level of 40:60; small hydro and pumped storage projects should be taken up in the VIII Plan as these are short gestation projects.

(d) Other significant points emphasized are conservation of power, co-generation, flattening of the load curve and procurement of more natural gas for power projects through Government of India.

(e) With regard to traditional energy sources, the Study Group has emphasized the need for massive fuel wood plantation for increasing the availability of fuel to the rural poor. Fuel plantation, has been recommended, to be taken with the help of non-government agencies.

(f) Taking up of large thermal power projects with the help of private sector investments has also been strongly recommended.

(g) One of the measures of making resources available in the power sector would be to control expenditure through a review of various subsidies that flow to this sector. While system and operations improvement has been recommended a gradual reduction of subsidies should be aimed at in the VIII Plan through suitable tariff revision. Subsidies in rural electrification should be substantially reduced.

Hydro Power Projects

VIIIth Five Year Plan targets & anticipated achievement

23.11 For VIIIth Plan period, target of addition of installed hydro capacity of 750.7 M W has been proposed which included benefit of 391.5 M.W.(Maharashtra's share) from interstate Sardar Sarovar Project.

Four projects viz.Ujjani (1x12 MW),Manikdoh (1x6 MW) Bhandardara Power House II (1 x 34 MW) and Surya Dam Toe (1 x 6 MW) with total installed capacity of 58 MW have been completed so far Four more projects viz Warna Unit I(8 MW),Dimbhe (1x 5'MW)Majalgaon (3 x0.75 MW) and Surya RBC Drop (1 x0.75'MW) with total installed capacity of 16 MW are expected to be completed during 1996-97 . Thus the total anticipated achievement during VIIIth Five Year Plan period is 74 MW.

In addition to the above, Bhira Pumped Storage Scheme of M/S Tatas with installed capacity off 15'0 MW is also expected to be commissioned during 1996-97.

At the end of VIIIth Plan, five projects with total installed capacity of 1426.5'MW i.e.Koyna Stage IV (4 x 25'0 MW),Sardar Sarovar Project (Maharashtra's share 391.5'MW) Warna Unit II-8 MW, Dudhganga (2 x 12 MW) and Karanjwan (1 x 3 MW) will be in an advanced stage of construction and work on the newly started Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme (2 x 125' MW) would have gained momentum.

Planning for future

Major hydro potential projects of conventional type in the State have been already harnessed. Emphasis is therefore now being laid on development of pumped storage schemes and small hydro projects including irrigation dam based schemes/canal drop schemes.

With the advent of Super Thermal Power Stations, a stage is fast approaching when it will become necessary to back-down thermal generating stations during off-peak periods i.e. during nights even though power cuts may be applied on day-peaks. The question, therefore, would be to supplement the power system by means of flexible stations which could be switched on when required and switched off when not required and which could even be converted into loads. Only this way the surplus energy available during off peak period could be utilised efficiently and economically. Pumped Storage Schemes are ideally suited for such situation.

Keeping the above in view, survey and investigation of five pumped storage schemes had been already taken up and detailed project reports of two major projects viz. Chikhaldara pumped storage schemes (2 x 200 MW) and Malshej Ghat pumped storage schemes (2 x 300 MW) have been submitted to State Government

Besides proposals had been invited from private entrepreneurs on build, own and operate (BOO) basis for seven small hydro projects with proposed total installed capacity of 20.7 MW and the offers received are under process.

23.12 The total installed hydro capacity as on 1-4-1997 i.e. beginning of 8th Plan was 1644 M.W. including the installed capacity of 294 MW in the private sector (M/S Tatas).

23.13 An outlay of Rs.375.87 crore is approved for Annual Plan 1997-98, including a provision of Rs.0.71 crore for rehabilitation works for project affected people (Work carried out by Revenue and Forest Department). An addition of 3325 MW capacity is targetted for 1997-98.

Spillover Works.

23.14 There were some spillover works in respect of commissioned projects as on 1st April 1995 for which provision is made during 1997-98.

(1) *Koyna State-III*.—An outlay of Rs.127.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for special repairs of the generating units of Koyna Stage III.

(2) *Paithan (1 x 12 MW)*.—An outlay of Rs.185.00 lakhs is provided in 1997-98 for repairs of downstream weir of the project which was damaged due to floods during 1990.

(3) *Bhatsa (1 x 15 MW)*.—This project is already commissioned. A provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for residual payment and operation and maintenance of power station.

(4) *Khadakwasla (2 x 8 MW)*.—This project is already commissioned and handed over to M.S.E.Board in April 1996 for operation and maintenance.. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for residual works.

(5) *Vaitarna (1 x 60 MW) - New item*.—An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for strengthening treatment to approach tunnel of underground power house.

(6) *Kanher (1 x 4 MW)*.—The project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for operation and maintenance of the power station.

(7) *Ujjani (1 x 12 MW)*.—The project has been commissioned in May 1994. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for operation and maintenance of the power station.

23.15 Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources (Hydro Projects upto 3 MW Capacity)

(1) *Dhom 2 x 1 MW*.—The project is already commissioned. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh is provided for 1997-98 for residual works and operation and maintenance of the power station.

(2) *Yeoteshwar Power House (1 x 0.075 MW)*.—The power house is not in operation due to leakage in pipeline.

(3) *Terwanmedhe (1 x 0.2 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of 1 x 200 MW generating unit at the foot of Terwanmedhe pick up weir (under construction) on Khararinalla (tributary of Tillari river) in Sawantwadi taluka of Sindhudurg district. The irrigation release from the weir will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 1 Mus. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

(4) *Surya Right Bank Canal Drop Scheme (1x0.75MW)*.—The project envisages utilisation of 12.54 metre natural fall in the Surya Right Bank Canal at Chainage km.28/464 for power generation,with installation of one 750 KW generating unit located in Palghar taluka of Thane district. Estimated annual generation is 5.58 Mus. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(5) *Majalgaon (3x0.75 MW)*.—The project envisages utilisation of irrigation release from the Majalgaon irrigation dam with the installation of three generating units of 750 KW capacity each located in Majalgaon taluka of Beed district. Estimated annual generation is about 8.78 Mus. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(6) *Karanjwan (1x3 MW)*.—The project envisages utilisation of irrigation release from the Karanjwan irrigation dam with the installation of one 3 MW generating unit, located in Dindori taluka of Nashik district. Estimated annual generation is about 8.54 Mus. An outlay of Rs.223.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

23.16 On-going Hydro Projects

(1) *Manikdoh (1 x 6 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of 1x6 MW generation unit at the foot of the Manikdoh dam on Kukdi river in Junnar taluka of Pune district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilised for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. The generating unit of the project has been commissioned in Nov.95. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for operation and maintenance of the power station.

(2) *Dimbhe (1 x 5 MW)*.—The project envisages installation 1 x 5 MW generating unit at the foot of Dimbhe dam (under construction) on Ghod river in Ambegaon taluka of Pune district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 18 Mus. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(3) *Surya (1 x 6 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of 1 x 6 MW generating unit at the foot of Dhamni dam on Surya river in Jawhar taluka in Thane district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 21 Mus. An outlay of Rs.184.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(4) *Bhandardara Power House II (1 x 34 MW)*.—The project envisages utilization of the release from the Bhandardara reservoir on Pravara river in taluka Akole of Ahmednagar district for power generation in second stage with installation of 1 x 34 MW generation unit near Randha Fall down stream. Estimated annual generation is about 44 Mus. An outlay of Rs.480.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for the work of Power House-II.

(5) *Warna (2 x 8 MW)*.—The project envisages installation 2 x 8 MW generating units at the foot of Warna dam (under construction) on Warna river in taluka Shirala of Sangli district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 56 Mus. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(6) *Dudhganga (2 x 12 MW)*.—The project envisages installation of 2 x 12 MW generating units at the foot of Asangaon dam (under construction) on Dudhganga river in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district. The irrigation release from the dam will be utilized for power generation. Estimated annual generation is about 57 Mus. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(7) *Koyna Stage IV (4 x 250 MW)*.—Under this scheme, four units each of 250 MW will be installed in a new underground power house located in the adjacent valley near Koyna I & II complex, to increase the installed capacity to meet peaking requirement by reducing the load factor of Koyna I and II. The tail water from the power house will be discharged into Kolkewadi reservoir, i.e. storage for stage III.

The project is receiving assistance from the World Bank and loan of \$ 220 million (loan account 3096-IN) has been made effective since December 1989. An outlay of Rs.283.00 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(8) *Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme (2 x 125 MW)*.—The project is located in Thane/Ahmednagar districts, about 45 Kms. from the Nasik sub-station of MSEB. The upper reservoir will be situated on Pravara river near Ghatghar village upstream of the existing Bhandardara dam in Akole taluka of Ahmednagar district. The lower reservoir is proposed to be located on a small nalla near village Chonde Budruk, taluka Shahapur of Thane district. It is proposed to install two reversible units of 125 MW capacity each in an underground power house. Peak energy generation will be about 467 Mus. per annum. The project had been posed to the Overseas Economic Fund, Japan for loan assistance and loan of 11414 million Yens (loan account IDP-53) has been sanctioned in December 1988. The project has been approved by Planning Commission in August 1992. An outlay of Rs.47.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 of which external aid component is Rs.14.00 crores.

(9) *Bhopalpattanam Hydro Electric Project (Indrasagar Project - 1000 MW, Maharashtra share 450 MW)*.— This is an inter-State project involving Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The project is situated on the Indravati river in Bijapur tehsil of district Bastar (Madhya Pradesh). The project envisages installation of 8 x 125 MW generating units in an underground power house. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared in the ratio of 55:45 between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Maharashtra's share of power from this project will be 45 per cent i.e.450 MW. Since environmental and forest clearance has not been accorded, work of the project is suspended.

(10) *Sardar Sarovar Project (1450 MW - Maharashtra's share 391.5 MW)*.—This is a multi-purpose inter-State project involving the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. A dam is under construction on the Narmada river near Navgam village in Gujarat. Six generating units of 200 MW capacity will be installed in the river bed power house and 5 generating units of 50 MW capacity each will be installed in the canal head power house. The total installed capacity will be 1450 MW. Maharashtra's share of power from this project will be 27 per cent, i.e. 391.5 MW. Total payment made to Gujarat upto March 1996 is Rs.308.13 crores. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

New Schemes : A provision of Rs.181.00 lakhs is proposed for new schemes proposed to be taken up during 1997-98.

Survey and Investigation .—An outlay of Rs.266.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for survey and investigation of Hydro Projects.

Rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Project affected persons—An outlay of Rs.71.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for rehabilitation of project affected people.

Thermal Power Projects

23.17 While formulating the Annual Plan 1996-97, the following priorities have been kept in view as regards thermal power projects :—

(i) To maximise benefits from the existing capacity by making suitable provision for Renovation & Modernization Programme for generation schemes and installation of capacitors in the system in order to reduce the transmission and distribution losses.

(ii) To continue on-going projects.

(iii) To undertake projects which have been sanctioned and to be executed during the VIII Plan period.

(iv) To take up schemes yet to be sanctioned but which must necessarily be taken up during the VIII Plan for the benefits to accrue in the VIII Plan period or early part of the IX Plan.

(v) To pay due attention to the rural sector as more than 50 percent of the total outlay will flow to this sector.

Annual Plan 1997-98

23.18 The anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and provided outlay 1997-98 for Thermal Power generation programme is as follows :—

Programme	(Rs.in crores)	
	Anticipated Expenditure 1996-97	Outlay 1997-98
(i) Thermal Generation	339.12	428.13
(ii) Transmission including Distribution & System Improvement	470.22	500.00
(iii) Rural Electrification	128.28	133.49
(iv) General Assets, Acquisition of	15.00	20.00
Total ...	952.62	1081.62
	(+)72.34*	
	E.A.P Claims	
	1024.96	

* Already spent during 1995-96 and reimbursed in 1996-97 by Government of Maharashtra.

Thermal Generation

23.19 Thermal power generation in Maharashtra contributes 85.30 per cent of the total power generation in the State. Most of the power generation in the State is done by MSEB which is supplemented by private companies like Tata Electric Company and B.S.E.S. who are also contribute to power generation and transmission.

Project wise outlay proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97 would be as follows:—

(1) *Waste Heat Recovery Units 1 & 2 (2 x 120 MW) at Uran* .—The German Government has sanctioned a loan (mixed credit) of DM 310 Million for these units. The works of these units have been executed under the turnkey contract awarded to

M/s. Siemens. The first and second unit of this project is already commissioned in the year 1994. No outlay for 1997-98

(2) *Chandrapur TPS Unit 7 (1x 500 MW)*.—The World Bank has approved a loan of US Dollars 350 million under loan No.3498 IN various schemes of MSEB, out of which US \$ 195 million is meant for Chandrapur Unit 7. An outlay of Rs.300.00 crores has been provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

(3) *Waste Heat Recovery Unit No.3 (120 MW)*.—The project approved by Planning Commission in June 1989, was deferred for various reasons. However, with the present proposal of MSEB to replace 2 x 60 MW Gas Turbine Units by 2 x 130 MW GT Units and setting up of 1 x 140 MW Waste Heat Recovery Plant; the earlier WHR Unit of 120 MW Capacity would not be required.

(4) *Renovation and Modernisation Schemes*.—Augmentation schemes for coal handling plant, ash handling plant, oil handling plant, fire protection system, etc. as also replacement and renovation schemes for Environmental improvement/performance improvement for various thermal power stations are being implemented and works on these schemes are in progress. An outlay of Rs.25.48 crores was provided in Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.28.13 crores has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98. Including Rs. 5.00 Crore for consultomay services.

Private Sector Participation in generation

23.20 With the amendment to the Indian Electricity Act by the Government of India; the State Power Sector has attracted Private Sector Participation. Recently Government of Maharashtra has approved following Private Sector Power Projects.

Sr. No.	Project	Inst.Cap. in MW	Fuel	Cost
1	Dabhol Power project Revived (M/s.DPC)	2184 MW	Naphtha/ Gas	Rs. 8032.00 Crores with.
2	Bhadravati Power Project M/s.NDIL (CIPCO)	1082 MW	Coal	Rs. 4630.90 Crores
3	Patalganga Power Project M/s.Reliance Industries Ltd.(R.P.P.I.)	410 MW	Naphtha	Rs.1411.00 crores

These projects when undertaken by Private agencies Ltd., would largely ease the burden on the State's resources and would generate total 3676 MW of Power when completed. It is also planned to set up seven numbers of Medium capacity (100 - 180 MW each) Power plants based on liquid fuel at various location in MIDC.

Transmission and Distribution

23.21 The Transmission lines alongwith associated substations form an essential link between power stations and load centres and have a vital role to play in the integrated operation of the power system. Maharashtra has one of the largest power transmission systems in the country.

23.22 The table below gives an anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and the outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 alongwith anticipated achievement for 1996-97 and proposed targets for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(Rs.in (Rs. in crores))

Sr. No.	Scheme	Anticipated expenditure for A.P. 1996-97	Anticipated achievement for A.P. 1996-97	Outlay for A.P. 1997-98	Proposed targets for A.P. 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	400 KV including H.V.D.C.schemes	373.22	750 CKT.Km. 1550 MVA	390.00	2164 CKT Km. 1775 MVA
2	66 K.V. to 220 KV	(+)36.34*			
3	33 KV Schemes and Urban Renovation	97.00	650 CKT.Km. 285 MVA	110.00	600 CKT Km. 280 MVA
4	Replacement and Renovation of Machinery, Dlicated communication.	1.22		Included -	

* Amount spent during 1995-96.

HVDC link between Chandrapur - Padghe

23.23 The main scheme for transmission in the State in the VIII Plan is 500 KV HVDC link, which will be used for evacuation of power from generating sources in the eastern region of Maharashtra to the load centre areas in the western parts of the State. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 1887.41 crores and the Project has been techno-economically cleared by CEA. The Planning Commission has in principle, accorded approval to the scheme. An outlay of Rs.151.62 crores is provided for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.155.00 crores is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

66 KV to 220 KV Schemes

23.24 For the year 1997-98 it is programmed to energize 2164 ckt. Km. of 66 KV to 400 KV transmission lines (including HVDC) alongwith addition of 1575 MVA of transformation capacity at associated sub-stations. An outlay of Rs.390.00 crores has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

33 KV Schemes, Urban Renovation Schemes and System Improvement Schemes :

23.25 There have been numerous complaints from consumers regarding quality of supply and interruptions due to very weak distribution net work. To improve the distribution network system improvement schemes are undertaken in urban areas, and capacitors installed to reduce the losses in the system. These schemes are intended to augment and strengthen the 33 KV, 22 KV and 11 KV distribution network. These also cover reconductoring of HT lines, conversion of LT lines to HT lines, conversion of overhead lines into underground system, augmenting of transformation capacity, renovation services, provision of MOCB's and LT switchgear, provision of Ring Main units, replacement of battery units etc. An outlay of Rs 110.00 crores has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 to add 650 ckt-kms of 33 KV line and addition of 285 MVA of 33 KV transformer capacity at the associated sub- stations besides undertaking various works of Urban Renovation and System Improvement.

Replacement of Plant and Renovation of Machinery Delicated Communication

23.26 An amount of Rs. 1.22 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for replacement of plants, renovation of machinery associated with the Transmission and Distribution system. The utility of this work will yield benefits by way of effecting improvements in the existing power system at minimum cost. An outlay of Rs. 151.00 crores has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Dedicated Communication

23.27 Due to increasing demand, establishment of new power stations and EHV lines (the power system of M.S.E.B.) has already become very complex. Presently the only medium of communication for management of MSEB's power system is the Power Line Carrier Communication (PLC) links established over EHV lines. However the available frequency band for PLC has already been utilised and it is not possible to engineer any new PLC links in the vicinity of major power stations and EHV sub-stations. In addition PLC is inherently a low speed communication media rendering it unsuitable for management of the complex power system of M.S.E.B. in real time mode.

For administrative communication requirement, at present only Department of Telecommunications (DOT) network is available. From our experience, the DOT's network falls short of expected reliability and availability specially during crisis management.

To overcome these difficulties and ensure proper communication a Master Telecommunication Plan has been drafted for M.S.E.B. in consultation with Central Electricity Authority. The Central Electricity Authority has already given its technical clearance to the same. It is proposed to establish a dedicated telecommunication with a mix of optical fibre and microwave communication media, owned and operated by M.S.E.B. linking its power stations, EHV sub-stations, L.D. Centres and administrative offices all over the State. The communication network envisaged will cater to the present and future requirements of M.S.E.B.'s operational, control, data and administrative communication. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is included in the provision for Replacement and Renovation Scheme.

Rural Electrification

23.28 Out of 39661 towns and inhabited villages of the State (as per 1981 census) 39413 towns and inhabited villages have been electrified as on 31.3.1989. The remaining 248 villages are either devoid of population or will be submerged. Thus Maharashtra had achieved 100% village electrification as on 31.3.1989. Of total villages electrified, 1056 villages were electrified by using Solar P.V. Panels. Out of these 1056 villages, 702 villages have been converted subsequently into conventional grid system. The balance 354 villages are either located in dense forest or are sparsely populated. Hence no works for conversion is proposed during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

The total pumpsets energised in the State are 2025973 as on 31.3.1996, which is the highest for any State in the country. A target of energising 30000 pumpsets is proposed for 1997-98.

In addition, electrification of 200 Harijan Bastis, 110 Hamlets, release of 2200 rural industrial connections, 840001 domestic connections, extension of 20 thousand street lights in already electrified villages are the works proposed. An outlay of Rs.128.28 crores is approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97 for these schemes. Considering the works to be executed during the year an outlay of Rs.133.49 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

General Assets, Acquisition of Licensees and Training

23.29 An outlay of Rs.15.00 crores has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97 towards the procurement of vehicles (essentially required for O&M works) and for creating infrastructure facilities for housing, consumers service centres, administrative buildings for the MSEB's office, pole factories, Research and Development Works, Training Programme and for acquisition of Licensees. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources

23.30 The development of Non-conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy has been given high priority by the Government of India and is a part of the 20-Point Programme. Till recently, stress was mainly on R & D activity. However, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Government of India has initiated extension programmes on some of the well developed non-conventional energy technologies. These programmes include demonstration projects as well as subsidy schemes which are currently being implemented in the country.

The programmes covered under Non-conventional Sources of Energy were implemented by various Departments in the State and there was no co-ordinated approach and integral arrangement. With a view to have an co-ordinated approach and institutional support the State Government established an independent agency named Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) in July, 1985.

The financial assistance being provided by Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Source (MNES) varies between 30 per cent to 90 per cent depending upon the projects and schemes. It is proposed to take advantage of these schemes and implement them in Maharashtra on an extensive scale. Accordingly the following schemes are implemented.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) Programme

23.31 The IREP was taken up in Maharashtra on a pilot basis at the instance of the Planning Commission. Until 1985-86 the programme was being implemented in five blocks viz. Sinnar in Nashik District, Bhore in Pune District, Dahanu in Thane District, Aurangabad in Aurangabad District and Chandur Railway in Amaravati District.

In May, 1986 the Government of India formulated a Centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme". The Planning Commission provides 100 per cent Central Assistance under this scheme for staff of IREP Cells at State level and in selected Districts /Blocks. Central funds are provided for software activities of these cells including training and extension. As these activities are financed by Planning Commission, no separate outlay for this scheme is included in the State Plan. "Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme" is being implemented by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) since 1986-87. So far the programme has been gradually extended to a total number of thirtyseven blocks as shown below :

Sr. No.	Block	District	Year
1	Sinnar	Nashik	1981-82
2	Bhor	Pune	1982-83
3	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1984-85
4	Chandur Railway	Amaravati	1984-85
5	Dahanu	Thane	1984-85
6	Nanded	Nanded	1987-88
7	Hinganghat	Wardha	1987-88
8	Umred	Nagpur	1988-89

Sr. No.	Block		District	Year
9	Gadhinglaj	...	Kolhapur	1988-89
10	Vengurla	...	Sindhudurg	1989-90
11	Lonar	...	Buldhana	1989-90
12	Nandurbar	...	Dhule	1990-91
13	Umarga	...	Osmanabad	1990-91
14	Pali-Sudhagad	...	Raigad	1991-92
15	Risod	...	Akola	1991-92
16	Bhandara	...	Bhandara	1991-92
17	Shrigonda	...	Ahmednagar	1991-92
18	Basmat	...	Parbhani	1992-93
19	Mandangad	...	Ratnagiri	1992-93
20	Pusad	...	Yavatmal	1992-93
21	Mahabaleshwar	...	Satara	1992-93
22	Varora	...	Chandrapur	1993-94
23	Gadchiroli	...	Gadchiroli	1993-94
24	Ambejogai	...	Beed	1993-94
25	Ambad	...	Jalna	1993-94
26	Ausa	...	Latur	1994-95
27	Kannad	...	Aurangabad	1994-95
28	Jawhar	...	Thane	1994-95
29	Walva	...	Sangli	1993-94
30	Malshiras	...	Solapur	1994-95
31	Ambegaon	...	Pune	1994-95
32	Raver	...	Jalgaon	1993-94
33	Chandvad	...	Nashik	1994-95
34	Tiwasa	...	Amravati	1995-96
35	Deoli	...	Wardha	1995-96
36	Beloli	...	Nanded	1995-96
37	Shirpur	...	Dhule	1995-96

(1) *Solar Energy Utilisation.*—Solar Energy can be utilised in two ways - by means of Solar Thermal Programme and the second by means of Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme. Under

Solar Thermal Programme and the second means of Solar Photo Voltaic Programme. Under Solar Thermal Programme, it is proposed mainly to concentrate on Solar Water Heating Systems and sale of Solar Cookers. Solar Water Heating systems are proposed to be installed in a large number of State Government Buildings, Cooperative Dairies and Public Institutions. The programme is also being implemented for private institutions, industries and individuals. The promotion of solar cookers is being escalated in rural areas. Efforts are also being made to popularise community solar cookers for hostels, Ashramshalas etc. Feasibility study for installation of solar thermal power plant of 30 - 50 MW capacity is taken in hand.

Under Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme initial thrust was being given on providing solar photo-voltaic street lights, pumps and TVs in remote villages/padas/ wadis where electricity has not reached so far. Recently, however, newly developed solar PV portable lanterns have been found to be of great utility and is in great demand. A demonstration Solar PV power plant of 3.50 KW capacity is installed at one of the villages on Elephanta Island electrifying houses of all plants are installed in two other villages in Raigad district.

(2) *Wind Energy Utilisation.*— A large number of windmills for pumping water was installed under the Demonstration Project of MNES in the past. The drawbacks experienced during implementation of these windmills have been evaluated and 54 old windmills have already been repaired. A Wind Mapping Project has been undertaken with the installation of 30 cup counter anemometers and the results will be utilized to undertake project feasibility studies for establishing wind farms in Maharashtra. The Government of India, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) had permitted the State Government to install demonstration wind power projects upto the total capacity of 6 MW in the State. Accordingly, the first demonstration wind farm of 1.5 MW capacity was erected and commissioned at Vijaydurg in Sindhudurg district in July 1994. The total cost of this wind farm is Rs.660.64 lakhs. Since its commissioning 16.76 lakhs units have been generated. The power generated is fed to the M.S.E.B. grid and is sold at Rs.2.25 per unit. The second demonstration wind farm at Chalkewadi, District Satara of 2 MW capacity was sanctioned by Government of India. The total cost of this farm is Rs.982.52 lakhs out of which Rs.384.00 lakhs will be made available by Government of India as 60% space. The balance amount is to be released by State Government. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been released by State Government and also propose to take up 2 MW demonstration wind farm project at Gude Panchgani.

(3) *Biogas Utilisation.*—In view of large availability of animal dung in rural areas, a major thrust is being given on installing Community Biogas Plants in villages. MNES provides 90% subsidy for the Community Biogas Programme. Maximum advantage would be taken of this central assistance for extension of the programme in the rural areas of Maharashtra. The amount earmarked will be utilized for revamping of existing plants, stabilising their O & M and in exceptional cases in sharing the beneficiaries cost. Research would be carried out on development of various alternative feed materials.

(4) *Biomass Utilisation.*— In order to give impetus to the maximum use of biomass, this programme is coupled with the promotion of new biomass technologies like gasifiers, power generators and briquetting plants. Substantial financial support would be available from Government of India for these programmes. Thermal use of biomass gasifiers would be encouraged.

(5) *Special Projects.*— A special Wardha Energy Project has been undertaken for Wardha district. Under this scheme 50 villages have been selected for concentrated use of non-conventional energy sources. This programme is being substantially financed by MNES. A special project for Pune Urban area has been sanctioned by MNES. This envisages promotion of non-conventional energy sources in Pune Metropolitan region. Implementation of biogas recovery from distillery effluent, sanitary landfill studies, energy recovery from sewerage and several R & D studies would be taken up as special projects.

(6) *Energy Conservation.*—MEDA has taken up in right earnest the scheme of energy conservation in the industrial sector. A large number government undertakings as well as some private industries have taken advantage of this scheme. The scheme envisages a saving in the use of energy without any additional investment in the production/manufacturing machinery. The response from the industrial sector is quite satisfactory and the results are encouraging. The programme has been extended to the agricultural sector through rectification of pump sets. A campaign for creating awareness in conservation of energy in the domestic sector is taken up through distribution of suitable leaflets and pamphlets.

A provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the entire Non-conventional Energy Programme in the State, including Rs.100.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98, including Rs. 75000 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan.

23.32 The details of the programme are given below :—

- (a) Preparation of rural energy plans for new blocks.
- (b) Set up rural energy systems, both conventional and NRSE, in these blocks on a need based approach.
- (c) Conduct training programmes for the Zilla Parishad officials in all the blocks.
- (d) Intensifying the programme for development of family size bio-gas plants in IREP blocks.
- (e) Popularise further the Improved Chullah Programme in these blocks and ensuring their usage by the beneficiaries.
- (f) Monitor and evaluate the programme as implemented during the VIIth Plan.

An outlay of Rs.64.00 lakhs is proposed as State share in the Annual Plan 1997-98. As against this, matching central assistance from Government of India is expected to be received.

Biogas

23.33 Under the National Programme for Biogas development which is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored Scheme, an average subsidy of Rs.3400 per Biogas plant is given. In addition to the above subsidy, Government of India also provided funds for certain training programmes indicated below:-

- (i) Mason's training Rs.18000 per course.
- (ii) Trainer's training Rs.10200 per course.
- (iii) Women's education Rs. 750 per programme.
- (iv) Turn key fee Rs. 500 per Plant.
- (v) Promotional incentive charges Rs.50 per plant.
- (vi) Repairs of defective Biogas Plants Rs.750 per defective biogas plant and Rs.18000 per course for organising the training courses for repairing defective biogas plants, and service charges.

An outlay of Rs.7.25 crore is for the Annual Plan 1997- 98 to set up 12000 Biogas plants.

Improved Chullaha

23.34 In order to encourage women in the rural areas to use efficient improved chullah in place of traditional chullahs-thereby minimising drudgery and health hazards-the Centrally Sponsored Project on demonstration on Improved chullhas was implemented in the country from February 1984. Under the scheme trainees are trained by master trainers in the art of constructing the improved chullhas. These trainees, on completion of their training are expected to construct chullahas for the beneficiaries in the village ultimately making the entire village a "The Government of India provides funds for this scheme at the rate of Rs.10000 per training course and subsidy of Rs.50 per chullha which are constructed outside the training classes. It is proposed to install 1,21,000 chullhas during 1997-98 with the help of outlay of Rs.1.20 crores.

CHAPTER - 24

INDUSTRY AND MINING

INTRODUCTION

24.1 Industrial development and promotion has played a significant role in Maharashtra's development effort. On a variety of criteria Maharashtra is amongst the leading States in the Country in this field. The main thrust of the Government's Policy has been on the dispersal of industries to the Developing areas of the State through the provision of incentives and the creation of social infrastructural facilities at a number of growth centres. Apart from large and medium scale industry, the State Government has emphasised employment oriented activities in the village and small industry sector. These include sericulture development and promotion of employment generating village industries and agro-based rural industries.

Highlights of the New Policy for Maharashtra, 1995

Infrastructure in developing regions

* Creating excellent infrastructure in nine different locations in the State at Butibori (Nagpur), Sinnar (Nashik), Nandgaon Peth (Amaravati), Waluj- Shendre (Aurangabad), Kushnur (Nanded), Kagal Hatkanangale (Kolhapur), Mahad (Raigad), Nivli Phata (Ratangiri) and Indapur (Pune). The area of these industrial townships will range from 2,000 hectares to 7,000 hectares.

* Private sector participation will be sought for upgrading communication, links of such area with the nearest urban centres.

* Provision of integrated effluent collection, treatment and disposal system, adequate and quality power, telephone connections and wherever possible, air-link to a city like Mumbai through private initiative.

* On the social infrastructure side, it will include provision of industrial housing, sites for colleges, hospitals, ITIs, clubs and resorts and commercial complexes.

Local Employment

* Government will welcome any large industrial group which is coming up in such industrial areas to come forward, if it desires to start an ITI or basic training institute, particularly relevant to its human resource needs.

* Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation will make available plots on nominal rate for such training institutes, provided 50 per cent of the intake is from project affected people, subject to availability of such candidates.

SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM

* Initially, in the proposed nine industrial townships a suitable administrative nucleus will be established where officers from different disciplines having bearing on setting up of an industry and invested with necessary powers, will remain physically present and give time-bound clearance to such projects.

PRIVATIZATION

* Privatization of Meltron, MSSIDC, MAIDC and MAFCO.

* Privatization of water transport along the coast, ports, dams, roads, jetties, bridges, power projects, industrial townships, etc.

Aqua parks

* Development of Aqua Parks along the coast through MIDC where the necessary infrastructure like cold storages, packaging, warehousing and salt ponds for pisciculture will be provided to the entrepreneurs.

* Setting up of high schools, ITIs, Basic training schools and International Schools on a permanent non-aided basis through private sector to cater to the specific needs of the industry.

Support to air-links to distant areas

* Already permission has been accorded to NEPC to operate its flights on the State Government's air fields at Latur, Nanded, Amravati, Solapur, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ratnagiri. Government will continue to support private sector air lines to ply on routes connecting developing regions.

* Waiving landing fees and exempting sales tax on aviation fuel picked up in interior areas excluding Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur for 5 years.

Power Generation

* Captive generation with grid paralleling to be permitted subject to changes to be announced by MSEB.

* Sale of surplus power of MSEB by the unit over and above its captive generation of rates to be fixed by MSEB.

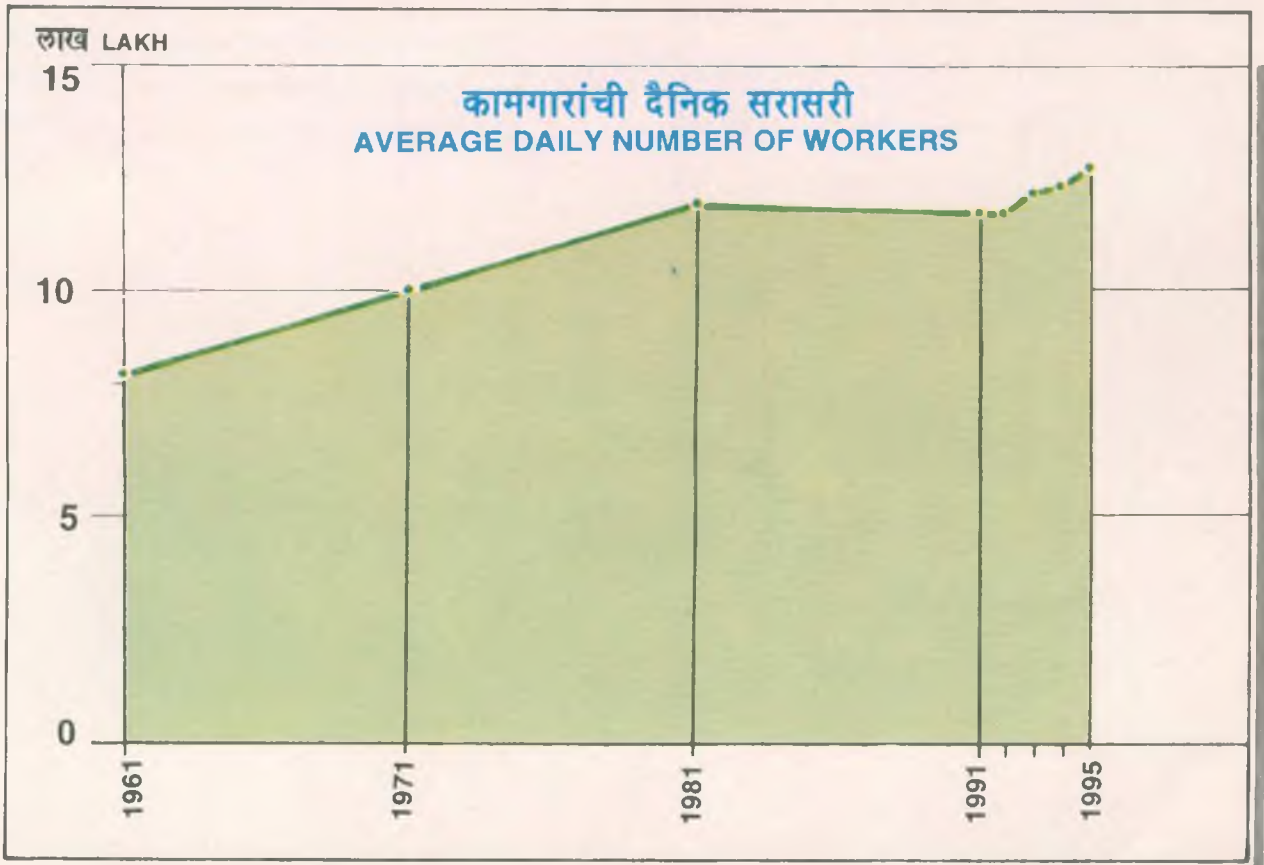
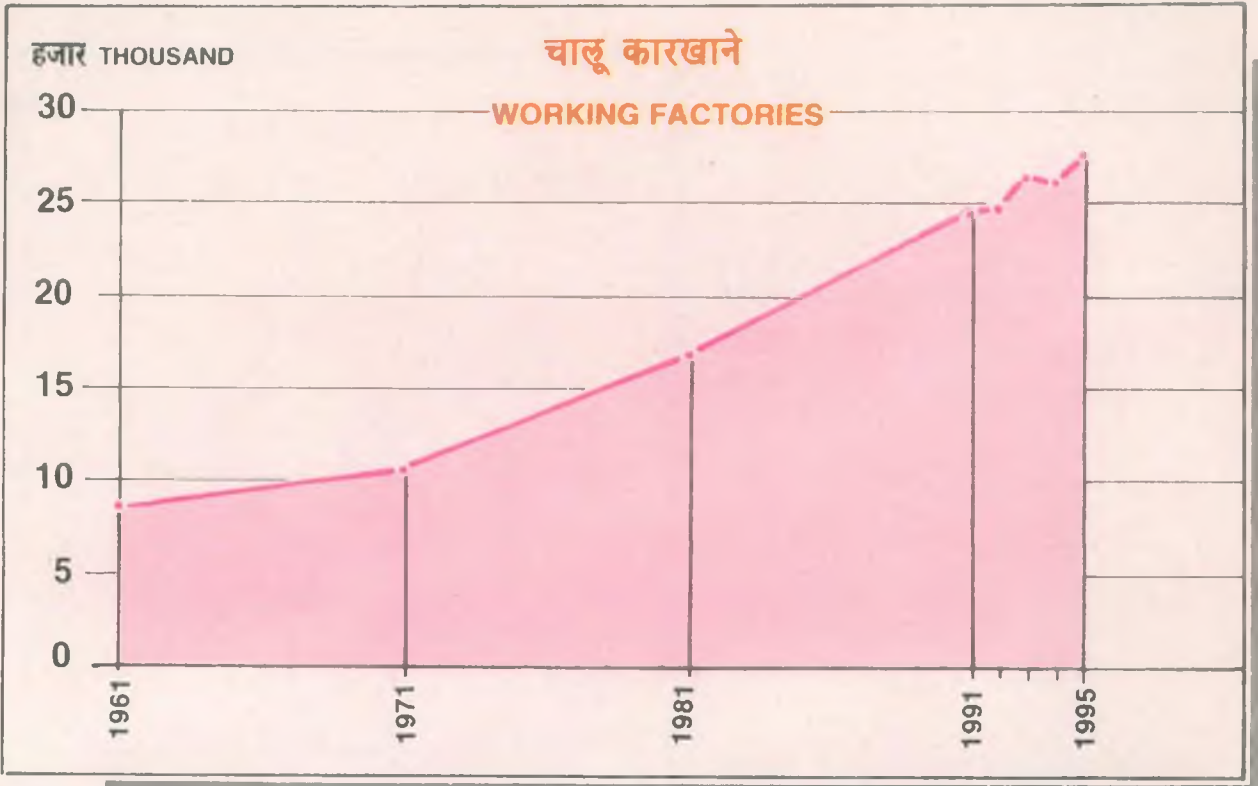
* Wheeling and Banking to be permitted subject to the conditions to be fixed by MSEB.

Industrial location policy for Mumbai

* Permission for expansion, substitution and diversification of product freely to Schedule II industries in Zone I of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, provided there is overall reduction in source pollution and there is no additional power or built up area requirement.

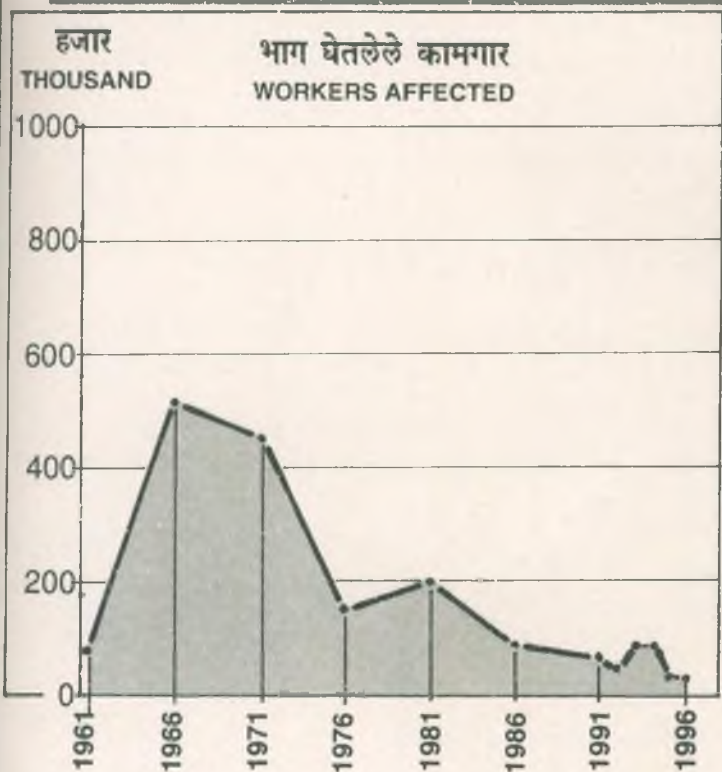
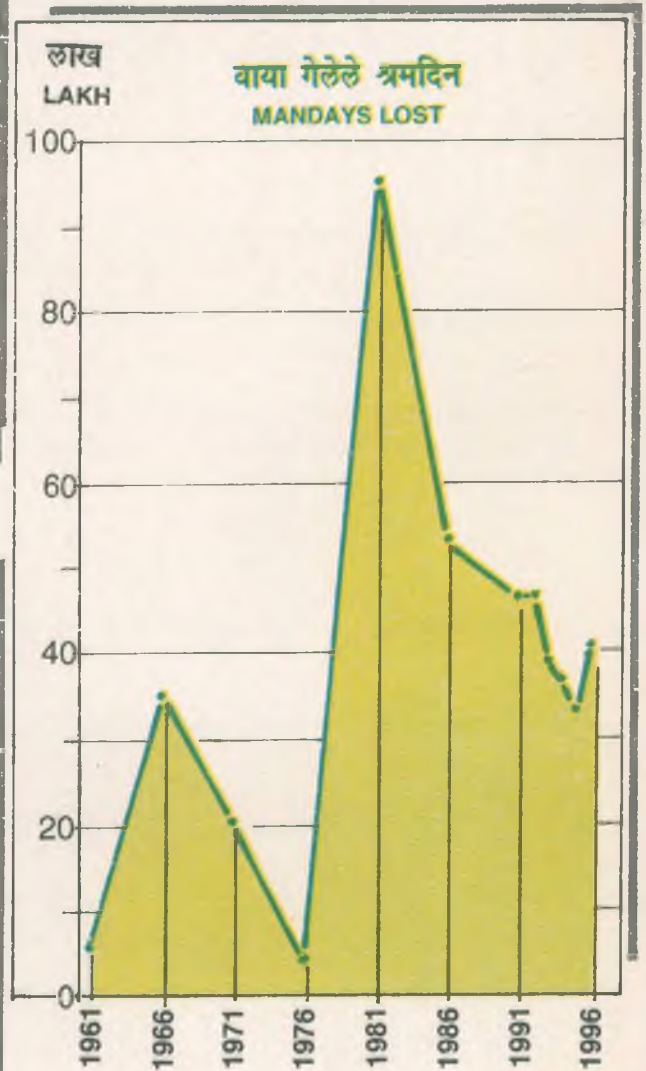
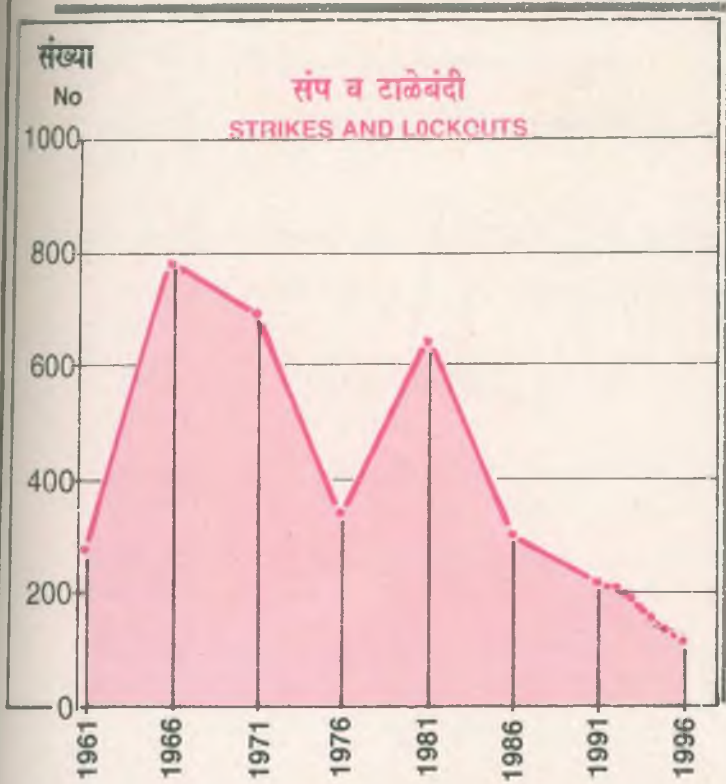
महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

कारखाने व कामगार (३१ डिसेंबर रोजी)
FACTORIES AND WORKER (AS ON 31st DECEMBER)



महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

औद्योगिक विवाद INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES



Special issue of Mumbai

- * Heliport in South Mumbai and heli taxi between heliport and Airport.
- * New International huge airport near Mumbai.
- * Office space at suitable nodes

Co-operative Industrial Estates (CIEs):

Amendment to MID act to enable acquisition of land for Mini Industrial Areas by Co-operative Industrial Estates.

Small Scale Industries, Rural Artisan and Khadi and Village Industries

- * Assistance to 1,25,000 small entrepreneurs through seed capital and bank finance to start their ventures.
- * MIDC will construct industrial sheds and flatted factory buildings wherever necessary for small scale sector.
- * Exemption for the small scale sector B,C,D and D+ areas from payment of stamp duty and registration fee on mortgage deeds under the Package Scheme of Incentives.
- * Imported machinery of value less than Rs.1 crore to qualify for benefits under Package Scheme of Incentives.
- * Government guarantee to consortia of banks for loans to artisans under the New Policy of Government of India to benefit about 10,000 artisans and generate employment opportunities for about 30,000 persons annually.

Exports

- * MIDC to develop the 6 hectare plot adjacent to SEEPZ, exclusively for export oriented units.
- * Requesting Government of India for five more Export Promotions Industrial Parks (EPIP).
- * Permanent Exhibition ground for Mumbai through a joint venture.
- * Requesting Government of India for International Cargo Complex at Pune/Nashik/Nagpur wherever feasible.
- * Requesting Government of India to establish sub- trading point in Mumbai and providing necessary infrastructure for the same.

Trade and Commerce:

- * Putting a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 on the stamp duty on lease agreements signed within the State.
- * Rationalization of Sales Tax by reducing the number of sales tax rate categories to 6-8.
- * Octroi substitution with other suitable form of account based or a commonly accepted levy throughout Maharashtra.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98(FINANCIAL ASPECTS)

24.5 The sub-sectorwise outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under this Sector are given in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Village & Small Scale Industries	22578.00	9377.50	18606.37	15377.42	7984.87
(B) Medium & Large Industries	56574.00	11232.97	24027.30	19461.59	9220.28
(C) Infrastructure facilities for Joint/Central Sector Projects	1820.00	230.00	275.00	225.22	45.00
(D) Mineral Development	474.00	55.00	95.00	60.00	57.00
Total ...	81446.00	20895.47	43003.67	35124.23	17307.15

24.6 Various programmes of industrial development to be undertaken during the Annual Plan 1997-98 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Sericulture

Considering the large potential for employment for landless labour, small and marginal fibres in the rural areas, the State Government has given a greater thrust to development of sericulture in the State since 1988-89 Mulberry Village Industries Board, whereas tassar development programme is being implemented by the Development Corporation of Vidarbha Ltd. in Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gadchiroli. A Sericulture Cell has been created in the Directorate since January, 1988 for better coordination among Government agencies, NABARD, AFC and the Central Silk Board. There are five programmes currently in operation namely, the State level programme, the World Bank programme in Akola and Buldhana, the inter-state tassar project, the special component plan programme and that under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The State Government provides the following assistance:-

- * Supply of improved mulberry cuttings and saplings of subsidized rates.
- * Production and subsidised supply of quality worm seed.

- * Intensive practical training.
- * Marketing facilities for purchase of cocoons.
- * Technical and financial assistance.

A pilot project producing cocoons under the EGS is being implemented in Amravati, Wardha, Yeotmal, Solapur, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nagar, Nanded and Latur. In each district 100 acres are brought under mulberry in two clusters with a subsidy of Rs. 3765 to the beneficiaries. Government also provides share capitals to cooperatives for post-cocoons activity and financial assistance through National Cooperative Development Federation.

The World Bank project implemented by the Central Silk Board since 1989 in Akola and Buldhana is bearing completion.

The physical achievements of this scheme for the last three years are as under :—

Year	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mulberry Plantation (acres) ...	4490	3161	1979
DEs Supply (Nos.) ...	17,32,030	9,70,000	4,67,000
Cocoon, Production (Kgs.) ...	4,74,700	2,73,300	1,44,000
Farmers Training ...	3126	1364	1182

In the Annual Plan 1996-97 Rs. 158.70 lakhs are provided and Rs. 116.94 lakhs are for the year 1997-98.

The target of 4000 acres Mulberry has been set-up for the year 1997-98. It is expected that about 5,000 acres of Mulberry plantation will be covered in the year 1996-97 plan.

(A) VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)

24.8 The MSSIDC was established in the year 1962 under the Company's Act 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs.5 crores which has been enhanced to Rs. 10 crores. The present paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1995 is Rs. 5.41 crores. The activities of MSSIDC comprises procurement and supply of scarce raw materials, commercial warehousing, marketing assistance to SSI units, handicraft development and sales and export of goods from the SSI sector, etc. In the year 1994-95 Corporation's total turnover was Rs. 185.28 crores and export Rs. 3.29 crores.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for giving share capital to the Corporation. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Seed Money Assistance to educated unemployed

24.10 This scheme was introduced for the first time in the year 1972-73 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and continues as State Plan scheme since 1976-77 with the object of

encouraging educated unemployed persons to take up self employment ventures by assisting them in meeting a part of the margin requirement of institutional finance. Persons between ages of 18 and 50 who have passed at least VII standard are eligible to avail Seed Money Assitance. The financial and physical targets and achievement during last three years are as follows:

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Numbers)	Achievement
1993-94	477.07	2648	2200
1994-95	683.96	4024	2471
1995-96	944.09	3572	3012

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.814.36 lakhs were provided. An outlay of Rs.1062.51 lakh is 1997-98.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

24.13 The scheme of cooperative industrial estates was introduced in the Third Five Year Plan with the following objectives:-

- (a) To develop industries in the undeveloped area of the State
- (b) To have speedy growth of SSI Sector (c) To provide employment to local people near to their place of residence.

For balanced growth and to attract entrepreneurs to rural areas, establishment of Cooperative Industrial Estates has been encouraged by Government for the last several years. Government assists in acquisition of land for the Estates which is handed over to the Society on 99 years lease. The Society contributes 20% of the project cost and the Government contributes matching share capital at the rate of 20% to cover land levelling, development of roads, drainage, water and power supply, etc. Government also guarantees the 60% loan component. For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.112.99 lakhs is proposed. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.135.94 is provided.

District Industries Centres (DIC)

24.14 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance by way of margin money to rural artisans /tiny units.

The loan assistance is admissible to all tiny units having investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs.2.00 lakhs. The assistance is provided to all units located in rural areas and towns having population upto one lakhs as per 1971 census. The extent of assistance is limited to 20% of the total investment comprising fixed capital investment, preoperative expenses and 3 months working capital requirement of Rs.40000/- whichever is less. In case of the entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST margin money assistance is 30% of total fixed capital or Rs. 60000/- whichever is less. The rate of interest is 4%.

Performance of last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (1)	Financial Provision (2)	Financial Expenditure (3)	Physical Target (4)	Physical Achievement (5)
1993-94	39.76	39.76	293	253
1994-95	88.46	87.70	557	454
1995-96	56.20	55.31	429	278

An outlay of Rs. 238.05 lakhs is proposed for the next Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 84.68 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Package Scheme of Incentives

24.15 Government has been following policy of dispersal of industries to the backward areas. As a part of this policy a Package Scheme of Incentives has been formulated. The main objective of the scheme is dispersal of industries from the industrially developed regions to the developing regions of the State. The Scheme started in 1964 was revised from time to time.

The 1988 scheme was in force till 30th September 1993. The new scheme has come in to force from 1st October 1993.

In designing the Package Scheme of Incentives, 1993, steps have been taken to make investment in industrially backward areas more remunerative and attractive by prescribing higher scales of incentives in proportion to fixed capital investment of the units depending upon their location. The talukas of the State have been classified into five groups - A/B/C/D/D+. The highest incentives would be given to the units in the talukas classified under "D+" category.

The incentives to the SSI Units would be given in the form of Sales Tax Incentive, Special Capital Incentive, Refund of Octroi/Entry Tax in lieu of Octroi and Refund of Electricity Duty for prescribed period. The new medium/large scale units will be eligible for these incentives except Special Capital Incentives. Modification in Package Scheme of Incentives:-

* Removal of three months condition for applying before the expected date of production subject to certain conditions.

* Import of second hand machinery of value less than Rs. 1 crore to be eligible for the scheme.

* Introducing a separate mega project categories for units exceeding investment of Rs. 1,000 crores and above.

* Extending the un-expired period of benefits by 20% to compensate for the benefit lost on account of introduction of VAT (loss of purchase tax).

* Exemption from stamp duty and registration fee on mortgage deeds for SSI units in B,C,D and D+ areas.

* Permitting change over from deferral to exemption and vice-versa from beginning of next month instead of next financial year.

* Permitting calculation of National Sales Tax on maximum retail price for the purpose of exemption and granting exemption of tax on the sale by the first distributor of such goods.

The quantum of sales tax incentives admissible to an eligible units under the 1993 Schemes as Exemption /Deferred /Interest free Unsecured loan will be as per the scales and subject to ceiling as given in the following table :—

Area	MSI/LSI Unit				SSI Pioneer Unit	
	Non-Pioneer					
Group	% of Fixed Capital Investment	No.of years or earlier if the ceiling is reached	% of Fixed Capital Investment	No.of years or earlier if the ceiling is reached	% of Fixed Capital Investment	No.of years or earlier if the ceiling is reached
A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B	60	5	80	7	100	6
C	75	7	95	9	110	8
D	90	9	110	11	120	10
D+	125	12	130	15	130	12

The Special Capital Incentive in the form of grant will be given to new SSI Unit as indicated below :-

Area (Group)	Quantum as % of Fixed Capital Investment	Ceiling (Rs. lakhs)
A	.....	.....
B	15	10
C	20	15
D	25	15
D+	30	20

Outlays of Rs.150 crores and Rs.130 crores are provided respectively in the SSI and Medium and Large Industries sector in the Annual Plan 1996-97. Agency charges of SICOM

and RDCs are Rs.30 lakhs for 1996-97 and Rs.25 lakhs for 1997-98. Outlays of Rs.54.95 crores and Rs.55.25 crores are for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under V&SSI and M&L sector respectively.

Training scheme for educated unemployed:

24.16 This is a continuing scheme of Employment promotion Programme (EPP) for educated unemployed. The main objective of the programme is that educated unemployed persons should be given on the job training or such other practical training so as to make them more employable or to enable them to stand on their own feet. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 145.96 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.38.50 lakhs is for 1997-98 for this scheme.

Industrial Cooperatives

24.17 Industrial cooperatives are organised by village artisans i.e. balutedars as well as by workers in urban areas. There are in all 3940 societies registered. They undertake multifarious activities like blacksmith, goldsmith, carpentry, bamboo industry, electronics, manufacturing of cardboard boxes stationary material, match box, candles, soaps, plates, handicrafts, etc. These societies are assisted by way of Govt. share capital contribution, loan and subsidy for tools and equipments, loan for workshed, managerial subsidy etc. In addition to this the societies raise finance by way of cash credit from DCC banks but the rate of interest is comparatively high. To help them to reduce the burden of expenditure, interest subsidy is given by Govt.

The existing financial pattern of assistance is as under:

Item	Present scheme
1. Govt. share capital	3 times of paid up share capital i.e. in the ratio of 1:3
2. Loan for purchase of shares	75% of face value of share or Rs.75 of shares
3. Loan & subsidy for workshed godown	Rs.25000/-,66,67% loan,33,33%subsidy.
4. Tools & and Equipments	Rs. 20000/-,50% loans,50% subsidy
5. Management subsidy	3 years @ Rs.800/-Rs.600/-,600/-

An outlay of Rs. 52.34 lakhs was provided in 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 32.74 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98 for this scheme.

Financial assistance to Balutedar Societies (Block level Village artisans)

24.18 In order to improve the productivity and earning of the artisans who generally belong to Weaker Section by providing them improved tools and equipments, raw materials, finance, technical and management expertise, 205 block level artisans Coop. Socys. have been organised in the State and 222900 lakhs artisans have been enrolled as members. The District Central Coop. Banks are sanctioning cash credit to these societies. The village artisans belong to weaker section of the communities and they are known as balutedars, cobbler, balacksmith, pottery, etc. present pattern Govt. share capital is granted twice the Share Capital collect from the members.

An outlay of Rs. 26.14 lakhs was provided in 1996-97. The outlay proposed for 1997-98 is Rs. 12.11 lakhs.

Development of Handloom & Powerlooms.

24.19 As per the "Tidke Committee Report", a separate Directorate to deal with handlooms, powerlooms and cooperative spinning mills has been established with its Headquarters at Nagpur from 2nd October 1971. The Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation and the Maharashtra State Powerloom Corporation have been established during 1971-72 to look after the work of handlooms and powerlooms outside cooperative sector. The Maharashtra State Handlooms Cooperative Federation Ltd., has been organised in 1977 with a view to undertake marketing of handloom cloth within and outside the State and abroad.

Handlooms

24.20 Nearly 67,000 handlooms are in the State and about 1.67 lakh persons in Maharashtra depend on handloom industry for their livelihood. The percentage of handloom workers brought under Cooperative sector is about 61.76 in the State. As on 30th June 1990, there were 827 primary handloom cooperative societies with 96000 members and share capital of Rs. 9.2 crores. The value of production of these societies was Rs.29.20 crores and sales were Rs.30.00 crores.

In order to develop the handloom industry, Government encourages handloom weavers in cooperative sector by assisting them e.g. subsidy and loan for purchases of looms, equipments, running sales depot of handloom cloth, propaganda, publicity, award of prizes. The Government of India has started scheme viz. Market Development Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the State /Apex /Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporation for development of their marketing. The expenditure under this scheme is shared equally by the Central and State Government. The State /Apex Societies and HDC are required to select one option out of the three options available under this scheme, and one option is to be selected by all primary handloom weavers cooperative societies in the State. This scheme has been introduced in the State from the financial year 1990-91. An amount of Rs.75 lakhs was paid during the year 1995-96.

A provision of Rs.75 lakhs as State share and Rs.80 lakhs as Central share was made for 1996-97 for the year 1997-98 a provision of Rs.1.75 lakhs State share and Rs.1.75 lakhs has been made.

Powerlooms

24.21 As on 30th June, 1990, there were 669 powerloom societies with membership of 27600 and share capital of Rs. 3.38 crores. In order to free the powerloom weavers from the clutches of the Kharchivalas i.e. Master Weavers, Government has introduced in 1989-90 a new scheme for grant of Government Share Capital Contribution (Margin Money) in the ratio of 1:2 subject to maximum of Rs.2000 per loom to powerloom cooperative societies established after October, 1987. During the financial year 1989-90, 1991-92 share capital contribution to the extent of Rs.254.08 lakhs was sanctioned to 300 cooperative societies.

Government has introduced new schemes for development of Powerloom Cooperative Societies that is NCDC scheme. During the financial year 1996-97 share capital contribution of Rs.404.91 lakhs sanctioned and in the term of loan Rs. 511.78 lakhs sanctioned to the powerloom cooperative societies under the above scheme for the year 1997-98 provision of Rs.40 crores (8 crores for share capital and 32 crores for loan has been made under NCDC scheme.)

Handloom Corporation

24.22 The Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation (MSHC) Limited has been established on the recommendations of the "Tidke Committee" with a view to develop handloom industry in general and to assist the weavers outside the cooperative fold in particular. It was

registered on 29th October 1971 under the Companies Act 1956. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10.50 crores and the paid up capital is Rs. 8.50 crores. The Corporation is implementing its Production Programme through 30 Production Centres, situated in the districts of Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Wardha and Solapur. The Corporation has brought 8287 handlooms under its production programme and it is directly providing employment to 527 employees. It offers yarn to weavers, who work under the production programme and in turn finished goods are taken from them and marketed by the Corporation. Its accumulated losses as on 31st March, 1994 are about Rs. 16.00 crores. From the year 1990-91 the Corporation is being assisted through the amalgamated scheme of market development assistance. The Corporation was sanctioned Rs.305.00 lakhs Government loan and Rs.195.00 lakhs share capital by the end of 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs was provided for share capital contribution.

Awade Committee

24.23 Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Prakash Awade, to make recommendations about the development of handloom industry and to reduce the dependence of handloom weavers on the Janata sari-dhoti scheme. Government has accepted with suitable modification following important recommendations of the Committee.

- (1) Continuation of the Sari Dhoti scheme upto 1995-96 with progressive reduction in the number of packets.
- (2) Training programme for weavers .
- (3) Conversion of Handlooms into powerlooms.
- (4) Modernisation of Handlooms.
- (5) Establishment of processing Unit at Nagpur.

Progress.

(1) The State run saree dhoti scheme is discontinued from 1993-94. At present the Centrally Sponsored Janata Cloth Scheme is being continued, so as to bring more and more handloom under non-janata production.

(2) The training programme is regularly taken up.

(3) Owing to high cost of conversion of handloom into powerloom, the proposal is still under consideration.

(4) The modernisation of handlooms was previously centrally sponsored scheme. The same is transferred to State Government. It is now 100% State scheme.

(5) The proposal to set up a processing unit at Nagpur through the Vidarbha Vinkar Central Cooperative Society Ltd. Nagpur under the N.C.D.C. Scheme has been approved in principle in the year 1993-94 and a token Rs.15 lakhs was sanctioned. The cost of the project has been revised twice. The N.C. D.C. has approved the cost at Rs. 477 lakhs, and has sanctioned Rs.70.34 lakhs as first instalment of loan (60% share of N.C.D.C.).

Moreover Rs.70.36 lakhs has been sanctioned as the Government Share Capital. The work is in progress.

Powerlooms Corporation

24.24 The Maharashtra State Powerlooms Corporation (MSPC) is established as Government Company on 1st February 1972 under the Companies Act 1956. The Authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.10 crores & paid up capital is Rs.10.00 crores. The accumulated losses of the Corporation as on 31.3.96 are Rs.8.25 crores. This is inclusive of the

provision of Rs.6 crores against interest on Government loan. The Corporation is dealing in various types of cloth(dyed, printed-mercerised poplin, bed-covers, pillow covers, etc.). The Corporation has five regional offices at Ichalkaranji, Karad, Nagpur, Malegaon, and Dhule.

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay of Rs.12 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(B) MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES

The State Corporations under Industries Sector broadly classified as commercial, commercial-cum-promotional, promotional and financial. As per the classification, the important programmes of various corporations during the Annual Plan 1997-98 are described below:-

I. Commercial Corporations

Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON)

24.23 The Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON) was established in 1978 with an objective of stimulating and promoting the growth of the electronics industry in the State. Based on the recommendations of the PSE Advisory Committee, the State Government decided to privatise MELTRON. As privatisation of MELTRON is under consideration, no outlay is proposed for next financial year.

Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Limited (MSMC)

24.24 The MSMC has been established in 1973 for exploiting mineral wealth in the State on Commercial basis. The State Government gives assistance to this Corporation in the form of share capital contribution. Its paid up capital on the 31st March, 1996 was Rs.2.07 crores.

Maharashtra Petro-chemicals Corporation (MPCL)

24.27 The Maharashtra Petrochemicals Corporation (MPCL) was established in 1981 is a 100% Government owned company set up in 1981 for promoting the development of petro chemical industries in the State. It has so far implemented four projects in joint and assisted sector viz. polybutenes project at TTC, and isobutyl benzene project at Malad, an AOS project at Lote and a bisphenol project at Lote Parshuram. The Corporation plans to participate in a port based chemical terminal at Nhava-sheva, a plastic processing centre at Pune, a second gas terminal at Usar. The State Government has so far provided Rs.8.9 crore as equity.

II Commercial-cum-Promotional Corporation - Regional Development Corporation (RDCs)

24.26 The Regional Development Corporation (RDCs) were created as commercial cum promotional enterprises in 70s by the State for promoting industrial growth in the different regions of the State. The role of the Corporations is to act as catalytic agent for development of respective regions by (a) establishing new commercial and promotional projects (b) promoting industrialisation through use of indigenous raw material and man power and (c) act as promotional agencies for entrepreneurs in their respective areas. (d) They also administer State's Package Scheme of incentives.

Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation (MSTC)

24.27 The Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation Limited was incorporated as a fully owned State Government Company on 6th September 1966 to run and rehabilitate sick textile mills entrusted to it and to set up new textile mills in the industrially backward regions of the State. The authorised capital of the MSTC is Rs. 48.00 crores (Authorised Capital has been

raised to 78 crores) and paid up capital as on 31st March 1996 is Rs. 51.62 crores, out of which Rs.21.32 crores have been invested as share capital in its subsidiaries. The muster strength of the MSTC mills including 'badalis' is around 14207 and average daily employment is around 10971.

The physical and financial performance of the corporation during the past 3 years is summarised below.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of the Corporation	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Turn over	Net Profit Loss	Turn over	Net Profit Loss	Turn over	Net Profit Loss
Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation	17,528.28	(-)207.02	19,743.00	(-)1,357.05	19,302.25	(-)2,230.44

The Corporation has recently started review of each of its mills with a view to improving productivity and to curtail losses. The Corporation has fixed the targets for its mills and performance is watched on a regular basis. The Maharashtra State Textiles Corporation has also secured better prices by improvement in quality of fabrics. For the Annual Plan 1996-97, provision of Rs.15.00 crores has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 3.93 crores is proposed for 1997-98.

Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Ltd. (Goregaon - Bombay Film City) and Kolhapur Chitranagari Mahamandal Ltd. Kolhapur

24.28 The Maharashtra Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation was established in 1977 with the object of rendering support and assistance in the making of films as well as encouraging the performing arts in the State. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.300 lakhs and Paid up Share Capital as on 31-3-96 is Rs. 462.64 lakhs. Outlay of Rs. 159.60 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 towards share capital contribution to the corporation. An outlay of Rs. 69.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

The Kolhapur Chitranagari Mahamandal Ltd., Kolhapur was established in 1985. Its object is to encourage Marathi feature film industry by providing modern equipment and supporting facilities at Kolhapur which is centre for Marathi Films. The Authorised share capital of the corporation is Rs. 250 lakhs and paid up share capital is Rs. 268.20 lakhs as on 31.3.96. For the Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for share capital contribution for this corporation. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

III Promotional Corporations.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)

24.29 The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing industrial estates throughout the State. It acquires land, provides essential infrastructure like roads, water, power and other common facilities and offers plots to entrepreneurs with clear title. There is a cross subsidy that operates in the pricing of plots between developed and developing areas.

An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

IV Financial Corporations

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) :-

24.31 The MSFC was established in 1962. The MSFC acts as a Development Bank for extending financial assistance to small and medium scale units. The assistance of MSFC is mainly concentrated in the backward regions of State and 90% of the assistance is given to Small Scale Units. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively was provided in SSI and M & L sub-sectors, in the Annual Plan 1996-97. Outlays of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed in SSI sector in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Modernisation of Government Printing Presses

24.32 The existing plant and machinery in the Government Printing Presses is very old and does not give optimal results due to obsolescence. Spare parts of these machines are also not available in the market. Moreover, new technology has come in the printing industry. It is therefore, proposed to modernise the Government Printing Presses at various places in the State in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.300 lakhs was provided for 1996-97. Under this programme, it is proposed to purchase modern printing machines, by replacing the old and out-dated machines. This includes computerised and electronic composing equipment, Desk top publishing unit with laser printer and off line key-board, off-set printing machinery processing equipment. It is very essential to have replacement of old machinery in Government Presses. Outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is for 1997-98.

Financial assistance to other processing industrial societies.

24.33 Financial assistance in the pattern of 20:20:60 with debt equity ratio of 60:40 is given for secondary and tertiary processing industries. The outlay provided for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 61.00 lakhs. For Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay of Rs. 38.29 lakhs has been proposed.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

The production of yarn is not reaching with the cotton production and the number of Handloom & Powerloom in the State. As a result the weavers could not get adequate supply of yarn. To overcome the problem and to involve the cotton growers in the cotton process as well as having share in the profit, the Government has decided to setup spinning mills in the cooperative sector. There are 243 mills registered in the State, so far 64 mills have come in production.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan the Govt. has decided to establish 50 cooperative spinning mills keeping debt equity ratio 1:1 and to grant Govt. Share Capital Contribution in the ratio 1:9, Accordingly the process of selection 50 cooperative spinning mills has been completed.

Taking into account the project cost of Rs.40 crore (approx) for each spinning mill, the 50 mills will therefore be required Rs.900 crores. The Govt. has upto now sanctioned and distributed an amount of Rs. 22128.15 lakhs to these 50 mills on advoc basis, considering the progress made by each mill. Out of these 50 mills 9 mills have come under production so far. The remaining mills are making progress and under various stages of erection.

A provision of Rs.62.00 crores has been made for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 crores is proposed for 1997-98.

Rehabilitation of Sick Cooperative Spinning Mills

24.35 The Mills become sick on account of out-dated machinery, accumulated losses, lack of quality consciousness, low capacity utilisation. The State Government has been therefore helping cooperative spinning mills to improve their performance through the package of assistance in the form of (a) modernisation of old mills, (b) margin money assistance to the spinning mills, (c) rehabilitation of sick mills, (d) Government guarantee against pledge and hypothecation loans to meet the working capital needs.

The question of deciding Government policy in respect of rehabilitation of sick mills and mills in liquidation is under consideration of the Govt.

(C) INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS.

24.36 Sizeable outlays, are required for coming years for providing infrastructure facilities mainly for Government of India's Gas based Petrochemical Complex at Nagothane (Raigad) and Cement factories in Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur District. For Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs was provided. This amount will be mainly utilised for continuing programmes taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan such as strengthening of Sakharwadi Road, as well as Ballaarshah-Junona, Chinchpalli Road in Chandrapur District and construction of bridges of Painganga river near Codsī on Chandrapur Awalpur-Antargaon Road and Wardha river on Chandur Mahakurla Road. It is also proposed to strengthen Dand-aptā Turde Road in Raigad District. An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(D) MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

24.37 There are three continuing scheme in this subsector, viz. Mineral Development and Mineral exploration, share capital to Maharashtra State Mining Corporation (MSMC) and share capital to Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL). In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs was provided. Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase various equipments and articles in the coming years such as drilling rigs, reciprocating pumps, trucks, jeeps, jeeptrailers, atomic absorption spectrometers etc. It is proposed to carry out geological survey of large scale (1:25,000) of about 1,000 sq.kms. and drilling of 22,000 metres per annum. The main thrust of the exploration would be to intensify the coal exploitation work so as to locate new coal area and also to exploit reserves of coal in the known area. No outlay was provided for share capital contribution to MSMC during the year 1997-98. For Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed. for MSMC. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the Share Capital to MOIL during the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98. This amount will be required for meeting the share of State Government in the said project.

Joint Sector Corporation for distribution of gas in Mumbai.

24.38 The work of distribution of natural gas to domestic commercial and industrial consumers in Mumbai has been awarded to Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL). GAIL has decided to setup a new company in collaboration with a foreign company having experience in city distribution, for execution of this project for its operation, maintenance etc. in joint venture. The new company will be formed with equal equity distribution of 35% (GAIL 35%

and foreign collaboration 35%) by promoters. The State Government will have to contribute 10% of the equity capital(Rs.12.7 crores) and the remaining 20% will be contributed by public. However, a token provision of Rs.100.10 lakhs has been provided in 1996-97. Outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Tribal Sub Plan

24.39 Out of the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 for the Industry and Mining Sector an outlay of Rs.113.64 lakhs is carved out for Tribal Sub Plan to benefit tribal persons.

Special Component Plan

24.40 Out of the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 for the Industry and Mining Sector an outlay of Rs. 398.56 lakhs is carved out for Special Component Plan to benefit Schedule caste persons and Nava Buddhas.

□ □

CHAPTER 25

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

25.1 Transport and Communications Sector comprises eight Sub sectors viz., (i) Road Development (Roads & Bridges), (ii) Road (M.S.R.T.C.), (iii) Motor Vehicles Department (iv) Ports and Light Houses (v) Inland Water Transport, (vi) Civil Aviation, (vii) State Participation in Railway Projects and (viii) Urban Transport. Outlay and expenditure position at a glance in respect of the various Transport Sub Sectors is as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector (1)	Approved Outlay VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 (2)	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1995-96 (3)	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 proposed outlay (6)
			Approved Outlay (4)	Anticipa- ted Expen- diture- (5)	
(1) Road Development(Roads & Bridges Mumbai Road (P.W.D)	62908.00	40154.49	64325.00	64325.00	46459.25
	.....	3552.00	3000.00	3000.00	1500.00
(2) Road Transport (Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation)	68661.00	7445.00	9008.00	1476.00	9679.00
(3) Motor Vehicles Deptt. ...	291.00	185.50	224.00	224.00	68.00
(4) Ports & light houses ...	2914.00	93.92	816.00	475.63	1757.28
(5) Inland Water Transport ...	156.00	42.22	58.56	47.96	5.00
6) Civil Aviation ...	825.00	.....	247.00	.....	22.00
(7) State's Patricipation in Railway Projects	4480.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
(8) Urban Transport	33688.00	.....	11034.69	3000.00	2407.00
Total ...	173923.00	51473.13	89513.25	72548.59	62397.53

(1) ROAD DEVELOPMENT (ROADS & BRIDGES):

25.2 The Road Development in the state is being done in accordance with the 1981-2001 Perspective Road Development Plan approved in 1986. The main thrust of the 1981-2001 Road Development Plan is on providing communication links to all villages.

25.3 A large number of roads not originally included in the 1961-81 revised Road Development Plan but constructed under E.G.S., scarcity and other programmes have now become part of the 1981-2001 Perspective Road Development Plan.

Financial and Physical Progress for VIII Plan & Annual Plan 1995-96 and 1996-97 :

25.4 An outlay of Rs.62908.00 lakhs is approved for Road Development Programme for the VIII Plan. The Financial and Physical Progress made during the two years (1995-96 & 1996-97) is as follows:-

Financial Progress

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97 Anticipated Expdr.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i)	State Highway including Backlog and World Bank Aided Project.	31888.00 (2282.00)	17879.70 (1025.00)	32612.70 (2200.00)
(ii)	Railway safety work	250.00	325.61	350.00
(iii)	Research & Development.	50.00	2.65	10.00
(iv)	Machinery & Equipment.	10.00	60.00	10.00
(v)	Other Expenditure	2570.00	5.00	130.00
(vi)	District Roads including Backlog.	14130.00 (6050.00)	12483.25 (2562.00)	16229.06 (3024.49)
	SCP	1836.00	1109.97	901.67
(vii)	Minimum Needs Programme.	10000.00 (1500.00)	4249.58 (1925.10)	6004.73 (2950.00)
	SCP	1300.00	452.28 SCP	411.29 SCP
(viii)	(a) Link Roads to Dalit Bastis.	2500.00	3004.99	4862.23
	(b) Link Roads to Katkari Bastis.	.....	590.35	4271.88 SCP
(ix)	Construction of Sakavs in Hilly Areas.	1500.00 (230.00)	834.92 (136.85)	367.66 (30.26)
	SCP	195.00	80.30 SCP	.....
(x)	Machinery, Equipment and Land Acquisition.	10.00 (1.30)	.....	5.20
(xi)	M.C.I.P.III	.....	1060.82	1800.00
(xii)	Flood Damage Work	.....	.....	.....
(xiii)	B.R.O.Gadchiroli Bhandara & Others.	.....	248.00 (248.00)	1380.67
	Total	62908.00 (5662.00)	40154.52 (5896.95)	64325.00 (9769.57)
	SCP	5831.90	4647.54 SCP	5615.10 SCP

Physical Progress Road Length (in kms.)

Category	1981-2001 Target	Achievement as on 31.3.96	Unsurfaced Length
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 National Highways	3024	2958	48
2 State Highways	32881	32252	420
3 Major District Roads	44047	40514	3364
4 Other District Roads	50794	40733	8340
5 Village Roads	76602	68829	20774
Total Road Length	207348	185286	32946

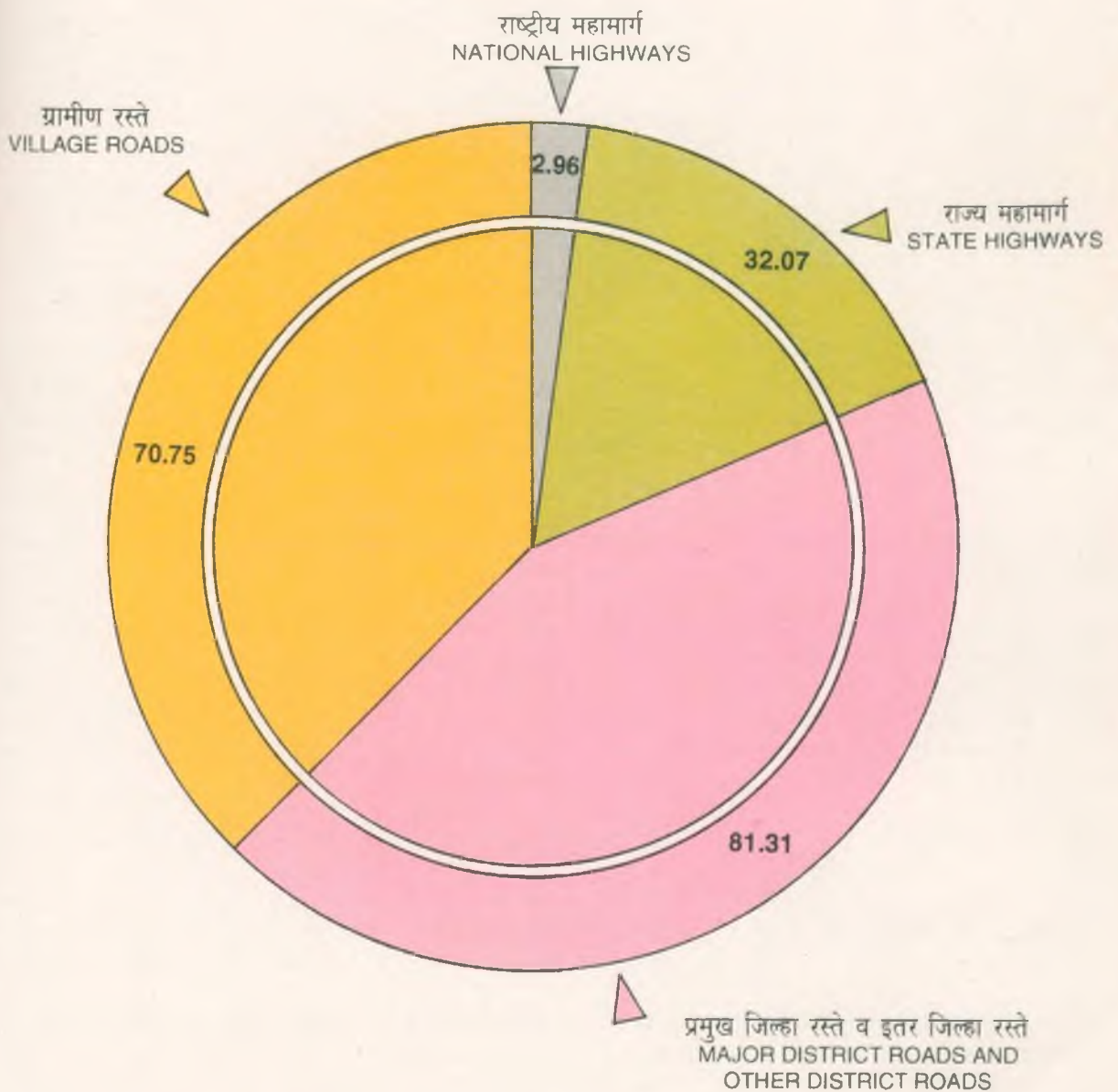
25.5 The total length of 187269 Kms. includes 21149 kms length during VIIth Plan period both under plan and EGS. Besides this 1309 bridge works were completed during the VII Five Year Plan. 64% of the road length provides all weather communication.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य MAHARASHTRA STATE

विविध प्रकारानुसार रस्त्यांची लांबी
(सा.बां.विभाग व जिल्हा परिषदा यांच्या देखभाली खालील)
ROAD LENGTH BY DIFFERENT TYPES
(UNDER MAINTENANCE BY P.W.D. AND Z.P.)

३१ मार्च, १९९६ अखेर
AS ON 31st MARCH, 1996

आकडे हजार कि. मी. मध्ये
FIGURES IN THOUSAND K.M.



25.6 Although numerically the achievement of the Road length presents a satisfactory picture, the existing road net work suffers from various deficiencies. The steep rise in traffic during last decade, overloading of commercial vehicles and gradual use of multi-axle vehicles have exposed the weaknesses of the road system. The inadequate width, insufficient pavement thickness and poor riding quality have resulted in increased cost of vehicle operation, reduced travel speeds, wastage of fuel and has caused a large number of accidents. It is, therefore, necessary to strike a balance between the need to remove deficiencies in the existing road system to bring it to the acceptable standards and the necessity of developing new and better roads to meet the growing demand of rural population.

Annual Plan 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98

25.7 An outlay of Rs.445.55 crores was approved for 1995-96 and Rs.643.25 crores was sanctioned for 1996-97 and is expected to be spent fully during the year. For 1997-98 Rs.479.59 crores have been provided for Roads and Bridges. (including Mumbai Roads)

Annual Plan 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Approved Outlay VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 proposed outlay
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Road Development (Roads Bridges) Mumbai Roads	62908.00	44555.00	62525.00 (+) 1800.00 MCIP	62525.00 (+) 1800.00 MCIP	46459.25 1500.00

25.8 The budget funds in this sector are seldom sufficient to satisfy the public demand for roads. Govt. has, therefore, been exploring the various possibilities of augmenting the state resources. Some of the major sources which are being considered by the Govt. are :-

Central Road Fund :

25.9 As per the resolution passed by the Parliament on 13th May, 1988, 5% of the total amounts realised on account of excise and custom duty on sale of petrol and diesel is required to be credited to the "Central Road Fund". Substantial accruals (minimum Rs.40 crores per year from 1989-90) are likely to be credited to the state account of CRF every year. Though the State Govt. has sent a programme of construction and improvement of roads and bridges with an estimated cost of Rs. 366 crores in September, 1989 covering the period upto 1989-97, the Government of India has now sanctioned Rs. 11.00 crores for the year 1995-96 and Rs. 1.72 crores for 1995-96. The matter is being pursued in the National Development Council.

Private Sector Participation :

25.10 The State Govt. has decided to invite the private sector to participate in developing infrastructural works such as roads & bridges within certain broad parameters from their own resources/finances. Efforts are being made to involve private sector in a big way. Some works of roads and bridges are to be tackled by private sector and Rs.45 crores were provided for land acquisition for the year 1996-97 and Rs.300 lakhs for 1997-98.

Roads in Marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkan Region

25.11 Government has taken decision to develop roads and bridges in Marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkan Region. Cost of these works is about Rs. 486.00 crores, Rs. 688.00 crores and 402 crores respectively. These works have to be completed within 3 to 4 years. In 1996-97 Rs. 20 crores were provided, for these works Rs. 25.00 crores are proposed for 1997-98.

Backlog in the Road Sector

25.12 The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the State Government had worked out in 1984 the total backlog in the Road Sector at Rs. 600.29 crores at 1983 prices. Though Rs. 169.33 crores were allocated for removal of backlog during the VII Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 145.45 crores could only be spent. Rs. 110.00 crores had been provided in the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92. Thus, the backlog to be removed works out to Rs. 345.00 crores. At current prices the amount is likely to be in the range of Rs.733.00 crores. Due to scarcity of funds provision could not be made fully. But during the year 1995-96 Rs. 188.00 crores was sanctioned and Rs. 250.11 crores was provided for the year 1996-97 and Rs.224.85 crores are for the year 1997-98.

25.13 Priority is being given to works in inaccessible tribal areas. Some of the regular and Special Action Plan Scheme of tribal and inaccessible areas in the Road Sector are the same as those required for removal of the backlog.

25.14 An outlay of Rs.47959.25 lakhs (including Mumbai Roads) is proposed for 1997-98. The details of the same are:-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No. 1996-97 (1)	Scheme (2)	Approved Outlay (3)	Outlay 1997-98 (4)
I.	(1) Externally Aided Project State Road Project under the World Bank Loan Assistance (Allocation given from Backlog State Level). (Total cost Rs.24,800.00 lakhs) (Work in Ahmednagar & Jalna Districts)	3000.00	200.00
	(2) Ajantha-Ellora Tourism Development Project OECF Japan aided Road Improvement.(Approx. cost Rs.5000.00 lakhs)	3500.00	500.00
	Total I ...	6500.00	700.00
II.	State Level Scheme (Normal)		
	(3) State Highways ...	1201.70 (500.00)	2380.00 (500.00)
	(4) Privatisation feasibility study ...	10.00	95.30
	(5) Machinery and Equipment. ...	10.00	40.00
	(6) Research Development & Monitoring ...	10.00	20.00
	(7) Railway Safety Works ...	350.00	200.00
	(8) Establishment for Land acquisition (R.& F.D.) ...	10.00	30.00
	(9) Compensatory Afforestation ...	10.00	30.00
	(10) Computerisation ...	100.00	100.00
	Total II ...	2601.70 (500.00)	2895.30 (500.00)
	Total I + II ...	9101.70	3595.30
	State Level ...	(500.00)	(500.00)
III.	District Level Schemes (Normal)——		
	(11) District Roads (Non-MNP) ...	8729.06 (2504.49)	5682.11 (2688.75)
		901.67 SCP	54.14 SCP
	(12) M.N.P.(including RRP) ...	6004.73 (2229.50)	3415.27 (1583.57)
		411.29	79.72

Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved Outlay 1996-97	Outlay 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(13)	(i) Link Roads to Harijan Basties	4271.88	4826.78
		4266.88	4826.78
	(ii) Link Roads to Katkari Basties	325.00	.....
		(325.00)	
(14)	Construction of Sakavas in Hilly Areas	930.41	789.22
		(367.66)	(382.00)
		30.26 SCP	106.95
(15)	Machinery and Equipment	5.20	.....
(16)	MADA Pockets Road Development (SP)	143.05	389.15
		(143.05)	(389.15)
(17)	Link Rd.to Adivasi Basti	265.28	754.71
		(265.28)	(754.31)
(18)	Link Road to Ashram School	93.62	85.11
		(92.62)	(85.87)
(19)	Public Health Centre	39.00	56.57
		(21.90)	(50.53)
		5.50 SCP	.....
(20)	Hilly area-Approach Road	5.00	2.01
(21)	B.T. to Dalit Bastis	.....	0.04
(22)	B.R.O.Distt.	.....	77.18
			(77.18)
Total District		20812.30	16078.95
Level (III)		(5949.57)	(6011.36)
		5615.60	5067.59
		SCP	SCP
IV. Regional Level Schemes (Regional Backlog)—			
(23)	Removal of Regional Backlog in Main Road System Works on State Highways (State Level)	17511.00	18305.00
		(1700.00)	(920.00)
(24)	Removal of Regional Backlog in Main Road System Works on Dist. Roads (Distt.level)	7500.00	4180.00
		(520.00)	(496.00)
(25)	Removal of Regional Backlog on other Road System.	.....	.....
Total-IV:(Regional Level)		25011.00	22485.00
		(2220.00)	(1416.00)
V. State and District Level—			
(26)	BRO works(Gadchiroli & Bhandarā)	1100.00	1500.00
		(1100.00)	(1100.00)
(27)	MCIP -III-Roads & Bridges VI.Toll Fund (Statet & Distric Level)	1800.00	.....
(28)	Privatisation- Roads & bridges(Land Acquisition)	4500.00	300.00
VII. Roads in Marathwada, Vidarbha & Konkan Region		2000.00	2500.00
Total (Roads & Bridges)		64325.00	46459.25
(I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)		(9769.57)	(9427.36)
		5615.60 SCP	5067.59
Mumbai Roads (P.W.D)		.....	1500.00
Total		.....	47959.25

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below—

State Road Project from World Bank Assistance :

25.15 The State Government has taken up a special programme of improvement of following important roads, mostly the State Highways with assistance from the World Bank:-

SR. NO. (1)	NAME OF THE WORK (2)	LENGTH IN KM. (3)
1	Improvements to Bhiwandi Wada Road (km.18/000 to 40/710) ...	23.00
2	Improvements to Palghar Manor Wada Road (km. 6/500 to 53/800)	47.00
3	Improvements to Pune Ahmednagar Road (km. 8/000 to 121/600)	113.60
4	Improvements to Ahmednagar Aurangabad Road (km.121/600 to 105.40 km.227/00) excluding km.209/3 to 211/300 and km.223/600 to 227/00)	
5	Improvements to Aurangabad Jalna Mantha Road (km.190/200 to 249/000 and 251/000 to 310/000 -phase I)	124.00
6	Improvements to Akola-Hingoli Road (km.3/000 to 99/000) ...	96.00
7	Improvements to Nagpur Umred Kanpa Road (km.3/400 to 73/400)	69.00
8	Improvements to Kopergaon Ahmednagar Road (S.H.10)km.78/200 to 174/200)	95.00
	Total ...	673.00

The programme includes improvements of 673 km. of length on 8 roads costing approximately Rs.248.00 crores. This project also envisages loan assistance for purchase of sophisticated equipment for road safety, training of staff/officers of P.W.D., maintenance management study, contract supervision through Foreign Consultancy, organisational study of the P.W.D. etc. Works under this programme are in full swing. The programme is to be completed by December 1996. An outlay of Rs.2.00 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

The State Government has also taken up a Tourism Development Project for Ajantha and Ellora caves. This is being taken up from loan assistance of Japanese Government. This project includes improvement of main roads between Aurangabad Ajantha and Ellora and internal roads near caves etc. These works were started in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.1900.00 lakhs was provided for 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed for 1997-98.

Minimum Needs Programme

25.16 Minimum Needs Programme aimed to provide all weather roads to all villages with population over 1,500 and 50 per cent of the State has almost achieved the VII Plan target. Now the Planning Commission has desired to aim at connecting 100% villages having more than 1000 population as per 1981 Census during VIII. Five Year Plan 1992-97 period.

25.17 The Planning Commission has in 1986 further liberalised the criteria, for village connections in tribal hilly, coastal and desert areas as indicated below:-

(i) Hilly areas—

(a) 100 per cent linkage to villages with population over 500. (b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with population between 200 to 500.

(ii) Tribal, Coastal and Desert Areas—

(a) 100 per cent linkage to villages with population over 1000.

(b) 50 per cent linkage to villages with population 500-1000.

These connections are to be provided within a period of 5 years(1992-97).

25.18 This programme will get supplemented to some extent from E.G.S.

25.19 The position of village connectivity achieved upto 31-3-1996 is as follows:-
(1991 Census)

Population Group	Total No.of villages	Connected by all-weather roads		Connected by fair-weather roads	
		No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)
Above 1500	7156 (501)	70.27 (477)	98.00 (95)	114 (22)	1 (4)
1000-1500	6320 (707)	5399 (635)	85.00 (90)	852 (68)	13 (10)
500-1000	12364 (1891)	8417 (1432)	68.00 (76)	3212 (399)	26 (21)
Less than 500	13883 (3395)	6398 (1558)	46 (46)	4299 (1218)	31 (36)

(Figures in brackets indicates TSP)

Sakav Programme (Foot Bridges)

25.20 The 1981-2001 Road Development Plan of Maharashtra proposes construction of 4,945 sakavs (foot bridges) across rivulets to enable inhabitants of hilly areas to have access to nearest road and market place. Initially, this programme was restricted to the hilly areas of Konkan but it is now extended to all districts of the State. 2055 sakavs have been constructed. As much as 2940 sakavs are yet to be constructed.

2.ROAD TRANSPORT (M.S.R.T.C.)

25.21 The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted to the Corporation the responsibility of providing efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated system of road transport services in the State and also in any extended area of Inter- State routes on the basis of reciprocal agreements with other States. The total road length in Maharashtra is 1.87 lakh Kms.(1995). About 72.49 lakh passengers travel daily by the buses of the Corporation. The State has an area of 3.08 lakhs sq.kms. and populatuion of about 86 millions (1995).

25.22 The Corporation has 4 tier organisation viz., Central office, 6 Regional Offices located at Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nasik & Amaravati, 31 Divisional Offices co-terminus with District Head Quarters and 233 Depots located at important traffic centres. There are 3 Central Workshops mainly for building up bus bodies on the chassis and 8 tyre retreading plants for production of retreaded tyres. The Corporation has 16650 buses in its fleet and 1,11,681 employees on its pay roll as on 31st March 1996.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95 & 1995-96

25.23 The following Table gives the position of Annual Plan 1994-95 & 1995-96.

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	1994-95			1995-96		
	Annual Plan Outlay	Revised Plan Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan Outlay	Revised Plan Outlay	Actual Expdr.
(1) Land & Buildings ...	20.00	20.00	12.14	20.00	20.00	17.14
(2) Vehicles—						
(a) Cost ...	121.68	124.25	118.83	136.44	138.56	129.55
(b) Number ...	(1700)	(1700)	(1700)	(1693)	(1775)	(1690)
			chassis & 1783 Bodies			chassis & 1690 Bodies
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipment	4.95	6.00	2.19	6.30	6.00	3.29
Total (A) ...	146.63	150.25	133.76	162.74	164.56	149.98

25.24 The original outlay of Rs.146.63 crores was increased to Rs.150.25 crores in the revised plan 1994-95 due to increase in provision for vehicle and P.& M. The actual expenditure was however Rs.133.76 crores.

The original outlay for the year 1995-96 was of Rs.162.74 crores and was increased to Rs.164.56 crores in Revised Estimates. The actual expenditure in 1995-96 is Rs. 149.98 crores.

25.25 Figures of resources for the Annual Plan 1994-95 & 1995-96 are tabulated below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	1994-95			1995-96		
	Annual Plan	Revised Plan	Actual Plan	Annual Plan	Revised Plan	Pre-Plan Actual
Sources of Finance						
(1) State Plan Resources						
(a) Internal Resources after repayment of loans.	117.17	75.03	92.94	71.87	16.15	50.55
(b) Loan from LIC & IDBI	17.49	17.82	7.82	18.19	18.90	23.90
(c) Capital Contribution from State Government.						
(d) Addl. Resources Mobilisation/ Reimbursement from Concession.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	.....
Total-(1) ...	134.66	92.85	100.76	90.26	86.05	74.45
(2) Outside State Resources :						
(a) Capital Contribution from Central Government.	.....	.....	1.75	.....	0.39	0.39
(b) Other Borrowings etc.	11.97	57.40	31.25	72.48	78.12	75.14
Total-2 ...	11.97	57.40	33.00	72.48	78.51	75.53
Total (1 + 2) ...	146.63	150.25	133.76	162.74	164.56	149.98

25.26 The actual internal resources in the year 1994-95 are decreased by Rs.24.33 crores when compared to the estimates under the Annual Plan 1994-95 which is mainly due to increase in staff cost due to labour settlement and increase in cost of other input.

The Actual Internal Resources for the year 1995-96 came down from Rs.71.87 crores in original estimates to Rs.50.55 crores due to increase in staff cost on account of labour settlement and increase in cost of other input.

Revised Plan 1995-96

25.27 The figures of the Capital outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and revised Plan 1996-97 are tabulated below:-

			(Rs.in crores)	
Particulars			Annual Plan 1996-97	Revised Estimates 1996-97
(1) Land & Buildings	...	...	22.00	20.00
(2) Vehicles—				
(a) Cost	...	...	168.00	132.25
(b) Numbers	...	...	(2000)	(1500)
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipment	...	...	6.30	5.00
Total	...	...	196.30	157.25

25.28 The total outlay decreased by Rs.39.05 crores in the latest estimates as compared to original plan outlay.

25.29 The estimates of Resources in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and Revised Plan 1996-97 are tabulated below:—

			(Rs.in crores)	
Particulars			Annual Plan 1996-97	Revised Estimates 1996-97
(A) State Plan Resources—				
(i) Internal Resources after Repayment of loans	...	...	(—) 46.32	(—) 111.19
(ii) Loan from LIC	...	...	9.40	9.40
(iii) Loan from IDBI	...	...	10.00	10.00
(iv) Reimbursement of Concession	...	...	.....	.....
(v) Additional Resources mobilisation	...	...	125.00	106.55
Total (A): State Plan	...	...	98.08	14.76
(B) Outside State Plan—				
(i) Capital Contribution from Central Government	...	...	.....	.....
(ii) Borrowings etc.	...	...	98.22	142.49
Total (B)	...	...	98.22	142.49
Total(A +B)	...	...	176.30	157.25

Proposal for Annual Plan 1997-98

25.31 The estimates of capital expenditure and sources of finance during the Annual Plan 1997-98 are tabulated below:-

				(Rs. in Crores)
(A) Capital Outlay—				
(1) Land & Building	...	...	...	22.00
(2) Vehicles-				
(a) Costs	...	...	...	191.29
(b) Number	...	...	...	(1976)
(3) Plant, Machinery & Equipments	...	...	...	6.00
			Total (A)	219.29
(B) Sources of Finance—				
(1) State Plan Resources—				
(a) Internal Resources after repayment of loans	...	...	...	(-) 214.04
(b) Loan from LIC & IDBI	...	...	...	21.75
(c) Proposed fair revision	...	...	...	289.08
			Total (1)	96.79
(2) Outside State Plan Resources—				
(a) Capital Contribution from Central Government	...	...	...	.....
(b) Borrowings/Resource Gap	...	...	...	122.50
			Total (2)	122.50
			Total (1) + (2)	219.29

Civil Works

25.32 An outlay of Rs.22.00 crores would be required for Civil works in the Annual Plan period 1997-98 for infrastructure inputs necessary to meet the requirements of transport on the above scale and for passenger amenities like Divisional Workshop, Depots, Tyre Retreading Plants, Construction of bus-stations etc.

Vehicles :

25.33 An outlay of Rs.191.29 crores for purchase of 1976 chassis and construction of equal number of bodies during the Annual Plan period is proposed, which includes provision for purchase of departmental vehicles. Total 1976 vehicles are for replacement.

Plant, Machinery & Equipment

25.34 An outlay of Rs.6.00 crores for purchase of plant Machinery & Equipment during the plan period is proposed, which includes provision for introduction and expansion of computerisation in the various fields and modernisation of equipments in the workshops.

Internal Resources for Annual Plan 1997-98:

25.35 The estimates of Internal Resources therein have been made on the basis of following assumptions :-

(i) The Annual growth rate in kms.will be 4% (ii) The Traffic revenue is worked out on the basis

of estimated load factor of 74% during the Annual Plan period.

(iii) The seating capacity of buses is estimated at 53.20 on an average.

(iv) The estimates of total revenue are based on the existing fare structure i.e. November 1996

(v) Provision for normal depreciation has been made as per rules.

(vi) The financial resources for the Annual Plan 1997-98 and the estimates of expenditure have been provided at current price level. However, the provision for increases in D.A. has been made & the price in material has been provided as per directives of the Planning Commission.

(vii) Increase in D.A. has been worked out on the basis of current trend.

(viii) The provision for interest has been made on the basis of existing rate.

(ix) The kilometer per litre of Diesel has been assumed at the rate of 4.63.

(x) The new Labour Settlement with Unions is due on 1.4.1996. Contingent provision of Rs.75 crores has been made for 1997-98.

3 MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

25.36 Motor Vehicles Department was established in 1940 and was created as per the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the rules made thereunder. This Motor Vehicles Act had undergone several changes in the event of time as the Nation and State progressed rapidly. However the major amendments in the new Act came into force in 1989 under title of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. With this new Act in order to rationalise and bring uniformity through out the country, separate Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 were also framed.

25.37 Motor Vehicles Department administers the Motor Vehicles Act, 1958, the Mumbai Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and Mumbai Vehicles Tax Act, 1958. The Department has regulatory responsibilities aimed at Road Safety and the efficient use of the road system.

VIIIth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1995-1996, 1996-97 & 1997-98

25.38 Keeping in view the growing importance of the Road Transport easy availability and affordability of vehicles and importance of road safety an outlay of Rs.291.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIIIth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 185.50 lakhs was incurred during 1995-96 and outlay of Rs. 224.00 lakhs was approved for 1996-97. As regards 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakhs has been proposed for following schemes.

Construction of Artificial Test Track.

25.39 It is the prime responsibility of the Motor Vehicles Department to bring safe drivers on public roads. For this it is essential to conduct the driving test of the applicants on the test tracks scientifically constructed and with absolute strictness. At present the officers of Motor Vehicles Department are conducting these driving tests on public roads. Since public road is also used by other road users, the officers are facing great difficulties in conducting these tests safely. On a few occasions, the trainee drivers have committed some accidents and on many occasions the testing officers had to face difficult situation. In all European countries and other progressive countries, the driving test is conducted on specially constructed driving test track. This driving test track is an scientifically constructed road which totally isolates the driver from all hazards of day-to-day flowing traffic. This artificial test track also has all the traffic signs, the curvatures, the ups and downs and other mock situations which normally driver faces on public roads. On the similar lines, the department has proposed construction of artificial test tracks at important regional offices where the number of candidates appearing for driving test is high. During this financial year 1996- 97 it is proposed to have such driving test tracks for the use of R.T.O., Kolhapur and R.T.O. Mumbai(West).

Computerisation of Office Records

25.40 Some computerisation work is done at R.T.O. Mumbai Office but it was carried out on the old Government owned ECIL 332 computer and now being converted to OSCAR 1100 computer but the system is quite outdated. This activity is presently limited to the generation of advanced motor vehicles tax bills and Demand Notices sent to the defaulters. Most of the Regional Transport Office activities which can be usefully computerised were not being covered on computer. Hence it was desired that most of the activities of R.T.O. needs to be covered under computerisation and to be in tune with the present computer era, it is felt that the computerisation should be "on line computerisation".

Accordingly, it was decided to introduce on line computerisation in R.T.O., Pune and after its successful implementation, to extend it to six more offices of Mumbai (Central), (West), (East), Thane, Nasik and Kolhapur in 1994-95. On the basis of feasibility study, carried out by NIC in the above six R.T.Os., since 3 Mumbai offices do not satisfy the criteria required for implementation of on-line system, this activity was decided to be extended to only 3 offices of Thane, Nasik and Kolhapur during 1994-95 and to bring R.T.Os. of Nagpur, Amravati and Aurangabad under on-line computerisation during 1995-96. An amount of Rs. 167.30 lakhs have so far been distributed during 1995-96 towards introduction of on-line computerisation in 7 Regional Transport Offices of Pune, Thane, Nasik, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati and Aurangabad. Further, a scheme to connect all the ten R.T.Os. and Transport Commissioner Office by E-Mail through NIC-NET which has been approved by Delhi Head Office of National Informatic Centre is proposed to be implemented during 1995-96. Expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1995-96 on this scheme. New R.T.Os. to be taken for computerisation- (1) Nagpur, (2) Aurangabad, (3) Amraoti, (4) Thane, (5) Nasik, (6) Kolhapur. An outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Brihan Mumbai

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Mumbai was established to adjudicate the claims filed by heirs of deceased persons or injured persons in Motor accidents in Greater Mumbai. At present in the four courts of the Tribunal about 24,000 claims are pending. To have effective control over disposal of pending cases computerisation of the operations of the Tribunal is being made with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC). For this purpose a provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan of the year 1997-98.

CREATION OF FLYING SQUAD

25.41 One of the prime responsibility of motor vehicles department is to ensure road safety and to recover due taxes from the defaulting vehicle owners. At present, these two activities are being handled by the officers who are deployed at the check-posts and by Flying Squads which move on the National Highways and State Highways and check all types of vehicles.

As mentioned above, Enforcement Squads implement the provisions of enforcement on road. The enforcement activities are :-

- (1) Checking of vehicles and checking of the tax payment and other documents.
- (2) Checking of vehicles for safety items and over-load goods.
- (3) Checking of clandestine operation. 4) Checking of passenger buses.

The department has established 35 Flying Squads and 16 check-posts to regulate the enforcement activities. On an average every district office and every regional office has one enforcement squad. The advantage of enforcement is two-fold i.e. it yields government revenue and its existence on road compels the motorists to pay the taxes in time. In addition to these enforcement activity, this department has also created special squads for checking vehicles for the emission standards which are prescribed under the law. It is, therefore, proposed to create 5 Enforcement Squads at Parbhani, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Gadchiroli, Nanded and Aurangabad. Outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs is for the year 1997-98.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING MECHANICAL FITNESS OF VEHICLES

25.42 The Inspector of Motor Vehicles of this department are carrying out the inspection of heavy goods and passenger vehicles periodically. Inspectors issue fitness certificate which is valid for one year. In order to do this important work systematically the department proposes to purchase some important equipments like brake testing equipment, diameter, toe in and toe out guages and head light beam tester. The provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenses of these proposals during the year 1996-97.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

25.43 The motor Vehicles Department has total work force of 3400 employees, out of which 640 are executive officers and remaining are Ministerial and other supporting staff. But changing technology and rapid growth of the vehicular population has caused great challenge to the employee of the Motor Vehicles Department.

FIXING OF REFLECTOR TO BULLOCK CARTS

25.44 It was reported by our officers that many accidents have taken place on National Highway due to poor visibility of the bullock carts specially from the rear side. In the districts of Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur and Pune these accidents were noticed on higher scale because these districts are very much known for having large numbers of sugar factories. The cheapest mode of sugar- cane transportation is being of bullock carts and hence generally sugar factories transport the sugar-canes from the near by pockets of their factories by using bullock carts. When these bullock carts move specially during night times on National Highways on many occasions the truckers and other motorists find great difficulties in locating these bullock carts quickly.

3. PORT DEVELOPMENT

25.45 Maharashtra has a long coast line of 720 kms. At present, it is served by two intermediate ports, namely Ratnagiri and Redi and forty six minor ports from Dahanu in the North to Kiranpani in the South, covering coastal districts of Greater Mumbai , Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. There are sixty-seven major creeks, out of which nine are navigable and offer a vast potential for development of Inland Water Transport.

The port Department executes the following two schemes:-

- (A) Port and Light Houses(Department of Minor Port)
- (B) Development of Inland Water Transport.

(A) Development of Minor Ports :

25.46 Port Department is a service department which provides services to the passengers and cargo traffic in the ports & creeks.

Privatisation of Minor Ports

25.47 Government has liberalised it's policy regarding privatisation of ports, a number of enterprenuers have shown withingness to construct jetties at their cost. Infact they have constructed jetty at Reodanda, Ranpar, UlwaBelapur & Dharamtar. The other proposals are under consideration. Due to this, revenue will definately increase.

Annual Plan 1997-98:

25.48 Keeping in view the above objectives an outlay of Rs. 1757.28 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 as shown below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of Scheme (1)	Outlay VIII Plan 1992-97 (2)	Actual Expr. Annual Plan 1995-96 (3)	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Proposed Outlay. (6)
			Approved Outlay. (4)	Anticipated Expr. (5)	
(1) Investigation, Hydrographic Survey and Other Investigations.	125.00	61.26	33.48	33.48	700.00
(2) Alongside Facilities ...	1200.00	2.15	10.60	6.14	3.61
(3) Passenger Amenities ...	100.00	7.75	20.04	18.62	14.84
(4) Capital Dredging and Surveying ...	325.00	.....	305.00	213.07	705.00
(5) Purchase of Flotilla Aid ...	600.00	.....	27.00	22.64	7.99
(6) Navigational ...	84.00	1.17	22.80	22.80	15.10
(7) Anti Sea Erosion Scheme ...	480.00	60.59	397.08	158.88	310.74
(8) Desilting Oshivara, Mahul & Trombay Ports(D)	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2914.00	43.92	816.00	475.63	1757.28

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below:—

Hydrographic Survey and other Investigations (State Level)

25.49 Hydrographic Survey at minor ports, investigation and model studies of Mirkarwada and Rajpuri Laboratory at Khardanda, Godown at Trombay, have been undertaken with a view to identify and harness the great potential of ports. An outlay of Rs.33.48 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 equity shares @ 11% is also included for development of 7 ports in first phase.

Alongside facilities at Ports (District level)

25.50 The work of construction of jetties, approach road etc. are proposed to be undertaken under this scheme. An outlay Rs.3.61 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Passengers Amenities at Ports (District Level)

25.51 Certain works such as providing passengers sheds, waiting sheds, water supply, sanitary facilities, improvements in landing facilities. Parking places, approach roads etc. at minor ports are undertaken under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.14.84 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Navigational Aids (District Level)

25.52 Navigational aids such as light houses, buoys, beacons, transit lights etc. are necessary for safe navigation in harbours for ships, marine crafts etc. There are a number of minor ports and fishing hamlets where fishing folk go to sea regularly. For their safety, navigational aids have to be provided as per demand. An outlay of Rs.15.10 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1997-98.

Anti sea erosion works (District Level)

25.53 There are number of places along the coast and also inside various creeks where erosion takes place 20 spill over works will be carried over to 1995-96 and will be given priority 29 new works are proposed to be taken up. An outlay of Rs.397.08 lakhs has been provided for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 310.74 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

DREDGEING AT PORTS

25.54 Some of the ports required major dredgeing. This cannot be undertaken by District therefor dredgeing at ports a District Level Scheme has been converted into State Level Scheme called "Capital Dredgeing at Ports". An outlay of Rs. 705.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

Purchase of Flotilla (State Level)

25.55 An outlay of Rs.7.99 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for purchase of two pilot-inspection launches for Redi and Bhagwati Bunder Ports.

Clinker is brought to Bhagwati port for manufacture of cement while Iron ore cargo is exported from Redi Port. The Port Officers are required to pilot the ships and to assist the ships in anchoring and to carry out load-line survey at these ports. For this purpose two pilot-cum- inspection launches are to be purchased.

B. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

25.56 Maharashtra State has great potential for the development of Inland Water Transport. There are total 67 creeks on the coast, of which 9 are major ones. The traffic is mostly passenger travelling through small aunches. Cargo Traffic is also carried out in some creeks.

Annual Plan 1996-97 :

25.57 An outlay of Rs. 58.56 lakhs was approved for 1996-97.

Annual Plan 1997-98 :

25.58 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is approved for 1997-98. The following schemes are proposed to be taken during Annual Plan 1997-98.

Hydrographic Surveys and other investigations (State Level)

25.59 Out of 67 creeks in the State, 9 are major creeks, which are used for passenger and cargo traffic. At present, some of the creeks have not been surveyed at all. In accordance with the recommendations of the Inland Water Ways Authority of India, it is proposed to survey all identified water-ways to ascertain their potential for development.

Alongside Facilities & Passenger Amenities (District Level)

25.60 It is proposed to construct Rewas-Redi coastal highway. This coastal highway passes through many major creeks. Cross ferries at following places are required because the construction of bridges on these creeks is an expensive proposition:—

(1) Agardanda	....	....	Dighi
(2) Hareshwar	...	....	Bankot
(3) Dabhol	....	....	Dhopave (Completed)
(4) Kudali	....	....	Jambhari
(5) Jaitapur	...	....	Dhaulwalli
(6) Tarkarli	....	....	Korzai (Completed)
(7) Vijaydurg	....	....	Danda-Chinchbunder

The works of construction of jetties at Tarkarli, Korzai, Dabhol - and Dhopave have been completed.

5. CIVIL AVIATION :-

25.61 There are total number of 18 airstrips in the State of Maharashtra. The five major airstrips of Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Nasik and Nagpur are maintained by the Government of India, while the following 13 by the Government of Maharashtra: (1) Ratnagiri (2) Satara(Karad) (3)Satara (Phaltan) (4)Dhule (wada- Bhokar) (5)Chandrapur (Morwa) (6) Nanded (7) Jalgaon (8) Bhandara (9) Akola (10) Kolhapur (11) Solapur (12) Osmanabad (13) Rajgad (Kinwat-Nanded).

25.62 These 13 airstrips are primarily used for helicopters or planes belonging to the State Government. Sometimes, they are also utilised by Private Companies by paying landing fees to the Govt.

25.63 A decision to expand Nanded Airport has been taken at Government Level, for which 58 acres of land is required to be acquired. Estimated cost of acquiring the land is Rs. 121.00 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 247.00 lakhs was made for land acquisition in the financial year 1996-97, and a provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been made in the year 1997-98 for the land acquisition.

Government has also taken decision to start Air Service within State accordingly SICOM Ltd. in collabration with Span Aviation has form joint venture which has already started Air Service from Mumbai-Kolhapur, Mumbai-Pune, Pune-Nagpur.

It has been also proposed to construct an airstrips at Shirdi, District Ahmednagar and at Vengurle, District Sindhudurg so as to develop both the places as major Tourist Centres in Maharashtra, feasibility reports of both the proposed airports are being prepared.

25.64 An outlay of Rs.247.00 lakhs was proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

6.STATE PARTICIPATION IN RAILWAY PROJECTS

25.65 West Coast Railway Line popularly known as Konkan Railway has been a long felt need of the people of coastal districts of Maharashtra, Karantaka, Goa and Kerala.

25.66 A company by the name of "Konkan Railway Corporation" has been established by the Govt. of India during the year 1990 under the Companies Act 1956, with equity base of Rs.600 crores (subsequently increased twice to Rs.800 crores) for constructing the broad gauge railway line from Roha to Mangalore (distance 762 km.) at an estimated cost of Rs.1800 crores within a period of four years. The equity capital is to be contributed by the Government of India and State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka Goa and Kerala in the proportion of 51%, 22%, 15%, 6% & 6% respectively.

25.67 State Government has already paid Rs. 132.00 crores as its share of equity capital. Outlay for 1997-98 is Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided.

25.68 State Government has also suggested to the Government of India to form independent corporation for the construction of some new railway lines and also improving the existing railway lines for economic development of the backward regions and for providing railway facilities for transport of goods and passengers in Vidharbha, Marathwada and Western. Maharashtra Regions.

7. URBAN TRANSPORT

25.69 Maharashtra State has reached the highest level of urbanisation in the Indian Union with nearly 35% of the total population living in 276 cities and towns. The pace of urbanisation is likely to accelerate further in future years.

25.70 The highest concentration of urban population in Class-I cities of Maharashtra has led to severe urban problems such as rapidly growing slums, chronic deficiency in amenities and public services like housing, public transportation etc.

25.71 Urban transport services not only in Mumbai but also in other Class I cities of Maharashtra, are under tremendous strain. Since mobility is the essence of the urban economy, urgent and adequate steps are required to be taken to improve and update the transport services.

25.72 Urban transport services are to be so planned and developed as to ensure protection of environment, optimal utilisation of scarce resources like fuel, land and unhindered flow of traffic etc. The intimate relationship between land use pattern and transport is required to be effectively utilised to achieve the balanced land use pattern. Improvement in transport sector would involve improvement and upgradation of the existing road and railway systems, emphasis on public transport services (rather than an individual mode of transport), introduction of water transport wherever feasible and better traffic management, both for goods and vehicular traffic.

25.73 Urban transport has not been treated as a sub-sector in any of the Plans so far. However, with the rapid urbanisation, it has now become imperative, as discussed above, to treat urban transport as a separate sector.

The following schemes are proposed for BMR and Other Class I cities of Maharashtra :

(1) Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)

25.74 Mumbai is the second largest city in India with a population of 99 lakhs as per 1991 Census.

25.75 Mumbai plays a major role in the national economy by contributing about 33% of the total Income Tax, 60% of Custom duties and 20% of Central Excise. Government of India sanctioned special assistance of Rs.50 crores under Gadgil formula for the first time during VIIth Five Year Plan. Two important works of construction the second bridge over Thane Creek and improvements in Western and Eastern Express Highways were taken up from these grants. The spill over cost of these two on-going works is Rs.63.00 Crores. However, no further central assistance has been indicated by the Government of India so far.

25.76 Government had appointed a High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K.G.Paranjpe, former Chief Secretary to suggest measures for easing the traffic congestion in Greater Mumbai. This Committee has suggested to undertake works of Rs.250 Crores within a period of five years from 1988-89.

25.77 The State Government has prepared a comprehensive transport project called "Bombay Urban Transport Project-II" for posing to World Bank for assistance. MUTP-II with the total estimated cost of Rs.3000.00 crores has suggested investments in grade separated intersections, replacement of level crossing by ROBs, Pedestrians sub-ways, new roads and improvement to existing ones, traffic management, expansion of bus fleet etc. Out of Rs. 3000.00 crores an investment of about Rs.2000.00 crores would be on the suburban rail component and remaining on the non-rail component. An outlay of Rs. 72.00 crores has been provided for the year 1996-97. An outlay for 1997-98 is Rs.2000.00 lakhs and for Mumbai Road programme an outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is for 1997-98.

(2) For Large Cities (Million +)

25.78 Besides Mumbai, the existing million + cities, viz. Pune, Nagpur, Solapur, are also growing at fast rate. Many commercial establishments and industries are getting attracted in and around these cities due to their economic vitality. If this trend of growth continues these cities may experience the same problems as are being experience by metropolitan cities by the turn of century. It is therefore necessary to plan for appropriate transport services in these cities according to their requirements and peculiarities.

25.79 An outlay of Rs. 24.07 crores is proposed for 1997-98.

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CHAPTER 26

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Science & Technology

26.1 Science and Technology is a vital input in the overall socio-economic development activities. Development activities have to be updated assimilating new scientific and technological advancements in various fields. In view of this, following components have been included in the Science and Technology Development Programme.

1. Research and Development and Experimental Projects, Pilot work and Technology Transfer, etc.
2. Strengthening and Modernisation of Science & Technology Institutes.
3. Strengthening of Science and Technology Cell.
4. Information Dissemination related to Science & Technology.

26.2 The details of outlay provided for VIII Five Year Plan. Expenditure for Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95. Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1995-96, approved outlay, anticipated expenditure during Annual Plan 1996-97 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 for science and technology have been given in the table below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

VIII Plan (1992-97) outlay	Actual Expenditure for Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97	Anticipated Expenditure for 1996-97	Approved Outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
228.00	40.42	8.60	100.00	45.00	139.00

Science and Technology Programme.

26.3 In order to utilise the latest advancements in science and technology, to promote socio-economic development, the following programmes have been included in the Science and Technology Sector during Annual Plan 1997-98.

1. Financial Assistance for Research and Development, Experimental Projects Pilot Projects, Technology Transfer etc.

Providing financial assistance for implementation of research and development projects, experimental projects and programmes for technology propagation of benefit to the State is an important component of the S.& T. Programme. For effective utilisation of available resources, it would be necessary to concentrate on projects in a few priority areas. Therefore, focus would be on implementation of projects in selective disciplines such as food processing, information technology and computers, water, energy environmental engineering and technologies relevant to economic development. There is a priority at the national level to implement programmes related to science popularisation and inculcation of scientific temper. Similar programme of science popularisation would be implemented in the State. In this,

voluntary agencies would be provided financial assistance for implementation of science popularisation projects and efforts would be made to create suitable infrastructure in rural areas for science popularisation.

It would be necessary to provide financial assistance to the ongoing projects. This includes the project concerned with earthquake related studies in some part of Thane District. S.& T. projects are generated on a continuing basis and the process of sanctioning new projects goes on year round. Some new projects are presently under consideration. New projects would also be generated in priority areas referred above. New projects would be evolved based on the views of the Maharashtra Council for Science & Technology and its Executive Committee. Decisions on new projects are taken on advice of the Executive Committee of the Council. At present the term of the Council is over and its reconstitution is under consideration of the Government.

A provision of Rs.119 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this project activity.

2. Financial Assistance for Strengthening Science & Technology Institutions in the State.

Some institutions under the State Government carry out research activities in different disciplines. The research efforts of the institutions could be made useful by providing suitable facilities for selective research work. With this objective, financial assistance was provided in the past to some of the research institutions in the State for purchase of useful equipment. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98.

3. Strengthening of Science & Technology Cell.

In order to give impetus to the Science and Technology Programme in the State and in order to make them effective and useful, it is necessary to strengthen the S.& T. Cell under the General Administration Department. Partial financial assistance is also received from the Central Government for the administrative expenditure of the Cell. Setting up of a separate Department of Science and Technology in the State is under consideration of the Government. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this purpose.

A total provision of Rs. 139 lakhks is provided for the Science and Technology Programme for the year 1997-98.

Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre:-

26.4 Recognising the potentials of the remote sensing applications technology in the assessment and management of natural resources of the State, the Government of Maharashtra has set up the Maharashtra Remote Sensing Applications Centre at Nagpur, which is functioning since October 1988. In order to ensure effective functioning of this Centre and bringing about meaningful interaction with various user departments of the State Government, the Centre has been registered under Societies' Registration Act, with a Governing Body under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Centre has already carried out a number of studies which have been found useful by user departments. The Visual Interpretation Laboratory of the centre has been established during 1989. For effective functioning of the centre, it is necessary to provide infrastructure and other facilities to the centre. As per requirement of the centre, various scientific and remote sensing instruments, equipments etc. are installed. Also the new building of the centre is already completed.

26.5 The following table shows the outlay provided during VIII Plan, and actual expenditure for 1992-93 to 1994-95, actual expenditure during 1995-96 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure 1996-97 and approved outlay for 1997-98.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr. for Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97		Approved outlay for 1997-98
					Appro- Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	1. Maharashtra Remote Sensing Applications Centre.	340.00	165.04	46.00	75.14	68.38	110.00

26.6 The centre has been carrying out pilot projects involving user departments for developing action plan for natural resources management and similar other projects of State and National importance in collaboration with the Department of Space in the areas of remote sensing application. The centre has also motivated and energised user departments to take up pilot projects with the centre for familiarising themselves with the technology.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1992-93 TO 1995-96

MRSAC Projects :

1. Generation of Resources Atlas for all the 29 districts of the State,
2. Vegetation Cover Mapping and Assessment Factors influencing degradation of vegetation cover in Maharashtra.
3. Taluka Resources Improvement Programme for Kamthi and Ramtek tahsils of Nagpur district.
4. Hilly Area Development Programme for 62 tahsils of the State.
5. Resources Data base for development at district level- Buldhana district.
6. Water Resources Assessment for Nagpur, Buldhana, Beed, Satara, Jalna and Ratnagiri district.
7. Water Resources Development under Minor Irrigation for 9 districts of Vidarbha.

Collaborative Projects with State Departments :

1. Vegetation Cover Mapping of Amravati and Buldhana district-collaborating project with Forest Department.
2. Mapping and Assessment of Erosion Prone Areas in 62 talukas of Western Ghat region under Western Ghat Development Programme- with Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State.
3. Sugarcane Area Estimation in Nevasa and Rahuri tahsils of Ahmednagar district- with Irrigation Department, Maharashtra State.
4. Mapping of Naturally blocked drainages in Manjalgaon LBC in Beed and Parbhani district - with Irrigation Department, Maharashtra State.
5. Watershed delineation for Bhandara, Akola, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur district - Working Plan Circle, Forest Department, Nagpur.
6. Catchment Treatment Studies in Lower Wunna Project - with Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State.

7. Forest Fire Mapping in Melghat Reserve Forest Area - with Forest Department, M.S.

8. Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project (MCIP-II & III) for land use/land cover of catchment of Bhima and Upper Penganga Irrigation Projects - with MERI, Nashik.

Sponsored Projects of National Importance Concerning Maharashtra:

1. Cotton Acreage and Condition Assessment (CACA) in 11 districts of the State - Collaborative project with Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

2. Crop Production and Acreage Estimation (CAPE) - Collaborative project with Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

3. Coastal Land use mapping for Brackish Water Aquaculture Site Selection - Collaborative Project with Space Application Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

4. Wetland Mapping Project (Inland and Coastal Wetlands) - Collaborative Project with Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

5. Coastal Wetland/landform mapping and Shoreline changes along Maharashtra Coast - Collaborative Project with Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

6. National River Action Plan (NRAP) - Collaborative Project with Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

7. Land use/land Cover mapping of catchment of Ujjani notified Wetland - Collaborative project with Space Application Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad.

8. Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) - for 5 DPAP blocks - Project jointly sponsored by Rural Development Department, Government of India with Department of Space as nodal agency.

9. Special Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) - for 5 DAP blocks -Project jointly sponsored by Rural Development Depttment, Government of India with Department of Space as nodel agency.

10. Wasteland Mapping - Phase III for Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Nanded district - Collaborative project with NRSA, Hyderabad and sponsored by NWDP.

11. Integrated Surveys to Combat Drought at district level -Ahmednagar district - a Collaborative project with NRSA, Hyderabad and District Administration, Ahmednagar.

Remote Sensing Application Projects Planned in 1996-97.

The following remote sensing application projects are planned during 1996-97 to be completed before the end of March 1997.

MRSAC Projects:

1. Resources Data Base at District Level :

The Task Force Committee appointed by Government had suggested Jalna district to be taken up for resources development for preparing action plan for sustainable development. The resources mapping of 8 tahsils of Jalna district has already been completed. This would be followed by Sinidhudurg, Jalgaon and Wardha districts. As a part of MRSAC project resources mapping has already been initiated for Sinidhudurg district.

2. Water Resources Assessment:

It is propopsed to cover Sangli, Latur, Dhule and Yavatmal district under Water Resources Assessment during the year 1996-97. The study has been completed for Dhule district and for remaining districts, it will be completed by March 1997.

3. Water Resources Development under Minor Irrigation:

Under this project, it is envisaged to take up studies in 8 DPAP districts of the State. Out of these, studies have been completed in respect of Pune, Jalna and Beed districts and for other 5 districts viz. Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Satara the same will be completed before March 1997.

Collaborative Projects with State Departments:

1. Drinking Water Mini-mission - Poladpur taluka, Raigad district - a collaborative project with GSDA, Minor Irrigation Division, Raigad and MWS & SB, ENE Sub-division Raigad.

2. Remote sensing based studies were taken up in Poladpur taluka of Raigad district to suggest various remedial measure to solve drinking water problem in Poladpur taluka of Raigad district. These studies have since been completed and project report submitted to the Secretary, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of Maharashtra for further action.

3. Forest Stock Mapping of Yavatmal and Pandharkawada Forest Range, Yavatmal district - with Forest Department

Collaborative Projects with Department of Space, Govt. of India.

1. Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD)

Under Phase II of the project, resources mapping for Shirur block (Pune district) and Sindkheda block (Dhule district) has been completed. Post-field validation of interpreted maps, has been completed for Jalna Block (Jalna district), Shirur block (Pune district) and Sindkheda block (Dhule district) In addition development plans have been prepared for these 3 blocks. Similarly, pre-field interpretation has been completed for Patoda block (Beed district) under Phase II and Sillod Block (Aurangabad district) and Phaltan Block (Satara district), under phase III. The resources mapping is planned for Sangola block (Solapur district) and Peth block (Nashik district) to be completed by March 1997.

2 Special Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (S-IMSD):

Action Plan preparation for Haveli block (Pune district) has been completed. The various thematic maps with Development Plan Document for all the six S-IMSD block have been submitted to respective district collectors for implementation.

3. Cotton Acreage and Condition Assessment (CACA)

Pre-harvest acreage and production estimation for the year 1996-97 has been initiated in 12 districts of the State. The Ground truth for acreage estimation has been completed for all the 12 districts. The acreage and production estimation will be carried out using computer facility at RRSSC.

4. Crop Acreage and Production Estimation (CAPE):

It is planned to take up acreage and production estimation for Rabi Sorghum in six districts of Maharashtra and the NDVI generation will be completed by the end of February 1997.

The proposed application projects for the 1997-98 Plan would include:

(i) Resources based perspective planning of Jalna, Sindhudurg, Jalgaon and Wardha districts.

- (ii) Integrated Resources Management Studies for improving natural resources at tahsil level and monitoring of land and water resources.
- (iii) Urban land use studies for change detection and updation of important cities of Maharashtra.
- (iv) Transportation network identification and mapping.
- (v) Crop acreage and estimation for commercial crop like oil seeds, pulses, sugarcane.
- (vi) Resources sustainability at district level.
- (vii) Development of an expert system for sustainability of cash crop like orange and bananas, sugarcane grapes, onion, etc.
- (viii) Natural resources management models at village level(Adarshagaons).
- (ix) Periodic monitoring of surface water storage and their catchments.
- (x) Hill Area Development.
- (xi) Coastal Environment Management.
- (xii) Generation of Digital Resources Atlas at District/Tahsil/Village level.

26.7 For providing adequate infrastructure to proposed projects, technical personnel to the Centre, creation of resources data, etc. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Environment

26.8 It has been well recognised that protection of environment is the essential pre requisite for our development process to be sustainable in the long term. Our immediate objective, however, is the enrichment of environment. It is, therefore, necessary to plan the developmental activities in such a way that further damages to riverine system, coastal areas, biotic and abiotic resources, forestry, air quality etc. are controlled as they essentially form the core of environment.

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (M.P.C.B.)

26.9 Maharashtra has been first State in the country to enact legislation on water pollution prevention in 1969. Maharashtra has also been the pioneering State in the country to establish Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. The functions of the Board are :-

- (a) To protect, maintain and improve the quality of rivers/streams in the State for the performance of supply of water for domestic, commercial, industrial, recreational and agricultural uses.
- (b) To take steps for protection of quality of air by prevention, control and abatement of air pollution,
- (c) To undertake functions of prevention, safeguards etc. as laid down under Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 as per the directives of State and Central Government and Central Pollution Control Board,
- (d) To carry out projects under Water/Air pollution control as allotted/ directed by the Central Board of Pollution Control.

26.10 Central Government, over the years, has enacted several legislations for the protection of environment as shown below:-

- (a) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (c) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Cess) Act, 1977.
- (d) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Hazardous waste (Management and Hazardous chemical) Rules, 1989
- (e) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
- (f) Manufacture, import, export & storage of hazardous micro organisms Rules, 1989
- (g) Coastal Regulation Zone Rules, 1991.

26.11 The State Government also established the Department of Environment in 1985 to give new thrust and direction to the various programmes under Environment Protection etc. The work of this department is both regulatory and promotional involving co-ordination with various departments of the Government and agencies. The Department has been entrusted with the responsibility to preserve and protect the environment, which has been assigned the highest National Priority. This Department has identified the following major activities.

- (a) Pollution control and monitoring-
 - (i) Water pollution (ii) Air pollution (iii) Noise pollution
- (b) Environmental control and monitoring.
- (c) Conservation of natural resources harmoniously with the developmental activities in the State.
- (d) Eco-developmental and
- (e) Environmental education and awareness Committee.

26.12 Several committees have been set up by the Government for helping it in this task as shown below:-

- (a) State Appraisal Committee which screens the applications for the environment clearance from various industries. The industries are now required to carry out environmental impact assessment of the proposed development. The State Government has prepared a list of 31 types of industries which are required to obtain environmental clearance before commencing the production.
- (b) Environment Protection Council under the Chairmanship of the Governor of Maharashtra.
- (c) A Committee has also been formed for monitoring the environmental problems of some of the irrigation projects in the State.
- (d) Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 Government of India has notified rules for the disposal and management of hazardous wastes for which a committee has been formed which will examine the sites for safe disposal of hazardous wastes and publish an inventory of such sites.
- (e) State Level Biotechnology Co-ordination Committee under Chief Secretary to take care of accidental release of hazardous microorganisms.
- (f) Off-site disaster management committee under District Collector, to tackle industrial accidents and episodal pollution. The off-site disaster management plans for Pune, Thane, Raigad and Bombay districts where large concentration of chemical industries exist have already been prepared by the Government.
- (g) State Level Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to overview the off-disaster management plans in the State.

26.13 With the enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act in 1986, heavy responsibility has been cast upon the State Government for implementing various provisions of this effectively. Govt. of India has delegated powers under Section 5 of this Act to the State Government. A technical cell has been created in the Environment Department since 1989 to effectively implement the Act in the State.

26.14 The approved outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure during 1992-93 to 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 for environment programme is indicated below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)				
Approved Outlay VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. 1.	Actual Expenditure Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95 2.	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96. 3.	Anticipated Expenditure Annual Plan 1996-97 4.	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98 5.
243.00	60.89	45.19	79.30	409.00

Details of some of the major schemes are as given below:

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

26.15 It is proposed to strengthen the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, during the Annual Plan 1997-98 according to the norms prescribed by the Government of India. This includes opening of sub-regional offices in every district and regional offices at every two Districts. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

National River Action Plan

26.16 A centrally sponsored sheme for survey and study of pollution in major rivers of the State has been undertaken in the year 1994-95. Under this scheme study of the factors causing pollution and remedial measures required to be taken up is underway. To start with, River Godavari near Nashik and Nanded City area and River Krishna near Karad and Sanqli have been taken up for cleaning. Pre-feasibility reports have been prepared by Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

Beautification of lakes

26.17 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for beautification of lakes has been undertaken in the State. Under this scheme, it is decided to take up beautification of Pawai Lake, Mumbai. An outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

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CHAPTER 27

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(STATISTICS, PLANNING MACHINERY, YASHADA & TOURISM)

I. STATISTICS

The Review Committee appointed by Government of India recommended the strengthening of the State statistical organisation. It was also recommended that for the development of an efficient statistical system at the State Level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) be designated as the nodal agency.

27.2 Keeping in view the importance of Statistical information in policy formation the Review Committee recommended that the State Statistical Directorate should have 13 full-fledged divisions. The programme, therefore, based on the recommendations of the Review Committee of the Government of India envisages creation of posts, which function under the guidance of Senior Level Officer and modernisation equipment in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

27.3 The Eighth Plan outlay, the actual expenditure incurred during 1992-95, 1995-96, the approved outlay along with anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay proposed for 1997-98 are indicated in the table given below:—

TABLE

Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan actual expdre.		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay provided
		1992-95 outlay	1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Statistics	249.00	136.14	46.06	64.00	30.72	156.00

27.4 The important schemes are described below:-

1. STRENGTHENING OF EVALUATION UNIT:

The evaluation studies are important for making the schemes more effective. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the Evaluation Section of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 14.04 lakhs has been provided for creating posts during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1996-97 respectively. Rs. 7.00 lakhs are provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

2. STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL OFFICES FOR DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES:

The Regional Offices of the Directorate have been engaged in data entry and processing on the regional micro processors has increased considerably. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the processing capacity of the regional offices of the DES by creating staff. An outlay of Rs. 28.57 lakhs and Rs. 5.52 lakhs have been provided for continuance and for creation of the posts during the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1996-97, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

3. SCHEME FOR COLLECTION OF HOUSING STATISTICS

With a view to having authentic information on housing sector it is proposed to implement three tier scheme of National Building Organisation (NBO) with some modifications. For this it is proposed to establish a machinery for collection and analysis of building statistics. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been proposed for creation of post and office expenses in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Authentic information of industrial production is necessary to monitor development taking place in the industrial sector of the State. The Central Statistical Organisation(CSO) brings out monthly All-India Index of Industrial Production(IIP). As per recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee on Compilation of Statewise comparable IIPs, it is proposed to set up a unit in Directorate of Economics and Statistics for compilation of Statewise comparable IIP. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Annual 1997-98.

5. TO SET UP PERMANENT MACHINERY FOR TRAINING ON COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

The use of computers for statistical applications has been increasing in the Government Departments. In Directorate of Economics & Statistics also, computers are being used extensively. As Directorate of Economics and Statistics in State Statistical Authority in the State, officers and staff of the Directorate is appointed for statistical work in the Government Offices. It has, therefore, proposed to create permanent machinery for training on computer in the Directorate. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

6. COMPILATION OF DISTRICTWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

For assessing the price situation in the State, consumer price index numbers (with base 1982=100) are compiled separately for urban and rural areas in the State. State has accepted district as unit of development and therefore it has proposed to compile consumer price index separately for districts. As the district level prices collected for the series are not sufficient for compilation of CPI at district level, it is proposed to collect prices from three additional centres in the district. For this scheme an outlay of 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

7. STRENGTHENING OF STATE INCOME SECTION FOR

ESTIMATING DISTRICT INCOME:

There is persistent demand for preparing District Income Estimates along with State Income Estimates which are at present being prepared annually by DES. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the National Income Section in the Directorat. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

8. MODERNISATION OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT IN THE DIRECTORATE

The main frame computer was installed in the DES by State Government in the year 1985. This computer equipment has outlived its normal life and needs to be replaced. Accordingly, the existing computer is being modernised by a mini-computer with suitable configuration. An outlay of Rs.10.34 lakhs was provided for recurring expenditure on maintenance during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

9. SETTING UP OF STATISTICAL UNITS FOR BOMBAY CITY

AND FOR BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT:

The DES has 29 district Statistical Offices located at each district headquarters. These offices work to meet the requirements of statistics at district level. At present there is no District Statistical Office for Bombay City District and also for Bombay Suburban District. There is no separate machinery to collect statistics on socio-economic condition and the statistical information regarding special characteristics. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one Statistical Unit for Bombay City District and one for Bombay Suburban District. Both the units will be accommodated in the Head Office of the DES, Bombay and hence no additional expenditure will be required on the office accommodation, etc. An outlay of Rs. 9.34 lakhs has been agreed for this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

10. STRENGTHENING OF SURVEY DIVISION:

There has been a constant demand from the Government for a variety of data for which it will be necessary to conduct surveys/studies. The Central Statistical Organisation has also recommended the creation of a full fledged survey division in the State DES. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing survey unit in the DES. An outlay of Rs. 19.25 lakhs has been approved for creation of posts in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

II. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY:

27.5 The programme comprises the strengthening of the district planning machinery to make it more effective and entrusting evaluation studies of various Government Programmes in order to get a proper feedback to implement plan schemes. The Planning organisation of the State at various levels i.e. State, Divisional and District level is required to be strengthened by creating necessary additional posts and providing supervisory facilities such as vehicles etc.

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS:

27.6 In pursuance of authority conferred under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India, Hon. Governor of Maharashtra has constituted Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra on 25th June 1994. The headquarters of these Boards are fixed at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Mumbai respectively. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for these Boards.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

27.7 The State Planning Board which was desolved on 28th June 1994 was reconstituted on 17th June 1995. The Executive Chairman of the Board has been given the status of Cabinet Minister. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for the staff and allied matters of the Board.

27.8 Besides, the Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics undertake 5 to 6 evaluation studies of development schemes every year. Taking into consideration the large number of proposals for evaluation from various departments, the Planning Department has decided to assign some field. The private institutions will be paid consultancy fees for carrying out evaluation studies to well-known private institutions field. The private institutions will be paid consultancy fees for carrying out evaluation studies. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

27.9 The financial progress during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) annual actual expenditure of 1992-95 and 1995-96 and approved outlay alongwith anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and proposed outlay for 1997-98 is given in the Tables

Sub-Sector	VIIIth Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Planning Machinery	273.00	262.61	162.79	480.31	393.37	348.53

27.10 The Planning Commission has agreed in principle to grant 50% Central assistance to the State during the period of VIII Plan for the continuance of the staff already created during Annual Plan 1991-92. The total outlay of Rs. 480.31 lakhs has been agreed during the Annual Plan 1996-97 for continuance of the posts already created, for conducting evaluation studies etc. and publications of the prospective plan and for the Statutory Development Boards, and State Planning Board. An outlay of Rs. 348.53 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION (YASHADA)

27.11 It is essential to ensure effective and successful implementation of various development programmes. This would require fresh orientation towards work, a change in

attitude, an improvement in skills and knowledge of the administration involved in implementation of these programmes. The State Government felt that this need could be fulfilled by imparting training to officials involved in development programmes and public administration. It was also felt that there should be an integrated approach to training; which should be interdisciplinary in nature and relevant to the situations and conditions prevalent in the State. In short, there was a need to re-orient training activities from merely training in administrative matters to training in development administration with a sharp focus on rural development. With this in view, the Government of Maharashtra has established a State level premier institute called the Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) in November 1990.

27.12 The financial progress during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are given in the table below :—

Department	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Actual	Expdrc.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
G.A.D.	273.00	70.04	32.00	48.00	39.31	50.00
R.D.D.*	160.00	176.30	57.35	74.00	59.94	16.00
Total:	433.00	246.34	89.35	142.00	99.25	66.00

* Under Community Development Sector.

27.13 The YASHADA has proposed to conduct 480 courses during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A target of 103 courses is proposed in Annual Plan 1997-98.

27.14 For on-going construction work and Training Programme (Including SIRD) of the institute an outlay of Rs.142.00 lakhs has been approved during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MARATHWADA ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT

TRAINING, AURANGABAD

27.15 Marathwada Academy of Administrative and Development Training, Aurangabad has been established to impart Administrative Training for Class-II Officers and Class-III employees on 18th June 1996. It is situated at Paithan in Nathnagar Colony of Jaikwadi Project. This Institute will be registered under the Society registration Act 1960 and will be an autonomous Institute. Secretary (Services) General Administration Department is the president of the governing body of Institute. In the financial year 1996-97 the amount of Rs.62.28 lakhs has been given to the Institute. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for this Institute.

VIDARBHA ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT

TRAINING, AMARAVATI.

27.16 The Vidarbha Academy of Administrative and Development Training, Amaravati has been established vide GAD G.R. dated 7th Dec. 1996. The said Institute will be an autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act 1960. The Secretary (Services), General Administration Department is the President of the governing body of the Institute. An outlay of Rs. 8.5 lakhs has been provided for the establishment of this institution.

IV. TOURISM:

27.17 There is immense scope for the development of tourism in Maharashtra State. Tourism is a fast-growing industry with scope for both employment generation and earning of foreign exchange. A full-fledged Directorate of Tourism was set up in the year 1969. The State has formulated and adopted a policy for tourism development in consultation with the representative of the travel trade, travel writers and Central Government agencies.

The objectives of the tourism policy are ;—

- (1) bring about planned tourism growth with the help of experts and local participation.
- (2) disseminate information on tourism attractions and provide visitors with an enriching experience
- (3) upgrade existing tourism facilities
- (4) provide tourism facilities of international standards in selected areas.
- (5) provide facilities for youth and budget tourists
- (6) provide recreational facilities near major business, industrial and urban centres.
- (7) earn more foreign exchange for the country
- (8) generate employment, especially in the interior areas of the State.
- (9) Protect its natural and cultural resources with integrated development in an ecologically sustainable manner.
- (10) promote its arts and crafts including handicrafts and handlooms and folk arts.

The Role of the State Govt. in Tourism Development:

The State Government will function as a catalyst and confine its efforts to infrastructural development, dissemination of information and co-ordination of sectoral activities to create conditions for attracting substantial private sector investment in the tourism sector. It is not the job of State agencies to run hotels and tourist buses and gradually the State will withdraw from such operations and hand them over to the professionals in the tourism industry. The State will also provide fiscal incentives, assist in providing suitable sites and remove bottlenecks, especially those connected with infrastructural development. The State accords high priority to manpower development and protection of the interests of the tourists. It will set up or assist in setting up training institutions and suitable systems for ensuring quality control in tourism services. It will encourage more active participation of voluntary groups and the associations of hoteliers, the travel trade and tour operators in ensuring that the tourists are provided a fair deal. The State will ensure that its natural and cultural resources will be enhanced with the help of tourism activities and nothing that disturbs the ecological balance will be permitted.

27.18 The State Government further established Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) in the year 1975 under the Companies Act, 1956, for systematic development of tourism on commercial lines, with an authorised share capital of Rs.1500.00 lakhs. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1996 is Rs. 1281.44 lakhs. The Corporation receives from the State Government financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution. The State Government has entrusted all commercial and promotional tourism activities to this Corporation.

27.19 MTDC supplements its resources through institutional finance. Government also gives grant-in-aid to the Directorate of Tourism. In an efforts to tap the tourism potential, Government of India had identified certain thrust areas as shown below:—

- (1) Restoration and balanced development of National Heritage projects of cultural, historical and tourist importance;
- (2) Attracting tourists both domestic as well as Inter-national; and
- (3) Development of selected tourist sports popular with the tourist set.

27.20 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in pursuance of the tourism policy outlined above, has identified the following areas for future development of tourism in the State.

- (1) Cultural Tourism, (2) Pilgrimage Tourism, (3) Adventure Tourism, (4) Leisure Tourism.

(1) Cultural Tourism:

Maharashtra has a long history of ancient cultural heritage in songs, dances, paintings, sculptures, and architectural handicrafts. A Master Plan has been prepared for the development of places like Ellora, Ajanta, Elephanta and Karla etc. The Corporation organises cultural festivals of classical dance, music, folk arts at Kailas Temple(Ellora), Bibika-Maqbara, Elephanta and Pune during Ganesh Festival. These cultural festivals not only highlight the cultural and historical aspects, but also help in attracting foreign tourists in large number. This is proposed to be extended to other places now.

(2) Pilgrimage Tourism:

Maharashtra which is known as land of saints and sages, abounds in religious centres for almost all religions. The State has five Jyotrilingas out of 12 in the country. Further the Kumbha Mela at Trimbakeshwar in Nashik is second most important event in Hindu Religion after the Allaahabad Kumbha Mela. The religious places are visited by large number of pilgrims and therefore there is need to provide facilities like shelter, drinking water, toilets, urinals, bathrooms, restaurants etc., for them.

(3) Adventure Tourism:

Adventure tourism, though a new concept, is becoming popular in the younger generation. The ranges and forests of Sahyadri, hill top forts, peakas and rocks of Western Ghats pose challenges to the adventure minded persons. Therefore, there is need to attract the younger generation for the Rock and Fort Climbing, Trekking and Hiking etc., by providing proper facilities. Similarly, there is ample scope in Maharashtra to set up Aqua Sports Hang-gliding and para-flying centres etc. The Corporation proposes to set up an Institute of Adventure Sports at Karla(District Pune) and Scuba Diving Centre at Vengurla (District Sindhudurg).

(4) Leisure Tourism:

There are many tourists with high spending power who want facilities and comforts. It is possible to create recreational and sports facilities at most of the beaches and hill resorts, as also health farms, yoga and naturapathy centres, water sports, amusement parks, golf courses etc. for them. The Corporation has identified 32 places on the coastline for the development of beach resorts and water sports etc.

In order to attract all the above four target groups the Corporation needs to undertake various activities like land acquisition, preparation of shelf of projects, expansion of holiday resorts, providing additional facilities at forests lodges, joint venture project etc.

27.19 Government realising the great potential, has decided to give significant push to the development of tourism in the State. An outlay of Rs. 539.75 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1996-97.

TABLE

Scheme	VIIIth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Actual Annual Plan 92-95	Expdrc. Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
				Approved	Anticipated outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Share Capital Contribution of State Govt. to M.T.D.C.	1001.00	193.63	40.00	100.00	91.73	60.00
(ii) Director of Tourism	4991.00	703.67	179.97	284.00	232.60	100.00
(iii) Creation of tourist and other schemes	—	—	—	12.00	—	131.00
(iv) Forest tourism	455.00	19.39	9.97	143.75	17.03	174.00
	6447.00	916.69	229.94	539.75	341.36	465.00

Details of some of the major schemes are shown below:-

PREPARATION OF SHELF OF PROJECTS:

27.20 The Corporation proposes to prepare definite project proposals in advance by conducting surveys, identifying sites, preparing feasibility studies and project report etc. so that they could be offered to private entrepreneurs for development of tourism activities.

LAND ACQUISITION:

27.21 It is necessary and essential to acquire land in coastal areas which has been identified by the Corporation for proper and systematic development of beach resorts and to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL AMENITIES/FACILITIES AT EXISTING HOLIDAY RESORTS:

27.22 At present the Corporation has Holiday Resorts/Hotels at 42 places with 688 Suites, 59 Dormitories with 3800 bed capacity, 204 tent accommodation and 4 caravans. Most of these Holiday Resorts have been inherited by the Corporation from the Government Departments which were either constructed by the Public Works Department or the Irrigation Department about 50 years back. These structures need lot of repairs additions and alterations keeping in view the demands of present day tourists. Further other facilities like drinking water, street lights, approach roads, compound walls need to be provided.

PROVIDING OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES AT FORESTS LODGES ETC.

27.23 A large number of forests lodges, PWD and Irrigation Rest Houses have been transferred to the Corporation for meeting requirements of the tourists. The existing facilities at these lodges/rest houses are inadequate and are not upto the standard of attracting the tourists. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Corporation to provide additional and better facilities at all these lodges/rest houses.

27.24 Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves are wellknown historical places which attract large number of tourists. These places are proposed to be developed in a proper manner by providing basic infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, roads etc.

27.25 An ambitious project of Rs. 200 crores approximately has been drawn by MTDC for the conservation and development of Ajanta/Ellora caves and surrounding areas. External financial assistance is expected to flow for this project from O.E.C.F., Japan during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Adequate outlays for the various sub-sectors of this project is therefore proposed in the Annual Plan of 1995-96.

PUBLICITY & INFORMATION COUNTERS:

27.26 Publicity plays a vital role in promotion of tourism. Unless vast publicity is given not much development of tourism can be expected. Information counters are therefore proposed to be set up at prominent places such as Railway Stations, Aerodromes, ports etc.

ADVENTURE INSTITUTE AT KARLA

27.27 It has been observed that the youths are lately getting attracted towards adventure sports such as hill climbing, rope climbing, water sports etc. Maharashtra abounds in hill forts peaks, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an Institute at Karla for imparting scientific training in mountaineering and rock climbing.

JETTY AT ELEPHANTA:

27.28 World famous Elephanta Caves are near Mumbai which are visited by tourists throughout the year. The present jetty at Elephanta is quite old and in damaged condition. Construction of a new jetty at Elephanta costing Rs. 308.00 lakhs has been taken up which is nearing completion now.

27.29 MTDC proposes to take up certain projects which will be partly assisted by Govt. of India and rest by MTDC's own resources. Govt. of India is partly assisting 14 projects during 1994-95 and proposes to assist 13 new projects during 1996-97. The balance cost of the projects is borne by the Corporation from its own resources. Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 369.68 lakhs is expected from Govt. of India during 1995-96. The project costing about Rs. 598.80 lakhs are proposed to be taken from Central Assistance during Annual Plan 1997-98.

27.30 The schemewise outlay for 1997-98 under M.T.D.C. are as under :—

Items				Rs.in lakhs
				Outlay 1996-97
1. Share capital to MTDC	...	...	...	60.00
2. Development of Ajantha & Ellora	...	...	...	5.00
3. Publicity	...	...	...	50.00
4. Development of Tourism in Sindhudurg...	...	...	...	10.00
5. Development of Religious and New Tourism Places	...	...	...	20.00
6. Signaga and Beautification of existing facilities	...	...	...	15.00
7. Other District Level Scemes	...	...	...	131.00
Total	...	...	...	291.00

FOREST TOURISM

27.31 Forest tourism plays a vital role in bringing people close to the nature and creating love among them for forest and facilities required for stay of tourists at these places. An facilities required for stay of tourists at these places. An outlay of Rs. 174.00 lakhs has been provided for Forest Tourism for 1997-98.

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CHAPTER 28

EDUCATION & YOUTH WELFARE

Human development is the ultimate goal of the VIIIth Plan. As education plays a vital role in achieving human development, universalisation of school education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group of 15 to 35 years is one of the basic objectives of the VIIIth Plan. Education is the catalytic factor which leads to human resource development. The World Conference held at Jometien in March 1990 has set-forth to achieve the broader goal of Education for All (EFA) by 2000 A.D.

28.2 The National Policy on Education (NPE) is being implemented from 1986-87 and has been revised and reaffirmed in May 1992.

28.3 The thrust areas identified for General Education are -

(1) To accelerate the tempo of universalisation of School Education Programme, especially in Tribal Sub-Plan area, hilly/inaccessible areas and other backward areas.

(2) To reduce the drop-out rates among the students at Primary Education level by launching special campaigns for motivation of weaker sections of society.

(3) To create congenial atmosphere in the rural and backward areas by involving local bodies in villages in the process of universalization of school education programme.

(4) To educate the economically weaker sections of the society about the importance of school education for their children with the assistance of teachers' organizations, voluntary organizations, volunteers from Government and Non-Government institutions like the Rotary and Lions Clubs. This will help to create awareness among the illiterate.

(5) To encourage the families of the weaker sections to send their children for primary education by taking ameliorative measures for their economic upliftment.

(6) To identify the adult illiterates within the age group of 15 to 35 years and to ensure their participation in the total literacy campaign.

(7) To increase the tempo of adult education programme, by organising motivation campaigns in the Tribal Sub-Plan and backward area.

(8) encourage involvement of cooperatives/factories functioning in the rural areas in the process of eradication of illiteracy among adults.

28.4 VIII Five Year Plan outlay for General Education is Rs.730.07 crores. The outlay for various programmes under the General Education Sector and the actual expenditure incurred during 1992-95, 1995-96 and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure of 1996-97 and also outlay for 1997-98 are given below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97) Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96)	Annual	Plan 1996-97	Annual Plan 1997-98
		Actual Expendditure	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I-School Education Department-						
1. School Education	28802.00	14930.94	10950.19	13844.54	13657.25	9968.39
2. Secondary Education	34510.00	8730.30	10979.64	17938.07	17617.90	12914.44
3. Adult Education	2002.00	587.29	293.93	357.18	357.18	660.15
4. Other Edl. Prg.	1807.00	1520.67	506.51	1230.45	1095.95	1793.94
5. Physical Edn.(NCC)	522.00	11.50	11.50	100.00	100.00	257.53
6. World Bank Project (Social Security Net)	-	229.86	526.07	493.00	493.00	386.00
Total :	67598.00	25994.12	23267.82	33963.24	33269.98	25979.45
II-Higher & Technical Education and Employment Department:-						
7. University & Higher Education.	5389.00	3535.29	1604.03	2677.22	2677.22	2458.95
8. Physical Education (NSS)	20.00	39.60	147.68	210.80	210.80	49.60
Total :	5409.00	3582.04	1751.71	2888.02	2888.02	2508.55
Grand Total :	73007.00	29576.16	25019.53	36851.26	36158.00	28488.00

28.5 The position about the number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools in the State and the enrolment therein is given in the following table:-

TABLE No. 1
(Enrolment & Teachers in thousand)

Sr. No.	Type of School	Item	1994-95	1995-96	Percentage increase in 1995-96 over 1994-95
1.	Primary	1. Schools	61683	62707	1.7
		2. (A) Enrolment	11475	11754	2.4
		(B) Of these girls.	5414	5578	3.0
		3. Teachers	294	301	2.4
2.	Secondary	1. Schools	12503	13228	5.8
		2. (A) Enrolment	6255	6499	3.9
		(B) Of these girls.	2631	2774	5.4
		3. Teachers	195	202	3.6
3.	Of(2)above Secondary with 11th and 12th standard.	1. Schools	2973	3123	5.0
		2. (A) Enrolment.	1016	1063	4.6
		(B) Of these girls.	373	394	5.6
		3. Teachers	26	27	3.8

TABLE No.2

(in lakh)

Standard group	Enrolment				Percentage increase in 1995-96 over 1994-95	
	Rural		Urban		Rural	Urban
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I-IV	57.50	58.24	35.66	36.47	1.3	2.3
V-VIII	34.32	35.30	28.97	30.72	2.9	6.0
IX-X	10.41	10.71	10.44	11.20	2.9	7.3
XI-XII	2.96	3.04	7.20	7.46	2.7	3.6

28.6 In the field of Primary Education the issues that are required geographically backward areas in particular in tribal areas having less development in communication

facilities and to motivate socially backward groups to send their children to schools in order to prevent drop-outs. A large incidence of drop out is found amongst the children of marginal farmers, landless labourers and tribals. Seasonal migration of families, inconvenient location of schools, lack of essential school infrastructure are some of the reasons for drop-outs.

28.7 In the VIII Five Year Plan, a special emphasis is given to the implementation of approved National Policy on Education and some important schemes have been given the top most priority. These schemes have been proposed to be continued during the year 1997-98. These programme are described below:-

Opening of Primary Schools in Schoolless Villages

28.8 The objective of opening of new primary schools with population of 200 within the radius 1.5 K.M. has been achieved during the VII Five Year Plan. However, in hilly and remote areas or in tribal areas schooling facilities were found to be inadequate. Now as per the new revised policy of Government a primary school could be opened with 100 population and where no schooling facility exists within the radius of 1 K.M. in the hilly and inaccessible areas.

In the VIII Five Year Plan total outlay of Rs. 151.00 lakhs was approved for opening of 213 primary schools in schoolless villages. During the year 1992-93 to 1994-95, 117 schools have been opened in the schoolless villages for which an expenditure of Rs. 5.79 lakhs has been incurred. During the year 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs.25.83 was incurred under this scheme. In Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.175.53 lakh was approved. An outlay of Rs.410.87 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Opening of Primary Schools for children of sugarcane cutting workers

28.8A. It is decided to achieve target of Universalisation of Primary Education by the year 2000. In order to achieve this target, it is necessary to provide facilities of primary education to all the children belonging to the age-group of 6-14 years. However, it is noticed that temporary workers and sugarcane cutting workers move along with their families from their place of residence to the place of sugar factories during September-April every year. This frequent shifting has resulted into break in education of the children of such workers. Taking into consideration, this fact, it is decided to open 25 primary schools in the vicinity of the sugar factories. The class-rooms will be provided by the sugar factories concerned. These schools will run by the Zilla Parishads. It is also proposed to impart training to teachers and Block Education Officers. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs.15.22 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.9.87 lakhs.

Appointment of Primary Schools Teachers due to Natural Expansion

28.9 Under this scheme one teacher is to be sanctioned for primary schools (Standard I :IV) having 40 enrolment. If enrolment is between 41 to 80, (two teachers are to be sanctioned. If enrolment is between 81 to 120 and average attendance is 60, three teachers are provided, for Standard V to VII, teachers are appointed at the rate of 1.5 per division. This scheme is implemented through Zilla Parishad and Municipal School Boards/Municipal Councils. Details of the outlay, expenditure along with target and achievement are given below:

(a) Appointment of Primary Teachers under Natural Expansion in Zilla Parishads Schools:

During the VII Five Year Plan 13789 posts of primary teachers have been created. 19200 posts of teachers were proposed to be created during the VIII Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 13305.00 lakhs has been approved.

In the year 1992-93, 6381 posts of primary teachers have been created for which an expenditure of Rs. 3165.92 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1992-94. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 1546.24 lakhs was approved for continuation of these posts. The outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was of Rs.3213.35 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.1975.55 lakhs.

(b) Appointment of Primary School Teachers due to Natural Expansion in Municipal School Boards/Municipal Councils:

Under this scheme 1284 posts of primary teachers are proposed to be created during the period of VIII Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.873.60 lakhs is approved. In the Annual Plan 1992-93, 386 posts of teachers have been created for which an expenditure of Rs. 81.51 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1992-94. During the year 1994-95, 36 posts of new teachers have been created. An expenditure of Rs. 88.49 lakhs have been incurred for the continuation of 386 teachers and new 36 teachers during 1994- 95. An outlay of Rs. 331.85 lakhs is approved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for continuation of these 422 posts. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs.317.36 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.53.44 lakhs.

Opening of Balwadis in Zilla Parishad Primary Schools

28.10 To achieve universalisation of primary education, it is necessary that children in the age group of 3-5 years should enroll their names in the schools and attend the classes regularly. To achieve the goal of universalisation and for effective operationalisation of the primary schools, it is considered essential to establish Balwadis in the campus of each Zilla Parishad's primary school.

The objectives of the scheme are as under :

1. Children should be acquainted with school environment.
2. To inculcate good and health habits among children.
3. To develop senses through play-way method.
4. To reduce drop out rate.

A remuneration was paid to Balwadi Sevika at the rate of Rs.100/- p.m.for 10 months in a year. But during 1992-93. Government has sanctioned additional remuneration of Rs. 200 per month to Balwadis Sevikas. In view of this during the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1830.56 lakhs has been approved for paying differential amount of Rs. 2000/- per annum to 16941 Balwadis and for opening of 12500 new Balwadis.

In the Annual Plan 1992-95 an expenditure of Rs.1432.49 lakhs was incurred for opening of 5000 New Balwadis and paying differential amount to old Balwadis. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 314.24 lakhs is approved and the same expenditure is anticipated during the year 1995-96 for continuance of old and new balwadis. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 384.87 lakhs is provided for continuation of Balwadis taking into consideration the increase in the remuneration rates. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.212.39 lakhs is provided.

OPERATION BLACKBOARD

Building and Equipments

28.11 As per the new education policy being implemented in the State from 1988-89, the construction of two room units of primary school buildings is proposed under Operation Black Board Programme. Estimated cost of a single room admeasuring 16' x 20' is Rs. 71,650 in Non-TSP and Rs. 78,200 in TSP area. Besides this, as per the pattern of Nirmati Kendra. Pune, the estimated cost of a classroom admeasuring 16' x 20' plus 20' x 8' Varandha is Rs. 65,000 which has also been approved by the Government. Under this programme 60% of the total expenditure is provided under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and the remaining amount i.e. 40% will be provided by Education Department. Total number of 67,000 school's rooms are required to be built in the State by the end of VIII Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs have been provided. During the year 1992-94 and 1994-95 an expenditure of Rs. 3099.06 lakhs

have been incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 1186.68 lakhs have been incurred during 1995-96. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1509.82 was provided under this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 2049.75 lakhs.

28.12 As per the operational contents of the Operation Black Board Programme, the educational equipments are required to be provided to the primary schools. Accordingly, educational equipments has been provided to 1268 primary schools at the rate of Rs. 7,215 per school. Under this scheme total outlay of Rs. 161.76 lakhs has been approved during VIII Five Year Plan. During the year 1992-94 and 1994-95 an expenditure of Rs. 74.55 lakhs has been incurred under this scheme. From the year 1995-96, the educational equipments has been provided at the rate of Rs. 10000. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 63.13 lakhs was provided under this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 128.66 lakhs.

During the year 1992-93 to 1994-95 total 35104 primary schools have been covered under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 175.52 lakhs. As the Government has raised rates of contingency grant upto 4% of the salary component, there is no need to provide the contingency grant @ Rs. 500/- p.a. per school opened before 30.9.1986, under this scheme. Hence no outlay is proposed for this scheme during the year 1996-97.

Book Banks

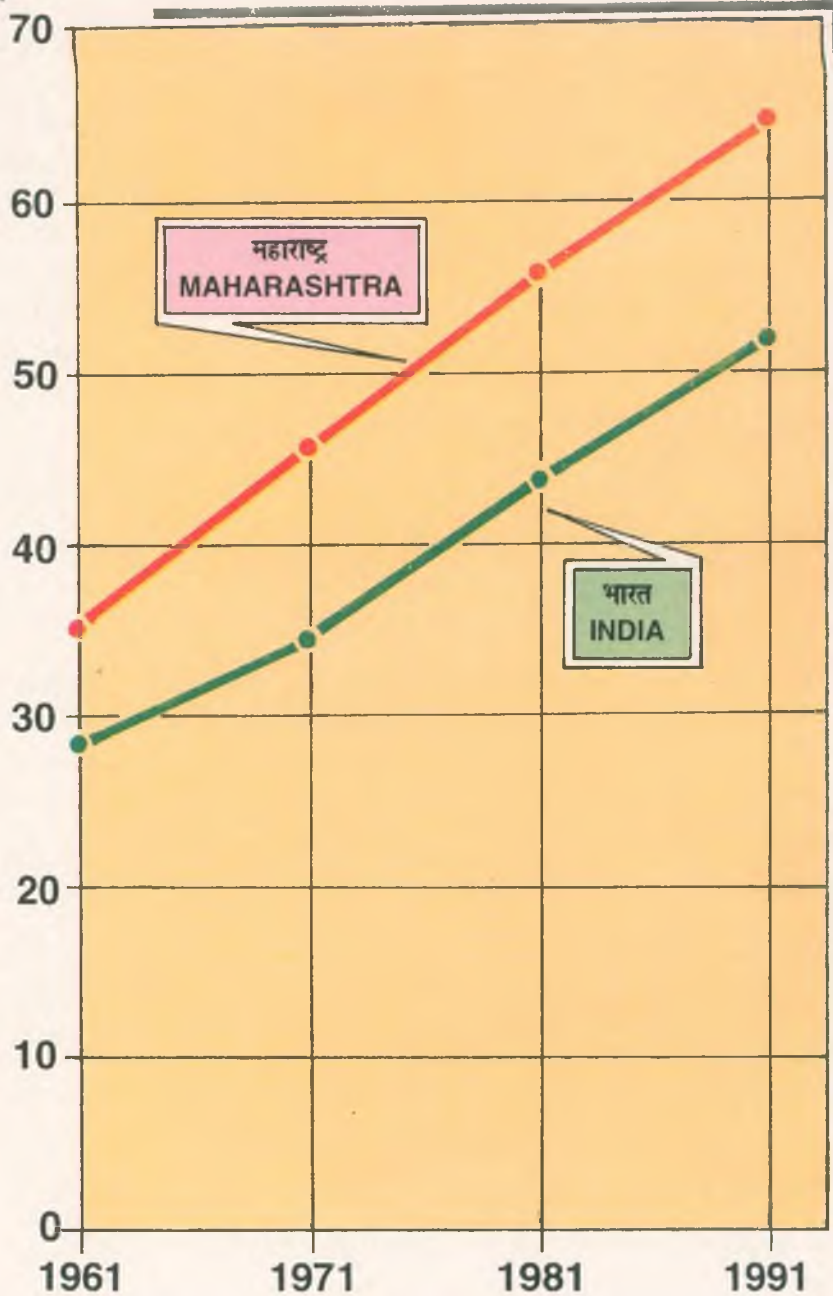
28.13 Due to poverty, the students belonging to the backward classes face difficulty in buying the required text books. To overcome this difficulty, Government has started the scheme of book banks in primary schools. Under this scheme, a set of books is provided to the needy students. These sets are required to be replaced periodically. During the VII Five Year Plan period total expenditure of Rs. 292.63 lakhs has been incurred and 41,90,300 students were covered under this scheme. In the VIII Five Year Plan a total outlay of Rs. 1420.20 lakhs has been provided for this scheme and 53,14,000 beneficiaries will be covered. During 1992-93 sets of books for Standard I to IV have been supplied for which an expenditure of Rs. 385.09 lakhs has been incurred and 7,63,000 students were benefitted under this scheme to provide books for Standard V alongwith Standard I and II an expenditure of Rs. 349.59 lakhs has been incurred during 1993-94 to provide books to 13,94,553 students. In the Annual Plan 1992-95 expenditure of Rs. 1005.88 lakhs have been incurred to supply sets of text books. An expenditure of Rs. 328.83 lakhs is incurred during 1995-96 to supply text books. To supply sets of text books to 9,17,000 students of Standard I and II during 1996-97 outlay was Rs. 425.42 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is 398.07 lakhs. It is decided to provide free text books to all the students studying in Standard I to IV of Zilla Parishad Primary Schools of the 103 blocks where the female literacy rate is below the national average from the year 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 310.71 lakhs. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 182.78 lakhs.

Special Facilities to SC/ST Students in Primary Schools

28.14 It is generally observed that the students belonging to SC/ST are lagging behind in the field of Primary Education. With a view to encouraging the students from these communities to join primary education and to minimise the drop out rate among these students, a pair of school uniform and writing material is supplied to SC/ST students of Standard I to IV studying in Zilla Parishad schools. The scheme is implementing in the area where literacy is less than 10% and enrolment is less than 70% in the age group of 6-11 years. Under this scheme each eligible students is given a set of uniform and writing material costing of Rs. 80.00 per student. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been approved and it is proposed to cover 10,62,500 students. During the year 1992-95 an expenditure of

साक्षरतेची टक्केवारी LITERACY PERCENTAGE

टक्के
PERCENT



जनगणना वर्ष
CENSUS YEAR

टिप : १९६१ व १९७१ ची साक्षरतेची टक्केवारी ५ वर्ष व त्याहून अधिक तर १९८१ व १९९१ ची साक्षरतेची टक्केवारी ७ वर्ष व त्याहून अधिक वयाच्या लोकसंख्येसाठी
Note : Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above, the rates for the year 1981 and 1991 relate to population aged 7 and above

Rs. 836.20 lakhs has been incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 457.64 lakhs was incurred in Annual Plan 1995-96. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 863.86 lakhs was provided under this scheme for 10,48,575 beneficiaries. An outlay for 1997-98 is Rs.1168.18 lakhs. Government has now taken a decision to provide free uniforms and writing material to all the students of Std. I of primary schools in 103 blocks where female literacy rate is below the national average from the year 1996-97. From 1997-98 this facility will be provided to Std. I every year. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs.444.15 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 588.38 lakhs.

Attendance Allowance to Girls from Weaker Section of the Society

28.15 To provide incentive and to give social justice to those girls who are especially from the tribal community, S.C. Vimukta Jatis/Nomadic Tribes and economically weaker sections of the society, who are below poverty line the scheme of Attendance Allowance to girls of SC/ST and economically weaker sections of the society has been introduced. Under this scheme Rs. 1.00 per day per student attendance allowance for 220 working days in a academic year is given to the parents of these girls. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 6056.97 lakhs has been provided for covering 27,53,168 students. During 1992-95 total number of 16,11,223 students have been covered under this scheme for which an expenditure of Rs. 2418.85 lakhs was incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 1283.12 lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay of Rs. 1307.25 lakhs was provided under this scheme for 5,94,205 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.1282.89 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

District Primary Education Project under Social Safety Net-

28.16 The Government of India has proposed to provide extra resources for accelerating the pace of educational development of the districts which are educationally backward through World Bank. The outline of the scheme is as follows:-

The State shall identify educationally backward districts on the basis of percentage of Literacy especially of men. If this percentage is less than the National average then the district would be identified as Educationally backward one. As per the norms there are 9 districts in Maharashtra which are backward they are:-

(1) Aurangabad (2) Nanded (3) Parbhani (4) Latur (5) Osmanabad (6) Beed (7) Jalna (8) Dhule (9) Gadchiroli.

The Government of India desires to provide the assistance on the basis of Project Reports prepared for this D.P.E. Project on the basis of Micro Planning. However, certain conditions are to be fulfilled by the State for this purpose, they are.

(1) To assure the maintenance of the present level of budgetary provision for primary education, even after the receipt of the aid.

(2) The State is expected to establish a Registered Society for this purpose.

(3) That the Government of India shall provide 85% and the State shall have to bear 15% of the project cost. With the use of this assistance it is expected that the State shall improve the operational efficiency of primary education system in these districts by way of providing additional physical amenities and special programmes for accelerating the pace of universalisation of education and reinforcing effective supervision and control over the administrative machinery.

In the first phase, it is proposed to cover following 5 districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Parbhani under this project during 1994-95 to 1999-2000.

From 1997-98 Gadchiroli, Jalna, Beed and Dhule districts are to be included.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Total Projec Cost (3)	DPDC	
			1996-97 (4)	Provision 1997-98 (5)
1.	Latur	4526.72	51.00	10.00
2.	Nanded	4575.22	150.00	150.00
3.	Aurangabad	3971.10	70.00	32.00
4.	Parbhani	5762.77	125.00	125.00
5.	Osmanabad	7972.07	70.00	40.00
Total :		26807.88	466.00	357.00

Details of the expenditure are as follows:-

70% amount on Project Programme

24% amount on the Construction

6% amount on Establishment

The State share for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 357.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Central Primary Schools

28.17 According to "National Education Policy 1986" it has been decided to educate all pupils in the age-group 6 to 14 up to the year 2000. To increase standard and quality of primary education Government of Maharashtra has decided to establish Central Primary Schools for implementation of the programme of Generalisation of primary education. Therefore, Government of Maharashtra has approved this scheme from the year 1994-95.

Each Central primary school has been established for the 10 primary schools. The trained graduate teacher of the primary school will be the Head of the Central Primary School. Under this scheme it has been decided to establish 4860 Centres covering 48600 primary schools of the State and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 2794.43 lakhs was incurred in the Annual Plan 1995-96 and Rs. 3153.81 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.470.21 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Establishment of District Primary Board

28.18 The Government of Maharashtra has also decided to establish the District Primary Board from the year 1994-95. This Board will control over the Zilla Parishad, Mahanagarpalika, Nagarpalika and other Local Bodies and guide them for their responsibilities. In view of this, it has been decided to establish a District Advisory Committee at District and Taluka Level and for this purpose Government has established a Committee for each district excluding Mumbai District. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 an amount of Rs.25.08 lakhs was spent for this scheme and outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 42.01 lakhs for this scheme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

28.19 The Secondary Education is by and large managed by private institutions and grant-in-aid is paid on the basis of the approved formula. Under the revised formula, the Secondary Schools, which were permitted upto 1986-87 were entitled to receive 100 percent grant. The Secondary Schools which were initially permitted on no grant-in-aid basis upto 1995-96 will receive grant-in-aid as per following criteria:

No grant for the 1st three years 25% grant from the fourth year. 50% grant from the fifth year. 75% grant from the sixth year and 100% grant from seventh year.

However, the schools in tribal areas and girls' schools are eligible to receive 100 percent grant-in-aid from the Fourth year. The average rates of grants to be paid per school are given below:-

- (A) 100 percent grant Rs. 4.80 lakhs (approximately)
- (B) 75 percent grant Rs. 3.60 lakhs (approximately)
- (C) 50 percent grant Rs. 2.40 lakhs (approximately)
- (D) 25 percent grant Rs. 1.20 lakhs (approximately)

Opening of Non-Government Secondary Schools

28.20 As per the revised grant-in-aid formula, Non-Government Secondary Schools are to be brought on grant-in-aid. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 12571.35 lakhs is provided for this purpose. During 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 an expenditure of Rs. 548.82 lakhs, Rs. 571.01 and Rs. 1357.77 lakhs has been incurred for payment of grant-in-aid to 1556 eligible schools as per revised formula. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs. 4501.84 lakhs has been incurred. In the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 4875.68 lakhs for paying grants to 2141 continued schools, has been provided. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 1741.45 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

To accommodate the increasing number of students coming to the Secondary Schools from Primary Schools, it becomes necessary to sanction additional divisions. In the existing secondary schools the estimated cost of one division works out to Rs. 40,000 per annum for a new division and Rs. 60,000/- per annum for a continued division. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 13438.18 lakhs is approved for opening of 8500 divisions in secondary schools. During 1992-95 an amount of Rs.2744.73 lakhs has been spent. An expenditure of Rs.1732.56 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1995-96. In the year 1996-97 for continuing 4292 divisions and new 1000 divisions outlay provided was Rs.3344.12 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 1749.62 lakhs is provided.

28.21 As per growth rate of the students at the Higher Secondary level (Classes XI-XII) additional divisions as well as divisions of natural growth are required to be sanctioned every year to the Higher Secondary Classes attached to Schools or Colleges.

The estimated cost of a new division works out to Rs. 65,000 per year for new division and Rs. 90,000 for continued division. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5865.65 lakhs has been approved under this scheme. During 1992-95 an expenditure of Rs. 2145.27 lakhs has been incurred for grants. An expenditure of Rs. 2154.02 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs.3012.16 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.439.15 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Sainik Schools

28.21A Government has decided to start Sainik School in each District of State from the year 1996-97, for which an outlay of Rs. 155.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1996-97. However this program is being implemented in phased manner with 6 schools in the first year and the remaining in year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 96.26 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Educational Concession to Students

28.22 Under the other Educational Programme, the Department has proposed various educational concessions like E.B.C. concessions, free education to Girls and concessions to wards of Ex-Servicemen, wards of primary teachers, secondary teachers and other staff, etc. as shown below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
			1992-95	1995-96	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	EBC concessions for students.	150.31	512.48	92.88	110.99	83.94	54.80
2.	EBC concessions for students studying in un-aided schools.	500.00	189.47	69.66	91.14	91.14	0.60
3.	Wards of Ex-Servicemen	11.40	4.84	-	4.01	2.82	2.02
4.	Wards of Primary Teachers	43.10	44.65	-	7.73	7.73	0.25
5.	Stipend to Tribal Students	22.30	130.72	91.62	131.00	128.90	172.41
6.	Free Education to Girls Std. I to XII	610.00	499.83	-	214.55	214.55	26.19
7.	Scholarship for middle and High School students	11.47	4.99	0.82	3.98	3.88	5.89
8.	Educational Concession to the children of teaching & non-teaching staff in secondary and higher secondary school.	-	-	-	44.10	44.10	2.00

It is decided to grant free education to all students upto X Std. from the year 1996-97 for which outlay is Rs. 300.00 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 560.93 lakhs is provided .

Bureau of Government Examinations, Pune, Grant-in-aid(S.L.S.)

28.22(A) It has been decided to incorporate the Bureau of Government Examinations, Pune as an autonomous body. Grant -in-aid will be sanctioned to this Institution for a period of five years. Outlay for 1996-97 was Rs.60.00 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

28.23 National Policy on Education 1986 envisages planned and time bound efforts for the total eradication of illiteracy in the country and accordingly Government of India have identified promotion of literacy as one of the five National Missions. The National Literacy Mission implies the creation of national consensus for mobilising social forces. Active participation of the people and promotion of qualitative change in the living and working conditions of illiterate adults.

28.24 As per the new Policy of Education 1986 the National Literacy Mission Authority was established to eradicate illiteracy within a specified time limit. The NLMA has prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of "Total Literacy Campaign" in the specified area.

The State Government has taken a policy decision to implement "Total Literacy Campaign" in all districts of the State in a phased manner during the VIII Five Year Plan. The Phased Plan is as follows:-

1990-91 Wardha, Sindhudurg.

1991-92 Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded

1992-93 Jalna, Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Sangli, Pune, Ratnagiri

1993-94 Amravati, Mumbai, Yavatmal, Kolhapur, Raigad, Satara

1994-95 Buldhana, Nagpur, Nashik, Akola, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon

1995-96 Dhule, Solapur, Thane, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli

At present the total Literacy Campaign is going on in the following districts.

(1) Mumbai (2) Kolhapur (3) Yavatmal (4) Beed (5) Osmanabad (6) Satara (7) Raigad (8) Nashik (9) Buldhana (10) Nagpur (11) Ahmednagar (12) Solapur (13) Thane (14) Chandrapur (15) Gadchiroli

As per the financial pattern laid down by the NLMA/Government of India at present the cost per learner is expected to be Rs. 65 and Rs. 40 per neo Literate in post Literacy Campaign. The Government of India bears 2/3 of the total project cost under the TLC and Post Literacy Programme and the State Government has to bear remaining 1/3rd expenditure. Under Tribal Sector bears 4/5 of the total cost of the TLC & PLC projects and the State Government has to bear remaining 1/5th of the cost of the project.

28.25 As post literacy is essential to prevent the relapse into illiteracy the Central Government has started Post Literacy Programme. This Post Literacy Programme at present is started in following districts:-

(1) Wardha (2) Sindhudurg (3) Latur (4) Nanded (5) Pune (6) Jalna (7) Ratnagiri (8) Parbhani (9) Aurangabad and (10) Mumbai (nine wards).

Kolhapur, Beed and Osmanabad these three districts are started with Post Literacy Programme in the year 1996-97.

Dhule, Bhandara, Akola, Jalgaon districts have started TLC in the year 1996-97.

During the year 1997-98 the Government share will be allotted to the Districts Literacy Mission Authority where PLC and TLC Campaign is going on for which an outlay of Rs. 660.15 lakhs is provided which includes Rs. 64.83 lakhs for TSP area.

The Central Government recently proposed new scheme for neo Literates namely "Scheme of Continuing Education". The Central Government will bear 100% expenditure for first three years thereafter for subsequent two years will be shared equally by Government of India and the State Government. The scheme will have to be implemented from the year 1996-97 but there will be no financial liability on the State.

N.C.C. Construction of Office Building for N.C.C. Offices

28.26 There are 64 Units working in the State. Most of these units are located in the rental premises. This has necessitated the construction of independent offices at places like Kolhapur, Aurangabade, Nagpur, Amravati and Solapur. In the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 522.00 lakhs has been approved. An expenditure of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 257.53 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MAHARASHTRA CADET CORPS (S.L.S.)

28.26A. It is decided to impart compulsory N.C.C. training to the students studying in the IX standard in the State with a view to instill and develop sense of leadership, social service and character qualities in them. This scheme is implemented from the month of August 1996. During 1996-97, 10 schools from every district have been selected for imparting training. Nearly 32,000 to 35,000 students will be covered under this scheme. From the next year i.e. 1997-98, this training will be imparted to all the students of IX standard and nearly 12 lakhs students will be covered under this scheme. Outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 10.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.6849.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

28.27 Total outlay for General Education Sector under School Education Department for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 25979.45 lakhs. This includes T.S.P. of Rs. 3118.44 lakhs S.C.P. of Rs. 2166.64 lakhs and Rs. 1558.00 lakhs for removal of regional imbalance and non-backlog outlay of Rs. 25593.45 lakhs for normal schemes and an outlay of Rs. 386.00 lakhs for World Bank Project.

UNIVERSITY & HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher Education

28.28 By the end of the VII Five Year Plan, the position of the Number of Universities, Colleges, Research and Cultural Institutes, Pre I.A.S. Centres were as follows :-

- (1) Non-Agricultural Universities-7.
- (2) Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law Colleges-730.
- (3) Research and Cultural Institutions-75 out of which 42 are aided.
- (4) Pre-I.A.S. Centres at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur-3.
- (5) No. of students in Colleges including Junior Colleges- 9,00,000.
- (6) No. of Teachers- 28,900

28.29 The State Government has taken a decision to give grant-in-aid to the selected non-Government colleges in the State as per the following criteria:-

- (1) No Grant-in-aid will be paid to these affiliated colleges during the period of first three years.

(2) Grant-in-aid for salary will be paid after three years as per following rates:-

- (a) Fourth Year, 25% of admissible expenditure
- (b) Fifth Year, 50 percent of admissible expenditure
- (c) Sixth Year, 75% of admissible expenditure
- (d) Seventh Year and thereafter 100 percent of admissible expenditure
- (e) Women's Colleges and colleges situated in tribal area, 100 percent of of admissible expenditure after completion of three years.
- (f) 100% of admissible expenditure to new faculties of colleges which have been started on no grant-in-aid basis and which have qualified for grant-in-aid as per above formula after completion of three years.
- (g) 100% salary grants will be paid to these colleges when they are eligible to earn salary grants on 100% of admissible expenditure.

28.30 The number of Government Colleges is 9 and there are 4 Institutions of Science directly conducted by the Governemnt.

Government Colleges (9)

1) Elphinston College, Mumbai 2) Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari, Mumbai 3) Sydenham College of Commerce, Mumbai 4) Government Law College, Mumbai 5) Rajaram College, Kolhapur 6) Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad 7) Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati 8) Government Science College, Gadchiroli 9) Sydenham Management Institute, Mumbai.

Science Institutions (4)

1) Institute of Science, Nagpur 2) Institute of Science, Mumbai 3) Institute of Science, Aurangabad 4) Vasantrao Naik Institute of Social Science, Nagpur.

The bulk of institutions of higher education in the State are managed by Registered Societies and Public Trusts. As to the funding of these privately managed higher education institutions, the majority receives substantial assistance from Government by way of grant-in-aid. Thus, this is an highly subsidised area where necessary steps are being taken to scale down subsidies gradually. The system of higher education, therefore, would have to be described as "Privately Managed" but funded by Government through grant-in-aid.

Strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education

28.31 The need of the additional staff has arisen as a result of increased in No. of non-Government Colleges, GPF accounts of teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government Colleges. An expenditure of Rs. 57.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1994-95 and outlay of Rs. 91.32 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. It is proposed to set up a Regional Office of Joint Director of Education for Konkan Region. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 51.41 lakhs.

28.32 At present there are following 11 non-agricultural universities in the State:

(1) Mumbai University (2) Pune University (3) S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai (4) Nagpur University (5) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (6) Shivaji University, Kolhapur (7) Amravati University (8) North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon (9) Ramanand Tirtha Marathwada University, Nanded (set up in 1994) (10) Yashawantrao Chavan Open University, Nashik (11) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune (Deemed University).

Matching Grants to Universities

28.33 Every year State Government has to provide perescribed share to the Universities for completion of construction works approved by University Grants Commission. During the VIII Five Year Plan period, the University Grants Commission will provide 100% grants for construction of ladies hostels only and for other construction works. U.G.C. and State Government's share is 75:25 basis. An expenditure of Rs.112.36 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was for Annual Plan 1996-97. Non-agricultural Universities are paid also grant-in-aid for salary. These Universities have to cater to the needs of growing number of students by opening of new faculties/departments. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

In addition the State Government also provides grants to Universities for campus development. This includes items such as electrification, water supply, construction of approach roads, compound walls, etc. for which an outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Amravati University

28.34 Due to increase in the number of colleges and students under Nagpur University, a separate University, namely, Amravati University was set up in 1983 to look after the University education in 4 districts of Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal and Buldhana. The full development of the University is yet to be achieved. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1996-97. It is proposed to set up a new department i.e. Chemical Technology and also to undertake building construction. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Establishment of University at Nanded and Sub-Centre at Solapur

28.35 The functional areas of Shivaji and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Universities are very vast. Hence sub- entres of these Universities were established and started from 1985 at Solapur and Nanded respectively for the advancement and rapid expansion of Higher Education. Expenditure of Rs. 362.70 lakhs and Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been incurred during the period of VII Five Year Plan for these two sub-centres on land, construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipments. etc. For developmental activities of these sub-centres, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-94. An expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1994-95. Expenditure of Rs. 222.00 lakhs was incurred for devlopment of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad during 1994-95. The sub-centre at Nanded is converted into full-fledged University in 1994. The University is named after Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University,Nanded. An expenditure of Rs. 293.00 lakhs was incurred during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97 for land, bulding, machinery and equipments. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University

28.36 The number of students joining university education is increasing very fast and it is found difficult to accommodate growing number of students in the formal system of education. It has,therefore, become necessary to supplement this system by Non-formal Education by setting up an Open University. Accordingly, Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University at Nashik has been established in July 1989. The total estimated cost of establishment of the Open University is about Rs.9.50 crores. Out of which, the amount of Rs. 2.00 crores and Rs.85.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1989-90 and 1990-91, respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 921.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

28.37 The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth has been given a status of "Deemed University by University Grants Commission" from April 1987. for construction of building, purchase of machinery and equipment, library books, etc., for Annual Plan 1992-95, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was incurred for developmental activities for Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Northern Maharashtra University

28.38 Government has established a new University for Northern Maharashtra Region at Jalgaon. The University was set up in the year 1989 to share the responsibility of Pune University due to increase in number of Colleges and students. This University is set up for the two districts i.e. Jalgaon and Dhule. It is necessary to develop this University on par with other universities. The total estimated cost for the Northern Maharashtra University is about Rs. 8.00 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 13.69 lakhs has been incurred during 1990-91 on recurring and non-recurring items like salary, purchase of machinery and equipment. An expenditure of Rs. 137.11 lakhs has been incurred during 1991-92. An expenditure of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Expansion of Deccan College

28.39 The Deccan College Pune working in the field of linguistic and archeology has also been granted the status of deemed university by the University Grants Commission. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Starting of Girls Hostel in Talukas (Priyadarshani Hostels)

28.40 To ensure the safety of girls taking education in the rural educational institutions, it is proposed to construct girls hostels initially having 50 intake capacity at each taluka place. With a view to reducing the cost of operation and maintenance of these hostels, it is proposed to entrust the management of these hostels, to the voluntary agencies by paying grants to them as per grant-in-aid formula sanctioned by Government. Under the scheme of "Priyadarshani girls hostel", 7 hostels viz. Bor (District Pune), Vengurla (District Sindhudurg), Bhokardhan (District Jalna), Pusad (District Yavatmal), Nandgaon Khadeshwar (District Aurangabad), Kandhar (District Nanded), Kannad (District Aurangabad), have already been constructed having capacity of 50 girls during VII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 328.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An amount of Rs. 150.77 was spent during 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs. 250.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Eklavya Scholarship Scheme

28.41 The scheme provides financial assistance to scholar but economically weaker students to enable them to undertake their post-graduation. The amount of assistance is Rs. 5000/- per student per year. The eligibility conditions are that the student should have secured 70% and 60% marks in the degree examination in science and other (non-science) disciplines respectively and that income of his parents should be less than Rs. 35000/- per annum. About 290 subjects under Science, Arts, Commerce and Education disciplines are covered under Eklavya Scholarship Scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is incurred during 1995-96. The outlay for 1996-97 Annual Plan was Rs. 400.00 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

National Service Scheme

28.42 The National Service Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aims at involving university students in various social services and developmental activities in rural areas, side by side with their normal studies. The scheme came into existence in the State during 1969-70. Government of India had allotted student strength of 82,000 under regular programmes and 41,000 under Special Camping Programme for 1991-92. The rate of expenditure per student per year for regular programme is Rs. 120/- and for special camping programme Rs. 200/- from 1991-92. The expenditure on the scheme is being borne by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 7:5. An expenditure of Rs.39.60 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and an expenditure of Rs.147.68 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 210.80 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 49.60 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

The total outlay of Rs. 2508.55 lakhs is provided for Higher Education sub-sector along with National Service Scheme for Annual Plan 1997-98. This includes the D.P.D.C. Provision of Rs. 702.14 lakhs and S.C.P. outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

28.43 The total outlay of Rs. 28488.00 lakhs is provided for "General Education" Sector for Annual Plan 1997-98. This includes TASP outlay of Rs. 3118.43 lakhs. SCP share of Rs. 2167.84 lakhs.

II. TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART-I)

28.44 The outlay provided, for "Technical Education Part-I" for the VIII Plan, expenditure for 1992-95 to 1995-96 the approved outlay and the anticipated expenditure for 1996-97, and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	VIII	F.Y.P.	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
		1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Outlay	1996-97	
(1)	(2)	Approved outlay	(4)	(5)	(6)	Anticipated Expdr.	(8)
1.	Direction and Administration	75.00	—	18.59	158.05	158.05	25.00
2.	Polytechnics & Institutions	4022.00	1953.26	804.92	1448.00	1448.00	2819.44
3.	Engineering Colleges and Institutions.	2521.00	3183.58	316.93	925.00	925.00	333.12
4.	Other Programmes	25.00	15.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.00
5.	World Bank Aided Project	12000.00	4387.85	3997.31	5050.00	4050.00	3300.00
Total :		18643.00	9606.12	5144.75	7588.05	6588.05	6482.56

Thrust area for the VIII Five Year Plan.

28.45 The thrust areas in the field of technical education are improvement in the curricula of Engineering Education so as to make it relevant to the industrial and social needs, appropriate formal and non-formal programmes in technical education for the benefit of women, handicapped and economically and socially weaker sections. There is also a need for weeding out the obsolescence in the infrastructure facilities of technical institutions, promotion of qualitative improvement, introduction of educational facilities in the areas of emerging hi-technologies and implementation of the entire system of technical education in an organised manner directed towards relevance and excellence. In addition, emphasis needs to be placed on such areas as computer education for all, entrepreneurship development, introduction of community polytechnics for uplifting the rural areas, promotion of innovative research and development, continuing education and distance learning for those who have not had an opportunity of formal training and also for those who need retraining to face the challenges of a developing industrial world.

28.46 The above thrust areas have been grouped into the following sub-groups :-

- (i) Efficiency of the System.
- (ii) Linkage of Technical Education with employment,
- (iii) Diversification and removal of regional imbalance,
- (iv) Technical Education for women, SC / ST / VJNT,
- (v) Management and Administrative support,
- (vi) Continuing Education and retraining programme.

Expansion of board of Technical Examination and Regional Offices :-

28.47 Expansion of Board of Technical Examinations, establishment of Regional Offices for Board of Technical Examinations :- The main function of the Board of Technical Examination is to conduct various examinations leading to Diploma and Post-Diploma Courses. Consequent upon the policy decision taken by the Government to allow private management to start Diploma level courses on no-grant basis, the workload of Board of Technical Examinations has increased tremendously. In order to cope up with large number of examinations, the Board of Technical Examination needs to be strengthened by establishing Regional Offices and by appointing technical and supporting staff at Central and Regional Offices.

The Board of Technical Examination has no building of its own and the existing space provided for it, is very inadequate. With a view to provide adequate accommodation to the Board of Technical Examination, it is proposed to construct an additional storey (4th floor) over the existing building of Government Polytechnic, Bandra, Mumbai at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.50 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 15.74 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96 for construction works. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs was in Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Programmes for Government Polytechnics

Removal of deficiencies in staff equipment and building (Strengthening and Consolidation of existing Institutions) :-

28.48 The State Government has given priority to the strengthening and consolidation of the existing technical institutions during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period. However, backlog still exists in respect of provision of staff, equipment and building. In order to remove these deficiencies in the Government Polytechnics, an expenditure of Rs. 115.60 lakhs was incurred

during 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs. 40.31 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.118.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 123.15 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

World Bank Aided Project :-

28.49 In order to meet the technological needs of the emerging industries, it is proposed to undertake comprehensive development of Polytechnics, with the World Bank assistance. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 122 crores. The financial pattern of assistance will be in the ratio of 80:20 i.e. 80% of the expenditure will be reimbursed through Government of India and 20 per cent will have to be borne by the State Government. The main thrust of the project is on the modernisation of Polytechnics in the State which includes the capacity extension of various polytechnics, extension of community polytechnics, women's polytechnics, computer centres, curriculum development centres, the learning resources development centres etc. By providing these inputs, it is expected to improve the operational system of the polytechnics so that the students in the polytechnics can be better equipped to learn things with the modern sophisticated technologies and enter into the world of works with greater efficiency and confidence.

During the Plan period construction of certain civil works have been started and a number of activities have been undertaken viz.39 new Diploma and 18 post Diploma Courses have been started, 17 Community Polytechnics have been set up, five Girls Wings have been started in existing Government Polytechnics, six Staff Development Cell, 13 Continuing Education Departments, 52 computer centres, six industry-institute-interaction cells have been set up. Academic autonomy has been granted to Government Polytechnic, Kolhapur. 161 out of 393 key mandatory posts have been sanctioned to Government Polytechnics, Directorate of Technical Education, Board of Technical Examinations and State Project Implementation Unit. In addition, 89 polytechnic teachers were deputed for long term training programme and 337 teachers participated in industrial training and other short term courses.

An expenditure of Rs.4387.85 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and an expenditure of Rs. 3997.31 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 5050.00 lakhs was meant for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Modernisation of equipment/ machinery.

28.50 Many of the Government Polytechnics, which are established long back are facing the problem of replacement of wornout and obsolete equipments which have lost their accuracy, tolerance etc. due to age. The students taught on these old outdated equipment, obviously find it extremely difficult to work on the more sophisticated modern machinery in use in the various industrial establishments. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to replace the old wornout and obsolete equipment by sophisticated modern equipment. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been incurred on this account during 1992-95.

Capacity Expansion of Government Polytechnics (Backlog Schemes)

28.51 The backlog of seats worked out by the Fact Finding Committee is being removed by establishing new Government Polytechnics and increasing the intake capacity of the existing Polytechnics. The Fact Finding Committee has pointed out a backlog of 2770 seats in 21 Government Polytechnics in the State. During VIIth Five Year Plan the backlog of 1220 seats has been removed. During 1990-91 a backlog of 330 seats and that of 240 seats has been removed in 1992-93 by increasing the seats in the 4 new Government Polytechnics at Alibag, Ahmednagar, Miraj and Arvi.

An expenditure of Rs.1745.52 lakhs has been incurred for staff, equipment, buildings and other recurring items during 1992-95. For removal of above mentioned backlog, an expenditure of Rs. 732.32 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was of Rs. 1133.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2629.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of Hostel for Girl students.

28.52 Considering the increased number of girl students seeking admission to Engineering and Technical Courses, it is imperative to provide residential accommodation for girl students where girl students from Polytechnics and technical institutions at Degree and Diploma level Courses can be accommodated. These facilities will attract more girl students seeking admission to Technical Education, especially from rural areas. It is proposed to construct hostel building at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.28 lakhs for 96 girls at Government Polytechnic, Karad. Construction of hostel at Mumbai, Kolhapur, Kamgaon, Yavatmal and Amravati is also proposed. An expenditure of Rs. 27.70 lakhs incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and an expenditure of Rs. 5.13 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was meant for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 47.25 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Programmes for Engineering Colleges.

28.53 At present there are four Government Engineering Colleges at Pune, Karad, Aurangabad and Amravati. These Colleges are affiliated to their respective Universities, which update their curriculum periodically and consequently the workload of different departments in Engineering Colleges increases. Besides, deficiency of non teaching staff is also felt from time to time. These Engineering Colleges were established more than three decades ago due to change in syllabus, the requirements of machinery/equipment etc. is increasing. The College of Engineering, Pune is being upgraded and modernised under Japanese Aid, which would be in the form of machinery /equipment etc., costing Rs.17.50 crores which is expected to be incurred during the year 1993-94 itself. The State will also have to incur an expenditure of Rs.370.00 lakhs on construction of buildings, additional staff etc. An amount of Rs.2076.17 lakhs has been spent during Annual Plan 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs.79.16 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs was meant for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 198.72 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Expansion of facilities for Technical Education.

28.54 With a view to develop the Backward Marathwada Region of the State, one College viz., Shri Guru Gobind Singhji College of Engineering, Nanded was established in 1981, as a 100% Government aided Institution. In order to provide balance cost of construction of buildings out of total cost of Rs.202.73 lakhs, an amount of Rs.61.23 lakhs has been spent during Annual Plan 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs.5.92 lakhs has been incurred for the same purpose during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.53.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Modernisation of equipment and machinery.

28.55 The College of Engineering, Pune was established 135 years ago, and the remaining 3 Engineering Colleges are also more than three decades old, and consequently the equipment / machinery has become obsolete. With a view, therefore, to train the students on the latest technology available it is absolutely necessary to replace the old machinery by sophisticated machinery in vogue today. An expenditure outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been incurred during

Annual Plan, 1992-95, and an expenditure of Rs. 16.16 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97.

Development of facilities for Degree courses in Pharmacy:

28.56 With a view to provide facilities of Degree courses in Pharmacy with 30 intake capacity, Government College of Pharmacy has been established at Karad. In order to provide building and machinery equipment, etc., an expenditure of Rs.75.29 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95, An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of Hostel for girls:

28.57 Considering increased number of girl students seeking admission to Engineering and Technical Courses, it is imperative to provide residential accommodation for girl students. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct hostel building for 104 girls at the College of Engineering, Amravati, at an estimated cost of Rs.72.61 lakhs. An amount of Rs.69.94 lakhs has been spent during the year 1992-95 and an expenditure of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.43.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 41.40 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Establishment of Technology University:

28.58 With a view to co-ordinating the Technical Education at State Level, the Government has established a Technological University at Lonare in Mangaon Taluka, District Raigad, under the 40-Point Programme (Development of Konkan Region). The aim of establishing this University is to promote advanced knowledge in Engineering Technology, Applied Sciences and to give an impetus to research and dissemination of knowledge in these faculties and promote the transference of Technology in the backward regions. The first batch of 30 students for the Degree Course in Petro-Chemical Engineering was started from the academic year 1989-90. Degree courses in Chemical Technology and Mechanical Engineering have been started from August 1992 and degree course in Computer, Electrical Engineering and Electronic Communication Engineering have been started from the year 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs.850.45 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs. 195.00 lakhs has been during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 289.00 lakhs was meant for Annual Plan 1996-97.

28.59 A total outlay of Rs. 6482.56 lakhs is meant for the "Technical Education Part-I" (Polytechnics Engineering Colleges etc.) for Annual Plan 1997-98. This includes provision of Rs.2629.00 lakhs for "Removal of Regional Imbalance" and World Bank Aided Project an outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION (PART II) Introduction

28.60 In Maharashtra State, the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education is being implemented at 3 different levels i.e. Pre-S.S.C. Level. Vocational Education at +2, (bifocal) and Minimum Competency Based Vocational Courses under New Education Policy. In addition, there are limited Skill Certificate courses conducted by the Maharashtra State Board of Vocational Examinations for outs and for School students.

28.61 The details of outlay provided for the Technical Education (Part-II) for VIII Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for 1992-95 and 1995-96. Approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 have been given in the table below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 outlay	Expenditure Annual Plan 1996-97			Annual Plan outlay 1997-98	
		Actual Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96	Outlay Anticipated Expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Vocationlisation + 2 Stage						
State	300.00	28.39	32.62	117.00	112.00	100.00
District	2000.00	577.06	447.28	672.17	672.17	311.28
2. Development of Voc. Education at pre SSC level						
District	1525.00	454.41	166.65	786.61	400.00	476.49
3. Other	50.00	-	-	8.58	-	22.67
Total for Technical Education (Part-II)	3875.00	1059.86	646.55	1584.36	1184.17	910.44

Priorities for Plan.

28.62 For effective implementation of the Vocationalisation of Education, the following thrust areas have been identified.

- (i) Efficiency of the System
- (ii) Linkage of Technical Education with employment.
- (iii) Diversification and removal of regional imbalance.
- (iv) Technical Education for Women, SC/ST/VJNT.
- (v) Management and Administrative support.

The Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs :-

District Vocational Education and Training Offices

28.63 The Government of India has envisaged the strengthening of the District Units, to ensure the effective implementation of the New Education Policy. It is proposed to create adequate number of posts for District Vocational Education and Training Offices, it is also proposed to provide Mini Computer to the District Vocational Education and Training Offices in a phased manner. For this purpose, an expenditure of Rs.7.75 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs.21.13 lakhs incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs was meant for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Strengthening of Board of Vocational Examinations :-

28.64 In the State, there are about 2000 institutions running Certificate and Allied vocational courses. The examination of more than 85,000 students in more than 80 courses are conducted by the Board every year. The work of conducting Examination of Certificate and Allied Vocational Courses is voluminous and complicated. With a view to having an effective

implementation of the New Education Policy, and conducting examinations for freshly identified need based vocational courses, it is necessary to strengthen the existing Board. With a view to conduct the examinations smoothly it is necessary to provide adequate staff, furniture and office equipment to the Board, For creating all these facilities in the Board of Vocational Examinations, an expenditure of Rs.7.64 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs.4.69 lakhs was incurred in the Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

New Education Policy and the Plan of Action :

(Introduction of Vocationalisation at +2 Stage (C.S.P.)

28.65 Main emphasis in the New Education Policy is on the expansion of the Vocational Education Programme to the level of 25 per cent of the students undergoing education at +2 Stage in Maharashtra upto the year 2000. The present percentage of coverage of the students under the Vocationalisation of Education comes to 10.35 percent.

As per the New Education Policy and the Plan of Action prepared by the Government of Maharashtra on the lines of the NCERT Pattern, full competency based courses at +2 Stage have been introduced under which the contents of the Vocational Education are upto 70 percent of the total curriculum.

The New Education Policy Programme is being implemented in Maharashtra State from 1988-89 and since then about 48900 seats have been introduced in the 806 institutions (both Government and non-Government aided) to conduct the vocational courses. During 1993-94 additional 9000 seats were introduced for which an outlay of Rs.385.30 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan share. An expenditure of Rs.577.06 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 for these additional seats. An expenditure of Rs. 447.28 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 672.17 lakhs was for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 476.49 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Development of Vocational Education at Pre-SSC Level.

28.66 Vocational Education is imparted at Secondary School level in the State in Std.VIII, IX and X. This is an old scheme and it has gained momentum during the VII Plan period. At the Government level there are 117 schools excluding the 3 Zilla Parishad Schools, for which allocations are required to be made for the various items such as acquisition of land, construction of buildings, deficiency in equipment etc. Out of these 117 schools, 111 schools are run on Central subjects. This enables the Government to utilise the infrastructural facilities at the optimum level, thereby reducing the per capita cost. On an average, the per capita recurring expenditure per year of a technical high-school centre having 500 students (which is the economic strength for a centre) works out to Rs.1000 per student. This does not take into account the capital and non-recurring expenditure on the infrastructural facilities.

Out of the 248 Non-Government Schools imparting Technical Education, 226 schools receive grant-in-aid from the Government and 22 schools are running, on no grant basis. The per capita expenditure in Non-Government Schools is more (on account of Building rent and Maintenance grant), which is approximately Rs.1,500 per student per year.

Minimum Competency based Vocational Courses.

28.67 The New Educational Policy lays stress on vocationalisation of education at +2 level of education. This is with a view to provide skill oriented training to youths to divert them from University education to world of work.

In line with this national Policy on Education, Minimum Competency based Vocational courses have been started in Maharashtra in various Junior Colleges from the academic year

1988-89. Initially 20 courses from six groups namely Technical group (5), Commerce group (3), Agricultural group (2), Para medical group (4) were selected. From the year 1992-93, 10 more courses were aided. Out of these 10 courses, six belong to Agricultural group, one to Technical group while three to Commerce group.

The teaching pattern has been evolved by Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. Each course contains theory and practicals related to the subject, two languages and foundation course. The exams. are conducted by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Examination. Stress is given on skill training and every student has to study for 6 papers during two years. 70 per cent of total time is allotted for the vocational subjects.

Central assistance is received for this programme, according to the pattern of assistance, 75 per cent of salaries of approved staff and 100 per cent assistance for raw material at an average rate of Rs.300 per student per year is given by government of India. One time assistance at the rate of Rs. 75000 per course is given for procurement of equipment and equal amount for building.

So far i.e. upto year 1993-94, permission has been granted to start 3486 sections under this programme, out of them 1186 are on no grant basis while remaining are being provided with grant in aid as per approved formula.

Construction Works and Administrative Building.

28.68 So far, the construction work of 37 schools have been taken up. To complete the spill over works, an expenditure of Rs. 159.20 lakhs has been incurred in 1993-94. Out of 37 works, 20 works are likely to be completed by end of Annual Plan 1992-95, for which an expenditure of Rs.456.41 lakhs was incurred. An expenditure of Rs. 166.65 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 786.61 An outlay of Rs. 476.49 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Plan Schemes under the Backlog Areas.

28.69 Keeping in view the backlog of seats indicated by the Fact Finding Committee, efforts were made to remove the backlog of seats of the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education and Development of Pre-SSC Technical Education, Backlog of seats in respect of Secondary Technical Education still exists in respect of

Amravati District, Though it is essential to provide infrastructure in the form of administrative building and workshop for the institutions opened in the Districts to reduce the backlog of seats, it was not possible to construct buildings for many institutions for want of land etc. However, efforts are being made to obtain land, wherever possible and then to take up construction programme.

An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs and Rs.400 lakhs was provided under backlog in the Annual Plan 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1994-95 for completion of incomplete works and for making good deficiency in equipment. An outlay of Rs. 661.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 632.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996- 97. An outlay of Rs.373.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

28.70 The total outlay for "Technical Education Part-II (Vocationalisation)" is Rs.910.44 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98. This includes TASP share Rs.106.50 lakhs, SCP share of Rs. 50.69 lakhs and the the provision of Rs. 373.00 lakhs for removal of Regional Imbalance.

28.71 Total outlay of Rs. 7393.00 lakhs is provided for "Technical Education" Sector for Annual Plan 1997-98. This includes TASP outlay of Rs.106.50 lakhs, SCP share of Rs. 50.69 lakhs and the provision of Rs.3002.00 lakhs for Removal of Regional Imbalance.

III SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

28.72 Physical Education and Sports have become an integral part of the educational system of our country for the promotion of which both the Central and the State Government take keen interest. The main objective of Physical Education and Sports is to ensure all round development of youth which is necessary for preparing good citizens.

After the ASIAD 1982, there has been a persistent demand for encouraging sports and games in the country by providing various modern facilities to the players. The Government of India and Sports Authority of India have, accordingly, prepared a Sports and Youth Policy to develop health, physical fitness and character of youths.

With a view to promoting and popularising games both in urban and rural areas and to developing youth welfare activities, the State Government has set up a separate Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.

The main objective of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services is promotion of Sports and Youth Welfare in the State for which it undertakes the following activities:-

(1) Gives financial assistance for organisation of various youth welfare activities, such as, National Integration Camp, Leadership Training Camp, Social Service Camp, Hiking, Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Cultural Activities etc.

(2) Gives financial assistance for construction of Swimming Pool, Stadium, Gymnasia, Organisation of Sports Competitions, Coaching Camps, purchase of Sports equipments, development of play fields etc.

(3) Organises sports competitions for students of Primary, Secondary Schools and Junior Colleges.

(4) Deputes State Teams for National and International level competitions.

(5) Provides coaching facilities to urban and rural boys and girls.

(6) Organises tournaments and leadership Training Camps for Tribal boys and girls.

(7) Trains teachers in Physical Education and Sports.

28.73 An outlay of Rs.2490.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98. Details of some of the major schemes are given below.

(1) Strengthening of the District Sports

28.74 With the increased emphasis on popularising sports, it is felt necessary to suitably strengthen the District Sports Offices by sanctioning additional staff and delegating powers wherever necessary for which an outlay of Rs. 6.35 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(2) Financial Assistance for organisation of Social Service Comps

28.75 It is necessary to impart training to youth to channelise their energies for constructive activities and develop qualities of leadership amongst them. Voluntary Youth Organisations are encouraged to conduct Social Service Camps for youth, for which financial assistance up to Rs. 25,000 or 50 per cent of the expenditure, whichever is less, is extended by Government. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(3) Financial assistance to the Voluntary Youth Centres in Rural and Urban Areas

28.76 Youth in age group of 15 to 35 years constitute a large segment of the population which is a potential dynamic force. This force can be utilised easily in more purposeful activities. It is, therefore, necessary to give encouragement to the youth organisations established in rural and urban areas by way of financial assistance. An outlay of Rs. 17.44 lakhs provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(4) Mass participation programme of youths in rural and urban areas

28.77 Mass participation programmes of youths in rural and urban areas are being organised to bring about National Integration. Under this programme Road and Cycle Races are organised at district and taluka level. An outlay of Rs. 10.12 lakhs in Annual Plan 1997-98.

(5) District Coaching programme and establishment of the District Coaching Centre

28.78 For tapping the talents of the sportsmen and sports women coaching facilities are proposed to be provided at the District level. There are only 19 Coaching Centres in the State presently. They are now proposed to be set up in the remaining districts. It is necessary to provide sports equipments, coaches and suitable facilities to such coaching centres for which an outlay of Rs. 42.58 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(6) Grants for construction of stadia

28.79 Minimum playing facilities are proposed to be provided at each district/ divisional headquarter under this scheme. Financial assistance ranging from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs for the district/ divisional headquarter respectively, is being provided to the agencies coming forward for construction of stadia. As per prescribed norms 14 district have already been given their grants in District. It is proposed to provide balance grants in 1997-98 and for this an outlay of Rs. 55.51 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(7) Financial Assistance for Development of Playgrounds

28.80 Educational Institutions and voluntary organisations are encouraged to come forward for development of grounds, construction of sanitary facilities, fencing, compound wall, store room etc. Financial assistance at Rs.10,000 per acre subject to maximum of Rs.50,000 is given to such organisations. An outlay of Rs. 77.06 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(8) Development of Playgrounds and Gymnasia at each village

28.81 In order to create awareness about sports in villages, it is necessary to develop playgrounds and gymnasia with adequate facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to establish gymnasia along with playgrounds at each village, for which suitable financial assistance will be provided to the educational institutions of the villages. An outlay of Rs.68.46 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(9) Establishment of Sports Complexes in the State

28.82 Government of Maharashtra has undertaken construction of a prestigious Sports Complex at Mhalunge, Balewadi, Taluka Mulashi and Haveli, District Pune. The Sports Complex is spread over 162 acres of tabled land. It has got Central Athletic Stadium of 20,000 capacity with Synthetic Athletic running track of International standards to carry out all track and field events. An International Standard Swimming Pool coupled with a diving Pool and Warming-up pool will enable to carry out all Swimming diving and Waterpolo competition. A cycle-vellodrome has also been constructed. This Complex also Possesses the facility of Indoor games such as Table Tennis, Badminton, Weight-lifting, Volley-ball etc. and outdoor games such as Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Tennis etc. The Complex has 500 bedded Hostel for boys and girls with well equipped kitchen and restaurant. National Sports Competitions were held in this Complex in January, 1994. The complex would also be used for training purposes. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(10) Grant-in-aid to registered sports Bodies.

28.83 There are about 2,000 registered sports bodies which help in popularising sports amongst the masses both in the rural and urban areas. The Grant-in-aid is extended to these sports bodies through the sports council mainly for maintenance, purchase of sports equipment, development of ground, adventurous sports like mountaineering, trekking etc. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(11) Financial assistance for the construction of swimming pools

28.84 Since most of the districts do not have swimming pools, it is proposed to provide at least one swimming pool in each district through some local agency like Municipal Council etc. The agency undertaking this project receives 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the swimming pool or Rs.21.00 lakhs whichever is less as grant. The grant-in-aid is sanctioned into three instalments. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(12) Financial assistance fo the educational institution for purchase of sports equipments

28.85 It is experienced that many educational institutions do not take much interest in sports and games due to inadequate funds. It is, therefore, proposed to give financial assistance to Educational Institutions for the purchase of necessary sports equipments. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(13) Financial Assistance for purchase of artificial surface

28.86 National and International Competitions are organised on artificial surfaces. For better achievement in particular disciplines i.e. Atheletic, Hockey, Badminton, it is necessary to provide artificial surface. It is proposed to give financial assistance to the concerned Associations for the purchase of artificial surfaces. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(14) Advanced coaching to outstanding players

28.87 Players who exhibit outstanding performance in National level competitions are required to be given intensive training for improvement of their performance in International events. It is, therefore, proposed to organise advanced coaching camps for the duration of 6 months for such players.

(15) Establishment of Wrestling Centre at Kolhapur

28.88 Though Maharashtra has a rich tradition in old style of wrestling, it is very much lagging behind in the modern Greeko Roman and Free Style wrestling on mats at both National and International level. To promote and popularise the art of wrestling with modern technique, State Government proposes to establish one regular wrestling centre with all modern facilities at Kolhapur. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(16) Sports Authority of India West Zone Training Centre at Aurangabad.

28.89 Sports Institution at Patiala is at National Level which produce expert coaches in various disciplines every year. However, the entire need of the nation can be fulfilled by this Institution. Government of India and State Government agreed to provide facilities for N.I.S. West Zone Centre in Maharashtra at Aurangabad. The permanent players and enthusiastic Physical Education Teachers would be moulded into authentic Coach in various disciplines through this Coaching Centre. The Government of Maharashtra has already decided to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 2.00 crores in a phased manner to this institute.

(17) Establishment of Sports Programme in developing areas centre (S.P.D.A. Centre)

- 28.90
- (1) To work hand in hand with Central Govt. for promotion.
 - (2) To integrate various State & Central Govt. Scheme.
 - (3) To overcome existing regional imbalance in sports infrastructure within the State.
 - (4) To narture Sub-Junior local talents in a few targetted roots levels.

The cost of few infrastructure will be borne by State Govt. The centre will be maintained and managed by Sports Authority of India. The centre will be established at a suitable place in revenue division.

(18) Sports University

28.90 (a) Government has decided to establish a Sports University, in the State. Boys and Girls under 14 years would be selected and given intensive fitness and skill training. It is proposed to set up 14 centres in different parts of the State Games and sports popular in that region will be promoted. In order to meet the expenditure on maintenance, training, boarding, salary, equipment an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

IV. ART AND CULTURE

28.91 Maharashtra has a rich and varied cultural heritage from traditional folklore to modern and experimental arts like drama, dance, music, painting, handicrafts etc. State Government has been pursuing the policy of not only perserving the cultural heritage but also promoting them as instruments of culture education and national pride. The Seventh Plan sought to initiate serious efforts to propogate art and culture as a basic concept integrated with all activities of development as a part of the programme of human resources development. The same is proposed to be pursued in future also. The main objective is to promote national pride and culture identity and foster greater understanding among the different groups and people.

28.92 An outlay of Rs. 2555.00 lakhs is approved for this sector in VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. Actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-96 and outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Programme	Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Art Edcation	212.00	67.76	70.00	51.02	45.00
2. Public Libraries	300.00	118.78	196.33	140.57	209.00
3. Other Cultural Programme	123.00	32.25	18.68	24.48	14.50
4. Archaeology and Museum.	358.00	193.55	548.85	416.69	177.71
5. Cultural Orogramme	1561.00	238.25	272.00	12.31	72.79
6. Other Schemes	1.00	-	-	-	-
7. Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha	-	49.20	11.27	9.23	10.00
Total :	2555.00	699.79	1117.13	654.30	469.00

Art Education:

28.93 There are 4 Government and 26 (19 Aided + 7 Non-aided) Government Art Institutions in the State which conduct Degree and Diploma courses in various art disciplines. It has now become essential to strengthen these institutions by providing modern equipments, machinery, trained personnel etc., so that they could effectively cater to the rapid changes in the technology and content of these courses.

28.94 The present intake capacity of these Institutions are required to be increased as per natural growth. The teaching and non-teaching staff would also be required to be upgraded to maintain University norms. It is, therefore, proposed to create additional staff during 1997-98.

28.95 At present 120 scholarships @ Rs.25/- to Rs. 75/- p.m. are awarded to the students. These rates were sanctioned in 1973. It is proposed to increase the ratio of scholarship for which adequate provision is made in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

28.96 An outlay for the Annual Plan 1996-97 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

Chitrakala Mahavidyala, Nagpur:

28.97 The project of construction of new building for Government Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur has commenced from 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 105.00 lakhs. The total construction of the building is to be completed in 3 phases. The first phase of this building was carried out in the VII Plan with an expenditure of Rs. 40.60 lakh. The second phase of the building is nearing completion.

Cultural Programmes:

28.98 Several programmes have been started to promote culture and to encourage the local and unknown artists to exhibit their talents. Some of the major schemes which have been taken up include preservation of music, drama, etc. through tape and video recording, folk art, Inter State exchange of cultural troupes, providing tamasha, music, financial assistance to various institutions and distinguished persons engaged in promotion and propagation of art and culture etc. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 72.79 lakhs.

Kala Academy

In order to encourage and nurture cultural ethos of Maharashtra particularly in the field of art and culture Government has decided to establish a Kala Academy at Ravindra Natya Mandir Complex, Prabhadevi, Mumbai.

The Kala Academy would be a venue of cultural meets and the Academy would mainly include-

- (i) A store house of data in myriad aspects of ancient and contemporary arts and crafts;
- (ii) A live Cultural Centre encouraging study, research and experimentation in various disciplines of performing arts and crafts to improve, enhance and enrich knowledge and expertise in these disciplines.
- (iii) To act as a Catalyst for synthesis of various arts disciplines and contemporary practices and views;
- (iv) To provide for all facilities so as to create a congenial atmosphere, and provide amenities, equipment, state of the Art technical support, for encouraging and rewarding efforts in the direction of above stated objectives.

The following faculties would be housed in the Academy-

- (i) Faculty of Music,
- (ii) Faculty of Art and Crafts
- (iii) Faculty of Dance,
- (iv) Auditorium,
- (v) Museum of Ancient and Contemporary Arts & Crafts
- (vi) Art Gallery An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Construction of Rang Bhava into closed theatre.

The present open-air theatre of Rang Bhavan is being used for 8 months only. It is therefore, proposed to convert the same into closed theatre with capacity of 1200 seats and modern amenities. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 3.00 lakh.

Other Cultural Programmes:

Gujrati Acedemy

Gujrati Academy has been set up to promote literary talents in Gujarati language and to encourage exchange of creative ideas amongst writers and poets. For this, financial assistance is provided to preminent writers to publish books. It is also proposed to reward eminent authors and poets who have contributed to Gujarati literature. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

State Board of Literature and Culture:

28.99 This Board has been established with the objective of developing and modernising Marathi language and literature. The Board has undertaken the following two main schemes.

(a) Publication of books in Marathi on various subjects such as science, fine arts, history, etc., and translation of classics from other languages in Marathi and making them available to readers at moderate prices. The Board has so far published 626 books of which 4 volumes are ready.

(b) The Board has undertaken the programme of compiling and printing of Marathi Dictionary in 10 Volumes. Besides this, work of compilation of encyclopaedia of Marathi Literature in four Volumes has also been taken up by the Board. First Volume has been published. The second volume will be taken up for publishing shortly.

An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 5.15 lakhs.

Archaeology and Museum:

28.100 One of the main functions of the Department of Archaeology is to declare monuments of State importance as protected ones and to look after them. About 50 proposals regarding declaration of important monuments, as protected are being declared as protected every year. Identification of important archaeological sites and areas, standardisation of conservation work, creation of new archaeological offices at Nanded and Ratnagiri and providing additional staff (both technical and administrative) etc. are proposed to be taken for which outlay in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 58.71 lakhs.

Development of Museums:

28.101 The Directorate of Archaeology and Museum lays emphasis on acquisition of objects and display of articles in the various Museums in the State. Since these Museums have great educational value, the Directorate disseminates the same by proper conduct of visitors and lectures. The Government not only establishes its own museums but also provides funds for establishing non-Government museums as well. There are, at present, 11 Government owned museums in the State. Government proposes to establish a Central Museum (called Shivaji Museum) at Bombay. A Committee has been set up to advise Government on this. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs. 59.00 lakhs for development of Museums.

Establishment of Santpeeth :

The preaching of sainits is a rich,cultural heritae of Maharashtra. In order to preserve this cultural heritage it has ben decided to establish a sant vidyapeeth at Paithan. An outlay

of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Public Libraries :

24.102 In order to inculcate reading habits among the urban and rural people and to develop library movement in the State, Directorate of Libraries has been established. There are presently 13 Government and 5290 aided public libraries in the State. Public Libraries managed by voluntary organisations are paid grant-in-aid ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 60,000 by Government as per their class and category. Public library can be established at any village having population of 500 or more. It is now proposed to strengthen the libraries at Taluka level and set up new libraries in the tribal areas by providing reading material in the languages known to the local people.

24.103 Government proposes to establish Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Library at Dapoli under the 40 Point Programme of Development for Konkan Region, for which 2 acres of land has been acquired.

Government is proposed to construct a building for Divisional Library at Aurangabad and Nagpur. For this an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Government has recently proposed to establish of Government district library in 22 districts. For this DPDC made provision of Rs. 6.45 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

24.104 Government is intending to take over the functions of the Central Library from Asiatic Society and to set up State Central Library. The proposal of purchase of land for construction of functional library is under consideration. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 209.00 lakhs for public libraries.

RAJYA MARATHI VIKAS SANSTHA

24.105 Rajya Marathi Vikas Sanstha is established on 1st May, 1992 with the aim and objective of development of Marathi language and culture. The Sanstha is an autonomous body and is registered under the Societies Act 1860 and the Public Trust Act 1950. The Sanstha has full financial support from the Government of Maharashtra and accordingly State Government is giving 100 percent grant-in-aid to this Sanstha.

24.106 The Sanstha is also trying to start certain projects of literary works, dictionary of words used in Dalit Literature and also organising seminars relating to development of Marathi language.

24.107 An outlay for this Sanstha in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

24.108 A new scheme viz. to keep the Forts and Religious places of Historical and Cultural importance in good condition, to protect and take care of them is being introduced in 1995-96. Initially, Fort Raigad, Pune and Shaniwar Wada, Pune is being developed.

An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs. 28.71 lakhs.

□ □

CHAPTER 29

HEALTH

The ultimate goal of the Planning is human development and the contribution of the Health Sector in achieving this objective is significant. The State is committed to realise the goal of "health for all" by 2000 AD. It would be important to note that the concept of health as envisaged by the World Health Organisation means "state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or deformity."

29.2 Since the advent of plan era, efforts are being made to provide health care facilities for the masses. As a result of this, at present 1695 Primary Health Centres, 295 Community Health Centres 9725, Sub-Centres 167 Primary Health Units and 62 Mobile Health Units have been established in the State. There is improvement in the health status of the community which is evident from the following vital indicators.

Sr. No.	Indicator	Maharashtra				India 1994
		1971	1981	1992	1995	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crude birth rate	37.0	29.0	25.1	24.5	28.3
2	Crude death rate	169	9.2	7.9	7.4	9.0
3	Maternal Mortality Rate(MMR)	2.7	2.0	2.0	1to2	2to3
4	Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	85	70	59	55	74.0
5	Life Expectancy at birth	52.8	56.8	64.6	...	61.10
				(91-96)		(91-96)

29.3 There has been improvement in the service indicators also.

Sr. No.	Indicator	India 1993	Maharashtra		
			1983	1993	1995
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Doctor Population Ratio(per Doctor population served)	2148	1985	1552	1473
2	Bed population Ratio(Per Bed Populatilon served)	1318	1501	913	689

29.4 In addition to creating a network of health institutions to provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the population of the State, National Health Programmes like Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control, T.B. Control, Filaria Control, Guinea Worm Eradication and blindness control are also being vigorously implemented in the State. Family Welfare Programme is also being implemented on a large scale in the State in view of its impact not only on the Health Sector but also on the other Sectors of the development. In order to reach the fruits of development to masses, Family Welfare Programme is also being implemented vigorously.

29.5 Preventive and curative services are provided through the following institutions:-

Sr. No. (1)	Institution (2)	Number (3)	No. of beds (4)
1	District Hospitals (Non Teaching)	21	5396
2	T.B. Hospitals	6	795
3	Hospitals for Women & Children	4	845
4	Mental Hospitals	4	5725
5	Other Government Hospitals	12	859
6	Cottage Hospitals	24	898
7	Government Dispensaries	11	...
Total		82	14518

It has been decided to provide following 14 specialised services at the district hospitals:-

1. Medicines. 2. Surgery. 3. Ophthalmic services 4. Gynaecology 5. Pediatric diseases. 6. Dental Care 7. Orthopedic 8. Anesthesia 9. X-Ray 10. Physiotherapy 11. E.N.T. 12. Skin and V.D. 13. Psychiatry 14. Thoracic and T.B. Diseases

All these facilities are sanctioned at 13 District Hospitals.

THRUST AREAS DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

29.6 Taking into account the achievements made so far, deficiencies noticed and stress laid by Central Government on provision of Basic Minimum Services to the community, the following objectives are set for Annual Plan 1997-98 so as to make the delivery of Health Services within the easy reach of the community, improve the quality of services which will help in confidence building and in achieving the goals of National Health Policy.

1. Operationalisation of the Rural Health Institutions sanctioned as per master plan based on 1991 census in phased manner as per availability of funds.

2. Expansion and strengthening of National Health Programme for effective implementation for achieving the goals of National Health Policy.

3. Consolidation of the infrastructure created upto VIIIth Plan under Minimum Needs Programme. This includes provision of equipments, more medicines, construction of Main Buildings and Staff Quarters, staff as per norms and replacement of vehicles of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, filling up the vacancies of medical and paramedical personnel etc.

4. Improving, modernising and upgrading Hospital Services by Rationalization of Regional Referral Centres, introduction of Nursing Home Facilities, improving accident emergency services, establishment of psychiatric wards, rehabilitative services, staff as per norm, construction of hospital complexes, strengthening Intensive Care Unit facilities, introduction of Trauma Care Services, etc.

5. The Urban population of Maharashtra State as per 1991 Census is 305.42 lakhs (38.69%). The trend on urbanization is increasing day by day. Uptil now stress was given on creation of infrastructure in rural areas only and very low attention was paid to the Urban Health Care facilities. The urban infrastructure presently created in the State meets the requirement of the limited population leaving major portion uncovered. Due to which the health status of the community is deteriorating day by day. Thus there is an urgent need for provision of Health Care facilities in these areas.

6. The efforts will be made to reduce Birth Rate to 21.0, Death Rate to 7.0, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 40, Maternal Mortality Rate to 1.2 and increase the life expectancy to 70 years. This will be achieved by :-

- (a) Implementation of Family Welfare Programme with "Target Free Approach" adopted by Govt. of India since 1996.
- (b) Immunization coverage to 90% of infants and 100% of expectant mothers.
- (c) Promotion of safe motherhood by ensuring 100% deliveries by trained personnel.

7. Implementation of Mental Health Policy and provision of Mental Health Services at grass root level through the existing infrastructure and decentralisation of services available at Regional Mental Health Institutes.

8. Training/Reorientation training for the medical and para - medical health service providers who are at the grass root level and with whom the community have direct contact.

9. Seeking participation of Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Practitioners with accountability in delivery of Health Services and implementation of National Health Programmes.

10. Providing adequate coverage to Indigenous Systems of Medicines (ISM) such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

11. Taking special steps for controlling epidemic situations in Tribal Sub-Plan Area especially sensitive Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPS).

12. Strengthening of the Epidemiological Cell and Public Health Laboratory for Investigation and Research in Epidemiology.

13. Strengthening of transfusion of blood and blood product services through State Blood Transfusion Council as an autonomous body with State Government support.

14. Effective implementation of AIDS Control Programme with State support as per requirement.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING VIII PLAN PERIOD

29.7 The approved outlay for the VIII Plan is Rs.43441.00 lakhs for Public Health. The actual expenditure incurred during 1992-93 to 1995-96 amounted to Rs. 26556.56 lakhs. An anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 is Rs. 15093.48 lakhs and the approved outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 17303.00 lakhs.

HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL RELATED SERVICES

29.8 An outlay of Rs. 8467.43 lakhs was approved for hospitals Hospital related programme, for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The broad categorywise break up of this outlay and expenditure upto 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 is as under :—

(Rs.in lakh)

Particulars	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure during		Annual Plan 1996-97 Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr. 1996-97	Annual Plan 1997-98 Approved Outlay
		1992-93 to 1994-95	1995- 96			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mental Health Policy	1055.74	223.85	194.29	164.80	164.80	90.00
Hospital Services	6279.24	1407.92	950.96	2236.56	2236.56	2571.24
Related Programme	1132.45	24.96	14.55	132.74	132.74	15.00
Total :	8467.43	1656.73	1159.80	2534.10	2534.10	2676.24

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

29.9 Considering the increase in Mental illness in the community due to various socio-economic reasons, a sound Mental Health Policy has been evolved by the State Government. A State level Mental Health cell is established in the Directorate of Health Services.

It is proposed to improve the mental health institutes by construction, providing equipments, staff. It is also proposed to decentralise the services available at four Regional Mental Health Institutes at District Hospitals by creating 10 bedded psychiatric ward. Orientation training to the medical and para medical personnel working at grass root level is also proposed. Rehabilitation aspect of mental patients is proposed to be considered.

For this programme an outlay of Rs. 1055.74 lakhs is approved for the VIIIth Plan. The actual expenditure during the Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95 is Rs. 223.85 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.194.29 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96, likewise, an expenditure of Rs.164.80 is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Expansion facilities at District/Woman/Cottage/Hospitals (Normal DPDC)

29.10 For expansion facilities to Civil Hospitals an outlay of Rs.2419.59 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan. An Expenditure of Rs. 441.91 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95, and Rs.498.34 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. This includes provision for the staff to District Hospitals as per bed strength nursing homes, construction of Psychiatric Units, Rehabilitation of Physical Handicapped, construction of hospitals complex wards, modernise wards, create posts of C.M.O., establish premature baby units, in hospitals of Mumbai Suburban districts,etc. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 732.21 lakhks will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 545.24 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MINOR WORKS FROM DISCRETIONARY GRANTS (SPECIAL REPAIRS/RENOVATIONS/ADDITIONS AND ALTERATION TO DISTRICT HOSPITALS)

29.11 Most of the hospitals are very old and hence they require heavy repairs and additions and alterations and extensions to existing buildings For construction of operation theatre, water supply, drainage, repairs, electrication, construction of kitchen, etc. The outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 363.85 lakhs has been incurred during 1992 to 95. An expenditure of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

REMOVAL OF OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE

29.12 The Fact Finding Committee appointed by Govt. during 1983 recommended the provision of minimum 200 beds at District Hospitals. The Committee has shown the backlog of 1150 beds in District Hospitals and has also recommended provision of 14 specialist services. The backlog of 676 beds has been removed so far. The backlog of 474 beds still exists in 5 District hospitals i.e. Sindhudurg 120, Jalna 100, Gadchiroli 100, Latur 100 and Ratnagiri 54.

29.13 The Fact Finding Committee had also recommended the provision of 14 specialities viz. Medicine, Surgery, Obsteric and Gyneachology, Paediatric, Ophthalmology, Dentistry, Anaesthesia, Radiology, Orthopaedic, ENT, Pathology, Psychiatry, T.B. and Chest and Skin and V.D.at all District Hospitals. Uptill now these facilities are sanctioned at 13 District Hospitals.

29.14 In order to remove the backlog of beds at district Hospitals an expenditure of Rs. 488.98 lakhs has been incurred during the Annual Plan 1992- 93 to 1995-96. During Annual Plan 1996-97 an expenditure of Rs. 737.92 lakhs is expected to be incurred and outlay of Rs. 960.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR UPGRADATION OF SERVICES AND EQUIPMENTS IN DISTRICT HOSPITALS

29.15 In order to upgrade the services and equipments in the District Hospitals a special programme is implemented since 1991-92. Considering increase in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, particularly related to heart, 6 bedded Intensive Care Units are proposed to be established as a part of this programme at all district hospitals during VIII Plan in a phased manner. Upto 1996-97 these units were sanctioned at 19 District Hospitals.

The VIII Plan outlay is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs. The expenditure upto Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1995-96 was Rs. 565.80 lakhs. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 246.43 lakhs will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 56 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

29.16 It is estimated that around 1.50 lakhs cases of cancer occur in our State. This problem is more important in the advanced State like Maharashtra. The State has already taken steps to prevent Tobacco related Cancer and also prevention of Primary/Secondary Cancer of cervix and breast. To achieve the objective of controlling various types of Cancers it is proposed to provide minimum facilities like 1) PAP Smear facilities, 2) Provision of Endoscope, 3) Provision of Chemotherapy, Pain relief and Anti Cancerous drugs at General and Women Hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan for 1997-98.

MAHARASHTRA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (MEMS)

29.17 The State has prepared a comprehensive emergency medical service programme which provides the establishment of prompt and adequate medical services to meet all types of emergencies, especially for victims of road accidents in a phased manner. A pilot project has been started on the Pune- Kolhapur National Highway. This provides emergency medical services for the road accident victims. Encouraged by its results and the response by the public it is decided to have the following 4 area projects:-

Project No.I - Mumbai Metropolitan area and New Mumbai, with L.T.M.G. Hospital, Sion as Nodal Institution.

Project No.II - Geographical area of district of Thane, Raigad and Nashik with G.T. Hospital as Nodal Institution.

Project No.III - Geographical area of district of Pune, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad with Sasoon Hospital, Pune as Nodal Institution.

Project No. IV - Nagpur and surrounding areas with G.H.C.H., Nagpur as Nodal Institution.

It is proposed to provide equipped Ambulance with staff for each project and conduct training programme.

During 1995-96 such project is sanctioned for Mumbai -Agra, Mumbai- Ahmedabad and Mumbai-Pune National Highways.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES IN THE STATE

29.18 It is proposed to provide rehabilitation services to deaf, dumb, blind, etc. at all District Hospitals. Uptill now such services are sanctioned two District Hospitals viz. Ratnagiri and Nashik. The VIIIth Plan outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1992-93 to 1994-95 is Rs. 10.44 lakhs. As this is District level scheme an outlay for this scheme is included under "Expansion facilities to District Hospital/Women Hospital in District Plan from 1995-96. A proposal for 10 Centres is under consideration of Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL REFERRAL CENTRES (SUPER SPECIALITY HOSPITAL) AT ALL REVENUE DIVISIONAL LEVELS

29.19 The "Super Speciality" Services are presently available at Mumbai and to some extent at Pune. It is proposed to establish Super Speciality Hospitals at Divisional Levels in phased manner. The following seven Super Speciality Services are proposed at these hospitals :-

1. Cardio Vascular and Therosic
2. C.T.Scan and Neurology
3. Nephrology and Urology
4. Oncology and Cobalt Therapy
5. Trauma Care
6. Plastic Surgery
7. Paediatric Surgery

An outlay of Rs. 1223.00 lakhs is required for one Super Speciality Hospital. The total outlay for six Super Speiality Hospital comes to Rs. 7338.00 lakhs. During 1996-97 Regional Referral Centres are sanctioned at Nashik & Amravati where C.T.Scan facility is sanctioned in first phase. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

29.20 Government of India has accepted three tier system of sub centres,(grass root level),Primary Health Centres (Middle Level)and Community Health Centres (Taluka Level) in the delivery of health care services in rural areas. A sub centre is established for 5,000 population in non-tribal area and for 3,000 population in tribal area. A Primary Health Centre is set up for 30,000 population in non-Tribal Area and for 20,000 population in tribal area .A Community Health Centre is established for every 5 Primary Health Centres. Considering these norms 9725 sub centres, 1695 Primary Health Centres and 295 Community Health Centres are established in the State.

Apart from Government of India's population norms, 167 Public Health Units (Mini PHCs)and 62 Mobile Health Units are also established considering the local geographical situation. An outlay of Rs. 3206.90 lakhs has been provided for scheme under Minimum Needs Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCENTRES/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES/COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

29.21 A network of 9725 Sub Centres, 1695 Primary Health Centres, 300 Community Health Centres, 167 Primary Health Units and 62 Mobile Health Units willbe created by end of VIII Five Year Plan in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area of Maharashtra State.

Out of these institutionos 150 Sub Centres, 23 Primary Health Centres, 12 Community Health Centres, 74 Primary Health Units (Mini PHCs), 40 Mobile Health Units are established in VIII Five Year Plan.

The Government has approved the Master Plan of Health Institutions based on 1991 Census population. recently. As per this plan the following Health Institutions will have to be established in the State in phased manner as per availability of funds.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total
1	Sub Centres	2171	367	2538
2	Primary Health Centres-			
(a)	New	209	31	240
(b)	By shifting	141	35	176
3	Community Health Centres	86	12	98

The total expenditure upto 1995-96 for establishment of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is Rs. 3311.65 lakhks. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 861.47 lakhs and Rs. 254.57 and lakhs and Rs. 250.00 lakhs respectively.

INCREASE IN THE HONORARIA OF PART TIME LADY ATTENDENTS

29.22 During 1994-95 Government has decided to remove the disparities in the honoraria of Part Time Lady Attendants and increase it to Rs.500/- per month in phased manner. This increase is Rs. 300/- p.m. from October 1994, Rs. 400/- p.m. from April 1995 and Rs. 500/- p.m. from April 1996.

Out of 9725 sub centres the expenditure of 9575 sub centres is met from non plan resources. While the expenditure of 150 sub centres which are established in TSP area during 1994-95 is met from plan outlay.

INCREASE IN MEDICINE GRANT OF CENTRES, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES AND SUB CENTRES

29.23. Considering the price inflation and increase in number of patients it is proposed to increase the medicine grant of Health Institutions in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

During the VIII Five Year Plan (ini 1994-95) the medicine grants of Sub Centres/Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres ini TSP area were doubled while for institutions in Non-TSP area this inincrease is 35%.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Institution	Present Rates	Proposed New Rates		Increase	
			TSP & Non-TSP	TSP Non-TSP	TSP Non-TSP	TSP Non-TSP
1.	Sub Centres	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01
2.	Primary Health Centres	0.30	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.10
3.	Community Health Centres	1.00	2.00	1.35	1.00	0.35

The information of outlay and expenditure for the schemes is as under :

(Rs.in lakh)

Particulars	VIII Plan Outlay	Expenditure during 1992-93 to 1995-96	Anticipated Expenditure for 1996-97	Approved Outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.Sub Centres	562.60	266.46	173.89	130.25
TSP	101.12	105.63	51.66	37.44
OTSP	...	1.34	5.75	9.40
SCP	...	4.17	8.95	4.88
2. Primary Health Centres	1008.00	461.89	258.72	179.91
TSP	163.80	153.12	79.50	23.00
OTSP	...	16.37	2.12	4.05
SCP	...	10.60	7.40	11.86

CREATION OF POSTS OF MULTIPURPOSE WORKERS(MALE)

29.24 In the functioning Sub Centres the role of Multipurpose Worker (Male) is extremely important. He helps in the implementation of National Health Programme. He also helps in maintaining environmental sanitation. The Government of India have recommended to sanction the post of Multipurpose Worker (Male) at every Sub Centre. Keeping in view this recommendation, 3731 posts of Multipurpose Workers are created to match the number of Multipurpose Worker (Female). As the process of modification of recruitment rules is not yet completed, these posts will be filled up in near future. An outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN EACH HAMLET/PADA

29.25 Considering the Geographical situation of Tribal Sub Plan area the Government during 1996-97 has taken the decision to appoint 11500 Volunteers on each pada on honorary basis with the honorarium of 250/- per month in the sensitive ITDP areas mentioned above. The Volunteers are doing following activities.

1. Disinfection of drinking water sources.
2. Distribution of chloroquine tablets to fever cases.
3. Distribution of Oral Rehydration Salt packets to the patients suffering from Diarrhoeal diseases.
4. Reporting of Epidemic Outbreak to the nearest Primary Health Centres.

5. To help Anganwadi worker for distribution of supplementary food in his pada to the children between 0-6 years and antinatal and lactating mothers.

The approved outlay for this scheme during Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 143.75 lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

29.26. By the end of VIII Plan there will be 1695 Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra. Out of which construction of 1524 main buildings and 1469 staff quarters will be completed by 31st March 1997. The work of 37 main buildings and 52 quarters will be in progress and work of 147 main buildings and 187 staff quarters will have to taken up in next plan. As per the Master Plan 416 Primary Health Centres are to be established (240 new + 176 by shifting). The works of main buildings and staff quarters of this Primary Health Centres will also have to be taken up in hand in next Plan.

It is also proposed to construct compound walls, approach roads and internal road in Primary Health Centres where it is not in existance.

The expenditure upto 1995-96 is Rs. 5439.03 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2167.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES & SUB CENTRES

29.27. A net work of 9725 Sub Centres, 1695 Primary Health Centres, 300 Community Health Centres is available for rendering health services to the rural communities. However, there is meagre funds are provided for repair and maintenance. An outlay of Rs. 262.12 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ASHRAM SCHOOL STUDENTS

29.28. Under this scheme first aid medicines are provided to ashtram schools and also training is given to ashram school teachers in first aid treatment. An expenditure of Rs. 58.48 lakhs has been incurred upto Annual Plan 1995-96. It is expected that expenditure of Rs. 27.95 lakhs will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 281.83 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

CONSTRUCTION & ESTABLISHMENT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

29.29 There are 300 Community Health Centres in the State by the end of March 1997. Out of this work of 263 main buildings and 181 work of staff quarters is completed while work of 12 main buildings and 36 staff quarters is in progress. The work of 25 main buildings and 83 staff quarters will have to be taken up. During next Plan 98 Community Health Centres will have to be established as per Master Plan. Work of these Community Health Centres will also be taken up, likewise anciliary works like compound walls, internal roads, garage, water supply scheme, etc. will be taken up in the next Plan.

X-ray machines, ambulance and other material will have to be supplied to these centres. Out of 300 Community Health Centres X-ray machines are provided at 264 Community Health Centres and ambulances are provided at 298 Community Health Centres. The X-ray machines and ambulances for 98 remaining centres and also for 98 Community Health Centres which are propopsed to be establilshed in next Plan will have to be provided in the Next Plan.

Actual expenditure upto 1995-96 is Rs. 4711.88 lakhs. It is expected that and expenditure of Rs. 1880.00 lakhs will be incurred during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 2260.00 have been provided during Annual Plan 1997-98.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL STAFF TO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

29.30 Community Health Centre is sanctioned initially with the minimum staff of 8-9 personnel. However, as per the approved staffing pattern there are 32 posts for each Community Health Centre. The remaining posts are sanctioned after completion of building of Community Health Centres. Out of 300 Community Health Centres established in the State the required staff as per norms is provided at 274 Community Health Centres. The staff at remaining Community Health Centres will be sanctioned in next Plan after completion of buildings. The expenditure upto 1995-96 is Rs. 1487.44 lakhs. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 511.16 lakhs will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 92.99 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES AND ENHANCEMENT OF FACILITIES OF AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES

29.31 Upto 1994-95, these schemes were implemented by Directorate of Ayurveda which is under control of Medical Education and Drugs Department. However, since 1995-96 these schemes are transferred to the Directorate of Health Services. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 185.59 lakhs is approved for following schemes in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(Rs.in lakhs)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries. | 77.34 |
| 2. Enhancement of facilities of Ayurvedic Dispensaries. | 43.29 |
| 3. Construction of Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries | 64.96 |

GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ON 40:40:20 BASIS

29.32 Government of India implements a scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for implementation of schemes under Health Sector on 40:40:20 basis, with Government of India & State Government contributing 40% each while 20% will be contribution of voluntary organisations. This grant is for construction of Hospitals and other non-recurring items. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 1997-98.

PREVENTION & CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (50% CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME)

29.33 Under this category 50% matching State share is provided for following 50% Centrally Sponsored Programmes. This outlay is for cost of

material supplies towards State share. The information of outlay and expenditure is as under :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	VIII Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure during 1992-93 to 1995-96	Anitcipated Expenditure during 1996-97	Approved Outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
National Malaria Eradication Programme (260.00)	1300.00	847.61	508.19	441.85
OTSP		(150.14)	(124.40)	(243.03)
				36.65

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	VIII Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure during 1992-93 to 1995-96	Anticipated Expenditure during 1996-97	Approved Outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
National Filaria Control programme	125.00 (50.00)	27.63 (5.00)	25.00	15.00 (10.00)
National T.B.Control Programme	1500.00	1411.05	600.00	100.00
National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme	30.00	22.34	5.00	2.00
National Malaria Eradication Programme(State)	-	-	1500.00 (1500.00)	1600.00 (1600.00)
Total	2955.00 (310.00)	2308.63 (150.14)	2638.19 (1624.40) OTSP	2163.85 (1853.03) 36.65

STATE SPONSORED PROGRAMME

Filaria Control Programme

29.34 During VIII Plan following schemes are proposed under this programme:

- 9 Additional Filaria Control Units
- 23 Additional Night Clinics
- Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Nagpur Municipal Corporation
- Strengthening of existing Filaria Control Units
- Strengthening of Filaria Control Unit at Thane.

Upto 95-96 Filaria Control unit at Rajura, District Chandrapur and Dhanora, District Gadchiroli were established. Regarding 1996-97 it is proposed to establish 8 Control Units and 23 Night Clinics.

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.126.00 lakhs is incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs.52.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MALARIA COMBAT TEAMS

29.35 For effective Control of of Malaria it is proposed to establish 12 Malaria Combat Teams in Thane, Raigad, Nashik, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nanded, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Pune, Mumbai and at State Head Quarter, Pune. An outlay of Rs.127.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

PROBLEM OF MAL-NUTRITION IN TRIBAL AREA

29.36 Problem of Mal-nutrition and diseases like Malaria etc. are predominant in 5 tribal districts of Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Amravati and Gadchiroli in Monsoon Season. To overcome this problem, Government had decided to provide necessary health facilities, nutritional diet and Khavti Loans to tribles. Under Health Sector 129 rescue camps will be established and 11500 volunteers will be appointed. It is also decided to create posts of 260 lab. assistants and 597 multi purpose workers. Adequate provision is made in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this purpose. Necessary provision for providing nutritional diet and Khavti Loan has been made in respective sector.

FIRST AID CLINIC CENTRES FOR CANCER, LEPROSY, AIDS

29.37 Under this scheme it is proposed to provide additional staff to Blood Bank at District Hospitals and Material Supplies for diagnosis and treatment of AIDS patients. An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been approved in Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 17.05 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997- 98.

NATIONAL BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME

29.38 It is proposed to provide diet to patients under going Catraract Operations at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in Non TSP areas. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhks has been approved for this purpose during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual plan 1997-98.

PLAGUE CONTROL PROGRAMME

29.39 During 1994-95 considering the Plague epidemic, the Plague Units is revived. The outlay under the State Plan is for staff and surveillance activities.

The expenditure upto 1995-96 is Rs. 49.34 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

PULSE POLIO PROGRAMME

29.40 Government of India has decided to eradicate Polio by 2000 A.D. According a first Massive Immunisation Campaign for children of 0 to 3 age group has been organised in the State on 9th Dec., 1995 and 20 January 1996. The Polio Vaccine Funds for State Level community education has been provided by Government of India. However, Government of India has not provided assistance for material supplies, manpower, training, local level education of community, contingent expenses. Therefore, the outlay for these items has been provided from State Plan resources. Durinig 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

29.41 For expansion of Public Health Laboratory including provision of equipments, additional staff and extension of building of Public Health Laboratory, Pune, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for VIIIth Plan 1992-97. An expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96 is Rs.11.03 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

STRENGTHENING OF STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION

29.42 For prompt and timely repair of the vehicles and equipments in the Health Department, the following schemes were taken up during VIII Plan. (i) Establishment of additional Health equipment maintenance-cum-repair(HER) units at Nashik, Kolhapur Akola and Parbhani (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) and (ii) Construction of 5 Regional Transport Workshop (Rs. 100.00 lakhs). An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 60.25 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-93 to 1995-96. An expenditure Rs. 25.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EYE HOSPITAL

29.43 For meeting the cost of already established Eye Hospital an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided during VIII Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 17.98 has been incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs.25.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. No. provision has been made in Annual Plan 1997-98.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ASHRAM SCHOOL STUDENTS

29.44 For the examination of school children in the Ashram Schools. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been for VIIIth Plan. An expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96 is Rs. 58.48 lakhs. It is expected that expenditure of Rs. 27.95 lakhs will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 28.83 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

DIAGNOSTIC CAMPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

29.45 It is proposed to organise diagnostic camps for detection and follow up of diseases like cancer, diabetes, etc. for Scheduled Caste communities. An expenditure of Rs. 66.06 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 8.42 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MEDICINE KITS AND ADDITIONAL HONORARIA TO VILLAGE HEALTH GUIDES FROM TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

29.46 This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, Government of India has discontinued the supply of kits. Therefore, it is proposed to revive the scheme at least for TSP Area. There are 8230 Health Guides in the TSP Area, in the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE KANYA KALYAN YOJANA

29.47 This scheme was implemented for 3 years during 1988-89 to 1990-91 from Small Savings Funds and then its implementation was discontinued. The object of the scheme is to motivate couples after one or two female issues for family welfare operations.

The scheme is reintroduced from the State Plan outlay from 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

DRUSHTIDAN YOJANA

29.48 The new scheme viz. Drustidan Yojana has been introduced from 1995- 96. Under this scheme it is proposed to undertake free eye check-up and provide spectacles at free of cost especially for tribal school going children. An outlay of Rs. 17.37 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

MANUFACTURING OF ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY (ORT) AT VACCINE INSTITUTE, NAGPUR.

29.49 Initially small- pox vaccine was manufactured at Vaccine Institute, Nagpur. However, it is stopped after eradication of small-pox.

At present the Cholera vaccine is manufactured in this institute. As the demand for Cholera vaccine is reduced it is decided to manufacture Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) with a view to utilise the same with manpower, equipment and space. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

PURCHASE OF ORAL REHYDRATION SALT(ORS)AND VITAMIN'A'

29.50 Presently the Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and Vitamin "A" is supplied by Government of India. However, these supplies are irregular and insufficient. This adversely affects the implementation of Diarrhorea Control Programme and National Blindness Control Programme respectively. To overcome this difficulty it is proposed to provide funds from State Plan resources for which an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1997 98.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE PROJECT FOR NAGPUR DISTRICT

29.51 During 1994-95 Comprehensive Health Project for strengthening Health Services in Rural and Urban area of Nagpur District is sanctioned. The expenditure during 1994-95 is of Rs. 76.43 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. No provision has been made for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT CELL

25.52 The Government of India vide "Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994" framed rules for removal, storage and transplantation of human organ for therapeutic purpose and also for preventing commercial dealing of human organs. Accordingly, State Appropriate Authority has been appointed in March 1995 under the chairmanship of Director of Health Services. A proposal for establishment of Organ Transplant Cell is under consideration of Government. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

HEALTH INTELLIGENCES AND VITAL STATISTICS

29.53 For the strengthening of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics Bureau, strengthening of Birth and Death Registration scheme and providing material for computer, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in VIII Plan. Actual expenditure for Annual

Plan 1992-93 to 1995-96 is Rs. 5.38 lakhs. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT HAMLETS/PADAS

29.54 The population in Tribal Area is dispersed in Hamlets (Pada) which remain cut off in rainy season. Also the present health machinery cannot render its services to each and every hamlet or pada. For rendering health services in time specially in epidemics it is proposed to appoint volunteers in 5246 hamlets in Tribal Sub Plan Area. The Annual Expenditure comes to Rs. 565.85 lakhs. However, outlay of Rs.143.75 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

NURSING SCHOOLS AT JALNA AND LATUR

29.55 It is proposed to establish nursing schools at District Hospitals Jalna and Latur for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

EXTERNALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

WORLD BANK ASSISTED MALARIA CONTROL PROJECTS

29.56 A World Bank Assisted Malaria Control Project for high risk areas is under consideration. The project period is of 5 years from 1997-98 to 2001- 2002. The total project cost is Rs. 8086.60 lakhs.

As per suggestion of the Expert Committee appointed by Government of India this project is to be implemented in high risk area of the State. The high risk areas identified in Maharashtra State are 11 districts covering 452 PHs and 2492 Sub Centres. Out of total area covered under this programme 80% of area is Tribal Sub Plan area.

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been approved during Annual Plan 1997-98, out of which TSP Components is of Rs. 800.00 lakhs.

UNFPA ASSISTED AREA PROJECT FOR 5 DISTRICTS

29.57 Family Welfare Area Project-II is being implemented in the State in Five District viz. Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Dhule with the assistance from the UNFPA. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 24.75 crores, out of which 90% (i.e. Rs. 22.27 crores) will be contributed by the UNFPA and the remaining of 10% (i.e. Rs. 2.48 crores) will be met by the State Government. The project is of five years (1990-95) duration. However, the project period is extended upto 1996. The components of the project area construction of sub-centres construction of Auditorium at Public Health Institute, Nagpur, construction of District Training Team complexes training activity is conducted through out State. An outlay of Rs. 1319.40 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan. The expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95 Rs. 1414.79 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 451.36 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1995-96 towards UNFPA share.

UNFPA ASSISTED LOW ACCEPTANCE AREA PROJECT IN 6 URBAN AREAS

29.58 100% UNFPA assisted low acceptance area project in six urban areas viz. Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Miraj, Nanded, Akola, Kamptee was approved in 1990. The project period was of 4 years from January 1990 to Decembmer 1993. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 132.35 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95 is Rs. 68.51 lakhs. As the project agreement has been expired. Hence no outlay is approved for Annual Plan 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED INDIA POPULATION PROJECT-V THROUGH MUMBAI AND NEW MUMBAI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

29.59 The World Bank Assisted India Population Project-V aiming of strengthening of Family Welfare and Mother and Child Health Services is implemented in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Area. The total cost of the project is Rs. 48.07 crores of which 70% share comes from World Bank, 20% is borne by Central Government and 10% is borne by Mumbai Municipal Corporation. The project period is 6.5 years from October 1988 to March 1995. In 1993 the project area is extended to New Mumbai Municipal Corporation. A total expenditure of Rs. 3278.72 lakhs has been incurred on this project upto 1994-95. This project is already completed.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT UNDER RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

29.60 The Rural Development Department is implementing an integrated project comprising rural water supply schemes, environmental sanitation and health education aspects with assistance from the World Bank. The project is implemented in 10 Districts of the State viz. Thane, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Latur, Beed, Buldhana and Chandrapur. The project is funded by Government of India through external assistance. The project period is Five Years from 1991-92 to 1995-96. The total project cost related to the activities of the Public Health Department is of Rs.9.50 crores. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 643.70 lakhs.

U.K. BILATERAL ASSISTED HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT (3 DISTRICTS)

29.61 An integrated project having the rural water supply, environmental, sanitation and health education components with U.K. Bilateral assistance was sanctioned in 1993-94. This project is implemented for five years in three Districts viz. Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon. The expenditure under this project is proposed to be incurred on appointment of consultant, creation of additional post, printing of health education material and strengthening of Public Health Laboratories etc. The expenditure upto 1995-96 was Rs. 74.18 lakhs. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 43.25 lakhs will be incurred during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 73.50 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

29.62 Maharashtra is implementing the AIDs Prevention and Control Programme since May 1986. The AIDs Control Cell is established in the Directorate of Health Services from January 1992 to monitor the various activities under the programme. To have an effective control over the programme and take quick decision an AIDs Control Board is constituted in the State under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in July 1992. The Government of India is assisting this programme from the financial support to be received from the World Bank. The activities undertaken are 1) IEC and Condomin Promotion., 2) Establishment of Councelling Centres, 3) Training Programme to Health Care Workers and General Practioners, 4) Establishment of five more sentinal surveillance Centres, 5) Modernisation of 60 Blood Banks and Establishment of three Blood Sluperation Units, 6) Strengthening of STD Control Programme, 7) Encouragement to Non-Governmental Organisations in AIDs Control Programme. An outlay of Rs.4500.00 lakhs is approved for VIIIth Plan implementation of this programme. An expenditure of Rs. 631.10 lakhs is incurred upto Annual Plan 1995-96. The outlay approved for 1995-96 is Rs.352.04 lakhs. The proposed outlay is Rs. 1400.40 lakhs for 1996-97. Anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 is Rs. 1400.40 lakhs. Anoutlay of Rs. 1700.31 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME

29.63 World Bank has selected 7 States from India for providing assistance under Blindness Control Programme. Maharashtra State is one of them. The project period is of 7 years from 1993 to 2000.

Activities proposed under the project are : 1) Provision of Intraocular lenses. 2) Provision of spectacles, 3) Training and IEC, 4) Provision of equipments of Dark Room/Qtrs/Wards.

The project cost is of Rs. 7855.890 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6305.60 lakhs has been provided in the VIIIth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 103.55 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plan 1995-96. It is expected that expenditure of Rs. 986.95 lakhs will be incurred during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 474.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTED FAMILY HEALTH SUPPORT PROJECT (UNDER CONSIDERATION)

29.64 Family Health Support Project with assistance from German Government is under consideration of Government of India. The estimated project cost is of Rs. 474.02 million. The project will be implemented for 5 years.

The project proposed to be implemented in 4 Districts viz. Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Pune. The main objective of the project is to improve maternal and child health in project Districts.

K.E.M. Hospital and Research Centre Pune will be represented in different decision making bodies of the project in an advisory capacity. It will be involved in community mobilization, training activities and other advisory functions. Pune being Head Quarter of K.E.M. Hospital is included in the project for administrative convenience.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

29.65 The project has a broad Primary Health Care approach. The components of the project are as under:-

1. Improving and supplementing existing infrastructure and equipments.
2. Training of staff at all levels.
3. IEC and promotion of full range of maternal and Child Health Interventions.

The project also emphasises rural community based approach built on locally identified need. As well as supporting improved Health Care Services which includes providing access to clean water, sanitation, literacy, family life education, strengthening of role of men in family planning and building self esteem in women. An outlay of Rs. 632.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEM PROJECT

29.66 For strengthening the secondary level health care system, a project seeking World Bank Assistance is submitted to Government of India. This includes strengthening of Health Services at Community Health Centres, District Hospitals, Women Hospitals and Central Hospitals. The main components of the project are as under:-

1. Upgradation of Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals at 78 places.
2. Strengthening and upgradation of existing Rural Hospitals into 50/100 bedded Sub Divisional Hospitals at 24 and 26 places respectively.

3. Addition of Trauma Care, Burn Ward and ICU at each District Hospital.
4. Training :Clinical, equipment maintenance referral training .
5. Information, Education and Communication
6. Disaster Mitigation Preparedness
7. Hospital Waste Management
8. Renovation of existing physical structure at Rural Hospitals and District Hospitals

29.67 The proposed project costs Rs. 6700/- million. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED INDIA POPULATION PROJECT VIII PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREAS

29.68 The project proposal of the World Bank Assisted India Population Project VIII under Family Welfare for Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation Areas is under consideration. The project period will be of 5 years. The project cost is of Rs. 6040.00 lakhs (Rs. 5420.00 lakhs PMC+ Rs. 620.00 lakhs PCMC).

The objectives of the project are as under:-

1. Providing Maternal & Child Health & Family Welfare Services to Slum Population.
2. Improving the quality of Family Welfare Services.
3. Information, Education and Communication Activities.
4. Involvement of Non Government Organisation & Private practitioners.
5. Introducing innovative schemes in Family Welfare Programme.
6. Increase Couple Protection Rate.
7. Establishing Mobile Clinics in the outskirts.
8. Establishment of one Health Post for every 50,000 population (At present there are 5 Health Posts they are to be raised to 13) creation of 8 new Health Posts.

29.69 An outlay of Rs. 561.18 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

29.70 The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 passed by the Parliament is a Premier Social Security Legislation for industrial workers. The E.S.I. Scheme provides medical and cash benefits to the insured person (I.Ps.) and their family members. The E.S.I. Scheme is applicable to the factories employing 10 workers and using powers and using power and to the factories employing 20 more workers but not using power. The scheme is being extended to the Hotels, Cinema Theatres, Transport Organisation, etc. employing 20 or more workers.

The medical benefits include in-patient, out-patient and specialist treatment to the insured persons and their family members. The medical benefits are administered by the State Government and the cash benefits are administered by the E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi.

Out patient treatment:

The State of Maharashtra has been divided of medical benefits into 3 regions for the administration i.e. Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur. The out patient treatment in Mumbai and Pune

regions is given through what is called Panel Systems and E.I.S.Scheme dispensaries. Under the panel system practitioners are enrolled for the scheme i.e. the Insurance Medical Practitioners (IMPs) provide out patient treatment to the insured persons and their family members registered, with them.

Inpatient Treatment (Hospitalisation):

The insured persons and their family members who need hospitalisation are admitted in ESIS Hospitals.

Provision of Funds:

As per the agreement between the State Government and E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi, the expenditure on ESIS is initially incurred by the State Government and the 7/8 share of the total expenditure so incurred is reimbursed by the E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi. However, the expenditure so shared is limited to what is called "Medical Benefit Ceiling" prescribed by the E.S.I. Corporation. Any expenditure above the medical benefit ceiling is to be borne by the State Government exclusively.

State Level Scheme:

1. Strengthening of the Administration Set up:

For smooth and speedy functioning of office work in Commissioners Office and A.M.O., ESIS Office provision of Rs. 1.94 lakhs (State Share) is made available during Annual Plan 1997-98.

2. Discretionary grants:

As explained above, the Hospital Buildings as well as residential complexes require minor repairs on a very large scale. All these works such as plumbing, wiring in hospitals and residential complexes/minor electrical installations are very essential for smooth maintenance of Hospital Services. In addition to the Hospitals the number of residential quarters is about 1000 in the State owned and other building. For this purpose an outlay of about Rs.13.06 lakhs Annual Plan 1997-98 is made available.

District Level Scheme:

1. Extension of E.S.I.S. to New Areas and New Sector of Employment.

Maharashtra is one of the highly industrialised State in India and new areas of industrialisation are coming up in various parts of the State. As E.S.I.S. benefits of the scheme need to be extended to these industrial areas. More so due to policy of Government of Maharashtra, industrial estates have come-up in backward and rural areas. There are about 45 new industrial areas where E.S.I.S. needs to be extended. For this purpose, the phased programme of covering these places during the VIII Five Year Plan is proposed. It is proposed to extend ESIS to about 11 places in the year 1996-97 so that by the end of VIII Five Year plan all the 45 places will come under E.S.I.S. The scheme will be extended by opening Government dispensaries and through I.M.P. system in few selected places. As a result of this

scheme, about 2 lakhs I.Ps. are expected to be covered under the Scheme. For this purpose, an outlay for Rs. 3.90 lakhs (State Share) is made available for Annual Plan 1997-98.

2. Modernisation, upgradation and commissioning of New ESIS Hospitals.

With a view to improve stand of patients Dental Units at Kandivali, Mulund and Solapur and Blood Bank at Andheri and Psychiatrist Unit at Worli Hospital and replacement of old equipments in all hospitals. A new hospital is to be commissioned at Aurangabad. For this purpose, an outlay of about Rs. 36.10 lakhs (State Share) is made available for Annual Plan 1997-98.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

29.71 Provision of adequate modern medical facilities to the people is an important obligation of a Welfare State. Medical Science is advancing rapidly and new equipments and diagnostic facilities have become available. For providing sufficient health care to the people of the State, adequate number of doctors are required to be made available which is an important object of imparting MEDICAL Education in the State. Similarly, in keeping with the rapid advance in medical Science, there is a greater need to equip and modernise the Government HOSPITALS AND Medical Colleges. This involves providing super specialities to Government Medical Colleges to ensure that the latest medical case is made available to the common people which otherwise is costly and beyond their reach. In addition to Allopathy there has been growing interest in other Indian systems of medicines such as Ayurved Unani, Homoeopathy, etc. Hence, it is necessary to undertake schemes to promote and develop these systems of medicine.

29.72 The Thrust Areas identified for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below :-

- (i) Upgrading and modernising the medical facilities in Government Hospitals and Colleges.
- (ii) Setting up of super specialities in teaching hospitals.
- (iii) Establishment of State Level Mental Health Training institute and Regional Mental Health Institute.
- (iv) Construction of building for medical colleges at Nanded, Yavatmal and Dhule and quarters for staff in a phased manner, as per availability of resources.
- (v) Construction of combined Food and Drugs testing laboratory at Bandra, Mumbai.
- (vi) Opening of research centre in Ayurved for graduate and Post- Graduate courses and construction of buildings of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges at Nanded and Osmanabad, in a phased manner, as per availability of resources.
- (vii) To consider generation of additional resources by charging/increasing fees for the various services being rendered by various institutions such as colleges, hospitals, laboratories, etc. to the public and to explore the possibility of bringing privatisation wherever feasible.

29.73 The Sub-Sectorwise break-up of the outlay provided for VIIIth Plan 1992-97, an expenditure incurred upto Annual Plan 1994-95 and 1995-96 and anticipated expenditure during Annual Plan 1996-97 as well as approved outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is given below:-

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme Scheme	Approved Outlay VIII 1992-97	Actual Expenditure		Anticipated Expenditure for 1996-97	Approved Outlay for 1997-98
			1992-93 to 1994-95	1993-94 to 1995-96		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Medical Education & Research	8955.00	6870.67	2007.81	5029.94	3770.00
2	Mental Health Institute, Pune	227.00	...	6.00	20.00	160.00
3	Food & Drugs Adm.	776.00	318.77	31.49	144.42	120.00
4	Haffkine Institute for Training Research Testing	545.00	83.53	80.00	10.00	50.00
5	Haffkine Bio-Pharma. Corp .Ltd.	404.00	90.00	44.52	200.00	110.00
6	Ayurveda	609.00	519.51	131.25	191.81	145.00
Total		11516.00	7882.45	2300.07	5596.17	4355.00

(A) Directorate of Medical Education and Research

29.74 The Directorate of Medical Education and Research handles all matters pertaining to Medical Education, Dental Education, Teaching Hospitals, Nursing Services, Research and Medical Education, Medical Colleges. The Medical Education activities for meeting manpower requirements in respect of Medical and para-medical personnel, have shown significant progress.

29.75 There are in all 32 Medical Colleges in Maharashtra State with an annual 3380 admission capacity. Out of these, 11 medical colleges with 1160 seats are run by State Government. Three medical colleges are run by Mumbai Municipal Corporation with 400 seats, one Armed Force Medical College is run at Pune with 120 seats and one college is run by the Kasturba Health Society, Sevagram, Wardha with 64 seats. There are 16 non-aided medical colleges with 1640 seats run by the private education societies.

29.76 There are 4 Dental Colleges in Maharashtra with 220 annual admission capacity. Out of these 3 are run by the State Government, one each at Mumbai, Nagpur and Aurangabad with total 160 admission and one is run by the Mumbai Municipal Corporation with 60 admission capacity. Government has also permitted 10 private Dental Colleges with 510 admission capacity on "No Grant" basis. An outlay of Rs. 8955.00 lakhs have been provided during VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure during the Annual Plans 1992-93 and Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs. 8878.48 lakhs. It is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 5029.94 will be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 3770.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

29.77 The important schemes included in Annual Plan 1997-98 under this programme are as under.

(A) Urban Health Service

(1) Monitoring System and Purchase Cell in the Directorate

29.78 Government has introduced a new system of Monitoring over plan schemes for proper implementation of schemes and utilising resources fully. It has also been decided to strengthen the planning machinery and necessary staff for this scheme is being created. A purchase cell is also established in the Directorate to look after the purchase of medicines, drugs etc. for Government Hospitals. For this an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is approved for VIII Plan 1992-97. The expenditure incurred during Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1995-96 is Rs. 19.58 lakhs and Rs. 1.10 lakhs is expected to be incurred in the Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(2) 200 Bedded Hospital at Miraj

29.79 Though the Medical College, Miraj started functioning since 1962, it had no hospital of its own to complement its teaching curriculum. Therefore, an arrangement was made with the Miraj Medical Centre for utilising its beds on payment basis as also the beds of the Government General Hospital, Sangli. As per requirement of the Medical Council of India, it has been decided to construct a 200 bedded hospital at Miraj. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. The expenditure incurred in Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1995-96 is Rs. 368.22 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 325.20 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during Annual Plan 1997-98.

(B) Other Schemes

29.80 Number of schemes taken up in the VIII Five Year Plan are not yet completed. To complete these schemes and for taking up new schemes, outlay has been provided in Annual Plan 1997-98. The details of some important schemes are as follows :-

(i) Construction of 300 Doctors quarters at Sir J.J. Hospitals, Mumbai

29.81 The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 266.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto end of March 1992 is Rs. 219.37 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of Auditorium at Sir J.J. Hospital, Mumbai

29.82 The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 104.98 lakhs. Outlay provided in the VIII Plan is Rs. 70.00 lakhs and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(iii) Upgradation of St. George Hospital, Mumbai

29.83 A new scheme for up-gradation of St. George Hospital, Mumbai was taken up in view of the Centenary year Celebration of this Hospital. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for VIII Plan 1992-97 for this programme. The expenditure incurred in Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs. 4.66 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1.10 lakh is expected to be incurred in 1996-97 and approved outlay for 1997-98 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

29.84 For providing ICU/CCU facilities in different hospitals, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and for upgradation of Blood Banks, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan for 1997-98.

29.85 For celebration of Golden Jubilee year of the Sasson General Hospital and B.J. Medical College at Pune, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan for 1997-98 for upgradation of the institution.

29.86 For providing super-specialities in Medical College and Hospital at Aurangabad, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

29.87 Health Units are attached to the Medical Colleges. According to the Medical Council of India, the under-graduate Medical students have to attend and work in Rural Areas for 6 months as a mandatory part of his medical study. Student Nurses are also posted in rural areas as a part of their study. For Rural Health Services an outlay of Rs.229.50 lakhs is provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97 and an expenditure of Rs. 66.10 lakhs has been incurred upto Annual Plan 1995-96. For developing the Rural Health Services, it is proposed to construct a building for Health Unit, Paithan for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 40.10 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for entire Rural Health Services.

(C) Medical Education, Training and Research**(1) Medical Education****(a) New Government Medical Colleges**

29.88 During the VII Plan, 3 new Government Medical Colleges with intake capacity of 50 each were opened at Nanded (in 1988-89), Dhule and Yavatmal (in 1989-90). As per the requirements of Medical Council of India, it is necessary to undertake the work of construction of permanent college buildings, to provide additional space for expansion of beds in the existing

Government Hospitals at Nanded, Dhule and Yavatmal and also to provide necessary equipments and sanction of staff for these colleges and hospitals attached to them. An outlay of Rs.355.11 lakhs for these colleges is made available in Annual Plan 1997-98.

(b) Comprehensive Health Care Project for Nagpur

29.89 A Super Speciality hospital is being developed at Nagpur an outlay of Rs. 203.71 lakhs is made available for the Annual Plan 1997-98 from the State resources.

29.90 Under the scheme the upgradation of various Medical Colleges, Health Units and Hospitals, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is made available for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(c) Organisation of Seminars, Training Programmes & Workshops

29.91 It is essential to educate and train medical practitioners specialists and teachers in medical colleges and hospitals about the rapid advances in medical education and technology. For this purpose continuous Medical Education Scheme which involves seminars, symposia, training programmes workshops etc. is to be introduced for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for the VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1997-98 for research programmes.

(d) Medical Health University

29.92 For establishment of Medical Health University, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made available for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

29.93 For increasing the admission capacity and construction of 288 bedded hospital at S.R.T.R. Medical College, at Ambejogai an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs and for construction of Post-Graduate Hostel an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs for development of library of the institution is approved in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

29.94 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for trauma care at Dr. V.M. Medical College, Solapur, in Annual Plan 1997-98.

(e) District Level Schemes

29.95 An outlay of Rs. 1526.16 lakhs has been provided for following district level schemes for Annual Plan 1997-98.

1. Provision of additional equipments, facilities in J.J.Hospital, G.T.Hospital,Cama Hospital - Rs. 1356.16 lakhs.

2. Expansion and upgradation of Government dispensary at Bandra - Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

3. Providing additional equipments in Government Hospital at Aurangabad- Rs.100.00 lakhs.

4. Expansion and upgradation of Government Hospital at North Nagpur-Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(f) New Schemes of Annual Plan 1997-98

29.96 An outlay of Rs. 531.91 lakhs has been provided for following New Schemes of the Annual Plan 1997-98.

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Creation of additional seats in various medical colleges	302.31
2. Establishment of New Medical College in Konkan Region	100.00
3. Establishment of Purchase Cell for Drugs and Medicine, etc.	100.00
4. Creation of post of Hon.Colposcopist and oncologist.	0.05
5. Acquisition of land for medical colleges and hospitals	29.55
Total :	531.91

(2) Dental Education

29.97 The following nine schemes are being implemented, for which the outlay for VIII Plan, actual expenditure for Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994- 95, and 1995-96 approved outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 as well as an outlay approved for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :—

						(Rs.in lakh)
Sr. No.	Scheme work	VIII Plan 1992-93 outlay	Actual Expenditure		Anticipated Expendi- ture	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
			Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1994-95 to 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Construction of new Dental College at Aurangabad.	0.10	...	...	...	...
2	Creation of additional staff for G.D.C.H.. Aurangabad	7.00	5.54	...	0.40	0.30

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Scheme work	VIII Plan 1992-93 outlay	Actual Expenditure		Anticipated Expendi- ture Annual Plan 1996-97	Approved Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
			Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3	Creation of faci- lities Communnity Dentistry at Mumbai, Aurangabad Nagpur	30.00	...	...	25.00	3.00
4	Providing facili- ties of equipments for G.D.C.H.at Mumbai Aurangabad and Nagpur.	30.00	...	...	1.00	6.00
5	Providing bed-cum- passenger lift at G.D.C.H. ,Aurangabad	5.00	...	...	1.00	5.00
6	Constn.of fencing wall at G.D.C.H., Mumbai	2.00	...	...	0.20	0.10
7	Creation of post fo internship at G.D.C.H.,Mumbai, Nagpur,Parbhani	50.00	...	...	...	...
8	Creation of P.G. posts at G.D.C.H., Aurangabad	45.00	32.01	1.70	...	...
9	Creation of Posts for Hostel and post of librarian G.D.C.H., Nagpur	...	...	...	0.20	0.20
Total		169.00	37.55	1.70	27.80	14.60

Establishment of State Level Mental Health Training Institute

29.98 It is estimated that the prevalence of serious mental disorder is 1% and of minor disorder is 2% to 3% in the State. However, the facilities for diagnosis and treatment are mainly restricted to four Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric Department of Medical Colleges. Considering the rise of Mental illness in the community, there is an urgent need to evolve a sound "Mental Health Care Policy". With this objective in view, the "Mental Health Policy" envisages two important aspects - (i) the manpower development by establishing a State Level Training Institute for Mental Health and Regional Level Institutes for which the Medical Education Department is primarily concerned and (ii) other is the streamlining and improving the working of Mental Hospitals and decentralization of Mental Health Services.

29.99 So far as manpower development is concerned, out of 11 Government Medical Colleges in the State, adequately developed Psychiatric Departments are functioning only at 2 Government Colleges viz. B.J. Medical College at Pune and Grant Medical College at Mumbai.

29.100 The State Government has established the Maharashtra institute of Mental Health as a State level apex autonomous body with 100% subsidy at Pune. This will be teaching Institute which will take the responsibility of manpower development, provide advanced treatment, conduct research and will also undertake the responsibility of evaluation of Medical and Para-Medical personnel. An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is made available in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for development of land, construction of building for the institute, purchase of machinery and vehicle, creation of posts, training programme etc.

Food and Drugs Administration

29.101 The activities of this organisation are to enforce Prevention of Food and Drugs Administration Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Quality Control over country liquor and other allied Acts and Rules. This organisation was first reorganised on 1974-75 and since then steps are being taken to strengthen it. A scheme of construction and starting of a combined Food and Drugs Laboratory at Mumbai has been undertaken. An expenditure of Rs. 266.22 lakhs was incurred upto the end of March 1994. The combined Drugs Laboratory and Administration Building will cater to the increasing needs of testing works, such as water analysis, analysis of bacteriological samples, etc. Certain other schemes are also proposed to be undertaken for augmenting and strengthening the Drugs and Food Adulteration Control Machinery. The purpose would be to create awareness among rural population about food adulteration and spurious drugs and also check such activities to the extent possible. The testing capacity at present is 6,000 samples per year which will be increased to 12,000 samples per year after actual commissioning of the Central Laboratory.

29.102 The outlays approved for the Food and Drugs Administration for VIII Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93 to 1994-95, and 1995-96, anticipated expenditure during Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are shown below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme Scheme	Approved	Actual		Anticipated	Approved
		Outlay VIII 1992-97	Expenditure 1992-93 to 1994-95	1993- 94 to 1995-96	Expenditure for 1996-97	Outlay for 1997-98 Approved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Food & Drugs Administration	776.00	318.77	31.49	144.52	20.00

Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited.

29.103 Haffkine Institute is one of the premier institute in India, producing life saving drugs. The institute was bifurcated during 1976 in two autonomous bodies. Haffkine Institute for Training Research and Testing and Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited.

29.125 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98 has been provided for Haffkine Institute for Training, Research and Testing for the following schemes under this sub-sector.

- (1) Modernisation of existing Laboratory (Rs.20.00 lakhs)
- (2) Modernisation of library facility microfilming (Rs.310.00 lakhs)

Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited.

29.104 The Corporation manufactures drugs, vaccines etc. An outlay of Rs. 404.00 lakhs has been provided for the VIII Plan. Amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs was granted to the Corporation in the form of share capital (Rs. 35 lakhs towards D.P.T. Project and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for OPV Project and Rs. 115.00 lakhs as Margine money).

29.105 The 4 projects which are under consideration of the Corporation are the O.P.V. Project (Phase I and Phase II), Saline Project, Goods Manufacturing practices and Blood products Division. An expenditure of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been incurred during Annual Plans from 1992 to 1995 and Rs. 44.52 lakhs has been incurred during the Annual Plan 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs was made available in the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Ayurved and Homoeopathy (I.S.M.)

29.106 An Independent Directorate of Ayurved was established in the year 1957 for encouraging the Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine, in the year 1975 it started dealing with the Homoeopathic and Bio-Chemical Systems of Medicine also. Similarly, to ensure

- (i) Education in Ayurved, Unani and Homoeopathic systems Medicine
- (ii) Medical care under Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic system of Medicine.
- (iii) Research in Ayurved and other Indian systems of Medicine.
- (iv) Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines.

29.107 There are four Government Ayurvedic Colleges with attached Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State. The bed strength of all these Government Ayurvedic Hospitals is 635. Besides these there is 20 bedded Ayurvedic Research Ward attached to the Sasoon General Hospital, Pune. In order to meet the expenditure towards the scheme under this sub-sector an outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Urban Health Services :-

29.108 The important schemes included in the Plan 1997-98 are as under:- sistant Director of Ayurved, Mumbai and the same has been established. Opening of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries 29.133 This scheme has been included under the Public Health Department in the Annual Plan for 1997-98.

Ayurvedic Education

29.109 For Ayurvedic Education an outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 319.20 lakhs has been incurred upto 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs. 136.69 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 67.00 lakhs has been provided during Annual Plan 1997-98.

Ayurvedic Research

29.110 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for Research Schemes for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Development of I.S.M. Pharmacies

29.111 An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the Herbal Farms and drug testing laboratory at Government Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Nanded for VIII Plan 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

CHAPTER - 30

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

I. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

30.1 A large segment of the population (61 per cent) in Maharashtra lives in the rural areas in its 43,027 villages and 40,092 habitations. The Central and the State Government have, therefore, accorded very high priority to supply drinking water in rural areas by incorporating this programme in the "20-Point Programme". The resources required for rural drinking water supply are made available on priority basis which is evident from the fact that the programme has also been included in the "National Minimum Needs Programme". To achieve this, the Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes are implemented by providing Piped Water Supply, Bore Wells and Dug Wells depending on the source of water, terrain and population of the villages.

30.2 With a view to identifying the villages (including the habitations) to be tackled under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme, a villagewise survey was conducted in the State in May 1985 when the drinking water supply position was expected to be the most acute in rural areas. This survey revealed that 22013 villages and 20566 habitations were facing the problem of drinking water. (This figure also included the so-called "difficult villages", identified in the previous survey which had remained untackled at the end of the Sixth Plan Period).

30.3 As the entire State receives its precipitation from Monsoon, restricted only to four months, water retained in the underground in the form of dams, rivers and canals is required to be made use of during the remaining eight months. The surface and underground water available from wells, rivers, dams, canals also depends on vagaries of monsoon. It is seen that seasonality of ground water is an important factor that creates scarcity of drinking water in summer months even in areas of high rain fall. Due to exploitation of underground aquifers, a number of bore wells and dug wells get depleted or become dry from January onwards. This creates a situation in which, though a village is fully covered by Water Supply Scheme for part of the year, it becomes a partially covered village or in extreme cases a 'no source' village for the remaining part of the year, necessitating deployment of tankers to tide over the situation. The only solution to a problem of this nature is to conserve water on watershed basis, preferably with village as a unit. The availability of water is further complicated by the presence of salts in excessive quantities and perennial endemic nature of guine worms, in natural water reservoirs at some places. In the background of these constraints, it is the endeavour of the State Government to exploit all the feasible water resources, which are comparatively permanent in nature.

30.4 In each district, a Coordination and Monitoring Committee of officials and non-officials has been set up in October, 1985. The Committee decides as to which particular measures viz. Dug Well/Bore Well/Piped Water Supply Scheme is the least cost solution to solve the drinking water supply problem of each of the identified problem villages. After the least cost solution certificate is given by the District Coordination and Monitoring Committee, further processing of the scheme is taken up by the concerned implementing agency.

30.5 Dug Well Programme is executed by the Zilla Parishads, while Bore Well Programme is implemented by the Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency. Piped Water Supply

Schemes costing upto Rs.5.00 lakhs are executed by the Zilla Parishads whereas Schemes costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs are executed by the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board. P.W.S. costing more than Rs.5.00 lakhs but upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs can also be executed by the Zilla Parishads with prior permission of the State Government. This power of the State Government has now been delegated to the Divisional Commissioners.

30.6 Operation and maintenance of the Water Supply Schemes is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishads/Village Panchayats. The Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes in respect of a single village are to be taken over by the Village Panchayat concerned and those in respect of a group of villages by the concerned Zilla Parishad for operation and maintenance, within a period of one month of the completion of the scheme. Maintenance of hand pumps/power pumps on bore wells is also the responsibility of the Village Panchayats.

30.7 The Zilla Parishads are supposed to recover the amount as per prescribed norms from the respective Village Panchayats per annum for maintenance and repairs purpose. The State Government reimburses 50 per cent of the expenditure on account of electric charges to the respective Gram Panchayat in respect of Water Supply Scheme.

30.8 Piped Water Supply Schemes taken over by the local bodies are not being maintained by them satisfactorily because of lack of sufficient funds and experienced personnel. In view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the local bodies, a water supply maintenance and repairs fund has been created by Government since 1986 at the District level. This fund is being operated by the respective Zilla Parishad. Every Zilla Parishad is required to credit 20 per cent of its own resources in the maintenance fund every year. In addition, 5 per cent of the plan outlay under the MNP Programme under Rural Water Supply is provided by the State Government to the Zilla Parishads for this funds. From 1996-97 it has been increased 10%. Since 1988-89, 10% of the grant released by the Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is also being released to the Z.Ps. for the said Fund. Dugwells are also to be maintained by concerned Village Panchayats.

30.9 For the VIII Plan, under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, the Central Government had directed all the States to conduct a detailed survey of the Status of Drinking Water Supply in all the rural habitations. Accordingly a detailed survey was conducted in the State of Maharashtra in the year 1991-92. According to the information available with the department, there are around 16,000 villages and 18,000 wadis which are still facing the problem of Drinking Water. The enormity of the task of solving the drinking water problem in all these villages and wadies itself warrants increased outlay for the Rural Drinking Water Sector under the State Plan.

30.10 The information regarding the VIII Plan outlay and the actual expenditure of Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows:-

VIIIth Plan 1992-97 outlay 1.	Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay Annual Plan 1996-97 4.	Anticipa- ted Expdr. Annual Plan 1996-97 5.	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98 6.
	Annual Plan 1992-95 2.	Annual Plan 1995-96 3.			
	63120.00	36303.31				17490.91	23233.00	24939.57	23745.60
This includes expenditure/outlay on TSP and SCP:					
TRIBAL SUB PLAN	3176.20	2086.50	3081.37	1972.38	3050.18
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN	3256.69	2509.24	2751.81	2479.79	3246.65

(Rs. in lakhs)

Review of Annual Plan 1996-97

30.11 During 1996-97 the total plan outlay of Rs.23233.00 was sanctioned for Rural Water Supply Programme. It is expected that the outlay has been surely utilised for the purpose. A provision of Rs.8810.00 lakhs has been made under Central Plan for A.R.W.S.P. during 1996-97. It is expected to be fully utilised.

30.12 Government has taken the following important decisions in the light of published WHITE PAPER drinking water supply programme.

(1) To implement the drinking water supply programme effectively and to coordinate with the various agencies a separate department "Water Supply and Sanitation" has been created at Mantralaya level.

(2) In Rural Water Supply Programme per head consumption of water has been enhanced to 55 lpcd from 40 lpcd and 30% of houses are to be connected under Piped Water Supply Scheme.

(3) Drinking water is to be provided to Public Institutions, offices as well as to animals in villages.

(4) Uptill now a Water Supply Scheme was prepared on the basis of increase of population per year. But from now onwards it has decided to prepare a scheme on actual increase in population.

(5) Earlier the rural water supply schemes were prepared considering the need for 15 years. Now it is to be prepared considering the need of 30 years.

(6) It has been decided that while preparing the Schemes, the in root villages or neighbouring villages are to be covered under the scheme.

(7) It has been decided to change the norm of have a bore well per 250 population of a village to one borewell per 200 population of a village and to have one borewell for a population of 50 persons in wadi/habitation instead of 80 persons.

(8) To provide sufficient fund for M & R of schemes. It has been decided to increase the Government contribution from 5% to 10% from Annual Plan 1996-97.

(9) Permission has been given to incur expenditure from the forest grants so as to carry out M.& R. of schemes and chlorinisation of water with a view to provide safe drinking water to the tribal population in the forest area.

(10) Drinking water shall be supplied to the villages in the vicinity of municipal councils and municipal corporations upto a distance of 5 k.m. through the Urban Drinking Water Schemes.

(11) While preparing a new scheme for the Urban area, a joint Scheme for the Urban and Rural area shall be prepared, taking into account the existing water source.

(12) Except for the Greater Mumbai Corporation, the condition of local contribution has been withdrawn for the drinking water scheme in all the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils.

(13) The local bodies are free to get the M&R work of the schemes executed through private organisation, contractors, or to entrust responsibility to the ex-servicemen who are willing to do so.

(14) Government has given permission to Zilla Parishads to utilise the 20% of the sanctioned planned grant for special repairs and rehabilitation of water supply scheme which are not in operation for want of funds required for special repairs.

(15) Potable drinking water is related to Environmental sanitation. Therefore, it has been decided to permit integrated project which includes water supply as well as environmental sanitation.

30.13 An outlay of Rs.23745.60 lakhs has been provided for rural water supply and sanitation programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Programme	outlay for 1997-98			
		General	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PWSS(SS)	3120.94	838.44	1029.59	4988.97
2	PWSS(LS)	4111.35	1443.98	807.00	6362.33
3	LIC Loan for PWSS	801.23	...	...	801.23
4	Borewell	578.01	469.82	336.41	1384.24
5	Dugwell	383.62	288.54	315.07	927.03
6	Power Pump	194.20	60.00	143.31	397.51
7	ODA-				
	i) PWSS	500.00	...	...	500.00
	ii) Other Programmes	47.00	...	...	47.00
8	WBAP-				
	i) PWSS	7231.95	...	...	7231.95
	ii) Other Programme	371.27	1.17	418.80	791.24
9	Ajanta Verul Water Supply	50.00	...	...	50.00
10	Special Assistance to Housing Societies for Water Supply	...	0.50	...	0.50
11	Pipe Water Supply to urbanizing area	...	75.00	...	75.00
12	Sanitation programme for ladies in urbanizing area	...	104.60	...	104.60
13	Roadside Gutters	59.40	24.60	...	84.00
	Total ...	17448.77	3246.65	3050.18	23745.60

Externally Aided Projects

(a) Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water Supply Project with O.D.A. (British Government) Assistance

30.14 The Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Education Project in 3 districts of the State viz. Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon is planned with bilateral assistance from U.K.Government. The total cost of the project is Rs. 5548.50 lakhs. Out of this 100% expenditure incurred since 1st April 1990 will be reimbursed by U.K.Government excluding duties and taxes. The Government of India will pass on the entire amount as Additional Central Assistance in the form of 70% loan and 30% grants. The project has been approved by O.D.A. in November, 1990 and the agreement to that effect has been executed on 10th September 1991. A credit of 16.46 million \$ has been approved by the O.D.A. The execution of the scheme is in progress, the project is expected to be completed shortly.

30.15 The project comprises of the components as detailed below:-

A) *Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes.*—Four Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes covering 210 villages, and 1 town are to be completed under the project. The schemes are for Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon Districts.

B) *Sanitation Programme.*—The sanitation component includes construction of a surface drains, provision of washing facilities and latrines and organisation of system for solid waste disposal on pilot basis in selected villages in the project areas.

C) *Community Participation.*—Community participation will be actively promoted to ensure that the schemes are adequately operated, maintained in the interest of entire community.

D) *Health Education*.—This component is also incorporated in the project so as to extend Health Education to the people in the project areas.

30.16 Out of the revised project cost of Rs.7034.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.4101.00 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1996. An outlay of Rs. 585.16 lakhs is expected to be utilised during Annual Plan 1996-97. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 547.00 lakhs has been provided.

(b) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance

30.17 The Rural Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation and Health Education Project in 10 districts of the State namely, Thane, Pune, Satara, Sanagli, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Latur, Beed, Buldhana & Chandrapur is planned to be implemented with World Bank assistance. The total cost of the Project comes to Rs.31958.20 lakhs (140.76 million U.S.dollars). Out of this, 109.9 million US dollars will be loan assistance from the World Bank. That means 78% of the total project cost will be reimbursed from the Bank, The entire amount will be passed on by the Government of India to this State as Additional Central Assistance in the form of 70% loan and 30% grants and the remaining 22% will have to be provided by the State Government.

30.18 The project implementation has started from 1991-92, and the terminal date of disbursement of external aid would be 31.12.97 Expenditure incurred one year prior to the date of credit effectiveness will also be reimbursed by the World Bank. In the light of the discussion in the mid-term review an adequate fund has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

30.19 The project comprises of various components as detailed below :—

A) *Piped Water Supply Schemes*.—This component will be executed in 2 phases. Phase-I comprises of 18 Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes covering 195 villages, 1 town and 19 wadies, 37 individual Piped Water Supply Schemes for 37 villages. Phase/ II comprises of 38 Regional P.W.S. Schemes covering 267 villages and 1 town and 54 individual P.W.S.schemes for 54 villages and 32 wadies.

B) *Bore-well Programme*.—New Borewells will be taken up in 469 villages and 1208 wadies(habitations). Revitalisation of low yield existing Borewells will be carried out in 602 villages and 303 wadies by hydrofracturing techniques. 1300 obsolete India Mark II hand pumps on borewells will be replaced by India Mark III handpumps. Similarly ground water sources of 9 villages (8 from Ahmednagar and 1 from Aurangabad) will be developed by using unconventional measures. In addition to these works the World Bank will also finance purchase of 3 drilling rigs, 4 hydrofracturing equipments, 6 geophysical survey instruments 6 Procon-II Implements and other miscellaneous equipments.

C) *Sanitation Programme*.—This Programme comprises of construction of private latrines, surface drains and provision of refuse bins.

D) *Health Education*.—This programme comprises of personal and family hygiene, promotion of latrine usage, consumer awareness of the requirements and importance of O & M of Pipe Water Supply Schemes and community awareness of their responsibility for the maintenance of drains and soak pits.

30.20 Involvement of Non-Government Organisations in the project implementation has also been envisaged in the project. Besides, the project comprises of training component which covers personnel from Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Zilla Parishad/Ground Water Supply & Development Agency/Public Health Department/Rural Development Department.

30.21 Out of the total project cost of Rs. 31958.20 lakhs, an amount of Rs.13635.25 lakhs has been spent upto March 1996, a provision of Rs. 9180.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised during 1996-97 on the project. This amount will be reimbursed by IDA. An outlay of Rs.8023.19 lakhs has been provided for in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Rural Sanitation Programme - Roadside Gutters.

30.22 Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad, Village Panchayat Samities for financing the programme of road side drainage. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is paid to Zilla Parishads for construction of surface drainage in villages. Each Zilla Parishad is given grant-in-aid equal to 60 per cent of the gross cost of the project and balance 40 per cent is required to be borne by the local bodies from their own resources. The maintenance of such works is the responsibility of the concerned Zilla Parishad/ Panchayat Samities. An outlay of Rs.84.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Tribal Sub-Plan

30.23 An outlay of Rs.3050.18 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Special Component Plan

30.24 An outlay of Rs.3246.65 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Emergency Rural Water Supply Programme

30.25 Due to inadequate rainfall, the State has to face the grave problem of acute scarcity of drinking water in number of villages every year and the Government has to take emergency water supply schemes in those villages. Instead of issuing adhoc orders in this regard the Government has issued standing orders on 8.4.1994 giving the full powers to the District Collectors for execution and monitoring of these programmes.

II.URBAN WATER SUPPLY

30.26 It is the responsibility of local body to provide protected drinking water supply to the citizens and also to provide waste water disposal system for the towns. As the outlays required for piped water supply schemes and underground sewerage schemes are generally very large, the Municipal Authorities are not in a position to take up such schemes entirely from their own funds. The Municipal Councils/Corporations are, therefore, given grant-in-aid by State Government. Loans from Life Insurance Corporation are also obtained by MWSSB on behalf of the Municipal Councils and Corporations with State Government guarantee. Similarly, in the case of the schemes of sizable outlay, soft loans are obtained from other financial institutions and agencies. It is also necessary to provide OMB loan for water supply & sewerage schemes to bridge the gap of loan component and LIC loan admissible. Government raises loan from Open Market.

30.27 Earlier in certain cases it was thought necessary to undertake water supply schemes where required to be undertaken entirely at Government cost. In the case of places of fairs and pilgrimage centres, important hill stations, places of natural and strategic importance, etc., the policy was to undertake water supply schemes with 100 per cent Government finances, as far as possible. In addition some schemes have been undertaken through MWSS Board with the financial assistance from the State Government. All the Government water works have been transferred to the Board with effect from 1st November 1979. The Board takes up the schemes of augmentation and improvement of some of these water works. However, it is opined that such schemes should be taken up as Municipal Schemes instead of Board schemes as it is important that the responsibility of repayment of loan should rest with the Municipal Council.

30.28 The sewerage schemes require huge capital investments and throw heavy financial burden on the people, which is beyond their capacity. It has, therefore, been decided that underground sewerage schemes should be provided for only such towns and cities having a population of more than lakh and have capacity for huge capital investment and also for subsequent operation and maintenance of the scheme. The remaining towns and cities can go in for low cost sanitation scheme.

30.29 Government has appointed a subgroup to study and prepare the plan for implementation of water supply and sanitation programme, in the State during the IX Five Year Plan considering the arduous nature of work, and difficulties encountered, as also large scale investments involved in implementing the Sewerage Scheme, the subgroup is likely to recommend to take up the sewerage schemes only for the towns population more than 3.00 lakhs and for the rest of the towns it may propose to take up sullage disposal schemes as well as low cost sanitation programme. Similarly the problem of solid waste is also haunting day by day the problem of health hazards, as such the subgroup is likely to propose to take up the measures to tackle the both organic and inorganic solid wastes from the towns. It is the prime responsibility of the Municipal Council to implement and maintain the Water Supply of the respective towns. The group is likely to recommend certain provisions to be made in the Municipal Act to require the local bodies to undertake and maintain the sewerage schemes as well as to give priority to the sanitation programme also.

30.30 Government has recently taken decision to bear 100% expenses of development of water sources upto 8 K.M., 5 K.M. and 3 K.M. from the boundaries of 'A', 'B' and 'C' municipal councils, respectively for the purpose of executing water supply schemes, in addition to the revised existing financial pattern. The Government have also exempted the Councils to pay the popular contribution for the Water Supply Schemes. However, the popular contribution towards sewerage schemes will have to be paid by the Councils.

Class of Municipal Council/Corporation and Board Schemes	Financial pattern (percentage of gross cost of scheme)	
	State Govt. grant-in-aid	LIC loan
1	2	3
All Corporations (except Mumbai Municipal Corpn.), Board Schemes or Municipal Schemes.	23.33	76.67
'A' Class Municipal Councils	25	75
'B' Class Municipal Councils	40	60
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of 15,000 and more,	50	50
'C' Class Municipal Councils having population of less than 15,000	100	...

30.31 Life Insurance Corporation provide loan assistance to the individual scheme according to their rules and regulations. In case cost of the scheme is upto Rs. 1 crore, the loan assistance is restricted to 50 per cent. For further cost upto Rs. 5.00 crores, loan assistant is restricted upto 40 per cent of the cost and 25 percent for the cost above Rs. 10 crores. The gap in the loan element as per approved financial pattern and actual loan sanctioned by LIC is to be met with by way of OMB allocation of MWS & S Board.

30.32 Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census) will be financed with 50% grant-in-aid from Central Government and remaining 50% grant-in-aid from Government of Maharashtra. An outlay of Rs.330 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97.

30.33 The information regarding plan outlay for VIII Five Year Plan, actual expenditure during 1992-95, 1995-96 and approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay provided for 1997-98 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

VIII F.Y. Plan 1992-97 outlay	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual Expdr. Annual Plan 1995-96	Approved outlay 1996-97	Anticipated Expdr. Annual Plan 1996-97	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
97127.00 (370.00)	39946.06 (330.60)	24199.00 (100.00)	49747.00 (237.45)	42584.45 (177.45)	44424.40 (5.00)

(Figures in Bracket related to Tribble Sub-Plan)

The information regarding target for the VIII Five Year Plan and achievement during Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96 and anticipated achievement during the year 1996-97 and proposed target for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows :—

Schemes	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Achievement		Anticipated Achievement 1996-97	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1997-98
		Annual Plan 1992-95	Annual Plan 1995-96		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(A) Water Supply Schemes :—					
(i) Original Projects	3 towns	1	...	1	...
Population (Lakhs)	0.70	(0.12)	...	0.40	...
Augmentation/Improvement schemes including backlog schemes	99	7	5	14	28
Population (Lakhs)	61.97	2.47	4.83	6.47	12.96
(B) Sewerage Schemes	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Population (lakh)	2.93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(C) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (latrines converted)	27800	51120	Nil	Nil	860
(D) Construction of new Latrines	45500	...	10000	10000	46000
(E) Training of persons	6000	3950	1600	1800	3000

30.34 Out of 233 towns in the State, 230 towns (216 covered upto Sixth Five Year Plan plus 5 original towns covered in VII Five Year Plan plus 9 Newly formed Municipal Councils having piped water supply schemes) were provided with piped water supply facility and 20 towns with sewerage by the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan. The 3 towns which had not been provided with water supply are Vasai, Vengurla and Malwan. Water Supply Scheme for Vengurla is completed. Water Supply Scheme for Vasai town is in advanced stage of completion and that for Malwan is being taken up for execution. By the end of VIIIth Plan, there would be only 2 out of 245 towns remaining to be supplied with pipe water supply.

Training in Water Supply Management:

30.35 Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board has established a Training Centre at Nashik Road to impart service training to Engineers and Operating level staff working in

Water supply and Sanitation Sector of Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board as well as Zilla Parishads and Municipal Councils. As per the policy initiated in the "White Paper" published by the Government, minimum 2 persons from each of the villages should be given training in operation and maintenance of water supply schemes. As such in future training centres will have to shoulder additional responsibility in a big way. Hereafter the activities of the Training Centre, will not be restricted to conducting Training Programme, but the Centre will also be associated with abstract activities such as human resource development, keeping a track of creating public awareness and latest developments in technical field. A provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is made during 1997-98 to deal with these issues.

External Aided Schemes

Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (World Bank Aided)

30.36 Due to fast growth of population in Thane and Kalyan Municipal Corporations, the requirement of water of these areas has already exceeded the provisions made in the Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project-I taken up with World Bank Assistance. A new project called M.W.S.S.P. stage-II has been proposed. This project is to be taken up with World Bank Assistance. As directed by Government of India preparation of report on E.I.A. (Environmental Impact Assessment). Diversion of forest land and report required by Central Water Commission for its approval are under preparation. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 86300.00 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

30.37 Water Supply Scheme for Pune Municipal Corporation : Pune is a fast developing city. For a long time, Pune was considered to be a city with adequate and assured water supply. However, in view of the fast industrial growth and large scale housing complexes coming up, the demand of water supply is increasing. The project proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation aims at restoration of the present level of service. While it is proposed to be posed for external funding, alternatively privatisation is also being thought of. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

30.38 *Water Supply Scheme for Solapur Town.*—Solapur is also an important town in the State. For the present the water supply for this town is mainly from Bhima river and a local tank. The river goes dry in fair weather when city faces acute shortage of water.

At the same time, due to industrialization and urbanization, the population of the city is increasing considerably. Naturally the rate of water supply reduces. As it is necessary to provide assured source of water, the revised scheme is estimated to cost Rs.8300.00 lakhs. OECF loan through HUDCO is also available for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.229.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised during the Annual Plan 1996-97. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been provided.

30.39 Leak Detection Scheme - It is roughly estimated that about 25 to 35 per cent of water is found to be waste which includes the unauthorised use of water and also the losses in the distribution system. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct leak detection surveys in towns/cities so that appropriate measures can be taken by them against the unauthorised connections and repairing of the system and save water. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 towards the aspect.

Water Supply to Vasai - Virar Sub-Region

30.40 Due to nearness to Mumbai Metropolitan City, Vasai Virar sub-region is developing very fast. The population of this sub-region (3 towns and surrounding 66 urbanised villages) has a tremendous growth. Infrastructure facilities like water supply are, therefore, required to be provided to this region, urgently. Accordingly, a water supply scheme for this

sub-region of which the estimated cost is about Rs. 20000 lakhs is prepared. It is proposed to lift water from Maswan Weir on Surya river to the extent of 100 MLD. At present BMRDA is providing funds, to start some of the works. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs has been provided for in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Emergency Water Supply Programme

30.41 An outlay of Rs. 828.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for emergency water supply programme.

Removal of Backlog

30.42 The Government had appointed Fact Finding Committee in the year 1983 for examining regional imbalances in various sectors.

The norms prescribed by Government in respect of urban water supply are as follows :—

(a) For towns having population upto 10,000.	70 to 100 LPCD
(b) For towns having population from 10,000 to 50,000.	100 to 125 LPCD
(c) For towns having population more than 50,000.	125 to 200 LPCD

The Committee evaluated the backlog in Water Supply Sectors by adopting minimum water supply rate in range prescribed in the above norms with the base year as 1982. The Committee identified 167 Municipal towns as backlog towns, the level of service in respect of which is less than the minimum of the norms. Out of the total backlog of 716.88 MLD worked out by the Committee, the backlog of 475.94 MLD has been removed by March 1996. An outlay of Rs. 4912.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised during the Annual Plan 1996-97 for the removal of backlog. As directed by the Governor an outlay of Rs. 6280.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

30.43 It is proposed to provide priority to Urban Sanitation Programme also from Annual Plan 1997-98. To start with some of the following schemes considered in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project

30.44 The above project is started from October 1995, and it is expected to complete the same by June 2002. The gross expenditure estimated is Rs. 1844.00 crores, out of which the project cost taken in World Bank Loan Agreement is Rs. 1131.00 crores. The loan of Rs. 733.50 crores will be made available from World Bank.

The following main works are included in project.

1. Construction of Marine Outfalls at Worli and Bandra.
2. Construction of Pumping Station at Bandra(Civil).
3. Construction of Pumping Station at Bandra(equipment and material)
4. Construction of Areated Lagoon at Bhandup (Civil, Equipment and Material).
5. Construction of Areated Lagoon at Ghatkopar.
6. Improvement of Slums.
7. Increase stability of five Pumping Stations.
8. Other miscellaneous works.

On completion of above projects there will be improvement in sewerage.

An outlay of Rs. 5800.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Sewerage Schemes

30.45 Efforts will be made to complete the sewerage schemes taken up in VIIIth Five Year Plan on priority. As indicated in the foregoing, the sewerage schemes for towns having population more than 3 lakhs will be taken up in next five years. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided.

30.46 *Low Cost Sanitation.*—A scheme of conversion of basket latrines into twin pit water seal latrines has been taken up. The scheme is financed with 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. The loan is to be obtained from HUDCO. Looking to the importance of this scheme aimed at improvement of sanitation and liberation of scavengers a provision of Rs.1100.00 lakhs is made available in the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.1100.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

30.47 In the towns where sewerage schemes are not possible, it is proposed to provide sullage disposal scheme in the annual plan 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided.

Solid Waste Disposal Scheme

30.48 Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide (i) Organic Solid Waste disposal scheme and (ii) Inorganic Solid Waste disposal scheme in the IXth Five Year Plan. In the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs and Rs.100.00 lakhs have been kept for these schemes respectively.

30.49 As mentioned in the White Paper, the Government intends to take up the water supply and sanitation schemes costing over Rs.2,70,000 lakhs by the end of 2000. The schemewise outlay approved for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved outlay 1996-97.	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98			Total
			General	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme (Government Scheme & Municipal Councils)	6872.47 (177.45)	7450.00	...	50.00	7500.00
2	Open Market Borrowing for Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	6634.00	11835.00	...	...	11835.00
3	Bringing Water Supply to the satisfactory level	4812.53 (60.00)	6280.00	...	...	6280.00
4	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme (LIC Loan).	4574.00	5000.00	...	...	5000.00
5	Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (World Bank Aided).	GIA 500.00 500.00	15.00	...	...	15.00
6	Low Cost Sanitation Scheme	100.00	1100.00	...	...	1100.00
7	Training in Water Management	...	33.00	...	...	33.00
8	Mumbai Municipal Corporation Water Supply & Sewerage Project (Bhatsa Head Work, Open Market Borrowing and Government Loan) (World Bank Aided).	21310.00	300.00	...	...	300.00
9	External Aided Schemes—					
	(a) Pune M.C.	100.00	33.00	...	...	33.00
	(b) Solapur M.C.	229.00	800.00	...	...	800.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Approved outlay 1996-97.	Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98			Total
			General	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(c) Water Supply Arrangement to Vasai-Virar	100.00	1200.00	...	...	1200.00
	(d) Water supply to Nhaya-Sheva St.II	35.00	800.00	...	...	800.00
	(e) Sharing of cost of Surya Dam (Rs.20 crores) Loan	75.00	5.00	...	...	5.00
	(f) Construction of New Dam up stream of Kawdas Weir	200.00	5.00	...	...	5.00
	(g) Nagpur Water Supply Scheme (Cost Rs.85 crores)	5.00	5.00	...	...	5.00
	(h) Amravati Sew. Scheme	400.00	100.00	-	-	100.00
	GIA Loan	100.00	100.00	...	...	100.00
10	Leak Detection Scheme	100.00	20.00	...	...	20.00
11	Strengthening of Water Supply Division at Mantralaya.	25.00	...	...	...	...
12	Emergency Water Supply Scheme.	5.00	...	...	...	...
13	Accelerated Urban Water Supply	1400.00	828.40	...	...	828.40
	General	120.53	450.00	...	...	450.00
	Backlog	99.47	...	...	...	...
14	Urban Drinking Water Supply for Mumbai Suburb Distt.	200.00	...	...	...	...
15	Pipeline for Sewerage for Water for Mumbai Suburb Distt.	200.00	...	...	...	...
16	Sanitation Programme for for Women in Pune Municipal Corporation	50.00	...	...	...	...
17	Special grant for Urban Water Supply from GOI as recommended by 10th Finance Commission	1000.00	1250.00	...	...	1250.00
18	Urban Sullage Disposal Scheme.	...	100.00	...	...	100.00
19	Urban Organic Solid Waste Disposal Scheme.	...	250.00	...	...	250.00
20.	Urban Inorganic Solid Waste Disposal Schemes.	...	100.00	...	...	100.00
21	Urban Sewerage Project	...	500.00	...	...	500.00
22	Mumbai Sewerage Project world Bank Aided.	...	5800.00	...	...	5800.00
23	Encouragement for use of Water meters	...	20.00	...	...	20.00
	Total	...	49747.00 (237.00)	44374.40	50.00	44424.40

* (Figures in bracket indicate T.S.P. outlay.)

30.50 Out of the total outlay for the sector an amount of Rs.237.45 lakhs is provided for the T.S.P.Programme for the Annual Plan 1996-97 and Rs.50.00 lakhs is for 1997-98.

□ □

CHAPTER 31

HOUSING

Housing is one of the basic needs of the community and is closely connected with the physical quality of life. Provision of better housing facilities, therefore, is an important objective of the development efforts. Moreover, housing assumes significance in the overall socio-economic development because housing stimulates economic activity and employment through activating household savings and provides the base for achieving crucial goals in the Health, Education and Sanitation Sectors. However, the growth of Housing Sector has been consistently hampered by the lack of financial resources, exorbitant land prices, cost escalation in the prices of raw material. The latest estimate of the National Building Organisation indicates that as at the end of the 1990, the total shortage of housing in the country was of the order of 29.2 Million Units as against 21.1 Million Units in 1981.

31.2 Growth of urban population, rapid industrialisation and regional development are the factors aggravating the housing problem in the cities and towns in Maharashtra. The total requirement of dwelling units as calculated on the basis of criteria adopted by National Building Organisation, is estimated to be well above 8.75 lakhs, which comprises existing backlog, additional requirement and replacement of obsolescent house. These are to be constructed under different income groups by different agencies. Efforts to solve the problem of housing to some extent are being made under the programmes drawn up by Government.

31.3 The outlay for Eight Five Year Plan, Actual expenditure for Annual Plans 1992-95, 1995-96, outlay provided for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 under this sector is indicated in the following table:-

(Rs in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIII	Annual Plan		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual
	F.Y.	1992-95	1995-96	Outlay	Antici-	Plan
	Plan	Actual	Actual		pated	1997-98
	1992-97	Expdr.	Expdr.		Expdr.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General Housing:						
(i) Urban Housing	17980.00	13066.48	459.73	2306.58	1241.52	1981.57
(ii) Rural Housing	3451.15	351.36	166.00	261.80	242.32	128.43
(iii) Other Housing	9166.85	2669.13	464.28	2055.49	1327.65	916.00
Total ...	30598.00	16086.97	1090.01	4623.87	2811.49	3026.00

31.4 The physical target for VIII Plan, achievement during Annual Plan 1992-95, and 1995-96, target and anticipated achievement for Annual Plan 1996-97 and proposed target for Annual Plan 1997-98 under this Sector is indicated in the following table:-

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	Target VIII Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achvmt.	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achvmt.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
					Target	Anti. Achvmt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Economically weaker section Housing Scheme	Dwelling units	65000	21184	...	...	...	...
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	...	39000	36970	329	262	262	291 (32) SCP
3. Middle Income & High Income Group	...	19500	4307	75	147	147	12 (1) SCP
Total	...	123500	62461	404	409	409	303
4. Land Acquisition & Dev. Scheme	Ha.	1200	8768	192	26	26	17.50
5. Shelter Project BUDP-I	Service Sites	20000	23513	...	...	...	*
	Dev. SUP.	25000	12143	...	...	...	*
6. Extension of Village Gaothans	villages	2000	1276	490	430	430	100

* BUDP.I Project is completed in September 1994.

31.5 The total outlay proposed under 'Housing' sector is Rs. 3026.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98. The sub-sectorwise break-up is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Annual Plan 1997-98 Proposed outlay			
	General	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	Total
I. General Housing				
(a) Urban Housing	692.80	1241.52	47.25	1981.57
(b) Rural Housing	86.52	41.52	...	128.43
(c) Other Housing	916.00	...	...	916.00
Total	1695.32	1283.04	47.25	3026.00

31.6 The total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 includes Rs.47.25 lakhs for T.S.P. (including O.T.S.P.) and Rs.1283.04 lakhs for S.C.P.

I-URBAN HOUSING

MHADA Programmes of Housing :

31.7 So far as the Maharashtra Housing Area Development Authority (MHADA) is concerned, the emphasis has been shifted to promotion of housing by bringing the beneficiary in focus as an important factor in the housing process. The MHADA has prepared a perspective plan in respect of housing requirement and the strategy to be followed for redressing the problem of housing shortage in different urban areas. The MHADA has identified 18 towns for taking up Housing on the basis of the importance of the towns, rate of urbanisation, population growth, regional development investment activities, etc. The MHADA secures funds for housing activities from HUDCO/LIC Plan outlay from State Government. Advance contribution from prospective allottees.

31.8 For implementing the Programme of Urban Housing, an outlay of Rs.17980.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.13066.48 lakhs and Rs. 459.73 lakhs was incurred during Year 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An expenditure of Rs.1241.52 lakhs is anticipated during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.1981.52 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Creation of Land Reserve for Shelter :

31.9 The fundamental prerequisite for having shelter is land. Land procurement is, therefore, a major activity of MHADA. It procures land from four sources, (a) private landholders, by way of acquisition or purchase, (b) urban land ceiling surplus landholders, by way of allotment by the State Government, (c) Central or State Government, by way of transfer, and (d) Government agencies like MIDC also by way of transfer. On the basis of past experience, the strategy is to put lands equal to three times the requirement in the pipeline. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. During Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs.138.29 lakhs and Rs.29.09 respectively lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 18.88 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Special Planning Authority :

31.10 The MHADA has been appointed as Special Planning Authority for development of areas around Solapur, Nanded, Aurangabad (Walunj) and Chandrapur. This envisages acquisition and development of land with infrastructure amenities like roads, electricity, water supply and drainage etc. and make it available for residential and industrial plot development and also plot development for E.W.S. families with a provision of on-site infrastructure. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 43.89 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Shelter Project i.e. BUDP-I

31.11 The World Bank Aided Affordable Low Income Shelter Project i.e. BUDP-I is being implemented in the Bombay Metropolitan Region since 1983-84 with a view to bridge the gap between the incremental shelter demand and supply to the extent possible and to improve slum-dwelling and also environment surrounding of the slum locations. Developed service plots and slum upgradation are the main components of the project which was expected to cost Rs. 28233 lakhs and it was to be completed by September 1990. The project has been revised by adding new works which was expected to cost about Rs. 49071 lakhs and has been completed in September 1994.

31.12 The details of the project are as under:-
(Rs. in lakhs)

Total cost of the Project Expdr.		VIII F.Y.P. allocation	1992-94 actuals	1994-95 Actuals	1995-96 anticipated
1		2	3	4	5
Original	28233.00				
revised	49072.00				
		12900.00	10328.28	1984.71	...
Component	Work done till 1991-92 i.e.at the end of VII F.Y. Plan	Target for VIIIth F.Y.Plan	1992-93 achvmt.	1993-94 achvmt.	1994-95 achvmt.
6	7	8	9	10	
(1) Shelter	94,451	20,000	22,713	25,000	...
(2) SUP.	29,835	25,000	10,943	3,000	...

State Shelter Finance Corporation :

31.13 The housing finance is available from the bodies like HUDCO, HDFC and National Housing Bank etc. However, it is noticed that the public bodies like MHADA, CIDCO, Housing Finance Society etc. and certain other affluent sections of the society alone can avail of this finance only, whereas households below poverty line and subsistence level are mostly left out. It is also necessary to augment the funds, required for catering the housing need of various sections of the community and this could be done by tapping the households savings at root level through incentive schemes. For this purpose it is necessary to set up a Shelter Finance Corporation at State level which could have networks in the Districts. The State Government is expected to take a decision on this policy matter and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Five Year Plan. No outlay has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Slum Up-gradation outside Mumbai

31.14 The salient feature of this scheme is to grant tenure of land to the slum-dwellers and to grant loan of Rs. 5000/- per household for improving the existing house. This scheme is implemented in the identified slum pockets in the cities of Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Amravati. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5.01 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs. 62.49 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Peoples Participation in Shelter

31.15 With a view to involve the slum community as well as non-government agencies the community extension centres have been set up in the identified slum pockets of the cities where slum upgradation scheme has been executed. Under this scheme, Balwadies, Health Centres, Mahila Mandals etc. have been started. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 2.97 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95. An outlay Rs.0.75 has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 0.31 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Improvement of Services in the colonies of MHADA

31.16 This programme has been undertaken mainly because the residents of the MHADA Colonies are not willing to take over maintenance of the colonies unless the services are improved. This has delayed the transfer of colonies on ownership basis. To overcome this situation, this programme has been undertaken by MHADA through Government funds. The allocation/expenditure details are as under:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
(1) Allocation for VIII F.Y.Plan	1000.00
(2) Expenditure in 1992-95	280.79
(3) Expenditure in 1995-96	385.32
(4) Anticipated Expenditure 1996-97	431.99
(5) Outlay for 1997-98	153.60

Research Training and Development

31.17 This venture was started in VIIIth Five Year Plan to train MHADA personnel in the field of Planning, Development and Management of human settlements and it is proposed to continue this activity in future for which an outlay of Rs. 2.19 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Maharashtra Urban Development Project-I (MUDP-I)

31.18 It is proposed to implement the Maharashtra Urban Development Project-I in selected 12 cities in this State. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 41413.00 lakhs. This comprises mainly of shelter project (Rs.30287.00 lakhs), Transport Improvement (Rs. 6913 lakhs), Solid Waste Management (Rs. 722.00 lakhs), Off Site Infrastructure (Rs.2750.00 lakhs), Technical Assistance Training and Equipment (Rs. 90.00 lakhs), and Environmental protection (Rs.550.00 lakhs). The Project has been sent to the Government of India, for seeking World Bank assistance. Though the project is yet to be approved by the Government of India, the State Government has been advised to make allocation for the purpose. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. No outlay is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Housing Guidance Centre

31.19 The National Housing Policy envisages setting up of Housing Guidance Centres at State level as well as at Regional levels. A State level centre has been set up at Pune in 1986 and it is proposed to set up six centres at Divisional Headquarters. These centres will help local communities as well as institutions for tackling the shelter problem by providing authentic information about the policies, the strategies, the programmes, terms and conditions of financial packages, technical information and such other data required for development of housing activity in general.

31.20 An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. No outlay is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of retaining walls in declared slum areas in Mumbai

31.21 This is a scheme of construction of retaining walls in declared slum areas. An expenditure of Rs.1068.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.1272.87 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Reconstruction/Upgradation of Slum in Mumbai Suburban

31.22 For this programme Mumbai Suburban Distt.has proposed an outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Reconstruction of Old B.D.D.Chawls, in Mumbai City

31.23 At present, the question regarding reconstruction of B.D.D. Chawls which are located at Worli, Delisle Road, Naigaon and sewree is under active consideration of Government. There are in all 208 chawls consisting of 16,545 tenements. The cost of reconstruction of these chawls will be very huge and Government is considering the various issues involved to implement the scheme. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.44 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(II) RURAL HOUSING

Provision of house-sites and construction of huts for the rural landless and houseless workers.

31.24 The scheme of provision of house-sites and construction of huts thereon for rural houseless and landless workers is being implemented as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and also a part of the 20-Point Programme. The scheme introduced in 1972. This scheme is merged into Indira Awas Yojana from 1996-97.

Extention of Village Gaothans

31.25 The scheme for extension of village gaothans is primarily meant for a planned extension of the village sites to relieve congestion in the village due to increasing population pressure. Under this scheme additional space is being provided to the villagers at a reasonable price. The need for extension of village gaothans also arises with a view to resettle Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Backward Class Communities in one place so that they can also be benefited from the planned economic development in the rural areas. In this case the beneficiaries need not necessarily belong to the same village where they want to settle down and the plots are distributed to these communities without charging occupancy price. This scheme is being operated as a decennial programme since 1961.

31.26 For covering about 2000 villages an outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 325.56 lakhs and Rs.155.00 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. In 1992-95, 1276 villages and in 1995-96, 490 villages Extension has been provided. Approved outlay for the year 1996-97 was Rs.225.82 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 91.35 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98, with a target of 100 extensioin of villages.

31.27 A new scheme, Rural Housing for weaker sections and families below the poverty line, is introduced by Government of India, known as Indira Awas Yojana for which an outlay of Rs. 292.33 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96. The scheme is merged into " Indira Awas Yojana " from 1996-97, however an outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs of is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(III) OTHER HOUSING

31.28 During the last 10-15 years, the need for residential quarters for Government Officers and staff has increased considerably due to overall expansion of Government activities on account of launching of various development programmes in the Five Year Plans. The number of offices at Regional, District and Taluka level have steadily increased. However, there is no substantial increase in the construction of Government residential buildings. Due to the constraint on resources Government could not undertake the construction of residential quarters on large scale. However, taking into account the growing demand for Government residential quarters, it is necessary to take up the construction works of quarters for Government servants in stages to remove the hardships presently faced by the Government Servants.

31.29 The construction programme of residential quarters comprises of the following activities :-

- (a) Pool quarters at Regional, District and Taluka Places to be constructed at the discretion of the District Accommodation Committee.
- (b) Residential Quarters at Mumbai.
- (c) Construction of transit accommodation at Regional, District and Taluka Places.
- (d) Purchase of flats from CIDCO/MIDC/MHADA and under Urban Land Ceiling Act. and
- (e) Infrastructure facilities such as internal roads, street-lighting, drainage etc.

31.30 It is proposed to take up a new construction programme of residential quarters at Divisional, District and Taluka Head-quarters.

31.31 The Government has proposed to develop and construct residential quarters at Plot No. 236- A Ghatkopar, Mumbai. The cost of the project is Rs. 10200.00 lakhs.

31.32 For the construction programme of residential quarters, an outlay of Rs.7285.00 lakhs has been approved for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 for which it has given target of construction of 2600 residential quarters. In 1992-93, 400 quarters and in 1993-94, 314 quarters has been constructed. By the end of March 1995, Government is having about 20,947 residential quarters wherein the accommodation to Government Servants has been provided. The additional requirement of Government servant quarters is about 21,000. An expenditure of Rs.2214.30 lakhs and Rs. 464.28 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plans 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 807.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Residential Quarters in newly created districts

31.33 Since 1981 two new revenue divisions viz. Amravati and Nashik, four new districts viz. Gadchiroli, Jalna, Latur and Sindhudurg, two revenue sub divisions viz. Bhum and Kankavli and 68 talukas have come into existence. With a view to providing residential quarters for staff in the newly created districts/talukas in Maharashtra, an outlay of Rs.1683.85 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs.444.48 lakhs and Rs.186.26 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 493.00 lakhs has been provided for 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 101.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Quarters of Excise Department

31.34 The construction work of 46 quarters of Excise Department was proposed to be undertaken during VIIth Plan, of which the work of construction of 9 staff quarters at Amravati is nearing completion. An expenditure of Rs.10.35 lakhs was incurred during 1993-94 on the work of construction of staff quarters at Solapur and Nashik An outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1995-96 and an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1996-97. No outlay is provided for 1997-98.

Quarters of Forest Department

31.35 Taking into account the importance of forest resources and wild life and its preservation from environmental point of view, it is proposed to construct quarters for Forest Guards, Forest Conservators etc. Hardly 24 per cent of the staff of Forest Department has been provided with quarters. Due to paucity of funds the programme is proposed to be taken up in stages. An outlay of Rs. 12.49 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

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CHAPTER 32

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

32.1 The State of Maharashtra with an area of about 3.08 lakh sq.km. (9.59 per cent of the country's total area) has a total population of 7.89 crore which is 9.33 per cent of the country's total population as per 1991 census. The total urban population in the State is about 3.05 crores which is about 39 per cent of the total population of the State and 13.77 per cent of the country's total population. The level of urbanisation (39%) compared to national average of 23.31% is the highest in the country. The level of urbanisation of the State is however, not uniform. Mumbai- Pune belt dominates the urban scene while there are considerable regional disparities. As per 1991 Census, there are 32 towns in the State having population of 1 lakh and above. The major thrust of the industrial location and the urban development policy of the State is on containing the uneven growth and promoting growth of the economically backward areas of the State, thereby correcting regional imbalance in growth and development.

32.2 URGO population estimates indicate that the State's urban population would touch 337 lakhs by 1996 raising the percentage of urban population to 41.63%. It is expected that by the turn of century, the urban population will be 383 lakhs around 44.11% of the total State population. Even at that stage, Maharashtra would continue to remain the highest urbanised State in the country.

32.3 There are 13 Municipal Corporations in the State viz. (1) Mumbai, (2) New Mumbai, (3) Pune, (4) Nagpur, (5) Solapur, (6) Kolhapur, (7) Thane, (8) Kalyan, (9) Nashik, (10) Pimpri-Chinchwad, (11) Amravati and (12) Aurangabad. and (13) Ulhasnagar. The number of Municipal Councils in the State is 232.

32.4 Details of expenditure on Urban Development Programme incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 & 1995-96, Outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97, approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are given below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Approved outlay VIII Plan 1992-97	Actual Expendi- ture Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual Expendi- ture for Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Outlay Annual Plan 1997-98
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3,3261.00	20,741.20	15,985.83	23533.38	20,962.81	12867.59

Objectives of the Annual Plan 1997-98:

32.5 The main problems of urbanisation are as follows:-

- (a) Imbalances in inter regional levels of urbanisation.
- (b) Imbalances in City size hierarchies
- (c) Problems at local city level.

32.6 The urban management problems at the local level are vital and need immediate attention. Some of the vital problems are :-

- (i) Inadequate investment in urban infrastructure.
- (ii) Lack of organisational resources-skilled manpower.
- (iii) Congestion of roads.
- (iv) Environmental problems.
- (v) Inadequate public transport facilities.

32.7 The policy package designed to tackle these problems includes:-

- (i) employment generation.
- (ii) improving the quality of life, especially of the poor in a resource efficient manner.
- (iii) efficient and equitable delivery of Services, including urban transport.
- (iv) strengthening and reorienting the municipal authorities to enable them to play the role of development managers.
- (v) strengthening the existing institutional mechanism and,
- (vi) balancing the widening city size hierarchies.

32.8 There are three urban development authorities viz.

- (i) Pimpri-Chinchwad
- (ii) BMRDA
- (iii) CIDCO

32.9 The various programmes which are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1997-98 under this sector are described below:-

Training in Town Planning

32.10 Recruitment to various technical posts in the non-gazetted cadre of the Town Planning Department is made from amongst the Engineering or Architectural graduates. In order to enable them to shoulder responsibilities in the various fields of town planning, it has been necessary to impart training to the departmental officers of the Town Planning Department . Under this scheme four officers possessing suitable qualifications are deputed to the post-graduate degree courses in Urban Planning at School of Planning , New Delhi as well as to Post-Graduate degree course of M.E. (T and CP) at the College of Engineering , Pune every year. In spite of this scheme, the department is facing paucity of qualified Town Planners in the context of the rapidly increasing responsibilities and demands for providing advice to local bodies, institutions, as well as Government . In view of this it is proposed to depute at least 8 engineering /architectural graduates for the New Delhi/Pune courses per year in future.

32.11 While training facilities are available for engineering graduates, such facilities are not available to the persons holding civil engineering diplomas. The Madras School of Planning provides one year condensed course in town and country planning.

An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Strengthening of Staff in Town Planning Department

32.12 The Town Planning Department is actively engaged in (a) Preparation of Development Plan including Monitoring Assignment of their Implmentation,(b) Preparation of Regional Plans , (c) Preparation of Traffic and Transportation, (d)Execution of Development Plan Projects and Integrated Urban Development Programmes, and Urban Research.

32.13 The work of revision of Development Plans and their implementation has been considerably increased due to ever increasing population and the amenities to be provided to the Urban as well as rural areas. For the purpose of revision of Development Plans and their implementation etc. the Municipal Council could not have the trained staff possessing technical qualification from Town Planning point of view to assists the Planning Authority .

To cope up with the increased work as above, it has been decided to create additional staff in this Department, for which an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils for Implementation of Development Plans.

32.14 Financial Assistance is given by the Government to Municipal councils for implementation of their development plans in the form of 33 1/3 per cent Grant-in aid and 66 2/3 per cent loan for the approved development plan projects to "A" class Municipal Councils and 50 per cent Grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan for the approved projects to 'B' and 'C' class Municipal Councils. 100 per cent grant-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works. Approved projects in the development plans include:

- (1) Acquisition of land for various purposes,
- (2) Construction of Markets and Weekly Bazaars, Schools, Roads, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Slaughter Houses Libraries etc.
- (3) Development of burial and cremation grounds, Parks and gardens etc.

32.15 It is proposed to increase the tempo of development plan by providing an outlay of Rs.808.19 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Integrated Urban Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) :-

32.16 The Centrally Sponsored scheme of I.D.S.M.T. was first introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In all 90 towns were covered under the Scheme since Sixth Five Year Plan. Guidelines of the scheme have been modified from time to time. According to recent revised guidelines of August, 1995, Government of India's assistance will now be available in the form of grant instead of loan.

32.17 42 I.D.S.M.T. projects sanctioned during 8th Five Year Plan could not be completed within the time schedule of 8th Five Year Plan by the implementing agencies i.e. respective Municipal Councils. As such remaining development work of these projects under execution required to be continued in the IXth Five Year Plan as a spill over programme.

32.18 For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.104.21 lakhs is provided as State share.

Special Grants for Development for Infrastructural Facilities of Municipal Corporation Cities.

32.19 The programme for development in selected cities was started in the year 1989 primarily for the development of Nagpur and Aurangabad. As the scheme has progressed well it is proposed to extend this scheme to other Municipal Corporation Cities. This scheme aims to provide infrastructural facilities to the big cities for their special development programmes. The cost of the schemes undertaken under this programme is to be shared equally between the State and the concerned Municipal Corporations. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Special Development Programme for Pilgrimage Centres:

32.20 Taking into consideration the large number of pilgrims visiting pilgrimage centres on special occasions a special programme for development of pilgrim places has been undertaken initially at Pandharpur, Dehu, Alandi, Shegaon and Tuljapur. This programme envisages providing basic civic amenities such as drinking water, drainage system, street lighting etc. It is decided to undertake similar programmes at Paithan, Jejuri, Parli, Vaijanath and Pandharpur (Phase II) etc. An outlay of Rs. 484.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 which includes Rs.284.00 lakhs for Rural Dev. Department's programme.

Land Acquisition for New Mumbai

32.21 CIDCO is assigned the work of developing, planning and taking-up construction activities in New Mumbai. The State Government acquires land and transfers to CIDCO for development and disposal. Out of 19,300 hectares of notified land (including 3700 hectares salt pan), over 13,000 hectares have been acquired while about 6000 hectares are yet to be acquired. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Loan to CIDCO for other towns

32.22 CIDCO is also presently engaged in the development of new towns like Nashik, Nanded and Aurangabad. Some more new towns are proposed to be covered. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Open Market Borrowing

32.23 For carrying out developmental works in Municipal Corporation towns, the local bodies are allowed to borrow funds from commercial banks ceiling of which is determined by the State Government. In the Annual Plan, 1997-98 for Mumbai Municipal Corporation and other Municipal Corporations, outlays of Rs.87.28 lakhs and Rs.43.64 lakhs are provided respectively.

Urban Forestry Programme

32.25 The Urban Forestry Programme was first introduced in rural areas and 'C' Class Municipal Councils with population below 15000. Government has now decided to introduce this programme in all the Municipal Councils and Corporations. For this programme 50 per cent grant-in-aid will be provided by the Government. Remaining 50 per cent expenditure would be borne by the concerned Municipal Councils /Corporations. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Fire Fighting Training Centre:

32.26 An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for construction of hostel building of the fire fighting training Centre and purchase of laboratory equipments.

Self Employment Programme for the Urban poor (Nehru Rojgar Yojana)

32.27 The Government of India announced the Nehru Rojgar Yojana for the "Urban Poor" during the year 1989-90. Under the N.R.Y., households whose income is below Rs.11,850/- per year at 1991-92 prices are considered as "Urban Poor". This scheme is to be implemented in the areas of Municipal Corporation and Councils. It has 3 components :-

(1) Support for setting up Urban Micro Enterprises. (2) Provision of Urban Waged Employment. (3) Provision of Employment through Housing and Shelter upgradation.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Establishment of Directorate of Urban Land Record

32.28 In our towns and cities where planning is a matter of vital importance, city surveys are found to be out dated, inadequately informed and unfit to be used as a planning tool. In fact, lack of data is even more serious when it comes to land prices. It is proposed to set up the Directorate of Urban Land Records, with a view to keep the land records up-to-date. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Development Plan Works in Corporation Areas

32.29 Schemes included in the approved Development Plans of Municipal Corporations are executed by them from their own funds. No grant was admissible from Government. It was, however, noticed that some of the Municipal Corporations were not in a position to bear the entire expenditure of implementation of Development Plans. Taking this into consideration

Government has decided to provide 23.33 per cent of the total expenditure as grant-in-aid to the concerned Municipal Corporation (excluding the Mumbai Municipal Corporation) for implementation of development schemes included in their sanctioned Development Plans. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.1107.86 lakhs is provided.

Conservation of Old Historically and Architecturally Important Buildings.

32.30 The need for urban conservation and preservation of historical monuments, buildings and urban land scape, in certain selected areas, is being felt more than ever before, particularly in view of rapid development. This is especially necessary in large cities which involve building activities on a very large scale. Govt. in Urban Development Department has therefore, consisting of experts with necessary administrative support for considering the measures for conservation of such buildings. Outlay is not provided for 1997-98.

Aesthetic Improvement Programme :

32.31 Aesthetic Improvement Programme includes revised programmes beautifying the city of Mumbai, such as development of beaches and gardens, illumination of important buildings, afforestation, beautification of traffic islands and footpaths etc. An outlay of Rs.206.56 Lakhs is provided for this Scheme in 1997-98.

Graveyards/Crematorium Development :

32.32 In view of growing city population, development of graveyards and crematorium is necessary. An outlay of Rs.148.37 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Grant-in-aid for modernisation of Municipal Hospitals in Greater Mumbai :

32.33 The machinery proposed to be purchased is entirely new and is related to establishment of a new Intensive Care Unit for Cardiac Department at the Rajawadi Hospital and for setting up of Intensive Care Unit, ENT Department at Govandi. An outlay of Rs.93.09 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Slum Improvement Programme

32.34 The scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums was introduced in 1972-73 with a view to providing certain minimum facilities like watertaps, storm water drains, sewerage, latrines, pathways, street lights etc. in declared slums. Slum Improvement Programme forms part both of the National Programme for minimum needs and the revised 20 Point Programme. The per capita cost which was initially fixed at Rs.120/- has been revised from time to time. It is now Rs.500/- on new works.

32.35 The Scheme was initially made applicable to the cities of Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Aurangabad. However, it was later extended to 61 cities having population of 50,000 or more. A regular census of hutments was taken up for the first time in 1976 in which 6.30 lakhs structures were censused in Bombay and 1.32 lakhs elsewhere. In 1984 new slum pockets that had come up between 1976 to 1980 were censused. Thereafter census operations have not been undertaken. It is now proposed to undertake census of new huts that have come up between 1980 and 1985 and also the additional hutments that have come-up in the slum pockets already censused.

32.36 The scheme is operated under the supervision of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority at the State level and executed through Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils. They are encouraged to prepare long term plans for improvement of slums integrated with other Urban Development Scheme.

32.37 The outlay proposed for 1997-98 is Rs.3716.41 lakhs; which includes Rs.947.70 Lakhs for State Level Programme as recommended by 10th Finance Commission. The target proposed is 6.34 lakhs of slum dwellers.

Mumbai Megacity Development

32.38 A centrally sponsored Scheme for development five metropolitan cities in the country has been formulated by the Government of India. Mumbai City is covered under the scheme. (Rs.in crores)

The programme under this project would be as under :

(i) Commercial Complexes and Technology Park	51.00
(ii) Urban land Development and Renewal	81.90
(iii) Water Supply, sanitation and Public Health	408.35
(iv) Transport and Related Infrastructure	243.75
(v) Institutional Development and Technical Assistance	15.00
	800.00

The programme is proposed to be executed by Mumbai Municipal Corporation (MMC) Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking (BEST), City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC), Kalyan Municipal Corporation (KMC), and Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC) Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (BMRDA) is proposed to be the coordinating and monitoring agency.

Funding pattern of the Mumbai Mega City Programme will be as under:

Government of India (25 per cent)	200 Crores
Government of Maharashtra (25 per cent)	200 Crores
Financial agencies (50 per cent)	400 Crores
	800 Crores

An outlay of Rs.4000.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme:-

32.41 The Government of India has announced "Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme" in the year 1995-96. Under the programme the expenditure is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government broadly in 60:40 proportion. The following are the important component of the programme.

- (a) Basic physical amenities under the E.I.U.S.
- (b) Self Employment Generation
- (c) Skill development/training
- (d) Multi-purpose Community Kendras
- (e) Revolving funds for Thrift and Credit Society
- (f) Establishing community structure for awareness and participation
- g) Training for elected representatives, functionaries and community workers.

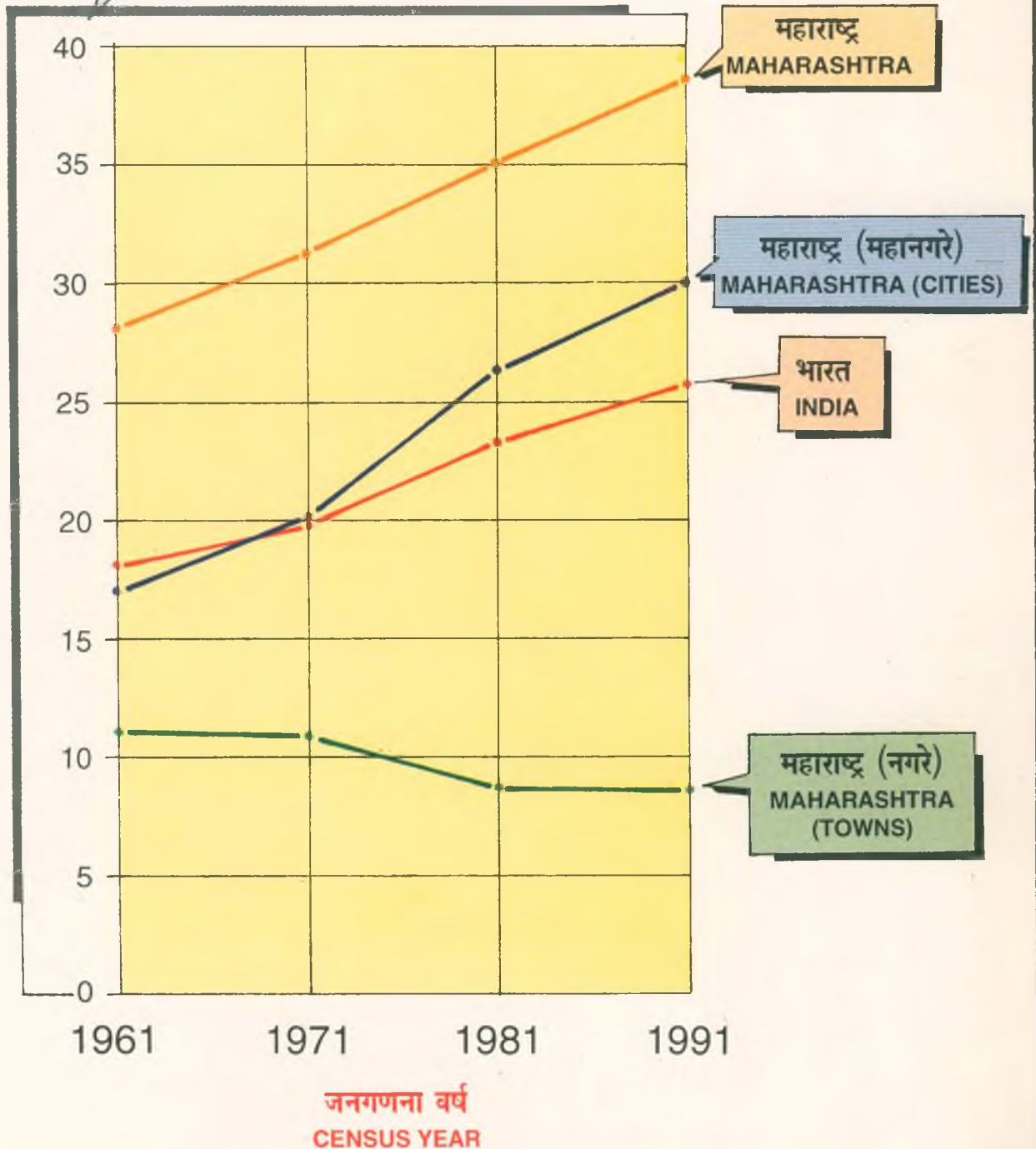
An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

For the Urban Development Sector total outlay of Rs. 16,584.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 9,385.62 lakhs is for District Level Schemes, Rs. 7,198.38lakhs is for State Level and State Pool Schemes. As well as Rs. 141.50 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan and Rs. 7,244.12 lakhs for Special Component Plan is also included in the total outlay of Urban Development Sector.

नागरी लोकसंख्येची एकूण लोकसंख्येशी टक्केवारी

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

टक्के
PER CENT



CHAPTER 33

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Welfare of backward classes is the constitutional responsibility of the State. Article 46 of the Constitution of India reads :—

“ The State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

In accordance with this, programmes for educational economic and social emancipation of backward classes have formed an important place in our plan. Separate schemes and programmes have been framed for giving direct benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas through the Special Component Plan and the Scheduled Tribes through the Tribal Sub-Plan. Essential facilities for Scheduled Castes Bastis like drinking water, drainage, street lighting, link road, facilities for health, primary and adult education etc. are being provided wherever necessary. Care is being taken to ensure that wherever new housing colonies are put up as a part of general construction, segregation on the basis of castes is not done. Further, new facilities which are being created in villages are located in the Scheduled Castes areas of the village itself.

33.2 The backward class population in Maharashtra, according to the 1991 Census is 160.76 lakhs as shown below :—

Scheduled Castes	...	...	...	87.58 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	...	...	...	73.18 lakhs

The programmes under this Sector are broadly grouped in three categories - (1) Educational programmes, (2) Programmes for economic development and programmes for health and housing. Outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97, actual expenditure for 1992-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Programme	Approved outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual expenditure 1992-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Direction & Administration—					
	SWD	... 321.00	8.80	192.51	31.80	636.89
	TDD	... 76.00	118.59	292.00	262.33	361.35
2	Education—					
	SWD	... 4079.00	5469.97	2744.79	2981.43	5439.14
	TDD	... 6522.68	8864.01	3911.04	2841.46	3575.04
3	Economic Upliftment—					
	SWD	... 692.00	2205.68	2570.18	2550.00	6534.32
	TDD	... 849.32	1855.88	1088.34	1088.34	988.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	Health, Housing—					
	SWD	...	1400.00	5230.09	3876.32	8744.19
	TDD	...	807.00	2404.66	862.29	1113.35
	SWD	...	6492.00	12914.54	9383.80	21354.54*
	TDD	...	8255.00	13243.14	6153.67	6038.07

* Out of this outlay Rs.20813.54 lakhs is for S.C.P. which is 97.47% of the outlay for Social Welfare Department.

SWD = Social Welfare Department

TDD = Tribal Development Department

STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE/TRIBAL WELFARE

I Direction and Administration

33.3 The Directorates of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare are the nodal agencies for administering the programmes for welfare of B.Cs. and tribals. The following outlays have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for the strengthening these Directorates:

1. Directorate of Social Welfare ... Rs. 636.89 lakhs
2. Directorate of Tribal Development ... Rs. 361.35 lakhs

II Education—Educational Incentives to B. C. Students

33.4 Under this programme the following benefits/incentives are given to B.C.Students.

(i) Free education is given to the students belonging to S.C., S.T., D.T. and N.T. at all stages in recognised institutions. Tution fees, etc. are reimbursed to the educational institutions at the prescribed rates and borne by Government. There are 61,517 educational institutions with 19.67 lakhs SC, NB, VJ/NT & 7.48 lakh S.T. students.

(ii) First two rank holder B.C. Students each from Vth to Xth Standard are paid scholarship ranging from Rs. 20 to 40 per month for ten months in order of merit, provided they have secured 50 percent or more marks in the previous annual examination.

(iii) All B.C.Girls studying in Vth to VIIth standard are paid scholarship of Rs. 30/- per month for ten months to stop the least attendance in class and encourage to more attendance in the class.

(iv) Stipend is given to the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in ITI's at the prescribed rate under the Craftsman Training Programme.

(v) All the SC/ST/VJ/NT students studying in post SSC course are granted scscholarships on the lines of Government of India scheme subject to the conditions that (a) the income of the parents is not more than 44,500 p.a. (b) the student is not a full time employee; (c) Students should bear good conduct and his progress and attendance is satisfactory; (d) only 2 children of the same family are eligible.

The following outlays for educational schemes are provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.
(Rs.in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1997-98				Total
		S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Under T.S.P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Opening and maintenance of Govt. Hostels for Boys and Girls.	545.80	...	83.32	428.90	1058.02
2	Grant-in-aid to R. C. Hostels	24.93	35.87	3.03	0.26	64.09
3	Construction of Govt. Hostel Building for B.C. Boys and Girls (50 per cent State Schemes)	1297.45	...	...	426.68	1724.13
4	Tution Fees & Exam. Fees to B. C. students	650.45	...	54.5	71.49	776.45
5	Award of Scholarship to girls in Vth to VIth Standard.	339.89	0.72	25.77	0.72	367.10
6	Freeship to special community	...	...	5.97	...	5.97
7	Award of Scholarship to B.C. students	71.67	1.51	8.40	1.28	82.86
8	Special Maintenance allowance to B.C Students in Sainik Schools	2.00	0.25	...	...	2.25
9	Residential Public Schools for Children of Scavengers.	196.65	...	...	...	196.65
10	Maintenance allowance to B.C.students in Hostel attached to the professional courses.	65.76	...	7.01	6.45	79.22
11	Opening of maintenance and development of Ashram Shala, run by Voluntary Agencies.	54.75	...	73.70	726.67	855.12
12	Ashram Shala Complex	...	...	...	1748.74	1748.74
13	Scheduled Tribes Model Schools	...	...	...	38.00	38.00
14	Grant-in-aid to Balwadis	4.03	0.18	...	0.21	4.42
15	Pre-recruitment training entry into Police / Military.	...	...	...	42.20	42.20
16	Motor Driving School	12.52	...	1.58	43.75	57.85

OPENING AND MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT HOSTELS

33.5. Hostel facilities are provided to the S.C. students for successful completion of studies. The students are provided food, accommodation, furniture, bedding and linen material, text books, school uniforms, bus passes, medical facilities etc. free of cost. The number of Government Hostels are however inadequate for a large number of B.C.students especially girls. It has, therefore, been proposed that (a) Government Hostels for BC/EBC girls be opened in each taluka; (b) additional hostel buildings for S.T. boys and girls are constructed and (c) since only 20 hostels out of a total of 167 TDD Hostels are presently housed in Government owned building, construction of hostels buildings be undertaken on priority basis. The number of hostels for boys and girls and the number of students at present are as follows :—

Department	No.of Hostels		No.of Students
	Boys	Girls	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
T.D.D. ...	113	54	13000
S.W.D. ...	129	114	19003

An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs.1719.67 lakhs for the above scheme.

It is now proposed to construct Govt. Hostel for employed working men & women of SC/NBs. in Cities. For this, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under S.C.P.

Also, it is proposed to construct hostel for I.T.I. trainees of SC/NBs. in Cities. For this an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under SCP.

GRANT-IN-AID TO AIDED BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS

33.6 To encourage Voluntary Agencies to involve in the educational development of Backward Class Grant-in-aid of Rs.335/- p.m. per boy/girl is paid for 10 months to the management of aided B.C.Hostels with an initial inmate strength of 20. In the first year of recognition, a token amount of Rs. 2000/- is paid. In addition, an amount of Rs.600/- p.m. towards the salary of Superintendent, limited to 50% of the emoluments is also paid to the institution. At present 2165 hostels are run by voluntary agencies under which 88699 students are covered. An outlay of Rs. 64.09 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this scheme.

SPECIAL MAINTENANCE TO B.C.STUDENTS IN SAINIK SCHOOLS

33.7 Under this scheme, the entire expenditure incurred by the Sainik Schools at Satara, Nashik and Pune on the education of SC/ST/VJ/NT students whose parents/Guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1500 p.m. is reimbursed directly to the institution. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs.2.25 lakh.

RESIDENTIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF SCAVENGERS

33.8 To provide good quality education to the children of sweepers, Government runs a residential public school for the children of scavengers at Pune and Nagpur is now proposed to open similar residential schools at Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Yavatmal for which an outlay in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs.196.65 lakhs.

It is proposed to set up a residential public school for technical students of SC/NBs.For this , an outlay of Rs.270.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98 under Special Component Plan.

It is also decided to open public school for V.J.N.T.students. These schools will be run by voluntary agencies. Grant-in-aid for admissible items will be granted to the voluntary agencies. These schools will enroll students in STD.V to XII. Only those students whose parents income does not exceed Rs.24,000/- per annum will be eligible for admission.

PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO B.C. STUDENTS IN HOSTELS ATTACHED TO THE PROFESSIONAL COURSES

33.9. Medical and Engineering students rush for admissions to Government B.C. Hostels as they get free accommodation, food, text books, equipment, apron and boiler suits, stationery and conveyance charges etc. In order to reduce the pressure on Government Hostels, maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. for 10 months is given to all the medical and engineering students besides the scholarship to meet out the extra expenditure on food, books and stationery etc. in the college hostels. This will encourage the students to seek admission in the college hostels itself. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 72.77 lakhs.

OPENING MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASHRAM SHALAS RUN BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR SC ST. NT. VJ

33.10. Ashram Schools are managed by recognised voluntary agencies working for the upliftment of the tribals and V.J.N.Ts. Grants are given to voluntary agencies for the purpose of opening and maintenance of Ashram School. The schools are further developed upto Xth Standard i.e. Post Basic Ashram School. Voluntary Agencies are granted 95% of the admissible expenditure on stipend, clothing, bedding, medical facilities etc. and 100% grants are admissible on salary of approved staff, Maximum building grant of Rs. 3 lakh per Ashram School is granted and Rs.5.00 lakhs for post basic Ashram School is admissible. On this basis, Ashramshala is opened for SC students also.

The number of Ashram Schools and post basic Ashram Schools as on March 1996 is as follows:—

Department (1)	Ashram Schools (2)	Post Basic Ashram Schools (3)
T.D.D. ...	324	112
S.W.D. ...	309	115

An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 855.12 lakhs.

ASHRAM SHALA COMPLEX (GOVERNMENT OWNED)

33.11. Construction of Ashram Shala Complex is one of the major programmes of the State Government for removing backwardness of the tribals. There are presently 410 Ashram Schools in the State including 243 Post Basic Ashram Shalas. The construction work of the school and hostel buildings for these ashram schools is being taken up in phases because of their large number. A total number of 143 ashram school buildings have been completed. The construction work of 159 Ashram Shalas and 26 post basic Ashram Shalas is currently in progress. Works of water supply, electricity are also taken up in these ashram schools. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 1748.74 lakhs.

SCHEDULED TRIBES - MODEL SCHOOLS

33.12 There has been remarkable quantitative expansion of the Ashram Schools. It is necessary to ensure for qualitative improvement in the general educational standard amongst the Scheduled Tribes. To bring about a qualitative improvement in tribal education, it is proposed to open model ashram schools on the lines of Vidyaniketan and Navodaya Vidyalaya. 2 model schools have been opened during the year 1991-92 at Dhule and Ahmednagar Districts. These schools are exclusively meant for tribal students and they provide opportunity to them to achieve higher merits in academic as well as extra curricular activities including sports. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 38.00 lakhs.

GRANT IN AID TO BALWADIS

33.13 This scheme aims at inculcating good habits in backward class children. Grant-in-aid at the rate of 90% of the expenditure incurred on the salaries of trained and untrained matrons/daies, house rent, expenditure on milk and snacks is reimbursed to the recognised voluntary agencies running Balwadis for the children of SCs., VJ and NTs between the age-group of 3 to 6 years. At present, 950 Balwadis are functioning. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 4.42 lakhs.

PRE RECRUITMENT TRAINING TO ST YOUTH FOR ENTRY INTO POLICE/MILITARY

33.14 A project of pre-recruitment training for entry into Police/Military services for ST youths was started at Akola in Ahmednagar District in the year 1982-83 which has been found to be extremely useful. Government has started 8 new centres on the lines of the centre at Akola from January 1990. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 42.20 lakhs.

MOTOR DRIVING SCHOOL

33.15 There is enough scope for Adivasis to get employment as drivers in M.S.R.T.C. and private companies. Government has therefore established a Motor Driving Training Centre at Pandharkawada District Yavatmal exclusively for tribal youths. The cost of the training centre is shared by State Government(2/3) and MSRTC (1/3). So far 151 S.T. Youths have completed the training. It is proposed to open two more centres at Shahada in Dhule District and Chandrapur. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 57.85 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid for tuition fees and examination fees to B.C.students for post-matric education

33.15(A) It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid to B.C. students for post-matric of tuition fees and examination fees. Government shall be granted tuition fees and examination fees for all examinations held by Government/Universities/S.S.C. and other Boards. The concession shall not be granted to students who appear and fail more than once in the same examination. Outlay of Rs.348.53 lakhs is for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under S.C.P.

III- ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT

33.16 The State Government has established following corporations for implementing various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Nav Budhas, Matang and Vimukta Jati and Bhatkya Jamatis. These corporations extend loan, subsidy to the individual beneficiaries to help them take up productive economic activities and rise above the poverty line. Some of the basic details alongwith the outlay for share capital for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for these development corporations are given below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Corporation	Month and Year of Establishment	Authorised share capital	Paid-up share capital as on 31st 1996	Schemes executed by the Corporation	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Mahatma Phule Backward Class.	July, 1978	10000.00	2037.16	Seed Money	25 per cent of the cost of the project or Rs.35,000 whichever is less is given as loan on 4 per cent interest. In case of dispensary limit of Rs. 50,000.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
An outlay for this Corporation as share capital in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 3000.00 lakhs.						
2	Lok Shahir Annabhau Sathe	July, 1985.	10000.00	222.77	Sple central assistance 25% or 33 1/3% or 50% Subsidy.	Beneficiaries in urban areas entitled to 25 per cent and rural area entitled to 33 1/3% of the cost of the cost of the project upto Rs. 12,000.
An outlay for this Corporation in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.1500.00 lakhs.						
3	Vasantrao Naik V. J. and R. J. Vikas Mahamandal.	February 1984.	2000.00	605.43	Trgn. Assistance for pur- chase of share. Other Schemes.	For 6 months course stipend at Rs. 150 P.m. is given Maximum expenditure admi- ssible is Rs. 1,300. Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 is given. as loan for purchase of shares of different Co-operative Societies. Mass Project, Sakar Project Coaching Classes.

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra: (LIDCOM)

33.17 The Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM) was established in the year 1974 for promoting the leather industry in the State. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.500.00 lakhs. The Corporation has set up footwear production centres at Kolhapur, Hingoli and Daryapur and Tannery Centre at Satara. As well as the Corporation has sale outlets at Bandra, Solapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Latur and Vashi (New Mumbai).

This Corporation was under the control of Industry, Energy and Labour Department earlier has been brought under Social Welfare Department from 1st July 1996. An outlay of Rs. 2000.01 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for LIDCOM.

MAHARASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33.18 Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation was established in 1972 under the Co-operative Act, with the objective of providing multiple services to the tribal population in this State. Currently, its main activities are :—

(1) Monopoly procurement of notified agricultural commodities and minor forest produce collected by the tribals.

(2) Distribution of consumption (Khavti) loans to the Adivasi families, and

(3) Extending loans for income generating activities under the nucleus budget and through a tie-up with National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC).

(4) Management of developmental works in tribal areas on agency basis on behalf of Government, Public Institutions and Corporations.

(5) To undertake any activity assigned by the Government for general development of Adivasis.

(6) Promotion of programmes for the generation of employment in tribal areas.

33.19 The Tribal Development Corporation functions as an apex body of the multi-purpose adivasi co-operatives. The village level co-operatives are the TDC's sub-agents for monopoly procurement and it is through them that the TDC distributes Khavati loans. The Government provides (i) managerial subsidy. (ii) purchase subsidy and (iii) bears the losses, if any, annually incurred by the TDC in its trading operations.

33.20 The TDC has been performing a number of useful services from the point of ameliorating the economic conditions of the tribals. It has also been involved, in supporting several schemes, such as, providing foodgrains and other commodities to ashram schools, purchasing and installation of electric pumpsets and oil engines, distributed under 100% subsidy scheme, etc.

33.21 The Corporation has now been appointed as a channeling agency for implementing various projects for the tribals with the loan assistance from National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Financial Development Corporation (N.S.F.D.C.). The financial arrangement being that 75% of the project cost will be provided by NSFDC, as loan assistance to be given to tribal youths through the Corporation 15% of the project cost will be provided by Tribal Development Corporation and the balance 10% amount is to be contributed by the concerned tribal beneficiary.

An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.156.00 lakhs.

Khavati Loan to Marginal Farmers and Landless Labourers

33.21(A) In order to eradicate the money lending system existing in tribal areas, the scheme of providing Khavati Loan to tribal population is being implemented since 1978, through the Tribal Development Corporation. Under this scheme Khavati Loan was granted to marginal farmers and landless labourers at the rate of Rs. 250/- and Rs. 100/- per family respectively. The loan consisted of 90% in form of foodgrains and 10% in cash.

The rate of loan was subsequently raised to Rs. 400/- for both marginal farmers and landless labourers. In order to prevent malnutrition amongst tribals in the ensuing Monsoon season and it is decided to revise the scheme. It is now proposed to give Khavati Loan according to the number of family members on unit basis. Accordingly a family having 4 units will be granted a loan of Rs. 400/-, a family upto 8 units Rs. 800/- and above 8 units Rs. 1000/-. The loan would be granted as per present pattern of 90% in the form of foodgrains and 10% in the form of cash.

INSTALLATION OF PUMP SETS/OIL ENGINES

33.22. Electrical motor pumps/oil engines are supplied to ST agriculturists on subsidy basis to help them increase their agricultural yield. Agriculturists holding land upto 10 acres and above have to bear their share amounting to Rs. 250/- and Rs. 500/- respectively. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.832.33 lakhs.

NUCLEUS BUDGET

33.23 The Tribal Sub-Plan is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each Integrated Tribal Development Project Area. However, not all the schemes can be provided for from the normal annual plan, therefore a special scheme viz. "Nucleus Budget" is being implemented by the Additional Tribal Commissioners and the Project Officers. The Project Officers are empowered to evolve and implement or get implemented through concerned departments, the schemes of local importance at their own level after following the prescribed procedure.

On the same lines, Social Welfare Department has now proposed to implement "Nucleus Budget" under SCP for which an outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

33.24 The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs. 10,000 per family. Group Schemes can also be taken, subject to this ceiling. The entire assistance can be given as a grant in the case of schemes for training welfare and human resources development. However, for income generating schemes, only 50% of the cost is given as a grant, and the beneficiary is expected to bring the balance 50% by way of his contribution or through a loan. The ATC can sanction group schemes upto Rs. 5 lakhs each, the Tribal Commissioner upto Rs. 10 lakhs and schemes costing more than that are referred to Government. An outlay for Nucleus Budget in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.400.00 lakhs.

IV. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS

33.25 Financial assistance is given to the Backward Class people through Cooperative Housing Societies for construction of houses in proportion to the Area and Income as per the table below :—

Particulars (1)	Group (2)	Annual Income (3)	Limit of con- struction cost (4)	Personal contri- bution 20% (5)	Subsidy 30% (6)	Interest free loan for construc- tion work (7)	Interest free loan for Develop- ment of land (8)
Area "A" Corporation A & B	(1) Financially Weaker	15000	26400	5280	7920	13200	2100
Class Municipal Councils.	(2) Small Income	31500	80000	16000	24000	40000	4800
"C" Class Municipalities and Rural Areas	(1) Financially Weaker	15000	26400	5280	7920	13200	2100
	(2) Small Income	31500	26400	5280	7920	13200	2100

Till now 1,279 Societies have received financial assistance benefitting 39770 members.

An outlay for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.929.58 lakhs.

Individual Housing Scheme for SC/Nav Budhas

33.25(A) With a view to improving living conditions of the poor backward class persons, financial assistance is being granted to registered backward class co-operative housing societies for construction of houses for backward class members. This scheme has been revised in 1989. The Societies will be provided Government land free of cost, if available, otherwise, the societies will have to purchase private land and Government will pay the cost of land as decided by the Town Planning Department. The parameters under the schemes are being revised. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

IMPROVEMENT OF DALIT BASTIS

33.26 Maximum amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is sanctioned under this scheme for providing essential facilities such as tap water, drinking water, internal roads, gutters, lighting etc. in Dalit Bastis consisting of 150 beneficiaries or more. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for the said scheme is Rs.6127.83 lakhs.

INCENTIVE FOR INTERCASTE MARRIAGES

33.27 An incentive for intercaste marriage financial assistance of Rs.15,000 is given to a newly married couple. 50 percent of the assistance is in the form of National Saving Certificates. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.102.35 lakhs.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL BC PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THATCHED ROOF BY MANGLORE TILES/G.I. SHEETS

33.28 Financial assistance limited to Rs. 4,000/- is given to the persons belonging to Backward Class who reside permanently in rural areas and are landless labourers for replacement of thatched roofs by Mangalore Tiles or G.I.Sheets. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.1341.48 lakhs.

V) CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME

33.29 This programme includes grants for Tribal Research and Training Institute, machinery for implementation of Civil Rights through various measures, pre-matric Scholarships for Children of those engaged in unclean occupation, construction of buildings for ST/SC Girl's Hostels and coaching and allied schemes for bright S.C. students who aspire for IAS/IPS posts, etc.

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CHAPTER - 34

SOCIAL WELFARE

The basic objective of the programme in the Social Welfare Sector is to reach the benefits of economic development to disadvantaged and weaker sections of the community to enable them to lead a better life. Following are the broad categories of the schemes in this Sector.

1. Welfare of physically handicapped.
2. Schemes for preventing drug addiction.
3. Welfare of poor and destitute including rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons providing homes for the aged and infirm and preventing begging.
4. Prisoners' Welfare.

34.2 The basic objective is to enable these disadvantaged people to acquire confidence in themselves and inculcate a sense of responsibility towards over-all betterment of their life.

34.3 Outlay approved for the VIII Five Year Plan, actual expenditure 1992-95, 1995-96 and outlay and anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1996-97 and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 are as shown below.

(Rs.in lakhs)

		VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97	Actual Expdr. 1992-95	Actual Expdr. 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97	Antici- pated Expdr. 1996-97	Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Social Welfare:							
1.	Direction and Administration	20.00	...	...	76.72	...	2.53
2.	Welfare of physi- cally handicapped	508.00	390.77	442.22	1255.29	719.49	182.81
3.	Welfare of poor & Destitute	58.15	26.26	13.75	818.26	800.50	135.66
4.	Prohibition	15.00	18.04	38.81	70.06	70.06	40.00
Total:		601.15	435.07	494.78	2220.33	1590.05	361.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5. Prisoners' Welfare		145.00	28.69	56.02	184.50	151.11	40.00
6. Soldier Welfare		55.00	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total: Social Welfare		801.15	463.76	550.80	2404.83	1741.16	401.00

I. Social Welfare :

34.4 Details of some of the Major Schemes under Social Welfare are as follows:

Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons

A number of measures for the welfare of handicapped have been undertaken by Government. These welfare measures include education, training, employment, Self employment etc. These schemes are implemented through Government and Non-Government Organisations.

Some of the schemes being implemented are as follows:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr.No	Scheme	Implementing Agency	Outlay for 1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	Opening of counselling cell at District Level	Government	3.02
(ii)	Financial Assistance Margin Money Scheme for Opening Small Industries by Physically Handicapped Persons.	Government	13.51
(iii)	Construction of buildings of Government Institutes for Physically Handicapped Persons.	Government	1.30
(iv)	State Scholarship to P.H. Students upto VIII Std.	Government	15.21
(v)	Recognition and payment of GIA to Voluntary Institutes for Physically Handicapped Agency persons.	Voluntary	88.44
(vi)	Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons at Taluka Level.	Government	1.33
Total :			122.81

34.5 Apart from Government, number of voluntary institutes are also serving the physically handicapped. By end of 1996-97 the number of Institutes serving physically handicapped are as under :-

Kind of Institutes (1)	No. of Govt. Institutes (2)	No. of Vol. Institutes (3)
1. Blind School	4	46
2. Deaf Dumb	3	144
3. Crippled's Home	3	...
4. Shelter Work Shop	4	...
5. Multi-purpose Community Centres	7	...
6. Industrial Training Institute	1	...
7. Mentally retarded	...	91
8. Orthopedically Handicapped	4	77

(i) Counselling Cells at District Level :

34.6 State Government has set up twenty counselling cells in the State, for extending necessary assistance and advice to the needy PHPs e.g. advice for securing admission in suitable Institutions, supply of artificial limbs\appliances award of scholarship, placement of the job, training, etc. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.3.02 lakhs.

(ii) Financial Assistance Margin Money Scheme for Opening Small Industry :

This scheme was introduced in 1988-89 with the objective of encouraging the physically handicapped persons to start their own business\trade. Margin Money to the extent of Rs. 5000 is granted to the PHPs, whereas the finance for starting the business or industry are raised through financial institutions. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.13.51 lakhs.

(iii) Recognition and Payment of GIA to Voluntary

Agencies for PH Persons :

Physically Handicapped Persons have not only to be educated and trained in various vocations so as to keep them in the society as an independent and respectable citizen but also have to be provided with shelter, food and specialised treatment for physical rehabilitation. The education and training programmes for the PHPs are run by voluntary agencies for which GIA is given by Government at prescribed rates. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 88.44 lakhs for this purpose.

(iv) State Scholarships to P.H. Students upto VIII Standard:

Under the scheme, scholarship is awarded to the physically handicapped students upto VIII Std. at the following rates on the fulfilment of certain minimum conditions.

 Rates of Scholarship per month(Rs.)

1	2	Blind	Deaf	Crippled	Mentally Retarded
		3	4	5	6
1.	Primary I to IV	30	30	30	30
2.	Primary V to VII	40	40	40	40
3.	Secondary VIII	50	50	50	50

For the above scheme outlay of Rs. 15.21 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(v) Construction of buildings for Government

Institutions for Physically Handicapped :

There are 22 Government Institutions for Physically Handicapped in the State, out of which only 2 are housed in the specially designed Government buildings. Construction of buildings at Pune, Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Wardha are proposed to be taken up now. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.1.30 lakhs.

(vi) Economic Development Corporation for P.H.:

The State Government & Central Government have undertaken various measures for education, training & rehabilitation of the physically handicapped . It is proposed to set up a Economic Development Corporation for the economic development of the physically handicapped on the lines of Development Corporation for economic development of physically handicapped set up in Kerla State.

This Corporation would undertake schemes for the economic rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Employment opportunities would be made available to the P.H. Their workshops would be provided with sufficient raw materials for production of various products, marketing their produce etc.

The corporation would have their offices in every district and division. Efforts would made for getting grant-in-aid from Central Government as well as other financial organisation.

Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.54.00 lakhs.

(vii) Economic Rehabilitation of P.H.person

Physically handicapped are grouped in five groups viz.Deaf-Dumb, Blind,Orthopedically Handicapped, mentally retarded. Handicapped person from these five groups are educated in special schools till they attain 18 years . Thereafter, these persons are given training in various skills in special workshops. At present the State has no Government centre completely equipped. It is therefore proposed that according to the needs of P.H. a centre may be set up where facilities for computer training T.V. repairing, watch repairing etc.are available 100 beneficiaries would be selected by State Government & given training in this centre.

At present there are workshops in Pune ,Mumbai, Nashik & Nagpur which are run by Vol.organisation. It is therefore proposed to set up the centre at either Ahmednagar or Aurangabad on a pilot basis.

After completion of training Government will grant 100% assistance to the trainee for his economic rehabilitation.

Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.0.50 lakh.

(viii) Divisional & State level Sports competition for P.H.person :

Many States organise various sports competition for physically handicapped. However, in Maharashtra State sports competition for physically handicapped are not organised at either district or divisional level. Some social organisation organises such sports competition.

It is proposed to organise sports competition for physically handicapped, firstly at district/divisional level and then extended to State level. These competition will be held by the State Government and social organisation jointly. The physically handicapped who have qualified in the State & District Level will be honoured & will be given encouragement in participating at national and Inter-national competition . Qualifying five sportmens would also be provided employment in Government service.

Outlay for this Scheme in Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.0.50 lakh.

Anti Drug Addition Campaign :

34.7 Traffice in narotic drugs has been increasing at an alarming rate for the last couple of years. Younger generation particularly the students community are the prime target of the drug addition. In order to arrest this trend, the State Government launched an awareness campaign during the year 1989-90, which is proposed to be intensified further through.

- (i) Preparation of Cine\T.V.slides. (ii) Poster, brochures, slogans, competition
- (iii) Advertisement, etc.

Voluntary agencies are also involved in the de-addition propoganda work.

Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to Homes for Aged and Infirm :

Several voluntary organisations have took upon themselves the responsibility of providing shelter, treatment, care, etc. to the old persons aged 55 years and above and infirms below 55 who have no means of subsistance and who are without any relatives to look after them. There are no Government Institutions for this purpose. However, Government gives grants to the voluntary organisations as per prescribed rates. Capitations Grants are paid at the rate of Rs.250 per person while building grants at the rate of Rs.750 per inmate.

Matoshri Yojana

Government has decided to set up homes for the old and aged persons in every district on the "Ramadham Pattern". These homes would be run by Vol.agencies. The capacity of each home would be 100 . These organisation would be granted aid @ Rs.750/- per aged person in addition to grants for capital expenditure. The aged whose monthly income is more than Rs.12,000/-p.a. will be charged Rs.500/- per month. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.128.96 lakhs.

Prisoners' Welfare :

34.8 The prime function of the prison administration is to help the prisoners in their reformation and rehabilitation in the Society as law abiding citizens. Hence to enable the prisoners to stand on their own feet on release from the prison vocational and job oriented traning in various trades and crafts, such as carpentry, tailoring, agriculture is being organised in the prison. The Central Government provides 50 per cent assistance for prison industry and agriculture. Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

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CHAPTER 35

WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE

An independent Department 'Women and Child Welfare Department' has been set up in June 1993 to look after the welfare of women and Children with a view to ensuring their speedy and effective development. Earlier, a Commission for women has been set up in January 1993. Maharashtra State has been the first State to set up such a Commission for women.

The VIII Plan outlay for Women and Child Welfare is Rs.855.85 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during 1992-96 is Rs.670.51 lakhs. An outlay for 1996-97 is Rs.643.56 lakhs and outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.312.26 lakhs.

Policy for Women:

35.2 A comprehensive policy for welfare of women has been formulated and is being implemented. The objective of this policy is to ensure an improvement in the physical, mental and emotional quality of life of the women of the State as also to make them economically independent and self-reliant. This goal will be attained through ensuring equality for women in every sphere of life, especially in political, economical, social, emotional and cultural areas.

Certain areas have been identified as very relevant and basic to the development of women and it is proposed initially to focus on those areas. These are :

1. Steps to eliminate violence against women;
2. Ensuring equality both in spirit and letter of the law;
3. Improving the economic status of women;
4. Appropriate use of media;
5. Increased participation of women in local self-Government
6. Enhancing community participation in Government activities (involvement of Non-Government Organisations)

35.3 The programmes undertaken for development of women in conformity with the policy for women are briefly described below:-

Programmes for Economic Development:

35.4 The Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) has been set up in the year 1975 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2.00 crores and total paid up share capital of Rs. 165.00 lakhs and will have its capital base adequately raised to enable it to discharge effectively the responsibilities under the policy for women. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for providing share capital to MAVIM. The economic programmes are by and large administered by MAVIM. The policy for women envisages a greater role for MAVIM. Programmes for Preventing Violence against Women and Enhancing Social Status of women.

35.5 It is an unfortunate fact of life that women have to suffer violence such as marital violence, drug addicts, sale of women and other similar problems. It is proposed to set up a

separate cadre for correctional administration and counselling which will recruit trained personnel to help the public in dealing with the problem of violence against women.

35.6 The police establishment has been restructured and a single cadre for women and male police in the State with identical recruitment and training for both men and women has been created. This would give women more confidence in approaching the police station. At least 25% of the police stations will be headed by women police officers.

Programmes for Ensuring Equality both in Spirit and Letter of the Law Amendment to Hindu Succession Act:

35.7 The responsibility of maintaining a marriage lies with both husband and wife and economic insecurity cannot be a reason for forcing a woman to live with a man in an unequal, unhappy and violent relationship. Therefore, women litigents have been exempted from paying court fees in cases relating to maintenance, property rights, violence, divorce etc. since October 1994.

The Hindu Succession (Maharashtra Amendment) Act 1994 has come into force on 22nd June 1994 in its application to the State of Maharashtra. According to this amendment women have been given co-parcener rights.

The Maharashtra Adoption Act 1995 has been passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on 9th August 1995 and awaits Presidential assent.

30 per cent Government jobs have been reserved for women.

The ownership of any house or land, given by Government would vest in the joint name of husband and wife.

The authorities are directed to take action to cancel liquor licences when 50 percent of the women voters of the village in question make such a demand.

The State Government Plans to consider the following amendments:

1. Amendment to Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code

Amend Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CRPC) to effect the following:

- (a) Remove the ceiling on maintenance.
- (b) Enable the court to order lump sum payment.
- (c) Insist that for all salaries works, maintenance be cut at source.
- (d) Delete the Proviso (3) of Section 125(3) and Section (4) & (5). These provisions seem to indicate that the need to conform to social norms are only applicable to women.

2. Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act:

Amend the Hindu Marriage Act in its applicability to the State of Maharashtra to provide that a woman on solemnisation of the marriage will become a joint owner of the properties and assets earned by the husband. In consultations with responsible members from each community, similar amendments would be made to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1972, Indian Divorce Act, 1969. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 and Muslim Women Rights on Divorce Act in their applicability to the State of Maharashtra.

3. Other Amendments:

Amend the Act for Prevention of Immoral Traffic to make the customer as culpable as the women and delete clauses making soliciting a crime.

Amend the Guardianship Act to enable the mother to be a guardian also.

It is also proposed to amend the Rent Act to provide that widows, destitutes and handicapped women are treated on par with personnel from the Armed Forces.

4. Programmes for increased Participation of Women in Local Self-Government

The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution is a major step in the empowerment of women. The State has already set up Statutory Committees at the Zilla Parishad Level for women and children. These Committees have also been given funds to be used exclusively for the development of women and children in each district. The needed support would be provided to equip and train women to take on their role as decision makers in Local Self-Government.

Supportive Administration:

It is a fact that many women are in need of help and shelter to tide over certain difficult periods in their life. When a woman is rendered destitute and she has to reconstruct her life. She needs maximum support. This is normally the time when her financial resources are strained emotional and mental resources are at the lowest and her confidence has to be built up.

The Following schemes are also undertaken for the upliftment of women.

Maher Yojana:

Under this Yojana, destitute women who come to the Government institutions are given shelter by Government. For one year they are paid an amount of Rs. 250.00 per month in cash. If a woman comes with her children, an amount of Rs.150.00 per month and Rs. 100.00 per month are be given for two children respectively. The shelter will give her boarding and lodging and training in some vocation for a period of one year. It is expected that in future this scheme will be extended to shelter home run by NGOs.

The Government has also increased maintenance grants for both aided and non-aided institutions for women and children from Rs. 250.00 per person to Rs. 500.00 per person per month.

Mahila Kendra:

Each district will have a Mahila Kendra run by an NGOs. This will be a centre for counselling, level or formal literacy and obtaining of legal aid and other help for women in need. At present, in 6 districts, these centres are opened at Divisional level. For this recurring and non-recurring Grant-in-aid is provided to the voluntary organisations.

Annapoorna Yojana:

To encourage women to get involved in economic activities, the Government has also launched the Annapoorna Yojana where mahila mandals who are involved in preparing nutritious food for anganwadis are paid for their work at 15 ps. per beneficiary per day. This will encourage women to group together for this work in a field where very little formal training is required.

Kamdhenu Yojana:-

This scheme has been introduced in 1995-96. The purpose of this scheme is to provide work at home to needy women and help them earn some money so as to enable them economically independent.

Under this scheme, Registered Mahila Organisations will provide school uniforms, bed sheets, pillow covers, clothes for patients, phinol, duster, brooms, soap as well as pickles, papad and seasoning ingredients for cooking food required in schools, hospitals and Institutes etc. run by Government, Semi Government and Local Bodies.

An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.9.00 lakhs.

35.8 The following schemes which are implemented in the Eighth Plan would also continue during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(1) Scheme for Abolition of Dowry System:

Dowry Prohibition Act though passed in 1961 to curb the social evil of dowry has failed to achieve the purpose. The evil of dowry is still in practice in almost all the States. It is very difficult to eradicate the nefarious practice of dowry merely by social legislation. It is proposed to curb this through social reforms and social consciousness. District Vigilance Committee have been set up to act as watch dog to arrest the cases of dowry and attend to the complaints of ill treatment. Vigilance Committee also arrange lectures, discussions through voluntary agencies to focus light on evils of dowry system. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

(2) Opening of Reception Centres and State Homes for Women:

Objective of this scheme is to provide protection, care, training and rehabilitation to both women in distress and women rescued from brothels under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Under the statutory programme, protective homes are set up for the girls rescued from brothels, whereas under the non-statutory programme Reception Centres and State Homes are set up. These centres are functioning as transit camps where these women and girls are given voluntary admission. After giving adequate training, they are rehabilitated back in the society through marriage, employment, training, restoration and reconciliation. At present, 4 State Homes, 2 Protective Homes and 16 Reception Centres are functioning in the State, 2 State Homes and Reception Centres are proposed to be opened for which outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

(3) Rehabilitation of Devdasis:

Government proposes to undertake concerted measures to alleviate the sufferings of Devdasis in the State as recommended by the Expert Committee headed by Shri Prakash Awade. The ill-practice of Devdasi is sought to be tackled through various measures, including introduction of fresh social legislations and schemes for training, rehabilitation and economic upliftment of the Devdasis and their dependent children. A census of Devdasis is proposed to be taken by the State. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.4.50 lakhs.

(4) Package Programme for Working Women "Sevagar"

The working women are required, in addition to their usual household duties, to attend to various jobs such as taking clothes to laundry, arrange creche for their kinds, prepared mid-day lunch box, go to bank post office, etc. With a view to relieving the working women from all such jobs and providing them facilities and services under one roof, Government proposes to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for opening of Sevaghars to provide all facilities and services necessary for the needy working women, in their neighbourhood. Such a centre will have washing machine, crech for children, kitchen services etc. At present 3 such Centres are opened at Bombmay. Outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.0.10 lakh.

(5) Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandal:

The importance of Gram Panchayat dynamics in the development of women has been recognised and it is proposed to actively encourage the setting up of Mahila Mandals by offering to cover the cost of registration of these Mahila Mandals.

Mahila Mandals in the rural areas are set up for imparting training to the rural women so that they are self employed. They can also avail of employment in community kitchens or small production units.

(6) Grant-in-aid to Women for Self-employment:

Assistance of Rs.500 is given to women for self-employment. The assistance is given to one women only once. An outlay of Rs. 42.50 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Child Welfare

35.11 It is the policy of Government to provide for the care protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected children. Towards this end of the following schemes are being implemented.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme (1)	Implementing Agency (2)	Outlay for 1997-1998 (3)
1. Recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to new approved institutions.	Voluntary-Organisation	...
2. Opening of Government Observations Homes.	Government	5.50
3. Non-institutional Services to Destitute Children.	Voluntary Organisations	46.75
4. Construction of Building for Government Institutes.	Government	7.70
5. Children in Need of Care and Protection	Voluntary Organisations	21.89

No. of Institutes (Government\Voluntary) attending to the problems of children as on 31.3.1996 are as under:-

Institutions (1)	Government (2)	Voluntary (3)
1. Observation Homes	14	31
2. Approved Institutes	26	75
3. Multi-purpose Community Centre	4	...
4. Bal Sadan	...	182
5. Juvenil Guidance Centres	4	25
6. Child Guidance Clinic	...	10

(1) Recongnition and Payment of Grant-in-aid to New Approved Institutes

The Bombay Prevention of Begginig Act, 1959 deals with delinquent victimised, youthful offenders and problem children. Such children after arrest are first brought to observation homes for care before being produced before the Juvenile Courts. After finalisation of case the child is committed to approved centres where they are being taken care of and provided with food, shelter, training, etc. upto the age of 18 and 20 years for boys and girls respectively. They are also provided with vocational training for their rehabilitation. The observation homes/ approved centres are opened as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Such institutions are paid grant-in-aid at prescribed rates.

(2) Opening of Government Observation Homes and Approved Centres.

Generally observation homes are run by the voluntary organisations through the District Probation Officers and After Care Associations. When such organisations do not come forward Government starts the observation home as an exception in conformity with the statutory

responsibility of Government. However, as and when suitable agency comes forward, Government hands over the management to the voluntary agency. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.5.50 lakhs.

(3) Non-Institutional Service to Destitute Children Grant-in-aid to Bal Sadan:

The basic objective of Bal Sadan is to provide substitute family life to destitute children. One institution consisting of 8 to 9 children is known as Bal Sadan and a cluster of such 18 to 20 Bal Sadan is known as Balgram. One Bal Sadan is supervised by a House Mother. Children get personal attention and love which helps to develop their personality and their feeling of security. Financial assistance is given at the rate of Rs. 500.00 p.m. per inmate. There are 136 Bal Sadan in the State at the end of March 1996 covering 1600 beneficiaries. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.46.75 lakhs.

(4) Scheme for Welfare of Destitute Children in need of Care and Protection:

The main objective of this scheme is to rehabilitate destitute, homeless, orphan children by providing them facilities of education, training and recreation so as to make them responsible citizens of the country. Units having 25 children with adequate staff is envisaged under the scheme. Organisations working in the field for child welfare are encouraged by giving grants. At the end of VII Plan there were 57 institutions covering 4523 beneficiaries. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.21.89 lakhs.

Besides, the State Government has also undertaken School Feeding Programme and Integrated Child Development Service for children in the age group of 0-6 years and lactating mothers. The details of these programme are given in the Chapter on "Nutrition".

(5) Work under Prevention of Begging Act:

Control and Prevention of Begging is the statutory responsibility of Government under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1995. This Act is applicable to three Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. In pursuance of this responsibility State Government has established Receiving Centres and Detention Homes in the State. It is intended to make this Act applicable to the city of Pandharpur and to open new receiving centre at Pandharpur.

(6) Award of Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for Brave Child

This scheme has been introduced in 1997-98. The purpose of this scheme is to provide award for a brave child. For this an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(7) Organisation of Child Sport Ceremony

This scheme is newly introduced in 1997-98. The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the children for sports. For this, an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Mahila Bal Kalyan Samiti

35.9 The State Government has constituted a "Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samiti" in each of the Zilla Parishads. The Committee is entrusted with the supervision of all programmes implemented for the welfare of women and children. This includes the Integrated Child Development Scheme, Integrated Rural Development Programme (40% Women Sector), Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (Women Sector), and other schemes being implemented by the Women and Child Welfare Department. Besides, this Committee will assist in the formulation of schemes for women and child welfare based on the local felt needs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.469.74 lakhs.

CHAPTER 36

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

INTRODUCTION

36.1 Industrial growth and economic development requires a sound based skilled/semi-skilled manpower. Systematic efforts are therefore required to develop such manpower in industrial world. New processes and techniques are continuously evolved for improving the quality of the product and increasing productivity. These changes require new set of machinery production methods and retraining and refreshing the knowledge of the existing workforce. In order to develop skilled, semi-skilled manpower, craftsmen training programme is already in existence for over a half century and it has close linkage with industrial advancement. The Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) are meeting the requirements of creating skilled workforce for various vocations/ occupations. While formulating plan proposals under this sector, the objectives which are set before the State are development of skilled/semi-skilled labour, increased participation of women in the area of vocational training, creation of vocational training facilities for rural youths for encouraging them to take self employment ventures, equal opportunities to various regions of the State and maintaining traditional skills with the application of modern technology.

36.2 Labour and Labour Welfare sub-sector consists of seven main programmes viz. Labour Administration, Rehabilitation of bonded labour, Assistance to Labour Cooperatives, Craftsmen training programme, Apprenticeship training programme, Employment Services and Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana.

36.3 The financial and physical progress of these programmes is as under:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-Sector	VIII Plan outlay 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expendi- ture	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expendi- ture	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expendi- ture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Labour and Labour Welfare—						
(1) Labour Administration	248.00	151.91	25.90	91.36	91.36	55.00
(2) Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	9.00	.....	.....	0.50	.....	0.11
(3) Assistance to labour co-operatives	8.00	1.60	.....	3.68	3.68	2.50
(4) Vocational training programme	8,747.00	4,195.12	3,246.82	5,469.59	6,114.59	5,396.68
(5) Employment Services	246.00	182.76	1,422.63	2,372.52	2,372.52	510.87
(6) Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojna.	455.00	261.02	133.47	189.64	189.64	206.45
Total ...	9,713.00	4,792.41	4,828.82	8,127.29	8,771.79	6,171.61

Physical Targets and achievement

Item	Unit	Target for VIII Plan outlay 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-95 Achievement	Annual Plan 1995-96 Achievement	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Target
					Outlay	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Labour and Labour Welfare—							
(I) Craftsmen Training—							
(a) No. of Industrial Training Institute.	Nos. (Cum.)	124	132	180	230	241	300
(b) Intake capacity	Nos. (Cum.)	42,860	41,292	47,408	53,700	55,316	65,316
(c) No. of undergoing training	Nos. (Cum.)	42,860	41,292	47,408	53,700	55,316	65,316
(d) Out turn	Nos. (Cum.)	21,430	20,646	23,704	26,800	217,658	32,658
(II) Apprenticeship Training Programme—							
(a) Training places located	Nos. (Cum.)	27,000	22,088	24,899	25,000	25,000	26,000
(b) Training places utilised	Nos. (Cum.)	27,000	22,088	24,899	25,000	25,000	26,000
(c) Apprenticeship Trainind	Nos. (Cum.)	50,000	16,563	19,779	20,000	20,000	30,000
Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojna.	Beneficiaries	30,333	28,358	8,500	8,000	8,000	.....

A - LABOUR**Labour Administration**

36.4 A brief description of the important schemes under the Labour Administration Sub-Sector is given below.

An expenditure of Rs.151.91 lakhs and Rs. 25.90 lakhs was incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An anticipated expenditure of Rs.91.36 lakhs for Annual Plan 1996-97 and an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98 for this programme.

(1) Training & Research Programme

It is proposed under this scheme to train officers of the Labour Department regarding various Labour Laws implemented in the State. The outlay provided in 1997-98 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(2) Establishing the Centre for rural Labour Studies at Maharashtra Institute of Labour Studies, (MILS), Mumbai.

The MILS is a Post Graduate Training and Research Institute recognised by the University of Mumbai in the specialised field of Labour and allied disciplines. The Institute has its Branch at Nagpur, i.e. the Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur. The Institute in Mumbai conducts various training courses in Labour specialisation with varying durations. It is proposed to provide additional infrastructural facilities to enable the Institute to conduct few more specialised residential training programmes in a year with minimum 20 participants in each batch or about 300 participants per annum. For this purpose, some additional staff as well as installation of a computer and alterations and modifications and renovations have been contemplated. The outlay of Rs.17.50 lakhs was provided in 1996-97. Outlay is not provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(3) Implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture.

Based on the recommendations of the Page Committee, which was appointed for fixing/ revising minimum wages in agriculture, it has been decided that one Minimum Wage Inspector in each Taluka of the State is required to be appointed for ensuring compliance with the Minimum Wages Act in the Agriculture Sector. There are 300 talukas (excluding Brihan Mumbai in the State where such Minimum Wages Inspectors are required to be appointed. The outlay of Rs.13.34 lakhs was provided in Annual Plan 1996-97. Outlay is not provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(4) Post Graduates Course in Labour Studies at Labour Institute, Nagpur.

The Regional Labour Institute at Nagpur, at present runs a 2 year full time Post-graduate Diploma in Labour Studies (DIPLS) course with the total intake of 40 students per year. It is proposed to upgrade the Diploma in Labour Studies course to a Master of Labour Studies (MILS) Level. A Degree Course on the lines is already being conducted at MILS, Mumbai. Provision required is for creation of additional posts at Nagpur. The outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided in Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98, for this purpose.

(5) Scheme for wide Publicity to various Labour Laws.

It is proposed under this Scheme to regulate service conditions of workers and to give publicity to various labours laws through the media like Television, Radio, Short Documentaries, Display of Slides in Rural Theatres, Video Films, Posters, Folders and Newspapers etc. An expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been incurred during 1992-95. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(6) Strengthening of Medical wing of the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health.

There are different types of industries in Maharashtra like heavy and light Engineering, Heavy and light Chemical Industries, Petrochemicals, Pesticides, Fertiizers, Textile and Electronics Industries. All these pose their own potential hazards, which may cause acute and chronic side effect on the health of the workers. In Maharashtra, the Chemical factories which include heavy chemical complexes or Small Chemical factories which may produce acute effects on the health of the worker to such an extent that it may result in death. Pesticides spilled on the body of the workers are equally dangerous.

Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and Maharashtra Factories Rules 1963 require Medical Inspector of Factories i.e. Deputy Director of Industrial Safety and Health (Medical) and Certifying Surgeon to carry out the duties e.g. Inspection of factories, inspection of upto date health record of the workers, Health Surveys etc. For this purpose some additional posts are created.

Besides creation of additional posts mentioned above it is proposed to purchase Mobile van fully equipped with the necessary instruments for the Medical Wing to facilitate on the spot medical examination of workers. This will speed up the work of Medical Supervision.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1996-97. Outlay is not provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(7) Improvement of communications, mobility of Factory Inspectors

For the quick transmission of messages relating to factory accidents, gas leaks, fires and disasters to the area Factory Inspector, the concerned Dy.Chief Inspector of Factories, the Chief Inspector and from C.I.F. to higher authorities, a broad network of office/ residential telephones is an essential pre-requisite. Quick transmission of such messages to the area Factory Inspector

and others not only facilitates a prompt inquiry into the mishap and its causes but also enables the concerned authorities (Government, Municipality, etc.) to bring into action the various control measures in the case of disaster. An outlay of Rs. 26.30 lakhs has been approved for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97, for this purpose.

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs was provided for the scheme. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided.

(8) Enforcement of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983:

The Government of India has brought the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 into force with effect from 14.12.83 and the State Government has published Draft Rules framed under the said Act. Thus the provisions of the aforesaid Act and Rules will have to be implemented from 1989 onwards. The implementation of the provisions of the Act and Rules has been entrusted to the Factory Inspectorate. There are 13 power thresher manufacturers and 5088 power thresher users in Maharashtra. For the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.15.60 lakhs has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(9) Introduction of Management Information System

The Industrial Safety and Health Department is required to supply information of the factories after procuring the data to various Departments of the Central and State Government. The information is required to be used by the Department for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act.

It is necessary to have computer facilities in order to store information, process the same, supply required information and up date the information from time to time for functional efficiency. This will also result into saving of Labour and Paper work. For this purpose outlay is not provided for 1997-98.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

36.5 The Government of India has passed a legislation called Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 which came into force with effect from 25th October 1975.

The Industries, Energy and Labour Department deals with administration of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the responsibility of identification of bonded labour and their release from bondage is also with Labour Department.

36.6 The work pertaining to rehabilitation of bonded labour is entrusted to Revenue and Forests Department, with effect from 30th June 1980. The Collectors have been instructed to take suitable action for rehabilitation. The bonded labourers freed from bondage are to be rehabilitated in the on-going works of Government like IRDP, EGS etc. The Government of India has enhanced the subsidy to Rs. 6250. The scheme forms part of 20 Point Programme. 50% Central assistance is admissible for this scheme.

36.7 At the end of March, 1990, 1364 bonded labourers were identified, 1287 were rehabilitated & 77 were not required to be rehabilitated for some reasons. As on today not a single identified bonded labour remains to be rehabilitated. However, an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been approved for 1996-97 for rehabilitation of any bonded labour if traced out and released. An outlay of Rs. 0.11 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Assistance to Labour Cooperatives

36.8 There are 4,422 Labour Contract Societies in the State with a total membership of 2,20,000. The membership of labour contract societies

consists mainly from weaker section community. These societies organise scattered and unorganised labourers together and provide them gainful employment on various works obtained on contract from Government Departments and other agencies. This system has eliminated the exploitation of labourers from private contractors. For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for Assistance to Labour contract societies.

B -TRAINING

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING PROGRAMME (Industrial Training Institutes)

36.9 The Craftsmen Training Programme is controlled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour, Government of India and the curriculum in various vocations is executed as per directives received from it. Thus the training programme is chalked out on National basis and at State level, it is administered on the basis of norms and guidelines laid down by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). This programme mainly deals with the training of craftsmen in various engineering and non-engineering trades.

36.10 The syllabi for the various trade courses which are introduced in ITI's are prepared by NCVT. The courses are of one or two years duration. Some of the trade courses are started under the aegis of State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) to meet the local needs. Accordingly at present training is being imparted in 57 different trades out of which 28 are of two years duration and remaining 29 are of one year duration. Out of these 57 trades, 40 are Engineering trades while remaining 17 are non-engineering trades. At present, out of 57 trades, 2 are covered under the aegies of SCVT and remaining are as per syllabi laid down by NCVT. The training in ITI's is aimed at equipping the trainees with adequate practical and theoretical knowledge of the concerned trades and to develop them into semi-skilled craftsmen suitable for Industrial Employment or as an apprentice in the designated trades under the Apprenticeship Act or to undertake self-employment ventures.

36.11 At present, there are 180 Government I.T.Is. and 260 non Government ITIs, with intake capacity of 47408 and 21268 respectively. Government ITIs includes 15 ITIs for women with intake of 3648 Women. Thus the total Number of ITIs in the State is 440 with intake capacity of 68676. There are 33 Government ITIs in tribal sub-plan area with an intake capacity of 5588. 75% of the available seats in these ITIs are reserved for scheduled tribes. In the ITIs in the general plan area 25% of seats in each trade are reserved for women. In order to extend the feasibility for vocational training to the people, the State Government has taken a decision to set up in phased manner, one Government I.T.I. in every taluka where no I.T.I. exists at present. Accordingly, in the first phase, 48 Government I.T.Is are established in 1995-96 and 50 more I.T.Is. were to be set up in 1996-97. Thus in view of this out of 325 total talukas, 253 talukas are already covered by establishing small ITI. Remaining 72 talukas will be covered by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 1382.54 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

36.12 The stress is given on consolidation activities and removal of backlog in terms of students' intake. Workshop and main buildings of ITI's which are not affiliated on the grounds of insufficient infrastructure and procurement of defficient equipment to certain extent. Benefits of this activity will now be required to be extended to new ITIs established in backlog districts.

36.13 The Training imparted in ITIs is skill oriented and in order to avoid any mismatch between what is taught and what is needed, a systematic plan to improve upon the existing training system was required to be evolved. Government of India in collaboration with World Bank has undertaken "Vocational Training Project" for skill development in ITIs and Maharashtra is participating in this project. Every care is therefore, taken to fund adequately every activity covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs.5413.61 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for craftsman training programme. An outlay of Rs. 5368.23 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98. Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs.

Replacement of defficient equipments in Existing ITIs

36.14 The ITIs' training is need-based and unless it is constantly updated, the same cannot be of any use to the Industrial world. Updating of curriculum results in new requirement of tools and gadgets, shop outfits and machineries. Further normal usage of such tools leads to their wear and tear which ultimately results in the need for new tools. Thus, technological advance, revision of syllabi and normal wear and tear results in defficiency of tools and equipment. An amount of Rs. 41.25 crores pproximately is required for replacement of defficient equipment in 241 Government ITIs. An amount of Rs.378.59 lakhs in 1992-95 had been spent. An expenditure of Rs. 335.55 lakhs had been incurred in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 335.66 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.450.25 lakhs.

Removal of deficiency of staff in existing ITIs.

36.15 Staff is created in ITI's as per the norms laid down by DGE T in its training manual. The requirements of staff in ITIs are related to its strength and additional staff is required to be created with the increase in intake. However, the required staff is not provided at the time of establishing new ITIs as well as introduction of additional seats. A review of staff position has revealed that teaching as well as non-teaching posts are required to be created immediately. Further to facilitate placement of ITI pass-outs and to promote their better interaction with industries, posts of Training and Placement Officer in each ITI in the State is proposed to be created during Nineth Plan.

An actual expenditure of Rs.2.19 lakhs has been incurred in Annual Plan 1992-95. An expenditure of Rs. 2.72 lakhs was incurred for 1995-96. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 38.13 lakhs . An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 12.19 lakhs.

Acquisition of Land

36.16 After establishment of any ITI attempts are made to avail Government land and in case no suitable Government land is available, private land is acquired/ purchased. By VIIIth Plan 69 ITIs out of 241 are working in their own buildings and out of remaining institutes, 51 are having their own land and 121 ITIs are yet to be provided with land. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 34.60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.33.25 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of workshops and Administrative buildings

36.17 At present, there are 241 Government ITIs out of which 69 institutes have their own buildings and workshops. Construction of 17 Administrative Buildings and 18 workshop buildings were completed in the VIIth Plan. 20 workshops and 30 Administrative Builings construction is in progress. 12 workshops and Administrative Buildings for (ITI) Girls is in progress and 13 buildings are proposed.

The expenditure for Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs.605.88 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 1185.11 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.1059.67 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of Staff Quarters

36.18 As per norms laid down by NCVT 50 percent of the staff is required to be provided with residential facility. The provision of such facility is particularly essential because costly equipment is installed in ITI workshops hence presence of some responsible staff members is essential on the premises. Further ITIs normally work in two shifts and for maintaining punctuality, provision of quarters for some essential staff is of utmost importance. So far only 7 institutes are provided few staff quarters. So far, 4 staff quarters works are in progress, and are nearing completion. During IXth Five Year Plan, 47 staff quarters are proposed. For Annual Plan 1996-97 outlay provided was Rs. 14.61 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 18.20 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Construction of Hostel Buildings for Trainees

36.19 The Trainees of ITIs come generally from economically lower strata of the Society. Many of the trainees come from their villages to undertake ITI training and do not find suitable place to reside. NCVT has also fixed norms according to which 50 percent of the trainees are to be provided with hostel facilities. Prior to commencement of VIIth Plan, there were only 3 institutions having Hostel facilities. During Seventh Plan 18 more hostel buildings were taken up in hand, 12 of which are completed. So far 8 hostel works are in progress. As per type plan No. T- HSL-6110, 44 hostel buildings are proposed and as per type plan No. T-HSL- 6108, hostel buildings for girls are also proposed. For the year 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs.53.78 lakhs was incurred. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 112.10 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 113.82 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Introduction of additional seats in existing ITIs

36.20 In order to take proper care of certain skill areas in the context of technological advancement as well as development in other sectors viz: Electronic Industry, creation of TV transmission centres, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, development of petro-chemical complexes, Plastic technology as also to train manpower in the field of Electronics with particular reference to Computer Service etc., about 17456 additional seats have been introduced during VIII Plan period. Due weightage is therefore, required to be given for expansion of the training activities by introducing 50000 additional seats in existing ITIs to meet the manpower requirements in sophisticated skills. This includes the backlog in terms of students intake in ITIs. The expenditure incurred in Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs. 159.66 lakhs. Outlay for Annual Plan 1996- 97 was Rs. 796.74 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 589.69 lakhs.

Establishment of New ITIs

36.21 In order to reduce flow of unemployed youth to big cities, Government of Maharashtra has decided to provide Vocational Education at Taluka level by establishment of ITI at each Taluka level and to motivate them to start their employment/self-employment venture incommensurate with local needs in rural area with the concept of disposal of industries to cope-up with the local needs and promote self-employment in each sector. The expenditure incurred in Annual Plan 1995-96 was Rs. 1114.93 lakhs for existing and for new ITIs. Outlay in Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 1873.24 lakhs. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.1382.54 lakhs.

Introduction of trade of more demand in lieu of trades of less demand

36.22 For arranging need based training programme and to establish a strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different ITIs particularly old ITIs, for starting new trades becomes essential. Such a change over brings needed flexibility in training system and it becomes need oriented. It also helps to remove the

imbalance between the skills required and the training facilities available. During the period 1992-96, 32 unpopular trades/units have been replaced and popular trades have been introduced in 24 ITIs. Expenditure incurred in 1995-96 was Rs. 41.59 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 71.65 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97 for introducing popular and upcoming trades in place of trades having less demand. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Expansion of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers

36.23 The scheme for imparting part-time training to industrial workers (evening classes) was initially introduced in the year 1950 in order to improve the theoretical knowledge of the industrial workers who could not get benefit of systematic institutional training. The training under this scheme is arranged in the evening and there are 12 such centres at Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Amravati, Kolahpur, Solapur, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Aurangabad. Training facility for 1000 workers altogether has been provided so far. An outlay of Rs.2.08 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Opening of Book Bank (Libraries)

36.24 This scheme has been taken up in VII Plan. The expenditure of Rs.11.12 lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.39.65 lakhs was for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 33.54 lakhs.

World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project for skill Development in ITIs. (Cost Rs. 57.22 crores for Maharashtra)

36.25 The project covers 10 different activities and creation of project implementation Unit to monitor and execute the project. The outlay for 1996-97 was Rs. 236.44 lakhs. The main components of the project are:-

(1) Modernisation of Equipment in ITIs - 32 ITIs in the State 17 trades are covered under this activity. The revised total cost of this component is Rs. 30.98 crores.

(2) Equipment Maintenance System:- The machinery used in ITIs needs good upkeep and maintenance, and unless this aspect is paid attention, an efficient training programme cannot be arranged. A systematically arranged maintenance system ensures minimum possible breakdown of machines and their efficient and accurate performance. This ultimately results in efficient and qualitative training. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a good maintenance system in the State. The revised cost of this project is Rs. 227.55 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs. 7.76 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for construction of workshop at Panwel and procurement of equipment. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

(3) Provision of Audio Visual Aids in ITIs. Better assimilation of knowledge and skills is ensured by use of Audio Visuals. This is an effective tool used in the area of instructional methodology and many technical details can be explained thoroughly, easily and effectively through these media. This activity is completed by the end of 1995-96. The total revised cost of this component is Rs. 45.60 lakhs.

(4) Expansion of existing ITIs by introduction of New Trade Courses:- To expand the training facilities in existing ITIs, at the rate of 2 trades per institute and to produce skilled craftsman qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the specific demands of the present and future industries identified on the basis of realistic needs of industries aspiring for technological advancement and employment potential, this scheme is included under World Bank Project. The revised cost of the component is Rs. 373.55 lakhs 984 additional seats in 16 Government ITIs. are to be introduced. An expenditure of Rs.32.75 lakhs was incurred in 1995-96. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 16.72 lakhs.

(5) Introduction of courses for self-employment :- In order to provide self-employment opportunity to ITI trained candidates, it is essential to make special efforts to imbibe its importance on their minds and at the same time to introduce them to the procedural formalities as well as in depth knowledge of a particular potential skill area. The skill development programme for ITI passed candidates is being introduced with the above aspect in mind. The revised cost of the component is Rs. 30.35 lakhs. This programme has been taken up in 1994-95. An outlay for Annual Plan 1996-97 was Rs. 3.95 lakhs.

(6) Establishment of Basic Training Centre:- It is proposed to create additional Basic Training facilities to fill up unutilised seats especially in Chemical Group. Under World Bank Project, one Basic Training Centre, is being created at ITI Mulund in Bombay. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 81.02 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.11.65 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97.

(7) Establishment of Related Instructions Centres:- It is necessary to establish independent centres for providing related instructions to apprentices. It is proposed to strengthen 4 centres at ITI, Mulund, Government Technical High School Vile Parle, Thane and Aundh (Pune). The revised cost of this component is Rs. 100.70 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 11.60 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

(8) AVTS Expansiion (Advanced Vocational Training Scheme):- The Government of Maharashtra has started AVTS at 8 centres. All these centres need to be developed with sophisticated machinery, inputs and trained staff. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 868.30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 72.50 lakhs was made in 1995-96. An outlay of Rs.44.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for this scheme for continuing expenditure on additional units on courses and construction of additional workshops. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 77.15 lakhs.

(9) New Women ITIs /Wings:- For increased participation of women in different walks of life and especially in the area of industrial and self-employment, great stress is being given on vocational Training programme for women. There are 9 ITIs for girls have been set up under this. The revised cost of the component is Rs. 706.65 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 116.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 68.73 lakhs.

(10) Introduction of new trades in existing women ITIs/Wings:- This scheme is started in 1992-93. The revised cost of the component is Rs. 103.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.22.52 lakhs was provided in 1996-97 for continuing expenditure & introduction of new courses. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 10.10 lakhs.

Removal of backlog

36.27 Out of the total backlog of 4,439 seats identified by the Fact Finding Committee, backlog of 3,241 seats has been removed by the end of Seventh Plan. In VIII Plan period i.e.1992 to 95, 285 seats backlog is removed. Thus the backlog of seats has been fully wiped out except Bruhan Mumbai. With a view to remove the remaining backlog & construction of Administrative Buildings and workshops under backlog programme, an outlay of Rs.804.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97. The provision is mainly for civil works. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 690.00 lakhs.

Apprenticeship Training Programme

36.28 The Apprenticeship Training Programme is implemented under Apprenticeship Act 1961 enacted by the Government of India under which training facilities in industrial establishments and manufacturing process are to be utilised for the purpose of training candidates in the skilled and semi-skilled areas. Govt. of India has already designated 128 trades in the various areas such as Engineering, Chemical, Food, Agriculture, Electronics,

Textiles, etc. The training programme is divided in 3 phases (1) Basic Training (2) Shopfloor Training and (3) Related Instructions. There are 48 Government and 64 private Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres set up so far. The intake capacity of Basic Training is 5921 and Related Instructions is 21,259. In Maharashtra State, 29000 seats are located in 2288 industries and 20900 apprentices are undergoing training at present, in various trades.

36.29 A large number of chemical industries are coming up in the State and the Basic Training and Related Instruction Centres where the Training is imparted in these trades are not having sufficient tools and equipment for the purpose so also there is deficiency in equipment in printing trade. Facilities in the existing Basic Training and Related Instructions Centres are inadequate. An outlay of Rs. 45.98 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 11.15 lakhs.

Direction and Administration (State Level) Strengthening of the Directorate of Vocational Education Training, Six Regional Offices, Establishment of Project Management unit in the Directorate.

36.30 Training activities related to Craftsmen Training and Apprenticeship, etc. have increased tremendously since last 2-3 decades. However, the Directorate is not adequately strengthened. For smooth and effective functioning of the Organisation at State Level, continuous evaluation and monitoring is essential, to know any defects in the process and the feed back which enable to take corrective action for maintaining both effectiveness and efficiency. For this purpose the offices of the Director and Regional Deputy Directors are required to be strengthened adequately. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Replacement of Wornout Machine Tools and Modernisation of Equipment in existing ITIs.

36.31 The machinery which is in use in ITIs, established prior to 1965, has gone old and has lost its accuracy due to normal wear and tear and is not keeping pace with the technological advances which have taken place in last two decades. It is also affecting the training adversely and the training imparted is not as per needs of industrial world. It has, therefore, become a pressing need to undertake programme of replacement of machine tools and equipment and its modernisation.

A study undertaken in this regard has revealed that an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores will be needed to replace and modernise the machine tools and other equipment in the 32 ITIs established prior to 1969. The estimated cost of this has gone upto Rs. 42.00 crores.

The programme of modernisation has already been initiated. An outlay of Rs.422.20 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.621.00 lakhs.

Discretionary grants for Minor Works

36.32 This activity has been taken up in VIIth Plan, for carrying out immediate and essential minor works and repairs of ITIs. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Instructors Training Programme

36.33 In the field of Vocational Training updating of skills and knowledge is highly essential to meet the challenge of changing technology and production techniques. Further, in order to develop teaching skill pedagogical training is essential to teachers. Therefore, one

year duration Trade Instructors Training is given through Advanced Training Institutes. As on to-day, there are about 1200 untrained instructors who are to be deputed for such training, Refresher training programme in AVTS/AVIS Centres, special training programme arranged by CSTARI Calcutta, Machine Maintenance Training etc. It is proposed to expose at least 400 instructors every year for such short duration (6 to 12 weeks) Programmes. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided in 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Research and Development Cell

36.34 As far as I.T.I. training is concerned, due to diversified nature of trades, the work related to development of training material, analysis of syllabii preparation of training aids etc. being vast that separate cells for research and development activities and trade testing are essential. Many technical issues and problems arise in daily working. Such issues and problems can be properly tackled through Research and Development Cells. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs was provided in 1996-97. An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

C - EMPLOYMENT

Employment Services

36.35 The Employment Organisation deals with rendering of Employment assistance to employment seekers and collection of employment market information which is very useful for manpower planning like starting of training and technical education programme.

For the Annual Plan 1996-97 an outlay of Rs.2372.52 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs. 510.87 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for this scheme. Some Important schemes are discussed below:-

(a) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges:-

This scheme was initially started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The number of candidates on the live registers of employment exchanges is increasing day by day. It is necessary to computerise the working of the employment exchanges to increase the efficiency. At present computers have been installed in 6 offices. An outlay of Rs.101.75 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 and Rs.30.10 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(b) Vehicles for Employment Exchanges:- For replacement and purchase of 11 cars for Employment Exchanges and creation of posts of Drivers for which provision is necessary. The programme will be implemented in phases. An outlay of Rs.15.79 lakhs has been provided for 1996-97 for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.21.46 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(c) Setting up of Employment Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in Tribal Areas:-

At present in 7 tribal districts such Centres are functioning. In 1996-97 outlay of Rs. 5.49 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs.12.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1997-98.

(d) Financial Assistance to Educated Unemployed Candidates

It is rather difficult to provide salaried job to every candidate on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, Government of Maharashtra is, therefore, giving financial assistance to educated unemployed registered in the Employment Exchange. The scheme is being implemented in the State from January, 1979. It has been revised with effect from 2.10.94 by increasing the rates of financial assistance. The revised scheme has two parts viz. Part A and Part B. Under 'Part-A' of the scheme degree/ diploma holders and post graduate registrants

are paid an honorarium of Rs. 300/- per month after 1 year of their registration with the Employment Exchange provided that they remain unemployed and renew their registration regularly. To get honorarium, the eligible and desiring registrant has to work in Government Office for 15 days (4 hours per day) in a month. Suitable part-time jobs are provided to those candidates by Collectors and Tahsildars in the districts. Under 'Part-B' of the scheme matriculate registrants are paid financial assistance of Rs. 100/- per month for meeting their expenses in connection with job search after 1 year past their registration with the Employment Exchange provided that they remain unemployed and renew their registration. Age limit for this part 'B' is 21 to 30 years.

Under 'Part A' as well as 'Part B' financial assistance is given for 3 years or till the placement of the candidate which ever occurs early.

Under this scheme expenditure incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 was Rs.89.03 lakhs and Rs. 1399.73 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs.2148.40 lakhs has been approved for Honorarium to Educated Unemployed for 1996-97. In 1997-98 this scheme is treated as non-plan scheme. However, Rs. 68.89 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1997-98.

D. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana

36.36 This scheme is in operation since 2nd October, 1980 and it gives cover to both educated and uneducated, unemployed/underemployed persons who are not able to get financial assistance from Banks or other financial institutions because of their inability to provide adequate security or margin for loans. The scheme envisages grant of interest free small loans not exceeding Rs. 2500 to the needy persons so as to enable them to have a gainful employment/self-employment by setting up their own ventures in small trade/business/services/tiny industry etc. An outlay of Rs. 189.64 lakhs was provided for 1996-97 with an anticipated achievement of 8000 persons. For 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 206.45 lakhs is provided.

Tribal Sub Plan

36.37 Under this Labour & Labour Welfare Sector total tribal sub-plan outlay proposed for 1997-98 is Rs.1253.00 lakhs.

Special Component Plan

36.38 Under this Labour & Labour Welfare Sector Special Component Plan outlay proposed for 1997-98 is Rs.531.43 lakhs.

CHAPTER-37 NUTRITION

37.1 Children constitute the nation's future human resource and it is the bounden duty of a Welfare State to design and implement programmes for survival, growth and development of children. In particular, nutritional deficiencies which can lead to permanent retardation in physical and mental growth are sought to be prevented. Nutrition planning aims at improving the physical capacity of vulnerable sections of population, enhancement of the span of working life and increased longevity by enhancing the levels of nutrition health and quality of environmental sanitation and hygiene. The main objective of nutrition programme, is, therefore, to reduce mortality and morbidity and to improve functional efficiency and productivity of the weaker sections of the community in the age group of 0 to 6 years and the pregnant and lactating mothers. It is necessary to recognise the fact that without adequate nutritional strength the child/adult's capacity to withstand, fight or recover from even a marginal incidence of ill health gets reduced resulting in faltering growth an infant mortality in the children and lack of energy leading low levels of productivity in adults. With a view to providing minimum nutritional requirements and allied facilities to the most vulnerable sections of the society i.e. children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, the Government has been implementing the following schemes:—

- (1) School Feeding Programme.
- (2) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Rural Areas.
- (3) Special Nutrition Programme and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Urban Slums.

The Nutrition Programme is implemented by the Women and Child Welfare Department through the Directorate of I.C.D.S. and Directorate of Women and Child Welfare.

37.2 The details of VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97) and actual expenditure incurred during Annual Plan 1992-95, 1995-96, outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are given below:—

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	VIII Plan outlay 1992-97	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1992-95	Actual Expenditure Annual Plan 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mahila and Balkalyan Department						
(1) School Feeding Programme	4,518.00	870.14	99.52	883.97	242.70	464.05
(2) Integrated Child Development Services.	942.00	786.71	904.68	4,184.04	4,184.04	2,479.85
(3) Integrated Child Development Services in Urban Slums Dist.	199.00	.....	.....	32.12	.....	534.62
(4) Prevantion of Malnutrition in some Tribal Districts.	.....	.....	.....	1,400.00	1,000.00	.....
Total ...	5,659.00	1,656.85	1,004.90	6,520.00	5,426.74	3,478.52

School Feeding Programme

37.3 The main objective of the scheme is to improve nutritional and health status of school going children and to ensure better attendance in schools. The supplementary nutrition is provided to the children in the form of 'ready to eat' food packets called "Paushtik Ahar" which is prepared out of local materials like soya, flour, bengalgram, maize/sugar/vanaspati/refined oil, etc. Since November 1983 whole milk 150 ml. (after boiling) is supplied in substitution of the "Paushtik Ahar" at places where primary dairy co-operative societies have agreed to supply milk regularly through out the year. The scheme envisages provision of supplementary nutrition to primary school going children in 1st standard in multi-teacher schools and 1st to IVth Std. in single teacher schools in the age group 6-11 years in rural areas of Maharashtra. The programme has been extended to the children in 2nd to 4th Std. in multi-teacher schools in tribal area of the State. Each beneficiary school-going child is given 100 grams of "Paushtik Ahar" or 150 ml. of whole boiled milk or one boiled egg on all school days except Sundays, holidays and vacations i.e. on 20 days in a month or 200 days in a year. An outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs.464.05 lakhs.

By end of 1996-97, 1028769 children are expected to be benefitted by this scheme. The target for 1997-98 is 48,5875 children. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Rural Areas

37.4 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme sponsored by the Government of India provides a package of services to children below 6 years of age and to the pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women group of 15-44. The main thrust is on health, nutrition and nutrition education to vulnerable group of children, mothers and adult women. As per the financial pattern, the State Government provides funds for supplementary nutrition and expenditure on all other items i.e. staff, equipment, etc. is borne by Government of India.

37.5 The following package of services is being provided under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :—

1. Supplementary Nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health Check-up.
4. Referral Services.
5. Nutrition and Health Education.
6. Non-formal Education.

Out of the 299 talukas in the State, Government of India has sanctioned this scheme in 268 talukas. This scheme is however being implemented in 268 talukas of which 204 are rural 24 urban and 40 are tribal. Government of India has further approved this scheme in 51 more talukas.

37.6 A project is the unit of ICDS each having 100 and more Anganwadis. A anganwadi normally covers a population of 1000 in both rural and urban areas and 700 in tribal areas. Each anganwadi has one anganwadi worker and one helper. One anganwadi Supervisor is appointed for every 17-20 anganwadis who generally supervises the working of the anganwadi.

37.7 Three types of feeding is provided in the ICDS Scheme.

- (i) Wheat based supplementary food prepared from the wheat.
- (ii) Local feeding from cereals and pulses produced locally and
- (iii) Boiled eggs.

37.8 The "Paushtik Ahar" is manufactured and supplied by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation (MARKFED) to the anganwadis through their marketing

set up established in each district. The food value of 100 gms. of "Paushtik Ahar" is of about 10-12 gms. of protein with 350-400 calories. Each child beneficiary is given 75 gms. of "Paushtik Ahar" per day. Pregnant and lactating mothers and severely malnourished children are, however, given larger supply of 150 gms. per day. Local food is supplied by local agencies and eggs are supplied by Co-operative Poultry Farm Societies.

Annapurna Yojana

37.9 For active involvement of the local women in the ICDS Programme, Government has started the Annapurna Yojana. Under this scheme registered Mahila Mandals or Women Co-operative Societies would provide supplementary diet to the beneficiaries of selected anganwadis under ICDS Programme. This diet would be prepared from the locally available food stuff. It is intended that these Mahila Mandals provide variety in the nutritious diet, so that the anganwadi beneficiaries readily consume the diet provided. Adolescent Girls' Scheme

37.10 Government has also approved a scheme for the development of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-15 years. These girls are generally drop-outs from school. It is, therefore, intended that in an anganwadi area, 20 girls in the above age group would be given training in child and mother care, nutrition, health so that they become "good mothers" in future. It is also proposed that these girls are trained in some trade so that they become economically independent.

37.11 An outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 is of Rs. 2479.85 lakhs.

II. NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN URBAN AREAS

37.12 The main objective of the scheme is to combat malnutrition amongst the children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker section of the community in urban slums. The programme was initially implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but from 1974 it has become part of the State Plan. As per the pattern of the S.N.P. Scheme, the beneficiaries are provided with nutritious diet in the form of sweet bun/bread weighing 100 grams containing 10-12 gms. of proteins and 350-400 calories. These beneficiaries are also provided with tablet of Iron and Folic Acid along with doses of Vitamin "A".

37.13 During 1970-71, the programme was first introduced in Gr. Bombay and subsequently extended to other cities/towns having population more than one lakhs. These towns are Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nashik, Malegaon, Nagpur, Gondia, Amravati, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Osmanabad and Latur.

37.14 In all 1,105 centres were introduced in 21 cities for providing nutritious food to 2.23 lakhs beneficiaries during the VIth Plan period. According to the direction of Government of India, the existing Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) Centres are converted into Integrated Child Development Schemes Anganwadis since 1982-83. At present, there are 1005 SNP Centres situated in 22 cities referred to above. During the year 1988-89 the Government of India sanctioned 5 new Integrated Child Development Scheme (Urban Projects) by converting existing 185 SNP Centres in these cities. These projects have been started at (1) Kurla (E&W) Bombay, (2) Jogeshwari, Array Colony Area, Bombay, (3) Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune (4) Akola City and (5) Ahmednagar City. According to the Government of India's instructions this practice will be continued till the remaining 825 SNP Centres are converted into ICDS Anganwadis as and when new ICDS Projects are sanctioned by the Government of India.

37.15 At present, in all about 2.01 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under this programme. The scheme is implemented from the outlays jointly sanctioned for this scheme and the Integrated Child Development Services Projects.

37.16 The main objectives and features of the Integrated Child Development Scheme implemented in urban slums are similar to those of Rural ICDS Projects.

37.17 The beneficiaries of these projects have been provided with 100 grams of supplementary nutritious diet containing 10.12 grams of proteins and 350-400 calories for 300 days a year, alongwith health services.

37.18 During Annual Plan 1997-98 the Mahila Bal Kalyan Department proposes to implement the following programme :—

Urban Areas	Proposed Target Annual Plan 1997-98
Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Area including Integrated Child Development Service Schemes :—	
District Programme —	
No. of Projects	5
No. of beneficiaries	50,000

37.19 For implementing the above programme, an outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs. 534.62 lakhs.

Recently, the Government of India has accepted the concept of Mini-Anganwadis suggested by Maharashtra State. This is an attempt to reach the outlying padas in the ICDS blocks where the beneficiaries are at a distance from the ICDS block and are unable to come regularly to ICDS blocks for nutrition. Under the scheme, it is proposed that for clusters of 3-4 padas a local adolescent girl will be given the responsibility of supplying nutrition to beneficiaries. It is expected that the M.O. will visit these anganwadis at least once a month.

37.20 Prevention of Malnutrition in some Tribal Districts Tribal population in some districts of the State is concentrated in hilly and remote areas. In the monsoon season problems relating to malnutrition and diseases like Malaria usually crop up predominantly in the 5 tribal districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Amravati and Gadchiroli. In order to prevent Malnutrition it is decided vide G. R. dated 27th June 1996 to provide additional nutrition to vulnerable group viz. children between 6 months to 3 years and pregnant mothers.

At present Nutritional food is provided per beneficiary at the rate of Rs.1/- however it is decided to provide nutritional food costing Rs. 3/- per day during the 4 months of Monsoon, to the tribal beneficiaries in the above five districts.

The number of beneficiaries to be benefitted by this decision, is estimated at 473306 persons. The Ahar will consist of Rice-Mung Dal Khichadi costing Rs. 1/- and therapeutic food costing Rs.2/- per head per day. Pregnant women will also be provided with therapeutic food, so the iron-protein deficiency in them could lessened.

It is also decided to provide khavati loans to tribals. The rates of Khavati loan are revised suitably and necessary provision is made under Welfare of Backward Class Sector.

CHAPTER 38

PLAN OUTLAY FOR THE RURAL SECTORS

In order to enhance the flow of resources to the Rural Sector, it has been decided that at least 50 per cent of all outlays of Plan Schemes be contributed to the development of rural areas. This emphasis is based on the fact that even though more than 70 per cent of the country's population lives in the rural areas and are dependent on agriculture for a livelihood, the primary sector contributes only 23 per cent to the productivity of the country. Moreover there has been accentuation of the dichotomy between rural and urban areas, and the growth of rural unemployment. Hence, compared to the urban areas, the rural areas contain three fourth of the country's population but have a much lower level of income and consumption per head as well as poorer access to education, health, transport and other essential services. The Government is, therefore, committed to giving much greater emphasis to rural development.

38.2 It is, therefore, logical that the proportion of development outlays on schemes benefitting the rural population must be significantly raised, the target being as indicated above, at least 50 per cent of all Plan outlays. Investment benefitting the rural population would include not only outlays for programmes for agriculture, irrigation, village industries, rural schools, hospitals and roads, but also investments to provide inputs for the rural economy (such as fertilisers, pesticides, electricity) and also investment in transport and other infrastructure which facilitate better distribution of inputs and marketing of rural produce. These investments must help to improve the facilities for housing, education, health, child-care and other essential services which have a bearing on the quality of life, the rate of population growth as well as on the productivity of the rural people.

38.3 To-day there are myriads of schemes implemented for the rural areas including a host of anti-poverty programmes. There is little integration between the various programmes and several leakages in them prevent the benefits from reaching the targetted groups. What is required therefore, is not merely the pumping in of additional resources but also basic reorientation of the way in which the programmes are conceived, planned and implemented.

38.4 The Government of India had requested the State Government to indicate the quantum of flow to the rural sector in the Seventh Plan. Certain broad guiding principles has been indicated on the basis of which the flows to the rural sector are to be computed. Directly identifiable rural outlays in terms of both the benefit and the location criteria such as agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, rural electrification, village industries, rural roads and rural health etc. are taken as 100 per cent rural. The other category of sectors would be those in which the outlays are not directly identifiable, as 'rural' due to their being an aggregation of schemes or because the flows benefit both rural and urban areas. The third category of sectors would be those in which the outlays are not directly identifiable.

In these sectors, therefore, there is need for apportionment of the outlays between the urban and rural areas. In this exercise naturally outlays which are purely for the urban sector or benefit urban areas are to be excluded.

38.5 The State Government undertook an exercise therefore, of identifying the flows to rural areas in the Seventh Plan. However, difficulties arose in certain sectors due to the inability to define what is really "rural". For instance in the Medical sector a very large number of patients getting treated in Government Hospitals located in the urban areas, would be from the neighbouring villages. However, in Government of India's guidelines expenditure on such hospitals cannot be considered as flows to the rural areas. Then again, in the Industrial sector, several large industries are located on land acquired in the rural areas and labour is also drawn from the surrounding villages; GOI's guidelines however do not recognise this fact. In the Higher Education sector, it would be difficult to determine what exact percentage of students come from the rural areas unless a census is undertaken.

38.6 The statement attached to this Chapter indicates the flows to the rural sector in the 8th Plan as well as the outlays that would flow to the rural Sector in the Annual Plan 1997-98. In the total plan outlay of Rs.8325.00 crores of the Annual Plan 1997-98 it has been estimated that Rs.6012.52 crores i.e.74.42 per cent of all plan outlays would be the State's contribution to rural development.

38.7 The method followed for computing the flows to the rural areas in some of the major sectors is indicated below:-

38.8 Wherever it has not been possible to compute rural flows on any specific criteria, the State Government has adopted the method of calculating flows to the rural sector in terms of the distribution of population in the rural and urban areas. Hence as 65 per cent of the population of the State, lives in the rural areas and 35 per cent in the urban areas, in several sectors the flows to the rural sector have been calculated on this basis.

ENERGY SECTOR

38.9 In the Energy Sector, the rural flows have been computed as per Planning Commission's guidelines and the share of agriculture, rural households and rural industries in the total electricity consumption in the State has been considered for determining the rural component of the Power Sector, other than rural electrification in which 100 per cent of the flow is to the rural sector. As far as non-conventional sources of the energy are concerned, the rural flows have been determined according to the projects devoted exclusively to the rural areas such as wind, energy, bio-gas, photo voltaic plant etc. The programme 'Urja-gram' is also covered under this.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

38.10 The Planning Commission in their guidelines have indicated that under this category, other than village industries, in which 100 per cent of the expenditure could be indicated as Rural and Small Scale Industries and Powerlooms, where expenditure could be apportioned, large and medium industries should be considered as urban. The State would however, differ with this view because while there are small scale industries and powerlooms located in urban areas, there are also large and medium industries located in rural areas where most of the labour is drawn from the surrounding villages. The benefits from many of these large industries do accrue to the rural sector. In computing the rural flow to this sector therefore, for small scale industries and powerlooms as well as medium and large industries, the criteria used for apportionment is the percentage of urban and rural population in the State. As the State has 65 per cent of the population residing in rural areas and the remaining 35 per cent in the urban areas, these percentages have been taken as the criteria for computing rural flows.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

38.11 In the first item under this sector, that of Railways, the State Government did not contribute any funds to this sector in the Seventh Plan, Railways being a Central subject. However, in the Annual Plans 1990-91 to 1994-95 taken together Rs.132.00 crores have been allocated for the Railways as the State's share capital contribution towards the Konkan Railway Corporation. Here also like any other sector, the flows to the rural areas would be calculated on the basis of percentage of rural/urban population in the State. For the category 'Other Transport' (excluding Rural Roads) the expenditure incurred by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation has been divided as per the percentage of rural and urban population in the State (65:35). The State Government has a scheme for construction of small bridges across nalas known as 'Sakav'; as these are constructed entirely in the rural areas to facilitate communication to and from the villages, this has been taken as 100 per cent rural flow. For the remaining roads other than State and National Highways, the same criteria of the percentage of rural and urban population has been used for computing rural flows. Here again there is a slight deviation from the Planning Commission's guidelines which says that any benefit from investment in roads other than rural roads should be considered as urban. The ODRs and MDRs are as much used by those residing in villages as by those in urban areas; hence the basis of computing rural flows would have to take this into consideration.

The percentage of expenditure on inland water transport has been considered as entirely rural as indicated by the Planning Commission.

EDUCATION

38.12 The rural share in Primary and Secondary Education has been calculated on the basis of the population in urban and rural areas (35 per cent and 65 per cent). This has been done as schools are located both in rural and urban areas. However, for Higher Education, as it can reasonably be presumed that most of those who pursue higher education, even if they come from rural backgrounds, would generally seek employment in urban areas, the rural share of this sector has been reversed and it has been assumed that 65 per cent could be indicated as flow to the urban areas and 35 per cent to the rural areas.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

38.13 Under the Public Health Sector, other than MNP for rural health which flows entirely to the rural areas, for the remaining expenditure the flow to the rural sector has been worked out on the basis of percentage of rural population.

For the Family Welfare Programme, the expenditure reported by the Public Health Department based on the Planning Commission's guidelines have been considered. It may be noted that the Family Welfare Programme is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme and there is no outlay from the State Plan for this.

HOUSING

38.14 For the Housing Sector, only rural housing has been treated as fully rural. The rest of the Housing Programme is taken up entirely in urban and semi-urban areas and therefore, no apportionment has been considered.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

38.15 This sector is entirely urban and there is no apportionment to the rural sector.

Other Social Services

38.16 Other Social Services includes the Labour and Labourour Welfare, Technical Education, Art and Culture, Sports and Youth Services, Information and Publicity and Nutrition. The rural flow from the expenditure on Technical Education, Sports and Youth Services, Backward Class Welfare other than TDD, Social Welfare, ITIs under Labour and Labour Welfare have all been worked out on the basis of the percentage of rural population (65 per cent). Under the Sector General Economic Services "Local development programme" is included. The outlay for this programme has been apportioned according to the percentage of the rural population (65 per cent).

38.17 For the sub-sector of Information and Publicity, the expenditure on the Scheme for installation of community T.V.sets has been shown as entirely rural. In respect of Backward Class Welfare expenditure on the scheme of the Tribal Development Department has been shown as entirely rural. So also under Nutrition the expenditure on the programme implemented for the Rural Development, has been indicated as entirely rural. For Medical Education and Art and Culture, no flow to the rural sector has been computed.

Special Area Development Programme

38.18 Under this category we have primarily the special action plan for Gadchiroli District and selected area of Chandrapur, Dhule and Nanded District. Some parts of Yeovatmal and Bhandara are also to be included in the programme. There is also the Special Hill Areas Programme for the development of backward areas. The expenditure on Special Action Plan have been indicated as entirely rural.

38.19 Flow to the rural sector in VIIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96 indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sub-Head.	VIIIth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Approved Outlay	Rural Component	Proposed	of which Rural Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Directly Identifiable Rural Outlays by location and Beneficiaries.(100%)

Sectors—

1.	Agricultural & Allied Services	1350.22	1350.22	297.25	297.25
2.	Rural Development.	211.89	211.89	196.75	196.75
3.	Rural Employment—				
	J.R.Y.	198.38	198.38	113.96	113.96
	E.G.S.	1299.56	1299.56	400.00	400.00
4.	Special Area Programmes.	216.56	216.56	45.85	45.85
5.	Irrigation and Flood Control.	3329.10	3329.10	2515.73	2515.73
6.	Rural Electrification including Sub-transmission.	916.00	916.00	133.49	133.49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	Khadi & Village Industries.	8.01	8.01	1.30	1.30
8.	Handlooms	36.00	36.00	1.30	1.30
9.	Sericulture	7.00	7.00	1.15	1.15
10.	Handicrafts.	1.50	1.50	0.01	0.01
11.	Rural Roads	100.00	100.00	34.15	34.15
12.	Rural Health	307.67	307.67	13.00	113.00
13.	Village Health Guides.	11.25	11.25	2.35	2.35*
14.	Rural Housing	34.51	34.51	1.28	1.28
15.	Rural Water Supply.	628.51	628.51	235.57	235.57
16.	Rural Sanitation.	2.69	2.69	1.89	1.89
Total (1 to 16) ...		8650.84	8650.84	4095.03	4095.036

Rural flows to be apportioned Energy :—

17.	Power(other than Rural Electrification.	3656.64	1279.82	1324.00	860.60
18.	Non-Conventional Source of Energy	7.34	5.06	1.00	0.65

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sub-Head.	VIIIth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Approved Outlay	Rural Component	Outlay	of which Rural Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Industry and Minerals :-					
19.	Small Scale Industry	181.00	123.00	79.85	51.90
20.	Powerlooms.	2.30	0.78	0.08	0.08
21.	Other Industries Transport and Communication	586.66	...	89.38	...
22.	Railways	44.80	44.80	5.00	5.00
23.	Other Transport (excluding Rural Roads)	1594.43	1035.07	584.83	380.14

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24.	Science Technology and Environment.	8.11	...	6.58	...
Social Services—					
25.	Education	730.07	474.55	284.88	185.17
26.	Public Health (excluding Rural Health)	134.12	84.78	60.03	39.02
27.	Family Welfare (excluding Village Health Guide)	282.88	183.87	82.57	49.54
28.	Housing (excluding Rural Housing)	271.47	...	28.98	...
29.	Urban Development	395.75	...	165.84	...
30.	Water Supply and Sanitation (excluding R.W.S. Rural Sanitation.)	612.41	...	444.24	...
31.	B.C. Welfare	147.47	95.86	273.93	178.05
32.	Social Welfare	16.57	10.77	11.83	7.69
33.	Other Social Services	463.41	301.31	245.62	159.65
34.	Other Development Programmes	562.49	...	294.25	...
Sub-Total-II ... (17 to 34)		10056.78	3638.79	3984.89	1917.49
Grand Total ... (1 to 34)		18707.62 (65.69%)	12289.63	8079.92	6012.52 (74.42%)

* 100 % Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Excluding Rs.230.00 crores for Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme and unallocated outlay of Rs.100.00 crores for Statutory Development Boards.

□ □

CHAPTER 39

OTHER PROGRAMMES

I. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

39.1 The main objective of the programme of Information and Publicity is to reach the people in rural, backward and tribal regions of the State through appropriate media of mass communication so as to ensure their involvement and participation in the developmental efforts of the State Government. The Publicity Organisation tries to establish close contact with the people through press, radio, film, publicity, television, press articles, posters, documentaries, exhibitions, radio talks and special programmes for workers and farmers, photo services, public exhibition of films etc. However, it finds itself handicapped since it does not have much control over the principal media of mass communication i.e. radio, television as these are fully controlled by the Central Government. In view of above mentioned limitations, the State Publicity Department has to concentrate on exhibitions of films, publicity and community television scheme for achieving its objectives.

It is proposed to continue emphasis on community television scheme, publicity through electronic media and intensive publicity cells in the Tribal areas in the future also. An outlay of Rs.923.00 lakhs has been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Outlay of Rs.268.80 lakhs has been provided for this sector for Annual Plan 1997-98.

The programme under this sector is broadly divided in two categories as indicated in the following table. Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97. Actual Expenditure for 1992-95 and 1995-96, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and outlay for 1997-98 are indicated below:

Programme	Approved outlay for 8th Five Year Plan	Actual Expdr. for 1992-95	Actual Expdr. for 1995-96	Annual Plan 1996-97		outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
				Outlay	Anti-cipated Expdr.	
				5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Director of Publicity	452.80	114.27	18.27	193.80	174.81	110.00
Director of Rural Broadcasting	470.20	147.41	17.85	75.00	65.78	40.00
Total ...	923.00	261.68	36.12	268.80	240.59	150.00

Intensive publicity Cells in Tribal Areas:

39.2 The main objectives of establishing Intensive Publicity Cells in Tribal Sub Plan areas are:-

- (i) to increase the awareness among the tribals regarding efforts of the Government in narrowing the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other population.

(ii) to improve the quality of life of tribal community by establishing liaison with the tribal population and to keep them informed about the various programmes and various facilities available to them.

(iii) to gauge their reaction to the Government Schemes and to ensure at the same time their active involvement or participation in these schemes.

An outlay of Rs. 105.90 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 13.05 lakhs and Rs. 2.54 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 9.80 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.30.48 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1996-97.

Photographic Service (i) Electronic News Gathering Cameras

39.3 Importance of film as the medium of education is well established. With the expansion of television network and emergence of Video as medium of communication visual media has assumed greater importance. To achieve the basic objective of effective wider contact with the masses, it is proposed to purchase equipments such as Electronic News Gathering Cameras, Video Cassette recorders, and other related materials and to create requisite posts. An outlay of Rs.220.10 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.90.50 lakhs and Rs. 9.41 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. To meet the cost on account of salary of staff and purchase of ENG Camera an outlay of Rs.134.00 lakhs is approved for the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.69.52 lakhs is provided for 1996-97.

Establishment of Sub-Information Centres

39.4 In order to provide information relating to various developmental schemes of Government, District Information Offices have been established. Owing to the increase in the developmental activities District Officers find it difficult to cope up with the increased work load. 5 Sub-Information Centres were, therefore established in the tribal areas.

An outlay of Rs. 92.80 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.5.12 lakhs and Rs.6.32 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1996-97.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Community Television Scheme

39.5 Realising the great potential of the television, the State Government has decided to concentrate on the community television scheme in future also. An outlay of Rs.470.20 lakhs has been provided for VIII Five Year Plan and of Rs.147.41 lakhs and Rs.17.85 lakhs was incurred during 1992-95 and 1995-96 respectively. Outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 1996-97 and Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

The salient features of the Community television scheme are:

With the introduction of the television in Maharashtra in 1972, the community listening scheme of providing radio sets was gradually modified to community viewing scheme wherein the television sets were provided to both rural as well as urban areas on contributory basis. As per the present status of the scheme the sponsoring agencies have to contribute Rs.1350 and Rs.3250 for the installation of black and white & colour T.V. Sets, respectively. Similarly, the sponsoring agencies have to contribute Rs.200 towards yearly maintenance. The sponsoring agencies in the TSP areas are, however, exempted from the payment of the contribution.

At the end of the year 1994, 5 High Power and 53 Low Power TV Transmitters are set up in Maharashtra and nearly 2900 Tribal villages are benefitted. During the VIII Plan period the target of installation of 665 TV sets was proposed with an outlay of Rs. 114.20 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1996-97, with the target, provides 180 TV sets (including 80 in TSA Area).

OTHER PROGRAMMES

GENERAL SERVICES

39.6 The programme covers construction of administrative buildings for the various Government Departments and also construction of rest houses, circuit houses, inspection bungalows etc.

39.7 The following table indicates the approved outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for 1992-95, and 1995-96, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1996-97 and the outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Sector/Sub Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan
		1992-95	1995-96	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1997-98 Outlay
		3	4	5	6	7
1. Construction of Central Administrative Buildings, Rest Houses, Inspection Bungalows, etc. (PWD)	9227.00	5956.62	2162.74	4000.00	2215.00	1849.25
2. Administrative Buildings for Forest Department, R&FD(F)	156.00	...	...	200.00	163.80	119.00
3. (A) Administrative Buildings of new Districts/ Talukas (R.& F.D.)	5380.00	5931.50	1791.04	1600.00	1326.78	647.00
(B) Construction of Buildings for Sub- Registry Office (R.& F.D. )	...	...	12.04	20.00	20.00	20.00
4. Administrative Buildings of Zilla Parishads -						
(i) Loans	287.00	66.64	...	50.00	40.95	354.00
(ii) Grant-in-aid (R.D.& W.C.D. R.D.)	60.00	...				
5. Court Admn. Bldgs. and Residential Quarters (L.& J.D.)	3853.00	2750.46	670.80	835.00	751.50	498.00
6. RTO Office Buildings (H.D.(T))	168.00	23.56	34.57	285.00	233.42	100.00

Sector/Sub Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay
		1992-95	1995-96	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Buildings of Jail Department-	225.00	198.81	119.79	764.13	764.13	370.00
(a) Work fully funded from State Plan						
(b) Modernisation of Prison Administration (CSP)HD(J)	146.00	72.80	28.24	50.00	50.00	95.00
(c) Other Administrative Services (purchase of land for new c.p.a. + New Mumbai)	...	...	171.00	385.87	385.00	...
Administrative Buildings of Excise Department (H.D.(P&E))	15.00	8.87	3.79	25.00	20.48	15.00
9. Administrative Buildings of Labour Department (I.E.L.D.(L))	483.00	...	...	194.31	159.14	149.00
10. Construction of Buildings for Cooperative Courts (C.& T.D.(C))	36.00	5.60	36.85	...	...	...
11. Construction of Krishi Bhavan A.& A.D.F. (Agril.)	...	...	...	28.00	22.93	11.00
12. Construction of Home Guards Bld. (H.D.)	...	...	...	12.50	10.24	5.00
13. Construction of New Administrative Bld. Forensic Laboratory at Aurangabad (H.D.)	...	...	...	25.00	20.48	10.00
Total ...	20136.00	14014.86	5030.88	8474.81	6184.72	4242.25

39.8 Various departments construct their own administrative buildings within their own approved outlays, on the land in their possession. This ultimately leads to ill-planned, and imbalanced development. Hence after discussing this issue at length it has been decided as follows:-

(i) To adopt a new and integrated approach in the construction of administrative buildings. For this purpose, data of underutilised lands and vacant lands in possession of various departments in the districts is to be compiled and a phased ntegrated programme of construction of administrative buildings would be chalked out with the approval of the State Level Committee to be headed by Chief Secretary, in the PWD.

(ii) The construction of functional buildings such as ITIs, Courts, Hospitals, Colleges, RTOs, etc. will be considered independently and will not come under this programme of the PWD.

This has been done as the requirements of these buildings are specific and functional.

Administrative Buildings(PWD)

39.9 This programme covers construction of Administrative Buildings, Rest Houses, Circuit House etc. During the successive Five Year Plans, the Government activities have expanded considerably all over the State, from regional level to taluka places and even at villages. Therefore, a number of Govt.offices had to be opened for Govt. activities. However, theoffice space has not been proportionately created to meet thepresent requirement. Due to shortage of accommodation for new offices in Govt. buildings, various Departments are compelled to hire private office accommodation on rental basis. Govt. has been paying an annual rent of about Rs.15.67 crores towards this hired accommodation. Even thus this area has been found too short of the needs. If all these offices are shifted to Govt. buildings and area as per prescribed norms is allotted, an area of about 9,80,000 sq.M. will have to be created. For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 1849.25 lakhs is provided for Public Works Department.

39.10 The Public Works Department has undertaken the time bound and prestigious works which are required to be completed. The following some of the works which are proposed to be completed during 1997-98:-

- (i) Construction of New M.L.As. Hostel at Mumbai.
- (ii) Construction of Administrative building at Bandra.
- (iii) Construction of Administrative Building at Chembur, Mumbai.
- (iv) Construction of V.I.P.Circuit House at Vile Parle, Mumbai.

39.11 An outlay of Rs. 1849.25 lakhs is proposed for construction of different Schemes during Annual Plan 1997-98.

39.12 Taking into consideration the large requirement of office space for various Department, Public Works Department has undertaken the works of constructing Central Administrative Building at various places, Rest Houses, Treasury and Sub-Treasuries Offices, Sales Tax Offices, Legislative and other functional buildings, works in hand of estimated cost of Rs. 176.68 crores. During the financial year 1996-97, an anticipatd expenditure of Rs. 38.96 crores is expected for these works. The provision of Rs. 18.49 crores has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

39.13 The distribution of the sanctioned outlay for different schemes is indicated in the table A below.

(Rs.in crores)

Sr. No.	Schemes	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Sahyadri Guest House & conference centre at Malbar Hill, Mumbai.	0.12
2.	Construction of New M.L.As. Hostel at Bombay	0.58
3.	Construction of Administrative Building at Bandra(East), Mumbai.	3.45
4.	Central Administrative Buildings on-going works	6.09
5.	Functional Buildings	0.29
6.	Rest Houses	2.42
7.	Treasury & Sub-Treasury Offices	0.33
8.	Sales Tax & Tahsil Buildings	0.90
9.	Minor Original Work	0.73
10.	Addition and Alterations to the old M.L.As. Hostel at Bombay.	0.10
11.	New Works	1.77
12.	Other on-going works	0.48
13.	Construction of V.I.P. Circuit House at Vile Parle, Mumbai	0.50
14.	Expansion to Maharashtra Sadan at New Delhi	0.73
Total ...		1849.25

Civil, Criminal Court Buildings:

39.14 Till recent years, the progress in providing infrastructural facilities to Courts, such as construction of Court buildings, residential accommodation for judges, giving them facilities of modern equipment for speedy justice etc. was at lower rate and that due to insufficient funds.

39.15 Accordingly, the State Government has made following provision as States share.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Annual Plan	State share	Actual Expenditure	Central Govt.'s Assistance
1993-94	580.00	872.95	193.80
1994-95	580.00	1879.96	377.35
1995-96	667.70	670.00	369.41
1996-97	835.00	751.50	...
1997-98	498.00	...	...

39.16 Due to increase in the Court cases and various special nature of cases, there is great demand for special courts as well as various courts such as Criminal and Civil. Due to non-availability of sufficient funds, it is difficult to cope up with the demands for establishment of Courts in the State.

39.17 There are 972 judges working in the State. The Government has provided nearly 767 Govt. residential quarters to them and private rental accommodation to 204 judges. The construction work of 36 residential accommodation are under progress. There are nearly 57 works under progress of Court buildings. For 93 on-going works, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.28.50 crores is required.

39.18 Apart from this, during 1995-96, the Maharashtra Government has sanctioned 31 proposals for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for judges. For this programme, an outlay of Rs.8.35 crores is provided during the Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 498.00 lakhs is provided for the Year 1997-98 for New 17 works and other on-going works.

39.19 Most of the existing jail buildings are very old and in a dilapidated condition and need reconstruction or extensive repairs. At certain places bare minimum facilities are not available for the prisoners. To provide better facilities for the prisoners and adequate security arrangements, the works of addition, alternations and renovations to the existing buildings are to be taken up. It is also necessary to undertake major construction works such as construction of new prisons, office buildings and to improve conditions of 8 Central prisons, 26 districts prisons and 172 sub-jails at taluka level in the State.

39.20 The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs have indicated the total allocation of State resources to the extent of Rs. 675.00 lakhs (including Rs. 192.00 lakhs of 75% and 483.00 lakhs of 50% matching grants) under the scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration' under Sector 'Social Welfare' and 'General Services' during the period 1993-97. The State shall provide equal matching share. No assistance will now be provided on 100% grant basis for any item mentioned above.

39.21 An outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 to take up following works.

(Rs.in lakhs)	
Name of the scheme/programme (1)	Annual Plan 1997-98 Proposed Outlay (2)
Buildings of Jail Department	
(A) Works fully funded from State Plan	370.00
(B) Modernisation of Prison Administration (CSP) Works partially funded from State Plan.	
(1) 50%	56.75
(2) 25%	38.25
	465.00

Details of works are given below.

Works	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Construction of new premises / 1+2 workshed at Kolhapur Central Prison.	85.26
2. Proposed Central Jail at New Mumbai (Taloja)	177.00
3. Construction of compound wall and barbedwire fencing along with the pesifary of Jail Campus.	5.00
4. Construction of one workshed at Thane Central Prison.	24.00
5. Construction of compound wall / security wall and three workshed at Yeravda Central Prison.	1.00
6. Construction of of High Security enclosure at Mumbai Central Prison.	1.00

Works	(Rs. in lakhs)
7. Construction of Additional Barracks at Solapur District Prison	0.50
8. Construction of Store Room, Waiting Room and Hospital Room at Beed District Prison.	5.00
9. Construction of of High Security enclosure at Akola District Prison.	20.00
10. Construction of North side compound wall/High Security enclosure at Nagpur Central Prison.	25.00
11. Construction of compound wall at Gadchiroli District Prison	0.10
12. To increase the height by 5' (1.5 mtr.) of the Tat wall at Amravati Central Prison.	0.50
13. Construction of 66 staff quarters at Thane Central Prison	0.50
14. Construction of 23 staff quarters at Byculla District Prison and Mumbai Central Prison.	20.00
15. Construction of Residential quarters for Supdt. of Beed District Prison.	3.00
16. Construction of 75 staff quarters for Nagpur Central Prison.	25.21
Major works	393.07
Est. Charges	58.96
T and P charges	15%
Total	452.03

Excise Department Building

39.22. An Outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for staff quarters at Nashik Divisional Commissioner, Konkan Division, Thane and Supdt. of State Excise, Thane for the year 1997-98.

39.23 Large number of motorists, drivers and other motoring public are visiting R.T.O's offices every day. It is estimated that on an average 2,000 to 2,500 people visit the district level officers and 4,000 to 5,000 people visit to R.T.O. Offices. In order to provide the basic amenities like drinking water, sufficient seating arrangements, the counters for quick service to the motoring public and other basic amenities for staff and officers also, a comprehensive time bound plan has been prepared for construction of office building for transport department. As per this plan with the approval of Government this department has already undertaken construction of office buildings at Jalna, Ratnagiri, Satara and R.T.O., Mumbai (West). It has also been decided to have a well equipped building at each district office and also at R.T.O. office where so far the constructed building has not been provided. Hence it is proposed to have an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs for Jalna, Rs. 10 lakhs for Ratnagiri, Rs. 17 lakhs for Satara and Rs. 15 lakhs for R.T.O., Mumbai (West) during the year 1997-98. Besides this the Transport Commissioner's Office which is the head office of this department is at present located in a rental premises. It is proposed to shift this office in its own building. The new site for this proposed building is at Worli and an additional floor on the present G.T.S. building belong to the Government of Maharashtra is being constructed. The administrative approval from Government has already been obtained. It is therefore proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs during the year 1997-98.

HOME GUARDS

District Training Centre=cum Administrative Buildings of Home Guards.

39.24 According to the instructions given by the Central Government, District Training Centres-cum- Administrative Building should be constructed in each district on the land allotted by the Govt. to train maximum number of Home Guards in the State. Accordingly, construction of 5 District Training Centres has been completed. During 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been approved for construction of DTC at Dhule.

FORESTS

39.25 The Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests has been shifted from Pune to Nagpur since April 1987, the headquarter in a rental accommodation. This office requires its own separate accommodation. Hence, an outlay of Rs.119.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1997-98.

AGRICULTURE

Construction of Administrative Building at Amravati.

39.26 Many offices at the Divisional level headquarters are located in the rented buildings for which huge amount is spent on office rent annually. If Govt. buildings are provided for them, locating at a single common place, it will be convenient to farmers and others to meet most of the officers at one premises and may help to save huge amount on rent. It is therefore proposed to construct administrative buildings to accommodate various offices of Agriculture Department at Amravati Division Headquarter. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for 1997-98.

Administrative Building of Labour Department.

(a) Construction of Labour Department's Administrative Building at Bandra-Kurla Complex.

39.27 The Government has purchased a plot in Bandra-Kurla Complex admeasuring 2,175 sq.mtrs. for Rs.2.42 crores on 25/2/1988 from B.M.R.D.A. for the purpose of New Administrative Building for office of the Commissioner of Labour, Mumbai. An outlay of Rs.189.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(b) Construction of New Building at Nagpur for Labour Institute:

39.28 Collector, Nagpur vide his Order dated 14th September 1989 has given a land admeasuring 2,04,000 sq.ft. at mouze Parsodi to construct a new building for Regional Labour Institute, Nagpur. It is proposed to construct a new building at this place for which an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 1997-98.

Purchase Office accommodation for Industrial and Labour Court at Mumbai.

39.29 It is proposed to purchase office accommodation for Industrial and Labour Court at Mumbai. For this purpose, token outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed under the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Rural Development Department

39.30 In 1997-98, under the scheme loans to Zilla Parishads Rs.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of administrative buildings to Ahmednagar, Wardha, and also Parbhani and Beed, and Rs. 304.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid.

Revenue and Forests Department(Revenue)

Administrative Buildings for Zilla Parishads:

39.31 As a result of reorganisation as well as bifurcation of two revenue divisions, 4 districts, 2 sub-divisions and 68 talukas have been newly created since 1981. For their proper development, it is necessary to provide administrative buildings at headquarters for accommodatating various offices.

39.32 The Government has appointed CIDCO as a special planning authority for developing district headquarters of Sindhudurg District at Oras. CIDCO is executing the development work as per development plan of 430 hectares of notified area and is providing civic amenities such as storm water drains, roads, electrification, plantation of trees etc. 4 Administrative buildings of Collectorate, Zilla Parishad, Police headquarters and District Court are constructed by CIDCO. An outlay of Rs.247.00 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this.

Tahsil Offices

39.33 The Government has reorganised the revenue circles and has created 22 new talukas in the State in the year 1992. However, no separate buildings have been constructed for these new offices. At present, these Tahsil offices are located either in the rental premises or some other Govt. offices. Recently, the Govt. has approved a type plan design for Tahsil offices and according to the plans and estimates, each Tahsil office will cost roughly about Rs.60 lakhs depending upon the location of the site. It has been proposed to undertake in a phased manner and roughly 30%,40% and 30% respectively expenditure will be incurred during these three years. Accordin to the estimated cost, an amount of Rs.13.40 crores will be required for construction of these 22 Tahsil offices. An outlay of Rs.400 lakhs therefore is proposed for this purpose during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

39.34 An outlay of Rs.1 lakh was provided in the each Annual Plans during 1992-93 to 1994-95 for the scheme of construction of new administrative buildings for Sub-Registry Offices. However, due to insufficient outlay, this scheme could not be implemented. Through Registry Offices, Government earns revenue on a large scale. Independent buildings are therefore essential for these offices. Taking this into consideration,an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs has been approved for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1997-98. .

Construction of new building for Aurangabad Regional Forensic Science Laboratory.

39.35 The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory under the Directorat e of Forensic Science Laboratory, Maharashtra State is sicuated at Old Nizam Bungalow Compound, Cantonment Area and housed in one ground floor building and two barracks in scattered manner. In view of the acute shortatage of space in the Laboratory, the increased work and subsequent increase of the staff and essential instruments, chemicals, glass wares etc. in proportionate safe custody of crime exhibits(samples) deposited by the Stat e Police and documents relat ed to crime cases, and efficient functiing of the Forensic Science Laboratory(i.e. quick contacts to headquart ers laboratory, Mumbai and other regional Forensic Science Laboratories and timely disposal of analytical reports etc.), it is of uttermost importance to construct new building at the same additional site, which is in the possession of Directorate, Forensic Science Laboratory, Aurangabad. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this during the year 1997-98.

WARDHA PLAN

39.36 The State Government had decided to implement the Wardha Plan based on Gandhian principles viz. work and health for all, emphasis on village and small scale, industries, utilisation of local resources, bringing families above poverty line in the district, etc. Keeping these objectives in view, the State Government prepared a plan involving estimated cost of 178.42 crores and forwarded it to the Planning Commission for approval in February 1988. Though the Planning Commission approved the plan in principle, for being implemented as plan of Wardha District, the Planning Commission observed that the plan needs to be revised by including innovative schemes devoid of modern technology and which are generally not part of normal district plan.

39.37 The State Government had made a special provision of Rs. 17.00 crores during the Seventh Plan over and above the outlay for the regular district plan for Wardha District. However, actually an amount of Rs. 945.00 lakhs could be made available for the programme during the Seventh Plan. As against this, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6.8 crores was incurred. From these funds, programmes like Kolhapur type bandharas cement plugs, underground bandharas, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Community Development, Sericulture etc. were undertaken.

39.38 The details of provision made during VIII Five Year Plan as well as expenditure incurred in 1992-95 and 1995-96 an outlay and anticipated expenditure in 1996-97 and proposed outlay for 1997-98 are as follows :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/ Sub-Sector	VIII Plan 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual expen- diture	Annual Plan 95-96 Actual Expen- diture	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wardha Yojana	1456.00	308.40	109.25	120.00	110.07	135.00

39.39 The Main emphasis is on completion of spillover works and to undertake some new works such establishment of village industrial estate, Ek Ghar Ek Sandas, digging of wells in the field of small and marginal backward class farmers, grant to Mahila industrial Cooperative Societies for capital expenditure, industrial training for SC-ST and other backward Class Youths, 50% subsidy for farmers below poverty line and backward class for purchasing PVC pipes etc.

MLA/MLC'S LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

39.40 MLA/MLC's Local Development Programme (previously known as Small Works Programme based on Felt Needs of the Districts) is being implemented in the State since 1984-85. The programme is envisaged to undertake small works of local development (which

do not get prominence and importance in the District Plan and hence generally are neglected) and to complete them within a short period of 1 or 2 years. Under the programme, works such as small road works, missing links, small bridges, primary school rooms, samaj mandir, library buildings and similar works costing less than Rs.5.00 lakhs and Kolhapur Type Weirs costing upto Rs.10.00 lakhs are generally undertaken.

39.41 Till the year 1994-95, provision for the programme was made on the basis of number of Assembly Constituencies, and the allocations were made available to the districts over and above their Annual Plan allocations. During the year 1994-95, a provision of Rs.7.80 crores was made available to the districts on the basis of Rs.10.00 lakhs per Legislative Council Constituency. However, from 1995-96 financial year, a provision is made at the rate of Rs.50.00 lakhs per Legislative Assembly and Council Constituency. An outlay of Rs. 311.32 crores has been earmarked for this programme during VIII Five Year Plan period. From the Financial Year 1996-97 the amount has been raised from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to Rs. 60.00 lakh per Legislative Assembly and Council Constituency. And the districts have made provisions at the rate of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per Legislative Assembly and Council Constituency from allocations made available to them for their Annual District Plans. A total provision of Rs.172.10 crores was made in the Annual District Plan of 1996-97 for this programme for non-tribal constituencies, besides a provision of Rs.11.00 crores has been made for 22 Adiwasi Constituencies and additional provision of Rs. 34.40 crores has also made available to non-tribal constituencies and Rs. 2.20 crores for 22 Adiwasi Constituencies on account of increase made from Rs. 50.00 lakhs to Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Due to Election Code of Conduct Rs.13,17,56,000 was unspent amount in non-tribal constituencies and Rs. 1,47,50,000 in tribal constituencies at the end of March 1996. It has been provided this unspent amount in 1996-97 under this programme on priority for on-going works which were incomplete in the year 1995-96 to be completed on or before 31th March, 1997. An additional provision of Rs.14,65,06,000 was made available during the year 1996-97.

For Annual Plan 1997-98 the provision of Rs. 222.79 crores has been proposed for this programme.

39.42 The details of provision made during VIII Five Year Plan provision made for 1992-93 to 1995-96 outlay and anticipated expenditure in the year 1996-97 and approved outlay for 1997-98 and also physical targets and achievements are as follows :

MLA / MLC'S LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(Rs.in lakhs)

VIII Plan Annual Plan 1992-97 approved outlay	1992-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	
1	2	3	4	5
31132.00	44820.70	23642.20	23627.63	22279.47
	(2268.38)	(1467.50)	(1467.50)	(1320.00)
	(TSP)	(TSP)	(TSP)	(TSP)
				(2383.47)
				(SCP)

PHYSICAL TARGETS**Works taken under MLA / MLC'S Local Development Programme**

Unit	Target VIII the Five Year Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan Achievement		Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 1997-98
		1994-95	1995-96	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.of works	35,000	8,250 works	10,000 works	10,000 works	10,000 works	12,000 works (inclusive of TSP & SCP works)

39.43 Since the works under this programme were taken from 1984-85, an evaluation study of the programme was carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1990-91. In the evaluation report submitted to Government, some suggestions were made in respect of implementation of the programme which were mainly as follows :-

1. Government directives - that funds should be made available for incomplete works on priority basis were not strictly observed by the implementing authorities.

2. The main object of implementing this programme was to get equal benefit for all areas in the State. However, it was observed that in some districts certain villages were only benefitted.

3. The funds given to the Semi-Government agencies for taking works were not fully utilised and there were unspent balances with these institutions from year to year.

4. As per guidelines of this programme, the works after construction are handed over to the local authorities for maintenance. However, it was observed that guarantee letters to that effect were not taken from the local authorities before commencement of the works.

5. The implementing authority do not send the certificates to the Collectors after the works are completed and hence Collectors are required to pursue the matters of obtaining completion certificates of works from the implementing agencies. It was also observed that some of the works completed were not upto the standard. It has observed that since these are small works, it should be completed within a period of 1-2 years.

39.44 On the basis of the recommendations made above in the evaluation report, necessary instructions have been issued by Government to all the implementing agencies.

39.45 With a view to give priority for drinking water supply schemes and Primary Education, 20% of the total provision made available to the districts is reserved for these two schemes. Besides, from the year 1995-96, 10.00% of the total allocation is also reserved for works to be taken under Special Component Plan as per the general guidelines under local development programme. As pointed out above, provision for benefit of Adiwasis is made separately for 22 Adiwasi Constituencies under the Tribal Development Department.

39.46 A Centrally Sponsored Programme "MPs.Local Area Development Programme" is implemented in the State from the year 1993-94, which is similar to the existing Local Development Programme. The Government of India had sanctioned a grant of Rs.3.25 crores to the State during 1993-94 on the basis of Rs.5.00 lakh per Member of Parliament. However, a grant of Rs. 1.00 crore per member of Parliament was received by the District Rural Development Agencies during 1994-95 and from the year 1995-96 to the District Collectors directly.

Small works based on the needs of the people are to be taken from these funds as per the guidelines laid down by the Government of India for this new programme.

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CHAPTER 40

DECENTRALIZED PLANNING IN MAHARASHTRA

Decentralized Planning in Maharashtra

40.1 After the formation of the Maharashtra state in 1960, it was noticed that development in different constituents/regions of the State was not uniform. The State Government therefore, followed regional planning as the basis of rapid development of these regions. Also in Maharashtra Zilla Parishads came in existence in 1962. This body was, inter-alia, entrusted with the function to promote planned development of the districts so far as programmes in local sectors were concerned by utilizing, to the maximum possible extent, local resources and for that purpose to prepare Annual Plans and long term plans. This was the beginning of the decentralisation in the State. However, subsequently it was felt that these steps did not lead to balanced development of all the districts. The State Government therefore, decided to adopt policy of balanced development on the basis of district as a unit of planning for formulation of Plans on the basis of which five year and annual plans could be formulated. Accordingly, since 1974 District Planning is being implemented in the State.

Composition of the DPDCs

40.2 The District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) have been constituted in every district. Every Minister is allotted one or two districts for the purpose of proper development of these districts. These Ministers are called Liaison Ministers. Every DPDC is headed by the Liaison Minister and it consists of all elected members of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and all members of Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad residing in the District. Representatives of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities, Municipal Councils, Nationalised Banks are also members of the DPDCs. The DPDCs have been entrusted mainly with the function of formulating district plans and monitoring the implementation of district level schemes in the districts. They have also been given powers for reappropriation of funds for district level schemes subject to certain overall guidelines.

Criteria for allocation of funds

40.3 The DPDCs are concerned with district level programmes. These are basically located in or benefit of which exclusively goes to district and which need to be planned at the local

level for optimum exploitation of the natural and other resources of districts. Districts are allotted funds available for district level schemes on the basis of a formula which is as under :—

Serial No.	Item	Percentage of total allocation
1.	Total population	60
2.	Urban Population	5
3.	Backward Class Population	5
4.	Backwardness in Agriculture	5
5.	Backwardness in Irrigation	4
6.	Industrial Backwardness	5
7.	Communication Backwardness	5
8.	Special Problems of Drought Prone Area	3
9.	The problems of the people in the coastal area	1.5
10.	Problems in forest areas	1.5
11.	Amount retained at the Statelevel for solving special problem	5
	Total	100

It will be seen that the above formula gives due weightage to population and various criteria of backwardness. However, the backwardness was identified as back as in 70s. Similarly, Government has now decided to prepare separate Annual Plan, including district level plan, for Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Also from the year 1995-96 Government has decided to give separate allocation to the districts for Special Component Plan on the basis of Scheduled Caste and Neo Buddha population. The above formula is, therefore, outdated and needs to be revised. The matter is under consideration of the Government in the light of recommendations of the Committee appointed for Evaluation of District Planning under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.G. Paranjpe.

Special provision for Removal of Backlog

40.4 Government had appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. M. Dandekar for studying the problems of developmental imbalance between different regions of the State and to identify regional backlog. The Fact Finding Committee submitted its report in June 1984 in which it has identified the backlog of Rs. 3186.78 crores and since the beginning of the Seventh Plan specific amount is earmarked in every Annual Plan for the purpose of removing this identified backlog. Since 1989-90 District Planning and Development Councils have also been associated with the process of removal of backlog and for this purpose each District Planning and Development Council is allotted separate outlays for district level schemes.

The President of India has since authorised the Governor of Maharashtra for establishment of Statutory Development Board and allied matters as specified in Article 371(2)

of the Constitution of India. The Boards have accordingly been established for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra.

State Pool Schemes

40.5 In addition to this, there are schemes, the benefit of which goes to districts but which are of such nature that they are to be planned and funded at State level. These are called State Pool Schemes.

Local Development Programme

40.6 There is also special programme known as Local Development Programme. Under this programme, small works costing not more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs such as construction of primary school rooms, small link roads, cross-drainage works, Kolhapur Type Weirs (upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs each) can be taken. These works, based on the needs of the people, are selected by the District Planning and Development Councils, and sanctioned by the Collectors of districts subject to certain guidelines given by the Government. For this programme, so far separate allocations were given to the district over and above the District Plan ceiling on the basis of number of Assembly constituencies in the district. Government has now decided to give equal amount per Members of Legislative Councils for this programme. Government has also decided to bring this programme within the purview of the DPDC and necessary provision for the same will have to be made by the DPDCs within the financial ceiling given to them for district plan from the financial year 1995-96.

District Planning Process

40.7 The DPDCs prepare their draft Annual Plan for the district level schemes on the basis of ceilings of allocations and other guidelines communicated to them by the Planning Department. The District Plans so prepared by the District Planning and Development Councils are finalised after holding meetings with the representatives of the DPDCs at State level and thereafter incorporated in the State Plan.

Powers of the DPDCs.

40.8 In addition to formulating Five Year/Annual Plans of the districts in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government, the DPDCs and their Executive Committees have been vested with the powers to review and monitor the District Annual Plan as finally approved as also specific programmes like the Minimum Needs Programme, the 20-Point Programme etc. In order to enable the DPDCs and/or their Executive Committees to undertake the review, instructions have been issued that budgetary grants should be immediately released by the controlling officers on the basis of the final outlays approved for each district and copies of such orders should be invariably endorsed to the Collector and Member-Secretary of the DPDC. Apart from the powers to review and monitor, the DPDCs have also been given powers of reappropriation. The basic objective of transferring powers of reappropriation to the DPDCs is that outlays earmarked for each district in accordance with the formula of weightages are utilised within the district during the year, subject, however, to certain conditions, like non-transfer of savings from core sector to non-core sector or, from programmes funded at State level to District level programmes etc. The DPDCs enjoy full powers of recommending reappropriations and the reappropriations so approved by the DPDCs or their Executive

Committees are considered as binding on the implementing Departments. Reappropriations at the fag end of the year are however, permitted at the discretion of the Heads of Departments to the extent possible.

Annual Plan 1997-98

40.9 Planning Commission has principally agreed an outlay of Rs.8325.00 crores for State's Annual Plan 1997-98, out of which an outlay of Rs. 2,121 crores has been earmarked for District Level Schemes. Every year tentative allocations are indicated to the DPDCs and they are asked to prepare draft district plans. Accordingly, DPDCs prepare district plans. Thereafter, Minister (Planning) holds State level discussions with the representatives of the DPDCs for finalisation of the District Plans. The District Plans so discussed are incorporated in the State's Annual Plan with some changes.

40.10 As already stated above, at present benefit of the following three categories of schemes directly goes to the Districts :—

(i) The regular District Plans to be formulated by the DPDCs including Plan for Local Development Programme, TASP and Special Component Plan,

(ii) The District Level Schemes coming under the programme for removal of regional imbalance, are also to be formulated by the DPDCs.

(iii) The District Level Schemes to be planned and funded at State Level i.e. State Pool schemes.

The outlays provided for these three categories of schemes during the VIIIth Plan as well as during the annual plan 1997-98 are as follows :—

		(Rs.in Crores)	
Category of Scheme		Approved Outlay for VIII Plan 1992-97	Outlay for 1997-98
(1)	Total State Plan outlay	24,899.00 (100)	8,095.00* (100)
(2)	Regular District Plan outlays (including TSP, OTS, SCP and MLA's MLC's, LDP).	6,616.10 (26.57)	1,741.30 (21.51)
(3)	Outlays for scheme for removal of regional imbalance	1,078.66 (4.33)	379.55 (4.69)
(4)	Outlay for Stater Pool Schemes	4,880.25 (19.60)	1,401.36* (17.31)
Total and Percentage of District Level Outlay to State Plan Outlay.		12,575.01 (50.50)	3,522.21 (43.51)

* Excluding earthquake outlay of Rs. 230.00 crores (The figures in bracket indicate percentage of outlay for District Level Schemes to the total outlay for state Plan).

It will thus be seen that the benefit of about 50 percent of total outlay goes directly to districts.

Formulation of Districts Perspective Plan / Fifth Five Year Plan 1997-2002.

40.11 All the Districts have been instructed to prepare their Perspective Plans / Five Year Plans for the period of 1997-2002 on par with 1992-97. For this purpose, the Districts should take into consideration the instructions given by the Planning Department from time to time. Department had also instructed to Jalna, Sindhudurg, Jalgaon and Wardha districts to prepare a blockwise perspective plans of their district for the period of ten years i.e. 1997-98, to 2006-2007 on the basis of Jalna district.

Annual Plan 1997-98

40.12 Tentative allocations were indicated to the DPDCs and they were asked to prepare their draft district Plans. The Draft Plans prepared by the DPDCs were discussed in meetings held under the Chairmanship of the Minister (Planning) with the representatives of the DPDCs. so far as Non-tribal plan is concerned. Minister (Tribal Welfare) so far as T.A.S.P. is concerned. and M(Social Welfare) so far as S.C.P. is concerned. On the basis of these discussions the size of State's Annual Plan and priorities for various development sectors, the total outlay approved for the District Level Schemes coming within the purview of the DPDCs for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 1741.30 crores.

40.13 Though, district planning is in vogue in Maharashtra State for the last about 20 years, the Planning Commission as well as the State Planning Board have emphasized the need for decentralisation in planning process. Similar experiments are also in progress in some other States in the country. In view of the experience gained in implementing decentralised planning, the State Government had decided to review the concept and procedure of District Planning and also to study the pattern of decentralisation in other States with a view to see whether some of these elements can be inducted in our system. Government, had therefore, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.G.Paranjpe, Ex-Chief Secretary of the State Government which consisted of eminent persons who have wide experience in the field of District Planning and Rural Development. The Committee submitted its report to Government in May 1992 and the recommendations made in the report are under consideration of the Government.

The main recommendations of the Committee pertain to—

(i) Revision of formula for distribution of funds available for district level plan among various districts,

(ii) Composition of the DPDCs, and (iii) Introduction of Block Level Planning. However, decision in respect of these recommendations has been deferred in view of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India which provide for -

(a) Formation of District Planning and Metropolitan Areas Committee,

(b) Appointment of Finance Commission for devolution of funds between the State Government and Local Bodies as well as formation of Development Boards for

Vidarbha, Marathwada and Rest of Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. These developments will have far reaching effect on the District Planning Process. Final decision on the recommendations of Dr. Paranjpe Committee will have to be taken only after clear picture of the implications of these developments is available.

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CHAPTER - 41

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME INTRODUCTION

41.1 The Hill Areas of the country, particularly the Himalayan and the Western Ghat Regions have been recognised as areas in need of special attention. Therefore, Special Area Development Programmes have been drawn up for the Hill Areas since the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Western Ghats Development Programme is a part of that programme. 100% Central Assistance (90% grant & 10% loan) is made available for this programme.

41.2 In pursuance of the policy of accelerating the development of hill areas in the country and at the suggestion of the National Development Council a Centrally Sponsored Programme for the Integrated Development of Western Ghats has been in operation in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerla and Goa from 1974-75. A High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission decides the policies, strategies and frame work of the programme. The economic well being of the local population residing in the areas was its immediate objective with perspective of bringing this hill region on par with the adjoining areas which are comparatively more developed. However, subsequently it was decided to give more emphasis on the maintenance and improvement of the ecological conditions of the Western Ghats Area and allocate considerably more funds therefor. Suitable schemes under Forestry and Agriculture Sectors have been given high priority under the Western Ghats Development Programme since 1979-80.

IDENTIFICATION OF WESTERN GHATS

41.3 Initially the High Level Committee adopted the Western Ghats areas that identified as such by the Second Irrigation Commission. The problem of defining Western Ghats area was subsequently entrusted to the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). The Town & Country Planning Organisation has recommended for the purpose, the talukas having at least 20% of their areas with an elevation of 600 metres or above and also those which are contiguous to the "Spine" of Western Ghats and forming part of the administrative boundaries. This question was further examined by one man committee of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the then Member, Planning Commission, which recommended in August 1981, that the Western Ghats Area in Maharashtra should comprise of 62 talukas from 11 districts, the list of which is given in Annexure-1.

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

41.4 It was first contemplated to adopt an integrated approach for the development of the Western Ghats as a whole, which implied implementation of the programme irrespective of State Boundries. However, in the absence of adequate data on the resources of the region, the High Level Committee gave emphasise on the programme in Key Sectors of the Hilly Region's economy such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Minor Irrigation and Roads and various suitable schemes under these sectors were taken up. In view of the change in approach mentioned above, the funds for Western Ghats Development Programme are now being utilised for schemes under Forestry, Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Social Forestry, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation and Forests based Industries like Bee-keeping and Sericulture. The first meeting of the reconstituted High Level Committee was held at New Delhi on 23rd September 1983. For the programme to be taken up in 1983-84 and thereafter, the Committee has given the following guidelines:

“The basic objective was ecological restoration and preservation. In this context programme emphasising eco-development deserved the highest priority and all other programmes would be given a secondary place. Roads also had their place in the programme package designed to bring about development without destruction, but cannot have a higher over eco-development schemes.”

Eighth Five Year Plan

41.5 As per the guidelines given by the Planning Commission the general approach under Western Ghats Development Programme during Eighth Five Year Plan was a continuance of the strategy adopted in the Seventh Five year Plan which was to take up integrated development on compact watershed basis keeping in view the over-riding priorities of eco-development,eco-restoration and eco-preservation.

41.6 Consistent with the objectives of the Western Ghats Development Programme activities pertaining to Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Forestry, Social Forestry and Horticulture are planned and implemented on watershed basis. In addition supplementary income has been provided through scheme for promotion of sericulture and development of fisheries; other schemes include provision of Minor Irrigation facilities, communication facilities (mainly foot bridges), rubber plantations and horticulture. The activities of agriculture (soil conservation) forestry, social forestry have been taken up using the integrated watershed approach since 1991-92. In order to design the integrated projects for watershed development, watersheds of 3000 to 5000 hectares area having very severe erosion have been identified, delineated and prioritised for integrated development. It has been planned to develop one such watershed in each taluka. So far 62 such watersheds have been taken up for treatment. In these selected sub-watersheds the activities under the Sector of Agriculture (Soil Conservation activities) forestry and social forestry are being taken up jointly from WGDP funds. Activities such as dairy development, road construction, village and small industries, water supply schemes, etc. are planned under normal State Plan schemes. An outlay of Rs. 62.69 crores has been earmarked for this State by the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 59.35 crores has been incurred during the first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan and it is anticipated that Rs. 15.38 crores will be spent on WGDP during 1996-97.

Annual Plan 1997-98

41.7 The guidelines for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has not been received from Planning Commission. On the basis of outlay approved for the year 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 15.38 crores has been provided for the year 1997-98. Sectorwise details are given in Annexure-II.

Evaluation

41.8 At the instance of the Planning Commission the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Maharashtra State undertook a joint evaluation study of the Western Ghats Development Programme. The report was submitted in January 1996 and since it is under Government consideration.

ANNEXURE I

Area adopted as Western Ghats Region in Maharashtra State by Swaminathan Committee

District Thane —

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Mokhada | 2. Wada | 3. Shahapur | 4. Murbad |
| 5. Jawhar | | | |

District Raigad —

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 6. Karjat | 7. Khalapur | 8. Sudhagad | 9. Roha |
| 10. Mangaon | 11. Mahad | 12. Poladpur | |

District Ratnagiri —

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| 13. Khed | 14. Chiplun | 15. Sangameshwar | 16. Lanja |
| 17. Rajapur | | | |

District Sindhudurg —

18. Kankawali 19. Sawantwadi 20. Deogad 21. Kudal
22. Vaibhavwadi

District Nashik —

23. Igatpuri 24. Nashik 25. Dindori 26. Peth
27. Kalwan 28. Surgana 29. Baglan 30. Sinnar

District Dhule —

31. Sakri 32. Nawapur

District Ahmednagar —

33. Akola 34. Sangamner

District Pune —

35. Junnar 36. Ambegaon 37. Khed 38. Maval
39. Haveli 40. Mulshi 41. Velhe 42. Bhor
43. Purandar

District Satara—

44. Satara 45. Wai 46. Patan 47. Jaoli
48. Mahabaleshwar 49. Khatav 50. Khandala 51. Koregaon

District Sangli—

52. Shirala

District Kolhapur —

53. Shahuwadi 54. Panhala 55. Karveer 56. Gaganbawada
57. Radhanagari 58. Kagal 59. Bhudargad 60. Ajara
61. Gadhinglaj 62. Chandgad

ANNEXURE II

Western Ghats Development Programme

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	VIII F.Y.P. 1992-97 outlay	Annual Plan 1992-95 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1995-96 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1996-97		Outlay proposed for 1997-98
					Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Soil and Water Conservation	1,932.00	1,510.03	514.46	544.00	544.00	524.00
2	Horticulture	93.00	74.29	34.47	26.70	26.70	40.00
3	Forests	2,156.00	1,407.28	463.49	475.00	475.00	485.00
4	Social Forestry	209.00	111.76	54.15	60.00	60.00	65.00
5	Industries—						
	(a) Sericulture	93.00	11.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Bee Keeping	70.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Rubber	137.00	23.00	20.00	.....	325.80	.....
6	Minor Irrigation	1,218.00	925.22	318.25	320.00	320.00	316.00
7	Roads	93.00	248.59	51.15	51.00	50.00	55.00
8	Fisheries	93.00	38.09	2.54	4.76	5.76	5.00
9	Animal Husbandry	51.00	29.88	15.36	19.24	19.24	17.00
10	Non Conventional Energy Sources.	50.00	20.00	17.00	22.00	22.00	20.00
11	Western Ghats Cell—						
	(a) Staff	40.00	19.03	8.25	8.75	8.75	9.25
	(b) Survey and Studies (Professional and Special Services).	20.00	2.03	.....	0.50	.....	1.00
	(c) Publicity	4.00	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(d) Remote Sensing Technique	10.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(e) Other Expenditure	.....	2.74	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.75
	Total ...	6,269.00	4,435.25	1,499.92	1,538.00	1,538.00	1,538.00

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

41.9 While formulating the Annual/Five Year Plan of the State, it was observed that there are unique needs of the Hill Areas in the State which required special attention. The State Government, therefore, appointed a Cabinet Sub Committee in October 1988 to identify hill areas in the State on the basis of prescribed norms and to suggest a special programme for development of hill areas.

41.10 The criteria adopted by the Committee for delineation of hill areas in the State was as under:

- (i) A geographical area must satisfy two conditions to qualify as hill area, namely
 - (a) it should contain an area with an average slope of 30 per cent or more which may be designated as the core and
 - (b) the relative relief of 300 metres or more;
- (ii) The entire geographical area comprising the core and its geographical extension with a slope of less than 30 per cent but more than 17 per cent may be accepted as part of a hill feature for the purpose of delineation of hill areas;
- (iii) All hill features covering a geographical area of 100 Sq.Km. or more may be designated as hill areas;
- (iv) If the hill area in a block accounts for 50 per cent or more of its geographical area the entire block may be designated as a hilly block;
- (v) If the area in a block accounts for less than 50 per cent of its geographical area but forms a part of the compact hill feature of 100 Sq.Km. or more; it may be treated as hilly sub-block;

41.11 The recommendations made by Cabinet Sub Committee in this regards have been accepted by Government and hill areas covering 72 talukas (fully) and 34 talukas (partly) from 20 districts in the State have been declared.

41.12 Government has decided to prepare a special action plan under the sectors of Roads, Primary Health, Drinking Water Supply, Primary Education, Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Sericulture, Forestry, Horticulture and Tourism for this area. The districts have been directed to carve out outlay under these sectors from the outlay provided in the District Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan and District Level Backlog Programme at 75 per cent on the basis of area and 25 per cent on the basis of population. The amount so carved out will be earmarked for the development of the Hill Area and will be non divertible.

41.13 For formulation and effective implementation of this programme, a Sub Committee of the District Planning and Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister in charge of the District is constituted in the concerned district.

41.14 The total outlay approved for this programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 6550.00 lakhs. For the year 1992-93 outlay of Rs. 1310.00 lakhs was made available. From this an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per full block and Rs. 10.00 lakhs per Sub Block were made available. Total expenditure of Rs. 1112.86 lakhs was incurred against the outlay of Rs.1310.00 lakhs. The number of works, such as Minor Irrigation schemes, K.T. Weirs, Primary School Buildings, Roads, Water Supply Schemes, Primary Health Centres etc. were taken up is about 1728 during the year 1992-93.

41.15 For the year 1993-94 total outlay of Rs. 2988.80 lakhs was approved. From this an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per block and Rs.24.00 lakhs per sub-block could be made available. Against the approved outlay an expenditure of Rs. 2941.10 lakhs was incurred. Number of works, such as Primary School Buildings, Roads, Water Supply Schemes, M.I. Schemes, K.T.Weirs etc. taken up is 2333.

41.16 For the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1883.00 lakhs has been provided. Thus as against the approved outlay of Rs. 6550.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is incurred by the end of third year of the plan.

41.17 For the year 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 2165.45 lakhs is approved for this programme, out of which Rs. 474.43 lakhs has been allocated to Tribal Area Sub Plan. The allocation was made of Rs. 23.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 15.00 lakhs per sub block.

41.18 For the year 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 4450.00 lakhs was approved for this programme out of which Rs. 947.46 lakhs has been proposed for Tribal Area Sub Plan. Rs. 50.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 25.00 lakhs per sub block were distributed under this programme. After cut, an outlay of Rs. 4005.00 lakhs is available for this programme for the year 1996-97.

41.19 For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 4450.00 lakhs is provided for this programme , out of which Rs. 947.46 lakhs is for Tribal Area Sub Plan. It has been proposed to allocate Rs.50.00 lakhs per block and Rs. 25.00 lakhs per sub block.

ANNEXURE

Special Action Plan for Development of Hill Areas for Annual Plan 1997-98.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of District	No.of		Annual Plan 92-94 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 94-95 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 95-96 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1996-97		Annual Plan 97-98 proposed
		Fully	Partly				Outlay	Anticipated outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thane	5	2	314.59	45.97	145.00	300.00	270.00	300.00
2	Raigad	10	1	421.65	198.05	245.00	525.00	472.50	525.00
3	Ratnagiri	5	1	263.31	100.63	130.00	375.00	247.00	275.00
4	Sindhudurg	5	1	194.15	117.22	112.02	275.00	247.50	275.00
5	Nashik	8	.....	359.23	180.62	70.53	400.00	360.00	400.00
6	Dhule	5	2	275.12	16.68	102.21	300.00	270.00	300.00
7	Jalgaon	..	4	127.20	38.59	40.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
8	Ahmednagar	2	3	98.00	42.92	63.93	175.00	157.50	175.00
9	Pune	9	..	433.02	189.30	180.96	450.00	405.00	450.00
10	Satara	8	3	447.67	183.44	189.37	475.00	427.50	475.00
11	Sangli	1	1	47.00	20.92	23.41	75.00	67.50	75.00
12	Kolhapur	10	...	451.18	174.98	230.00	500.00	450.00	500.00
13	Buldhana	...	1	28.92	9.75	19.65	25.00	22.50	25.00
14	Akola	...	1	12.34	12.37	15.00	25.00	22.50	25.00
15	Amravati	2	...	104.00	22.10	46.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
16	Yavatmal	...	2	67.84	24.93	21.85	50.00	45.00	50.00
17	Aurangabad	1	3	126.42	58.01	70.87	125.00	112.50	125.00
18	Parbhani	...	2	51.27	14.38	10.00	50.00	45.00	50.00
19	Nanded	1	...	44.24	15.01	8.49	50.00	45.00	50.00
20	Beed	...	7	...	...	49.84	175.00	157.50	175.00
Total ...		72	34	3867.15	1465.87	1774.13	4450.00	4005.00	4450.00

(TSP-852.71)(TSP-947.46)

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